



Netherlands institute for Southern Africa

Annual Report 2004

Netherlands institute for Southern Africa

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Cover: NiZA congratulates South Africa! Ten years of freedom and democracy. (27 April 2004). Photo: Klaas Fopma ©

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NiZA Mission Statement

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

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

NiZA, 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, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

NiZA's *Sustainability Report 2004* is available on www.niza.nl/annualreport and can be ordered free of charge by telephone +31 (0)20 520 62 10 or e-mail niza@niza.nl.



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Foreword

Democracy is only a word. It does not take on significance until it is put into practice in everyday life. It is put into practice differently all over the world, including the Netherlands, and including (southern) Africa. There has never been a single, uniform interpretation of what democracy means in all countries. A democracy is never finished; it requires constant re-evaluation and incorporation of new developments into democratic principles.

For decades, the Netherlands has boasted that the strength of its democracy was unshakeable. That we were open to criticism. In fact, it was even said that such criticism was necessary to ensure the quality of 'our' democracy – and that our leaders of the government agreed.

In the last few years, our country has changed significantly. The unassailable strength of our democracy no longer seems so certain. For the first time since the Second World War, the Netherlands is asking itself if we might be giving anti-democratic tendencies free reign in a democratic way. The Cabinet and the Parliament are caught up in the mad fluctuations of contemporary society. Doubt and uncertainty translate into intolerance and verbal machismo. Criticism of the harsher policies is no longer considered appropriate. The Netherlands of today proves that a democracy has to be defended time and time again.

That is certainly also true of southern Africa, with its fragile, new democracies. It still happens far too often that democracy is only expressed in that one moment every four or five years when the people are allowed to elect a parliament or president. The process of democratisation seems to be stalled in many ways. Elections are used more and more to grant a certain legitimacy to the people already in power and are increasingly manipulated by fraud, intimidation and violence. We saw such problems in Malawi in the last year, and Zimbabwe has been an example of electoral difficulties for years. In those contexts, the existence of independent media, a critical civil society and a critical international community is the last thing the established powers want.

In countries like Zimbabwe and Tanzania, laws are being developed to require mandatory registration of civil society organisations. The government in Angola has also been attempting to gain more control of non-government organisations by various means. The television and radio are often in the hands of the current government or of media organisations that only propagate the views of the government. The situation is slightly better in the press, with the exception of Zimbabwe, but print media does not reach as many people. Increasing intolerance of dissenting opinions can be observed, even in countries like Mozambique and South Africa. The administrations in southern Africa are increasingly Mugabe-like, thus creating the potential for violent conflicts. If they are not prevented, we may be working to resolve them for decades to come.

That is why NiZA has committed itself to promoting the democratisation process in southern Africa. NiZA works to strengthen organisations that stand up for freedom of expression, for access to justice, for human rights and for participation in important processes, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NePAD). NiZA also promotes peace building and monitors the trade in raw materials and all things, which prolong wars. We do these things in solidarity with the people in the organisations in southern Africa, in part by working on their behalf in the Netherlands and in Europe to achieve changes that are so crucial to the people of southern Africa. This annual report explains how.

Peter Hermes
Executive Director



Peter Hermes

PHOTO: GEERT SNOEIJER ©

NiZA in brief

Democratisation in southern Africa, that is what NiZA stands for. NiZA considers the democratisation process to be absolutely necessary for the people of southern Africa to be able to achieve a fair division of power, resources and opportunities.



PHOTO: SIGRID SPINNOX ©

Democracy means more than elections. Respect for human rights and freedom of expression, and economic justice are vital elements of democratisation. NiZA supports many organisations in southern Africa that fight for this cause.

That is why NiZA joins with organisations and people in the South who commit themselves heart and soul to the same cause, and works to influence the public and the politicians in the North by means of public information and lobbying.

Three key themes in this context that go hand in hand with democratisation are:

- **Human rights and peace building:** the basis of democracy is guaranteeing human rights in the law and in practice. Peace and stability are essential conditions for achieving that goal.
- **Media and freedom of expression:** independent and professional media monitor political and professional elites and offer citizens access to the information they need to form an opinion and participate in the democratic process.
- **Economic empowerment:** in a democracy, people have a say in their own economy and with respect to natural resources such as diamonds, wood and oil. This is necessary to achieve fair and sustainable development.

Partnerships

The partner organisations in southern Africa are the foundation of NiZA's work. The North has taken the lead in development cooperation for far too long. NiZA believes that we cannot achieve truly sustainable change until the South takes

control of its own destiny. That is why NiZA not only gives its partner organisations the opportunity to state their own preferences, but also involves them actively in developing NiZA's programme policies. Finally, NiZA believes that monitoring and evaluating the progress and effectiveness of the partner activities should increasingly be taken over by the partners and by independent experts, preferably from the South. (See also the box 'What is the result of all these efforts?').

The figures for 2004*

- The 108 partner organisations of the three main NiZA programmes jointly spent nearly € 4 million on projects in southern Africa;
- More than € 600,000 was spent on other projects, such as Zimbabwe Watch and SANPAD;
- As of 31 December 2004, the office in Amsterdam employs 58 staff members (48 FTE);
- NiZA received in excess of € 430,000 in gifts and donations and is supported by 25,000 donors.

* See also Chapter 5 for the Financial Report.

1. Programmes



PHOTO: DAVE HARTMAN (© NIZA)

Introduction

NiZA supports organisations in southern Africa that work towards a more democratic society. In 2004 NiZA was able to spend more on achieving this goal than ever before: € 4.5 million, distributed across about a hundred partner organisations in three major programmes (Media, Human Rights and Economic Empowerment) and other projects in southern Africa. Subsidies for the three programmes have been secured for the coming years.

NiZA has built up a close network of partners over the past years. Increasingly, NiZA's emphasis has shifted toward *networking*. This puts us in a prominent position in the world of development cooperation, thus contributing to NiZA's ability to improve the connections between activities in Europe and activities of partner organisations in southern Africa. At the same time, this basis inspires donors to have confidence in us, allowing us to invest more in our partners.

MORE THAN ELECTIONS

A good example of this network between North and South is the PEPSA initiative (Preconditions for Elections Programme in Southern Africa).

PEPSA is a strategic alliance between three northern organisations (NiZA, Hivos and OSISA) and two southern organisations (MISA and EISA). This large project focuses on the 'ingredients' for a democratic society. Although most of the region has had peace and elections for a short while now, democracy goes beyond those basic components. People in southern Africa do not know enough about their rights, are not sufficiently involved in governance, and hardly have access to any information in order to form an opinion, in part due to the dire economic straits of many of the people. Simple survival takes precedence, eclipsing how crucial political activity is to improving their lives.

PEPSA was launched in 2004 and will show its face in 2005 in publications, seminars, but first and foremost in concrete activities in the five countries where PEPSA operates: Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.



PHOTO: NATHALIE ANKERSMIT ©

Standing in line for free legal aid from NiZA partner CARER (Blantyre, Malawi).

Human Rights and Peace Building Programme

Many human rights organisations in southern Africa faced legislation and measures in 2004 that made their work more difficult. In Zimbabwe legislation was prepared that prohibits civil society organisations from receiving foreign financing and organisations had regular visits from the security police or from paramilitary groups. In Zambia organisations that criticised the preparations for the elections encountered increasing restriction of their activities. Finally, the human rights organisations in Angola are growing increasingly stronger and clash more and more with the authorities.

Important elections are planned in these three countries in 2004-2006. It is precisely at times like this that human rights are often under pressure. People who denounce human rights violations are therefore a logical target for the authorities.

The entire region is officially at peace, but the political situation is not stable throughout. There are conflicts brewing about natural resources and other sources of income, such as land, some even breaking out openly. Even in Mozambique, which has been at peace for ten years now, the traumas of the cruel civil war are neither gone nor forgotten and the social reconstruction needs more attention.

HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMME LAUNCHED

NiZA's Human Rights Programme focuses in general terms on public information and awareness of human rights among disadvantaged groups, on legal aid and on concrete peace building in cities, villages and neighbourhoods.

In the coming four years NiZA will be collaborating with 24 organisations in Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia,

Human rights work in Angola

A power is raging in Angola between the government and civil society organisations. Now that peace has finally been achieved after thirty years of civil war, Angolan organisations are demanding that their government show more respect for citizens' rights. This has repeatedly led to open acts of violence or more subtle intimidation by the authorities.

NiZA partner Mãos Livres is one of the first official human rights organisations in the country. They are continuing the work started by brave individuals in the past, but human rights work could never be done in such an organised context before. With support from NiZA, Mãos

Livres was trained in 2004 in the systematic registration and reporting of human rights violation, unique in all of Angola!

Mãos Livres also provides legal aid and information to people who cannot afford to pay a lawyer. These services are sorely needed, since the average Angolan citizen has hardly any idea what his rights are. With support from NiZA, Mãos Livres therefore set up a national plan with appropriate measures to ensure that citizens have a better idea of their rights and how they can claim them. They discussed the plan with civil servants from all levels of the legal hierarchy, from top officials in

the Justice department to lawyers.

NiZA's other legal aid partners conducted similar studies in their own countries.

The different organisations then came together in a regional meeting to discuss the different action plans for 'access to justice'. In all the countries, the work of *paralegals* (unofficial aid workers with basic legal knowledge, like Mãos Livres) proved invaluable. That is why it was decided to work together to write a training manual for these aid workers and to set up a database of their experiences.

The regional meeting was a huge inspiration to Mãos Livres: for the first time ever, they had the opportunity to exchange stories of their work experiences with their more experienced counterparts from neighbouring countries.

Zimbabwe and South Africa. € 4.1 million is available for the coming four years to strengthen these organisations, both individually and collectively. NiZA already financed about a hundred projects this year, amounting to approximately € 900,000.

The partner organisations work together in four groups in the areas of:

- Peace building
- Human rights education
- Women's rights
- Legal aid

TAKING ACTION TOGETHER

NiZA's financial support focuses on strengthening both individual organisations and groups as a whole. For example, the partners might attend training sessions together as a group, or act together or on each other's behalf during negotiations or campaigns. The concept underlying this 'capacity building as a group' is that joint



Workshop on 'public information for illiterate adults' (Malawi).

actions have more influence on social changes than individual actions do.

Within the four groups, the organisations have formulated their own goals and plans for the next four years. Consequently, they are very involved in the programme and have a great deal of say in the matter. Another important advantage is that organisations that work in isolation in their own countries make contact with colleagues from neighbouring countries more easily through the group. For example, the emerging Angolan human rights organisations can learn a great deal from their counterparts in South Africa and Mozambique, who have been at it for longer (see the box 'Human rights work in Angola').

PEACE BUILDING 'FROM THE BOTTOM UP'

Most of the countries in southern Africa have many conflicts and wars in their recent past, accompanied by the inevitable human rights violations. Although the entire region is officially at peace, a society does not make the transition from war to peace automatically. In this context, the interactions on the lowest level, the level of villages and towns and within families is at least as important as the official peace treaty signed by the politicians. Moreover, how war veterans reintegrate into society is crucial: they can make or break the peace.

Four partner organisations in Mozambique, Angola, South Africa and Zimbabwe work to facilitate the social reconstruction of districts and neighbourhoods and to mediate conflicts. They also try to involve the relevant administrators where they identify potential hotbeds of conflict. Most of the employees or volunteers are former soldiers. Their background helps them convey a strong message: you truly can leave the war behind you.

In 2004 the organisations participated in an intensive joint training programme on peace building and the role of former soldiers. They then passed the knowledge they had gained on within their own organisations by giving internal courses.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

Human rights often seem like abstract concepts. For many people in southern Africa, they are very remote from the realities of

PHOTO: KARIN VAN DEN BELT ©

everyday life – especially for refugees, farm workers or illiterate women in rural communities.

NiZA collaborates with six organisations that try to let precisely such inaccessible groups know about their rights, such as their right to vote or own property. However, very few educational materials are available on these topics. To fill this need, the organisations developed their own manual on human rights information, designed especially for women in rural areas. The

book was financed by NiZA and based on the actual experiences of the six organisations in practice. It is also ideally suited for use by other organisations in the region.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ON THE AGENDA

Most of the women in southern Africa are still trapped in a disadvantaged position culturally, socially and economically, are completely unaware of their rights or have no way of compelling



PHOTO: NATHALIE ANKERSMIT ©

Drama group explains to villagers in Malawi about the importance of leaving a last will and testament. Without these documents, a widow may have to give up all her possessions to the family of her deceased husband. This is a common practice in Malawi. Various NiZA partners invest efforts in informing people about their rights.

others to give them their rights. NiZA supports six organisations that make a case for precisely such people. Among other things, they concentrate on more active participation by women in politics and in society, but also on national legislation: women's rights are often not officially set out in the constitution. In 2004 the six organisations decided to join together to make a stronger case for the position of the African woman on the international agenda. In the build-up to the conference following on the UN women's summit in Beijing, their Southern African Lobby focused on violence against women, political participation by women, social and economic disadvantages that women experience, and the major problem that women's subordinate role places them at greater risk of HIV infection than men.

CLAIMING YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS

Official legal aid is completely inaccessible for many people in southern Africa. Lawyers are too expensive, and very few work in rural areas.

Various legal aid organisations try to meet this need, for example by means of *paralegals*. These people have basic legal knowledge and offer assistance in legal matters to the people in their own village or neighbourhood, generally on a volunteer basis. They

mediate in conflicts about work, property or marriage. They can also help people apply for social welfare or subsidies.

In southern Africa, *paralegals* are an essential intermediary between the legislator and the ordinary people, and they help people to claim their rights. However, they have little to no official status, which creates problems in their work. That is why the eight legal aid organisations that NiZA collaborates with decided in 2004 to work together to achieve recognition and accreditation of *paralegals* throughout southern Africa. They expect there to be strength in numbers when they stand together against their own governments. This is no easy task, so they initiated a regional study in 2004 on the status and powers of these legal aid providers (see box on 'Human Rights Work in Angola').

www.niza.nl/humanrights

Solidarity with Zimbabwe

Malawi held national elections in May. Employees from NiZA partner CHRR (Center for Human Rights and Rehabilitation) acted as local independent observers to monitor the course of the elections. They were aided in their efforts by another NiZA partner, the Zimbabwean human rights organisation NCA (National Constitutional Assembly). In turn, CHRR started up a regional solidarity movement for endangered

colleagues in Zimbabwe. In anticipation of the 2005 elections in Zimbabwe, human rights activists are being systematically blocked, threatened or mistreated. In neighbouring countries, all sorts of civil society groups have appealed to their own governments not to overlook the repressive regime of President Mugabe in Zimbabwe. To facilitate such appeals, NiZA brought CHRR in contact with similar organisa-

tions in South Africa. In addition, Zimbabwean war veterans visited civil society groups in Namibia, Mozambique and South Africa. They made it clear to their hosts that Mugabe's policy is in no way related to the ideals of freedom that they fought together to achieve twenty-five years ago. They will also collaborate with other NiZA partners to investigate what civil society organisations can do against governments like the one in Zimbabwe, which progressively restrict the opportunities for criticism from the society by order of law.

Economic Empowerment Programme

Southern Africa is rich in raw materials like oil, diamonds, gold and copper. However, the lion's share of the revenues from these natural riches ends up in the hands of a small political and economic elite, the army and foreign companies. There is almost no democratic regulation of the exploitation and operation of the mining activities, and the most of the population see almost none of the profits from 'their' raw materials. To achieve a fair and sustainable economic development in southern Africa, a stable democracy is needed, supported by strong citizen participation. That does not happen automatically in most of the young democracies in the region. Even the latest development plan put forth by African leaders themselves, NePAD, is still at a far remove from the people.

The week of Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate social responsibility has elicited great public interest recently. The Netherlands even organised an EU conference on the topic in November, during its EU presidency. Prior to the conference, NiZA and other organisations held the Corporate Social Responsibility Worldwide Week, highlighting the conduct of foreign businesses in developing countries.

In the context of the theme week, a group of experts from Africa, Latin America and Asia was invited to explain the situation in their home countries. They talked to the Dutch Minister of Development Cooperation Van Ardenne about the fact that European countries often follow different guidelines in developing countries than at home, and how that problem can be changed. The talks also covered the issue of how businesses can play a positive role in the development of poor countries. During the EU conference, NiZA held a workshop on how companies can contribute to peace in regions threatened by conflict.

In the past year NiZA worked hard to set up two programmes: one on corporate social responsibility in the raw materials industry and one on NePAD. Both programmes support organisations that work to achieve economic change and want to involve citizens in decisions made by politicians and other policy-makers.

WHO BENEFITS IN THE RAW MATERIALS INDUSTRY?

In nearly all of southern Africa, raw materials are the most important source of revenue, but at the same time they limit the course of economic progress. For example, the conflict about diamonds that arose in Angola and the DRC has produced continuing political instability. Consequently, international businesses hardly make any investments in the region, with the



Oil refinery next to the Merebank township in Durban.

PHOTO: BOBBY PECK ©

exception of the South African business community. Even now that the wars in Angola and the DRC have formally ended, the conflicts continue to simmer beneath the surface. NiZA argues for a fair and sustainable development of southern Africa. The revenues from exploitation of raw materials should benefit the people without ruining the environment. The behaviour of businesses and the government plans for economic development should be regulated democratically, not arranged in the current tête-à-têtes between politicians and businessmen. Africa has increasing numbers of organisations eager to engage in dialogues with national and international companies, which protest the exploitation of raw materials that do not benefit the population.

That is why NiZA made a deliberate decision to support these types of organisations in particular in southern Africa in the coming years. Supported by NiZA, they will investigate the conduct of mining companies on location, inform the local population and engage in dialogue with companies. Where the situation demands it, they will condemn wrong conduct, both locally and in the international debate. This is intended to strengthen Africa's contribution in the global arena.



PHOTO: GROUNDWORK ©

Partners in the Economic Empowerment Programme protest against environmental pollution by locations like the oil refineries in the South of Durban (South Africa).

NePAD and the European Union

In 2004 the Netherlands held the presidency of the EU for six months. Four Dutch organisations, including NiZA, took this opportunity to emphasise the importance of a clear European policy on development aid. During the campaign 'The Netherlands in Europe, Europe in the world', eight meetings were organised on such themes as human rights, the development of Africa

and socially responsible enterprise. In May NiZA convened a conference on the relations with the EU as the most important trading partner for Africa and NePAD. NePAD is an African plan for improvements in governance and democratisation. Because it is a relatively new plan, disseminating information and exchanging knowledge were crucial. What is NePAD exactly? And what

exactly does the African Peer Review Mechanism entail, where African leaders take a close look at each other's policies and the agreements they have made? The guest lecturers, who included representatives of the NePAD secretariat, emphasised the importance of input from African citizens in NePAD. Finally, during the conference prospective European MPs participated in a debate on European agricultural policy and obstacles to trade for African countries.

Fatal Transactions campaign

Africa is rich. You may wonder if you read that correctly – but yes, Africa is rich in valuable raw materials such as oil, diamonds, copper and gold. However, the average African does not see much of the proceeds. Warlords still fight over the raw materials, and foreign companies rake in a major percentage of the profits. Working conditions and environmental regulations are flagrantly violated. A number of African governments do little to prevent them. In fact, many politicians profit from it themselves.



Where do these diamonds originate from?

PHOTO: KADIR VAN LOHUIZEN © (FROM THE 'DIAMOND MATTERS' PHOTO EXHIBITION)

The **Fatal Transactions campaign** operates worldwide to restrict the use of raw materials to finance wars. The campaign wants to prevent the people from becoming the victims of their own natural treasures. In fact, all the inhabitants should profit from the raw materials in their own country.

NiZA coordinates the international and Dutch campaign for Fatal Transactions. In 2004 a great deal of attention was focused on the role played by diamonds in the civil wars in Angola, the DRC and Sierra Leone. The warring parties were able to finance the war with this lucrative trade for years, even after an official cease-fire. In 2003 a system of checks was introduced to avert diamonds from conflict areas from international trade. One year after its launch, NiZA investigated whether these international controls work in practice. The implementing countries in Africa turned out to have insufficient funds to introduce the complex control system. Although European governments do their best to keep to the new rules, the system is still far from perfect.

NiZA also investigated the extent to which jewellers know the provenance of the diamonds in their store. The interviews showed that they often only know their suppliers in Antwerp or India,



having no idea where the stones originated from. Both reports generate extensive media attention and provoked questions in Parliament.

International directives are just for show

In 2003 Fatal Transactions submitted a complaint in cooperation with Dutch and Congolese organisations to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) against the Dutch company Chemie Pharmacie Holland (CPH). The company had allegedly violated the OECD guidelines for corporate social responsibility by purchasing coltan from rebels in Congo during wartime. In 2004 the complaint was rejected on the grounds that CPH “had not invested, but traded” in coltan, which is not covered by the OECD rules. Of course Fatal Transactions was disappointed: “This explanation reduces the directives to a mere formality, just for show.”

www.fataltransactions.org

WHO DECIDES WHAT IN NEPAD?

One important development in Africa's economic growth is NePAD (New Partnership for African Development). NePAD is a new plan for economic development and mutual cooperation drawn up by African leaders. NePAD has clearly gained stature in southern Africa in the past year. The limited participation by the people is one of the most serious criticisms. NiZA shares that concern and therefore is one of the few parties supporting southern African organisations who want to change that particular aspect. NePAD should be closer to the people and improve its representation of the interests of the most poverty-stricken in Africa.



PHOTO: RAFAEL MARQUES ©

In search of diamonds (Angola). In southern Africa a very small group of people profit from the many natural treasures in the region. NiZA believes that the entire population should profit from their 'own' riches and supports African citizen groups that stand up for those rights.

TWO NEW PROGRAMMES LAUNCHED

The Economic Empowerment Programme in 2004 was characterised by the launch of two programmes involving NePAD and corporate social responsibility. The policy, objectives and activities were discussed at length with various organisations. Consequently, both programmes are firmly embedded in the structure of both NiZA and the organisations involved. NiZA will be collaborating in the coming years with forty organisations in Angola, Botswana, the DRC, Mozambique, Zambia and South Africa. A budget of approximately one million euros is available on an annual basis. The first year will focus primarily on exchanging knowledge, networking and strengthening the participating organisations.

Besides building a network in southern Africa, NiZA also collaborates with all sorts of organisations in the Netherlands. For example, NiZA is a member of the Dutch Platform for Corporate Social Responsibility. (See also the box on "The week of Corporate Social Responsibility.") NiZA is also participating in the Publish What You Pay campaign, which aims to ensure that mining companies are required to disclose how much money they pay (and to whom) in order to establish a presence in an African country.

www.niza.nl/economy

Media and Freedom of Expression Programme

Despite several recent improvements in the media landscape in southern Africa, many of the problems that independent media have faced since they first emerged over a decade ago still influence their ability to contribute to developing more open and democratic societies in the region.

The continued tendency of the state to exercise control over the media through legal, political and economic restrictions continues to create a difficult and hostile operating environment for the media. The starkest example in southern Africa is the Zimbabwean government's promulgation of three draconian laws that severely restrict freedom of expression, freedom of the media and pluralism and diversity in the media.

The explosion of media outlets during the last four years has not ensured that the various outlets reflect all public views. More often than not, groups outside the 'establishment' have only marginal access to this newfound media space.

The establishment of South Africa's Media Diversity and Development Agency, an independent statutory body funded jointly by government and private media enterprises, serves as an exciting new model for southern Africa of how public-private partnerships can help enable marginalised communities to produce and gain access to information.

THE PROGRAMME'S GOALS

Against this background, NiZA's Media Programme supports and co-operates with lobby organisations, media outlets and training institutions throughout southern Africa in order to build a more democratic and open society. The Media Programme aims to achieve this by improving the ability of our partner organisations to:

- Influence the **policy and legal environment** for the media and for freedom of expression at national, regional and international levels;

Building bridges

During 2004, the Media Programme placed 14 young Dutch journalists in media enterprises and NiZA partner organisations in South Africa. The experience is meant to sharpen the participants' journalism skills and increase their understanding of issues and perspectives in southern Africa, with the ultimate aim of increasing media coverage of Africa and development issues in the Netherlands. One of the participants, Jasper van der Bliek, wrote enthusiastically in his web log during his stay in South Africa, "This Monday one of the best stories of

my entire career was published in *The Sowetan*. Front page and pages 4 and 5... 1500 words and two pics taken by me. It was an undercover feature about a mental hospital in Pretoria and the shocking human rights violations there. Am now working on follow ups."

NiZA also supports the NSJ Southern Africa Media Training Trust's exchange programme that sponsored ten senior-level African journalists to work at a media enterprise in a neighbouring country for up to two months. The exchanges seek to increase the participants' journalism skills, stimulate networking between media enterprises across borders and raise awareness

about the current state of the media and freedom of expression in the host country.

One of the programme's participants, the Swazi Observer's Editor-in-Chief Musa Ndlangamandla, said of his experience: "If Africa is to unite, journalists should play a vital role. And if they are to play this role, they have to learn and understand each other's countries. Negative reports from reporters who do not understand or know the social [relations], culture and economy of our countries feed wrong information to the public. It is only through such exchange programmes that we shall get correct and better interaction among journalists."



PHOTO: BERENDIEN BOS ©

Satellite TV is increasing in popularity in southern Africa, but remains inaccessible for the vast majority of the population. Better access to news and information is one of the objectives of NiZA's Media Programme.

- **Disseminate information** and increase access to information; Train media professionals; and
- Improve the **financial sustainability** of media outlets.

UNITING FORCES

In 2004 the Media Programme financed € 2 million in capacity enhancement support to more than thirty partner organisations.

The programme emphasised enhancing networking and linking strategies between partner organisations and other stakeholders. Some examples include:

- The Public Broadcasting Initiative, which was launched last year with NiZA's support, is a continent-wide consortium of media organisations. In 2005 the organisations plan to produce

Surprising election news from Namibia

The news in much of the media in southern Africa is fairly one-sided. Most of the news comes from the capital cities, and the problems of minority groups receive very little coverage. To balance out this top-down approach,

the Polytechnic of Namibia has set up a news service. On the one hand it is intended as a work experience project for its own journalism students, but on the other hand it gives an outlet to different voices than usual in the media

of Namibia.

The Echoes news service is staffed by nine first-year and second-year interns and journalism students. They find stories for the press, the radio and their own Echoes website.

In honour of the 2004 elections, the students were sent out all over the country. They set up discussions to discover the extent of the interest in the Namibian elections and how people outside the established community viewed them.

Various articles written by the students were picked up by the mainstream media, including the most prominent private newspapers, the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation and Katutura Community Radio.



Journalism students work on the Echoes newspaper.

PHOTO: EMILY BROWN ©

The Echoes project is an initiative of the Media Technology Faculty at the Polytechnic of Namibia, a partner in NiZA's Media Programme.

a comparative study of the current state of public broadcasting on the African continent and propose a plan of action for addressing public broadcasting reform needs.

- With NiZA's support, Gender Links, a regional advocacy organisation, established the first Gender and Media Southern African Network (GEMSA). GEMSA was established as a result of a comprehensive study undertaken in the region regarding editorial content portraying women and men in southern Africa.
- Behind the Mask (BtM) is an NGO that serves as a platform for exchange of information, debate and lobbying in order to empower and mobilise the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transsexual (lgbt) community in southern Africa. With NiZA's support, BtM established a network of correspondents in 17 African countries and launched its Link project, which seeks to encourage human rights organisations to include lgbt issues in their work.

SPEAKING OUT FOR FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

With NiZA's support, several partner organisations engaged in important lobbying activities last year:

- The Media Alliance of **Zimbabwe** (MAZ), a consortium of three leading Zimbabwean media advocacy organisations, conducted joint lobbying campaigns at a meeting of EU and ACP countries in The Hague. They also participated in several meetings of the African Commission for Human Rights, the African Union and the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights.
- In **Angola**, the Media Institute for Southern Africa issued a petition signed by key local media players requesting broadcasting law reforms.
- In **South Africa**, the Freedom of Expression Institute led an ongoing lobbying campaign in coalition with several grassroots community groups protesting the expensive tariffs of the national telecommunications provider, Telkom, and its failure to roll out services to under-served areas in the country.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

In 2004 the Media Programme evaluated the outcome and impact of the programme's activities and strategies since 2000, and

developed a new policy framework for the next four years. Both the evaluation and development of a new programme were done in close cooperation with NiZA's partner organisations and key stakeholders in the media sector. The evaluation concluded that NiZA is considered one of the more respected and important support organisations to the media in Southern Africa. It is most appreciated by its partners for its flexibility, political consciousness and willingness to engage in dialogue and cooperation.

In order to ensure more effective and sustainable interventions in capacity enhancement, we intend to:

- Further emphasise the pooling and transferring of knowledge among partners;
- Encourage greater cooperation and partnership between NiZA and other key media donors; and
- Stimulate a better understanding of capacity development within NiZA and with its partners.

www.niza.nl/media



PHOTO: BOB VAN DER WINDEN ©

More than enough newspapers, but a serious lack of news about people outside the establishment.

Mozambique and Angola

Mozambique and Angola both have a violent civil war behind them. The peace treaty in Mozambique was signed in 1992 the civil war in Angola only ended ten years later. In both countries, the democratic developments are shaded by parties who were once fierce opponents. This makes the democracy very fragile and precarious, vulnerable to lurking conflicts. NiZA makes an extra effort in these two countries, for instance by bringing partner organisations in the three NiZA programmes in contact with each other and stimulating cooperation. NiZA also wants to keep Mozambique and Angola on the political agenda in the Netherlands and in the European Union as a whole by means of lobbying and providing information to politicians, journalists and experts.

Elections were an important topic in both countries in 2004. Mozambique held national elections in December. Before the elections, NiZA employee Elma Doeleman paid a visit to various organisations involved in voter education and election observation.

Angola will be voting in 2006. The legislation needed to make the elections possible has hardly been arranged yet, nor has the electoral population been informed. The Angolan media and

civil society organisations could play a crucial role in these early stages, but have to operate in a country that has not yet grown accustomed to an open debate.

NiZA informed politicians and experts about the elections and the process of democratisation in both countries at several well-attended conferences in the Netherlands.

MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique is an important country for the Dutch government and the international donor community. They have invested so much money in the country that they sometimes shut their eyes to the less attractive side of the administration in Mozambique. This unwillingness to acknowledge some of the problems occurs despite the fact that Mozambicans themselves point out corruption and abuses of power, as well as unfair election practices. They expect their friends in other countries to point out such wrongs as well. In response to that expectation, the NiZA project MoçambiQactual primarily serves a political function: it monitors potential sources of conflict in the still-vulnerable democracy and demands attention for these problems in the Netherlands and the European Union.

Elections

Elma Doeleman, the MoçambiQactual coordinator, visited the country in May to assess the general sentiments in various provinces on the coming December elections. There had been city council elections in 33 cities in 2003, which opposition party RENAMO won in five cities for the first time. In some cities, old and new leaders worked together in peace, while other cities saw constant obstacles put in the path of the new administrations. Mozambique experts, politicians and journalists greatly appreciated Ms. Doeleman's extensive accounts of her travels.

Just before the national elections on 1 and 2 December, Elma Doeleman visited a number of partner organisations in Mozambique that were involved in voter education and election observation. On the actual election days and the weeks following, Ms. Doeleman was an official observer for the international Carter Center.



PHOTO: BERENDEN BOS ©

Local racing cyclists campaign for FRELIMO (Nampula, Mozambique).

Corruption and aid

However, more was going on than just the elections. A delegation of Dutch MPs visited Mozambique in May. NiZA informed them in advance, in cooperation with NOVIB and Hivos, of the importance of civil society organisations in improving the quality of governance. The Dutch People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) members took advantage of the working visit to take a swing at the aid provided to Mozambique, and in passing included all the development aid from the Netherlands. The subsequent parliamentary debate was again fed by information from NiZA. MP for the VVD party Mr Szabó ultimately proved to stand alone on the issue and received strong opposition from the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) and Labour (PvdA) MPs.

ANGOLA

In 2004 the Dutch government called a halt to its financial aid for Angola. To prevent this from happening, NiZA organised various meetings between Angolan human rights groups, media organisations and Dutch politicians. However, the decision was implemented, so NiZA decided to take an extra step on its own

initiative and set up an internal Angola Project Group. One of its first activities was a major encounter between all the Angolan partners in the NiZA programmes. Many of them were not yet familiar with each other and realised enthusiastically that they were fighting to achieve the same objectives and dealing with comparable difficulties. The partners talked at length about the culture of fear that still affects their work.

After this meeting, NiZA commissioned a study on the role played by civil society organisations and the media in the democratisation process in Angola. All the partner organisations were interviewed. The study will be the basis for the activities of NiZA's partner organisations in preparation for the 2006 elections.

Finally, NiZA's programme manager Bob van der Winden joined the advisory council of the British Angola Forum in London. This strengthens the non-government voice on this lobby forum, which is traditionally run by oil barons, the British establishment and the Angolan government.

Fear sets the tone for election preparations in Angola

In September NiZA organised a meeting in Amsterdam on Angola and Mozambique: Democracy, Elections and Civil Society. Two experts from each country were invited. They discussed the role of the media, the election practices in rural areas and the legislation on the coming elections in both countries.

One of the most important conclusions of the meeting was that Angola is ruled by a culture of fear. A lot would have to

change before people feel that they will be truly free to vote in two years, and that voting would actually make a difference. That is why it is important to launch an information campaign about the elections now. The role of the media is crucial in this context, but there is no real freedom of the press as yet.

However, freedom of the press is not the only requirement for the elections to go well. People are afraid that the elections

could unleash a new civil war, as they did in 1992 when Angola had the opportunity to vote for the first time in its history. In Amsterdam, Angolan guests emphasised that Angola needs to start talking about the war crimes committed in the past decades. Such a debate is crucial, but the past should no longer be used as a factor in the election campaigns. As the Angolans have learned first-hand, this can be extremely dangerous.



PHOTO: ANDREAS VLACHAKIS ©

Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu celebrate the publication of the final report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. (from the 'Moving in Time' photo exhibition)

What is the result of all these efforts?

In 2004 NiZA invested some 4.5 million euros in projects from 108 organisations in southern Africa. These are public funds from our donors, among other sources, and from PSO, an institution financed by the Dutch government. NiZA considers it important to provide thorough accountability for how the money is spent and what results are achieved. To meet that goal, we give PSO detailed annual reports and inform the donors in this annual report and other publications. NiZA also gives the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs financial and content-based annual reports on the institutional subsidies they supply. Moreover, we draw up an accountant-certified financial report for each year. A summary of that report for 2004 is enclosed in this annual report. The various reports are used as the basis for internal reviews and policy adjustments.

What are results? The direct results of financed projects, the 'output', are fairly easy to measure: our partners have given X number of training sessions, facilitated X number of exchanges and organised or participated in X workshops. What is then achieved as a result of those training sessions and workshops, the



PHOTO: BLANCA DIEGO ©

Training of radio journalists in the North of Angola.

'outcome', is more difficult to measure. Are the trained journalists and human rights information officers more capable in their work? Do they reach their audiences more effectively? Are the organisations more able to lobby for their objective and convince politicians and companies of the rightness of their cause?

Who monitors who? To gain insight into the output and outcome, NiZA uses a monitoring and evaluation system in which the partners and NiZA all *learn* from the results. NiZA's vision is that each organisation should be able to

evaluate its own activities and their level of quality as much as possible, whether they are a partner or a donor. In joint training programmes, NiZA employees and partner employees have developed questionnaires that offer insight into the sustainable effects of their work in the long term.

At the same time, the Media Programme was scrutinised thoroughly in 2004 by two external experts, one from Zimbabwe and one from the Netherlands. The results were encouraging: NiZA's Media Programme made a major contribution to stronger networks and improved knowledge exchange in southern Africa. The experts did criticise the many different individual projects. NiZA has taken a pro-active approach to that issue: since 2005, NiZA signs an annual contract with all its partners to ensure coherency of all the projects.

NiZA and the partners noted that the sustainability or long-term effects of the investments are seriously threatened by the disastrous consequences of the AIDS epidemic. In 2005 NiZA will be tackling the problem of how we can limit the effects of AIDS on the projects we finance.

2. Communications, Public Information and Lobbying



Communications and Public Information

There is increasing cynicism about the usefulness and the results of development aid. The debate on this issue flared up in 2004, headed by the Dutch People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD). At the same time, reporting on Africa feeds this cynicism: the war and famine in Darfur, the human rights violations in Zimbabwe, AIDS, corruption, poverty, etc. NiZA considers it to be its responsibility to resist such cynicism without ignoring all the very real wrongs in the region. There is still extensive support for international partnerships in the Netherlands. Many people give their time as volunteers or donate money to a development organisation. The task of deserving, maintaining and strengthening this support base demands constant attention from all those involved, including NiZA.

In line with its historic role in southern Africa and on the basis of developments in the Dutch development partnership sector, NiZA decided to give a stronger emphasis to its political role. In 2004 NiZA began introducing a more political profiling, expressed in campaign work, public information and lobbying on two topics: 'Ten years of democracy in South Africa' and 'Elections'.

SOUTH AFRICA: TEN YEARS OF DEMOCRACY

NiZA's communications department took 2004 as the year to redefine NiZA's profile as a politically engaged organisation that highly values democratisation in southern Africa. The central theme in 2004 was 'South Africa: ten years of democracy', in celebration of the fact that the first democratic elections were

held on 27 April 1994, bringing the apartheid regime in South Africa to an end. NiZA congratulated South Africa on ten years of freedom and democracy with an enormous banner on its building, directly opposite the Central Station in Amsterdam. NiZA also campaigned in the media under the slogan 'Don't let Mandela's work have been in vain!'. The NiZA website published a detailed web dossier on 'The Netherlands against apartheid, 1948-1994'. A reunion was held in Amsterdam for more than three hundred anti-apartheid sympathisers. An exhibition called 'Moving In Time, Life in a democratic South Africa' of the work of South Africa photographer George Hallett was on display during the annual Living Yearbook event and attracted many visitors.



IMAGE: BEN CASHIDAN ©

Guerrilla Cinema: film and debate about the current situation in South Africa.

Besides all these activities, NiZA went to various cities to present the 'Guerrilla Cinema South Africa on Tour', an interactive film show on ten years of democracy in South Africa. Guerrilla Cinema is a two-hour mixture of short film clips, live commentary by filmmaker Ben Cashdan and discussion with the room. Mr Cashdan filmed and interviewed countless South Africans, from President Mbeki to an activist, from a bishop to a philanthropist: 'How far are we in South Africa after ten years of democracy and freedom?' The topics covered included the land reforms, the fight for clean water, the apartheid debts and the ANC election promises. The tour premiered in De Balie in Amsterdam and visited art cinemas in Rotterdam, The Hague, Utrecht and Eindhoven. This programme allowed NiZA to reach a completely different audience than the traditional group of people interested in development issues, or its own existing support base. From young to old, in politics or simply interested in South Africa: the audience peppered Cashdan with critical questions filled with involved enthusiasm. An event has never been more interactive.

ELECTIONS

Elections are a very concrete expression of democracy, but there are also many ways that they can be manipulated. Objective information, open and unobstructed campaigning and a free and honest election process are certainly not a given in southern Africa. Many irregularities took place this year in connection with various elections, varying from intimidation and fraud to violence. In the coming years NiZA wants to focus explicitly on the conditions necessary for free and honest elections. The first steps in this direction were taken in 2004 during the eighth edition of NiZA's Living Yearbook of Southern Africa, under the heading of 'Raise your voice!' The event was held on 1 October 2004 at Felix Meritis in Amsterdam.

Zimbabwean guests related the consequences of a new law prohibiting foreign financing of human rights organisations. A number of organisations are not waiting for the law to come into effect and are disbanding of their own accord; others have decided to go underground, with all the associated consequences. Although the law was not yet officially adopted in 2004, the uncertainty was sufficient reason for many people to leave the



PHOTO: MICHEL POSTMA ©

Each year NiZA awards the Thesis Prize for an outstanding Dutch thesis on southern Africa. The award this year went to Madeleen Husseman (at left beside the board) for her study on plant cultivation for traditional medicine in South Africa. The € 6,000 grant will allow Madeleen to carry out her continued study.

country. With a view to the elections in March of 2005, this exodus of potential voters is a very serious loss.

The media have also been restricted, making measured reporting on the electoral battle. During the Living Yearbook, exiled journalists discussed the opposition and intimidations experienced by journalists from independent media.

In relation to the elections in Malawi this year, Wiep Bassie, electoral observer for NiZA in Malawi, debated the (limited) possibilities for international observers with Ollen Mwalubunju, who works for the human rights organisation Center for Human Rights and Rehabilitation in Malawi.

In September the NiZA website launched the web dossier on 'Elections in Southern Africa', including information on upcoming elections, electoral observation missions, results, photo reports, background information and links. This web dossier is updated on a continuous basis and currently contains information on Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. (www.niza.nl/elections)

The A is for anti

When apartheid was officially abolished in 1994, it also brought an end to many years of demonstrations and campaigns in the Netherlands to protest the white oppression in South Africa.

Ten years later, in June 2004, more than three hundred people visited a reunion for anti-apartheid sympathisers organised by NiZA. Former activists, collectors and demonstrators gathered in Amsterdam raised a glass to the new South Africa in the presence of the South African ambassador. Well-known protestors Sietse Bosgra

(former KZA member), Kier Schuringa (former AABN member) and Erik van den Bergh (former KAIROS member) reminisced about their most precious memories. The attendees had no difficulty understanding the hilarious anti-apartheid alphabet written by Mr Van den Bergh.

The keynote speaker that afternoon was the South African Abdul Minty, once a prominent board member of the English anti-apartheid movement and director of the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South



Anti-apartheid demonstration in the eighties.



PHOTO: THOMAS HANTKE ©

Abdul Minty.

Africa. He spoke on the role of the international movements in the fight against apartheid and examined the dilemmas now facing South Africa.

One of those dilemmas is the country's position in relation to the Zimbabwe of its former ally, Mr Mugabe. The ANC's passive attitude toward President Mugabe was a sore point for the Dutch participants at the reunion, as the public debate showed. The comments were not well received by a number of South African guests. However, in keeping with their history of protest, the former activists would not be silenced by anyone.

PHOTO: BERT ZIJLMA © NIZA

'SHAPING A NEW AFRICA'

In 2003 NiZA, NCDO and SAHAN Consultancy started a series of debates entitled "Shaping a New Africa". The aim of the series is to break through the negative public image of Africa, spotlight the positive developments and stimulate an open debate about alternative policies. There was an important role in the series reserved for the African diaspora in the Netherlands. The final conference was held in The Hague on Wednesday, 26 May 2004, with some two hundred participants. Africans in the Netherlands, African experts, politicians, policy decision-makers and representatives from Dutch development organisations debated on the Africa policy of the Dutch government. Key questions included the role that the African diaspora could play in formulating the Dutch-Africa policy and the positive African examples of good governance, conflict prevention and food security. The recommendations from the workshops were passed on to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation.

PRESS BRIEFING AND PUBLICATIONS

Press briefing is an effective instrument for involving Dutch people in the situation in southern Africa. In that context, NiZA considers it important for organisations that NiZA collaborates with to have a forum where their own voices can be heard. That means that NiZA regularly invites guests from the region to attend meetings in the Netherlands, accompanied by a press offensive. It also gives our African guests an opportunity to make appointments with other, similar organisations and lobby with politicians. The media is more than capable of contacting NiZA when developments take place in southern Africa, both for radio programmes and the written press. NiZA also takes a pro-active approach to media contact, for example on the occasion of the Zimbabwean opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai in November. NiZA did not make it into the media as often as it did in 2003, which is in part due to the coverage of the events in Iraq.

NiZA informed the Dutch about southern Africa in various publications. For school children, the hip-hop lesson package on HIV and AIDS was put together for the second year running. More schools participated this year than expected: more than

seventy school classes participated in the successful rap workshops and made their own raps, many expressing critical views on society. This is due in part to the partnership with the national youth campaign Dance4Life about AIDS in South Africa. For people who are not involved professionally or academically in the region, but are interested in the area for some other reason, NiZA has been publishing the *Zuidelijk Afrika* magazine for eight years now. The magazine was redesigned in 2004. Besides the current developments in the region, the editors have chosen to include an extra focus on culture and travel.

SUPPORT

NiZA is supported by 25,000 private donors. Many already supported the work of the anti-apartheid organisations that merged to become NiZA in the past. A natural process of decline has caused the total number of donors to decrease. Fortunately, the number of people who support NiZA on a structural basis with a periodic donation rose again this year.

Library and Documentation Center

The NiZA library, information and documentation center (BIDOC) aims to provide current and historical information and documentation about southern Africa for diverse groups of people: journalists, pupils and students, researchers and experts.

In 2004 the library catalogue was expanded again by more than 3,000 new records, to a current total of some 18,000 records in the collection. The international recognition for BIDOC's work was confirmed by an agreement signed with the American National Information Services Corporation to include the BIDOC catalogue in their package of bibliographic CD-ROMs.

Besides its catalogue, since 2001 NiZA has also been making the collection available in so-called BIDOC dossiers. In May BIDOC published the sixth dossier, an extensive *Annotated Bibliography on the TRC in South Africa*. This dossier contains an overview of all the material that NiZA has been collecting on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission since 1994 (more than 1000 sources) and an introduction by Professor Flinterman, head of the Nether-

lands Human Rights Center in Utrecht. The seventh dossier, *Press freedom in Southern Africa*, followed in September.

The project to make the entire video collection available was completed late in 2004. The collection currently comprises some 800 videotapes, most on South Africa (550), but also on Mozambique (67), Zimbabwe (30) and Namibia (36). There was an increase in the number of requests to borrow videotapes again this year, particularly from schools.

ACCESSIBLE VIA THE INTERNET

NiZA considers it exceptionally important to make the library catalogue accessible to the international public. The number of publications (by third parties or by NiZA itself) that can be downloaded from the NiZA website directly has increased steadily to 780 documents. More links to current Internet publications and articles on southern Africa have also been included, so interested visitors can use the NiZA website as a clear, accessible portal on the topic.

The plan to make the library catalogue available via the Internet experienced some delays in 2004 due to technical difficulties and will be completed in 2005.

Working with the Historical Archives in Maputo, Mozambique, the BIDOC staff prepared a publication in 2004 on the historic relationship between the Netherlands and Mozambique. It will be published in spring of 2005.

www.niza.nl/bidoc



PHOTO: WILCO VAN HERPEN ©

The Political Climate in The Hague and Europe

As long as development aid has been provided, its usefulness has been subject to discussion. 2004 was no exception last year the sector came under fire from the political establishment in The Hague. The reason this time was the working visit to Mozambique in May by the permanent Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs. The Dutch People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) sparked off the debate with news of alleged corruption with financial aid in Mozambique. The discussion on the budget for Minister Van Ardenne in the

autumn was also taken over by the issue of whether or not foreign aid actually helps.

NiZA gave politicians ammunition to fuel the debate at several times that year. Before and after the working visit to Mozambique, NiZA informed MPs on the situation in that country and raised questions about the stories of corruption. During NiZA's Living Yearbook in September, VVD Member of Parliament Mr Szabó and Labour MP for the European Parliament Mr Van den Berg debated on the results of 35 years of development cooperation. Mr Van den



Zimbabwean opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai visited the Netherlands in November at NiZA's invitation.

Berg gave Mr Szabó a hard time about his party's European MPs. They are unwilling to abolish agricultural subsidies and import restrictions, which prevent African countries from selling their products on the European market. That is in direct contradiction to the VVD's statements in favour of trade and against aid. Mr Szabó defended the stance of his fellow party representatives by assuring his colleague that the VVD is in fact in favour of lifting the trade restrictions, but that his fellow party members in Brussels did not always want to listen to him...

GOVERNMENT POLICY

In the spring, Minister Van Ardenne presented the government's Africa policy, expressed in the memorandum entitled *Strong people, weak states*. In preparation for the discussion of Mrs Van Ardenne's memorandum in Parliament, NiZA drew up its response and presented it to several Members of Parliament. NiZA pushed for an integral approach to southern Africa. On the one hand the region is the economic driver of sub-Saharan Africa, while on the other hand it can make or break the stability of all of Africa south of the Sahara. The Dutch involvement in this region should accordingly go beyond the official Dutch partners, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and South Africa.

The Minister was not prepared to take that step, but she did concede to a special memorandum on trade in Africa that primarily focuses on southern Africa.

EU PRESIDENCY

The European elections and the Dutch presidency of the European Union made 2004 a European year. NiZA monitored the Dutch efforts during its presidency and was disappointed in the ambitions formulated by the government. The Dutch plea to be allowed to use ODA (official development aid) resources for military activities as well is a matter of concern to NiZA.

In December, toward the end of its EU presidency, the Netherlands held the sixth EU Discussion Forum on Human Rights, focusing on the protection of human rights activists. NiZA was actively involved in the workshops and brought in the expertise of Piers Pigou for that purpose. Mr Pigou specialises in the protection of

human rights activists in southern Africa. Work was done during this conference on a handbook containing guidelines for European embassies to enable them to offer protection to human rights activists.

In 2004 NiZA successfully structured and intensified its ties to Dutch politicians and policy decision-makers by means of personal talks, public meetings and thorough written information, both requested and unsolicited. Information provided by NiZA led to questions raised in Parliament by the Labour party (PvdA) about the involvement of Dutch citizen John Bredenkamp in weapons trading with Zimbabwe and questions raised by the Socialist Party about the European introduction of the Kimberley Process for diamonds in the rough.

Voting in southern Africa

NiZA stands up for democratisation in southern Africa. Free and honest elections are a very concrete expression of democracy, but elections are unfortunately increasingly subject to manipulation and defined by violence and fraud. Shortcomings in the areas of human rights and freedom of expression are thrown into sharp relief during election periods.

A large group of NiZA's partners put a great deal of work this year into the different elections: from disseminating voter information to training local observers, from action to promote neutral political reporting to support for activists under threat of persecution in Zimbabwe. Several activities are

described in more detail elsewhere in this annual report. An overview of the facts concerning the various elections in 2004 follows below.

South Africa, 14 April 2004

In the third free parliamentary elections in South Africa, the African National Congress (ANC) saw its majority increase again, swelling from 62 per cent of the votes in 1994, to 66 per cent in 1999, to nearly 70 per cent this year. The most important opposition party, the Democratic Alliance (DA), received 12 per cent of the votes. The other opposition parties, including the Inkatha Freedom Party and the old NNP apartheid party, have experienced further marginalisation.

The position of the ANC is unassailable. The DA has been unable to shake off its white profile and gain more votes among the black population. Observers believe that the ANC dominance can only be broken if there is a schism within the broad ANC alliance, consisting of the ANC itself, the COSATU union alliance and the South African Communist Party.

Malawi, 18 May 2004

Civil society organisations in Malawi feel increasingly alienated from politics. The elections were plagued by all sorts of irregularities; for example, voter registration lists were inaccurate and media access was appallingly poor. Observer missions declared that the elections were free, but did not add the word *fair* to



PHOTO: ELWA DOELEMAN ©



PHOTO: SIGRID SPINNOX ©

their description. The candidate put forward by the departing President Muluzi, Mr. Mutharika (United Democratic Front, UDF) won 35 per cent, while the opposition candidate Mr. Tembo (Malawi Congress Party, MCP) won 27 per cent and Mr. Chakuamba (Republican Party, RP) won 26 per cent.

The parliamentary elections initially presented a different picture. The MCP won the most seats, but the UDF ultimately gained a small majority when 26 independent members of parliament switched sides and the RP also joined the UDF.

Since that time, Mutharika has shown himself to be a firm adversary of corruption, much against the wishes of his former patron, ex-President Muluzi. He left the UDF and founded a new party with the support of other UDF members and smaller parties.

Botswana, 30 October 2004

In Botswana the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) has been the reigning party since the country's independence in 1966. As everyone expected, the BDP won the parliamentary elections (51 per cent). The opposition has been unable to make any real show of force.

Botswana is seen as a shining example of democracy. However, there is some concern about the unbroken hegemony of the BDP and about the sure successor of President Mogae: the populist and, according to some, authoritarian Lieutenant-General Khama, the Vice President of the country and the son of the author of the independence, Sir Seretse Khama.

Namibia, 15 and 16 November 2004

The successor chosen by President Nujoma, Mr Pohamba, won more than

76 per cent of the votes and his SWAPO party won 75 per cent. The complaints expressed by the opposition parties about irregularities during the elections were acknowledged and dealt with, but did not have any influence on the results. The opposition is deeply divided.

Mozambique, 1 and 2 December 2004

In the presidential elections, FRELIMO's Guebuza won a resounding victory over his opponent Dhlakama (from RENAMO) with more than 63 per cent. In the parliamentary elections, FRELIMO won 62 per cent and RENAMO won nearly 30. In contrast to the preceding years, the turnout was remarkably low. Only FRELIMO (160 seats) and the RENAMO-União Electoral, RENAMO's alliance with smaller parties (90 seats), are represented in the parliament.



PHOTO: WIEP BASSIE ©



PHOTO: HANNEKE DE VRIES ©

3. Organisation, Personnel and Policy



NiZA has experienced relatively rapid growth in the past two years, both in its activities in southern Africa, the Netherlands and Europe, and in the number of its employees. In the past year, the staff complement has grown to 58. Many of them work part-time. The increase in staff has necessitated a far-reaching degree of professionalisation. A great deal of attention was focused on this aspect in 2004. One positive result of these activities is that sick leave in 2004 was less than the national average again.

PROFESSIONALISATION

In 2004 NiZA continued working on the professionalisation of its personnel policies initiated in 2003. Clear procedures were developed with respect to recruitment and selection, training

new employees, employee education and promotion. Due to the increased staff complement, the department managers are more involved in the personnel policy in their departments. The next step in increasing the professionalism is increased harmonisation of the personnel policy to NiZA's long-term strategy, particularly with a view to the personal development of the employees.

MORE GROUP EDUCATION

Besides individual training programmes, 2004 saw renewed attention on group training programmes for NiZA staff. The group training programme started in 2003 on the theory and practice of development cooperation continued in 2004.

In addition NiZA organised an information and discussion day each month for its employees. The meetings were introduced



Phone shop (and internet café) in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.



PHOTO: GISELE WULFSOHN ©

Computer class at the Emmarantia Primary School. (from the 'Moving in Time' photo exhibition)

by an external expert. Employees from NiZA's own information center, BIDOOC, provided an information packet for the participants. BIDOOC also distributes an internal bi-weekly overview of information, offering a selection of articles on southern Africa drawn from the media.

This year various NiZA employees attended several training programmes together with employees of partner organisations in southern Africa, particularly in the field of organisation development. NiZA is convinced that these shared training programmes are useful and will be implementing this form of education and training more often.

INTRODUCTION OF JOB EVALUATION INTERVIEWS

The growth of the organisation demands consistent job descriptions and a pay structure designed on that basis. The new job descriptions are focused on the competencies that the employee must possess in order to do his or her job and the expected results. In 2005 these job descriptions will be developed further in consultation with the works council.

Besides performance reviews, the first job evaluation interviews were conducted in 2004. A great deal of attention was paid to the introduction of job evaluation interviews in the organisation, for example by training the managers.

LOW RATE OF SICK LEAVE

NiZA put a great deal of effort into keeping sick leave to a minimum. Although sick leave did increase to 4.2 per cent, it is still low compared to the national average.

Constant attention is paid to work pressures, ergonomic conditions at the workstation, and the management methods used by the managers. If sick leave occurs or seems imminent, regular consultation takes place between the personnel department, the department managers and the occupational health doctor. All NiZA employees have the opportunity to take an RSI prevention course each year.

POLICY CYCLE

NiZA uses a structured policy cycle to develop, monitor and evaluate policy. The managers and the board use the Management

Information System to keep track of the progress and identify bottlenecks. Regular consultations between the board and the managers are used to decide as needed to adjust the approach or strategy or to fine-tune schedules and objectives. The financial department provides monthly and quarterly overviews for this purpose.

PERSONNEL REPRESENTATION

The personnel representation (PVT) at NiZA in 2004 consisted of five elected members. They advise the board and the personnel department on personnel policy, organisational development and occupational health and safety issues.

In 2004 the PVT primarily worked to ensure the careful introduction of a new job and pay system (see above). On the initiative of the PVT, the board was asked to give the staff extra explanations of the planned changes. In addition the personnel representation gave advice on the new personnel policy plan, the new travel compensation plan for business trips, and the childcare scheme. Because the staff has exceeded fifty employees, the PVT prepared itself in 2004 for the appointment of a works council, with added powers.

Finally, the PVT organised the annual staff day. A treasure hunt through Amsterdam took the employees past historic highlights of the anti-apartheid struggle.

4. Partnership



PHOTO: BRENTON GEACH © (FROM THE 'MOVING IN TIME' PHOTO EXHIBITION)

Introduction

For some years now NiZA has maintained a special relationship with two organisations that are housed in the NiZA offices. All three make the maximum possible use of each other's expertise and contacts. The two organisations are:

- SANPAD (South Africa – Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development), an alliance of South African and Dutch universities;
- Zimbabwe Watch, an alliance of Dutch civil society organisations that work to promote the democratisation process in Zimbabwe.

SANPAD financed thirteen new academic research projects in 2004 and supported researchers by means of conferences and courses. Forty projects were completed successfully.

In 2004 Zimbabwe Watch lobbied intensely to keep Zimbabwe on the international agenda. A great deal of time was also invested in uniting groups inside and outside the country in their fight against human rights violations and the oppression by the Mugabe regime.

SANPAD

The South Africa-Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development (SANPAD) is a research programme aimed at stimulating high-quality research by South African academics. In particular, SANPAD seeks to promote scientific research by South Africans from disadvantaged groups. During the apartheid era these groups had hardly any opportunities in the academic world of South Africa, which was dominated by whites. The South African researchers collaborate in research projects with colleagues at Dutch universities. The Dutch Ministry for Development Co-operation has financed SANPAD since 1997. The Dutch secretariat is based at the NiZA office. Since 2003, SANPAD's overall financial management is located at the SANPAD's secretariat in South Africa.

RESEARCH IN 2004

Thirteen research proposals were approved in 2004, which adds up to a total of 110 research groups that have been supported since 1997. Also, eight pre-proposal workshops have been subsidised which offer researchers support in writing their research proposals. To date, approximately 40 research projects have been completed successfully.

28 South African junior researchers who are involved in SANPAD projects have attended the course on methodology that SANPAD organises annually. This seven-week course gives the students assistance in preparing their PhD research.

Finally, SANPAD has organised a series of conferences for SANPAD researchers on subjects such as project management, supervision and dissemination of research results.

SANPAD finances research on the following themes:

- New approaches to economic development;
- Social development and quality of life;
- Natural resources and their governance;
- Democracy, government and civil society;
- Culture, identity and society;
- Poverty reduction.



Union members on the ANC

The ANC and the COSATU union alliance were the most loyal of partners to each other in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. How has that relationship changed since the ANC has assumed power? Supported by SANPAD, an academic team from South Africa and the Netherlands did a study in the 2004 election year on the views of the COSATU support base on the ANC government, the parliamentary democracy, the economic direction and the relations between the government, employers and employees.

The preliminary results of the study show that the ANC can still count on support from the union members in 2004, but that there is widespread dissatisfaction about joblessness and the problem of AIDS. Despite that fact, the vast majority of the members accept the current political and economic system (liberal democracy and capitalism), which shows, according to the researchers, that democracy in South Africa is stabilising.

The study has received extensive coverage in the South African media.

All research projects should be relevant to society and have a positive impact on policy decision-making. Calls for research proposals are circulated via advertisements in the major South African national newspapers and on the SANPAD website of its South African secretariat: www.sanpad.org.za.

www.niza.nl/sanpad

In 2004 and 2005, as in the years preceding, the situation in Zimbabwe continues to worsen. Civil society is particularly heavily hit. Restrictive legislation has seriously threatened the power of local organisations to act. There continues to be violence and intimidation, particularly towards women, and political liberties were restricted further in 2004. Accordingly, Zimbabwe Watch continued its activities in 2004.

Zimbabwe Watch is an alliance of nine Dutch organisations that work together with partner organisations in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe Watch wants to make a contribution in collaboration with Zimbabwean organisations towards the emergence of a democratic Zimbabwe that respects international human rights violations. The members of Zimbabwe Watch lobby in concert on Dutch, European and international levels and keep each other up-to-date on partner projects and developments in Zimbabwe.

NiZA has been one of the driving forces behind the alliance from its early days in 2001 and provides housing for the coordinator.



Zimbabwean human rights organisations protest against restrictive legislation that threatens their power to act.

The objectives of Zimbabwe Watch

Zimbabwe Watch wants to contribute to the emergence of a democratic Zimbabwe. The objectives are:

- Zimbabwe has to return to a constitutional state;
- The right to freedom of expression must be guaranteed;
- The political violence must stop;
- Food aid must be made accessible to everyone, regardless of political preference;
- All parties must make honest and free elections possible in 2005;
- Alternatives must be developed for Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe Watch works to achieve these objectives in collaboration with Zimbabwean organisations.

LOBBY, LOBBY, LOBBY

In 2004 Zimbabwe Watch continued its intense lobbying to keep Zimbabwe on the international agenda. Working closely with Zimbabwean organisations, Zimbabwe Watch brought the appalling human rights situation to the attention of the EU, the African Human Rights Committee and various individual countries in Europe and Africa. The EU submitted a resolution to the UN human rights committee – in part in response to pressure from Zimbabwe Watch – but it was not accepted.

Various Zimbabwean lobby organisations have joined forces and combined their lobbying activities, thanks Zimbabwe Watch. Due to their joint efforts, the African Union adopted a report on the human rights situation in Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwean government had tried previously to suppress the report.

In March Zimbabwe Watch organised a unique conference. Various Zimbabwean civil society organisations such as churches, unions and human rights organisations came together in the



ZIMBABWE WATCH

Netherlands to discuss the situation in Zimbabwe in a safe and open atmosphere. In the past there had been tensions between the different organisations and a lack of cooperation. During the conference, mistrust gave way to mutual trust and agreements were reached on exchanging information and working together.

ELECTIONS

Parliamentary elections will be held in Zimbabwe in March 2005, under the watchful eye of observers lacking in credibility, from countries including China, Iran and North Korea. The EU was not invited to send observers. In 2004 Zimbabwe Watch started actively looking into other options for electoral observation, for example via the churches.

The year 2004 was characterised by a great deal of violence, intimidation and limited options for opposition parties to campaign on the elections. Zimbabwe Watch therefore urged the EU to condemn the elections in advance, stating that they are neither free nor honest.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Zimbabwean civil society organisations have increasingly less freedom of movement, in part due to the NGO Bill that prohibits foreign financing for non-government organisations. To break the impasse, in 2004 Zimbabwe Watch started looking for organisations that are working towards a more democratic Zimbabwe in alternative ways. These include organisations and movements that want to inform and activate the Zimbabwean people, for example by means of ludicrous and stimulating actions. Because they are not registered as NGOs or have no permanent offices, they are less sensitive to the anti-NGO laws.

www.zimbabwewatch.org

5. Financial Account



PHOTO: ERIC MILLER © (FROM THE 'MOVING IN TIME' PHOTO EXHIBITION)

Financial Review

Looking back on the financial situation in 2004, NiZA can justifiably be proud of its achievements. Last year NiZA spent a record amount on its objectives. The vast majority of the more than seven million euros went to support for partners and projects in southern Africa. The nearly 43 per cent increase in expenditures was caused by the launch of two new programmes and by an even more effective partnership between NiZA and its partners.

NiZA's financial situation remains sound. NiZA has a four-year institutional subsidy from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs at its disposal until 2006. After that time, NiZA is assured of important subsidies from PSO to finance partners in southern Africa.

However, the continuing growth of the organisation is accompanied by greater financial risks. Therefore NiZA already adjusted its capital policies this year and will increase its continuity reserves.

FINANCIAL SITUATION

An important objective of the 2004 financial policy was the complete expenditure of the finances available for NiZA's partners and projects in southern Africa. NiZA succeeded in this objective and was able to spend the entirety of the planned € 4,565,306.

In part as a result of this, NiZA spent a record amount on its objectives last year, specifically on support for democratisation in the South and for disseminating information and increasing support in the North. The total amount spent (€ 7,741,156) is more than 2.3 million euros higher than last year.

All this was made possible by a higher contribution from one of NiZA's most important donors, PSO, and by the institutional subsidy from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

NiZA recorded slightly negative operating results amounting to € 9,709 last year, reducing its equity. € 36,290 was deducted from the provision for operating assets funds, which includes the valuation of assets. Because this withdrawal exceeds the deficit in operational management, NiZA's disposable equity increased by € 26,581. The disposable equity as of 31 December 2004 was € 694,471. This development is in accordance with policy.

Income from fundraising was disappointing. Despite extra efforts, these revenues fell again.

INCOME: EXPLANATORY REMARKS

NiZA's revenues come from fundraising, government subsidies, other subsidies and other revenues.

Fundraising

In 2004 NiZA received € 434,566 in donations. That was less than the budgeted € 520,000 and five per cent less than last year.

Despite extra investments, this downward trend has continued steadily since 1994. Next year NiZA will increase its efforts to find out which of its own activities could include fundraising options. The costs of NiZA's fundraising activities amount to € 108,354. In 2003 these costs amounted to € 99,180. The increase of € 9,174 was caused mainly by higher implementation costs. The fundraising costs are now 24.93 per cent of the funds raised. Keeping in mind the fact that the income has decreased, NiZA does not see this as a poor result. Moreover, interim cost-cutting measures have ensured that our fundraising costs do not exceed the limit set by the Dutch Central Bureau for Fundraising (CBF) at 25 per cent.

Government subsidies and other subsidies

NiZA provides financial support to more than a hundred organisations in the context of four sector plans: Media, Human Rights, NePAD and PPP (corporate social responsibility in the raw materials industry). The latter two are jointly referred to in this annual report as the Economic Empowerment Programme. In 2004 NiZA received € 4,565,306 in subsidies for these programmes and other projects in southern Africa, € 213,438 more than budgeted. The sector plans collectively received € 3,916,353, which is € 166,353 more than budgeted. These surpluses are due primarily to higher subsidies from PSO for the Media sector plan and the NePAD sector plan. Other projects for which NiZA received subsidies include SANPAD, Zimbabwe Watch, the Amsterdam-Beira City Link, and the latest programme on elections, PEPSA.

NiZA's field of operation extends beyond the limits of southern Africa. In the Netherlands, NiZA works to disseminate information on the region and to increase support for development cooperation. NiZA received € 380,293 in subsidies for these activities in

2004. This was less than budgeted, due to the fact that a public information subsidy from the EU was not granted.

Finally, NiZA received a four-year institutional subsidy in 2003 from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The total subsidy is nine million euros for 2003 through 2006. € 2,106,000 of this was spent in 2004. The annual allocation does increase each year, taking into account the growth of the organisation and the associated increasing costs.

Other income

The other income comprises the income from interest, the return on the investments and the income from the *Zuidelijk Afrika* magazine.



PHOTO: MARGRIT COPPE ©

Interest and changed values of investments

In 2004 NiZA received € 85,057 in interest and changed values of the investments, € 5,057 more than budgeted. The interest revenues totalled € 21,109 and the change in the value of NiZA's investments amounted to € 63,948. NiZA has invested part of the liquid assets in ASN investment funds. The dividend from these investments has been included in the interest revenues.

The *Zuidelijk Afrika* magazine

Since 1997 NiZA has been publishing a quarterly magazine entitled *Zuidelijk Afrika*. In 2004 the income fell by € 20,361. This is due primarily to the fact that *Zuidelijk Afrika* stopped producing specials financed by third parties. A new recruitment campaign was launched in 2004, but has not yet produced the desired results. The financial situation of the magazine is a source of great concern. In 2005 NiZA will decide whether or not to continue the magazine, and if so, in what (viable) format it should be continued.

Other income

The other income amounted to € 48,966, while € 66,000 had been budgeted for this item. The lower revenues were primarily due to several small, unforeseen liabilities, which have been settled against the other assets.

EXPENDITURE: EXPLANATORY REMARKS

In 2004 NiZA took a huge financial step forward. NiZA spent € 7,741,156 on its objectives, 2.3 million euros more than last year, representing an increase of nearly 43 per cent. The increased expenditure was primarily achieved by the sector plans for Media and NePAD.

Complete expenditure of the funds available for the sector plans was one of the important cornerstones of NiZA's financial policy in 2004. For the first time, NiZA succeeded in its goal. As planned, two new sector plans were launched in 2004. The effectiveness of the programmes and their harmonisation with the partner organisations also saw significant improvement. These positive developments translate directly into the increased expenditure. The implementation costs for the sector plans rose slightly, but

this is to be expected in relation to the normal annual cost increases. Hardly any new staff expansions have taken place in the programme departments involved. This means that the ratio between project expenditures and implementation costs has seen positive development.

NiZA spent € 1,734,873 on public information and awareness-raising, € 497,237 more than last year. The increased expenditure was caused by the expansion of the number of activities and associated implementation costs. As planned, NiZA invested extra funds this year in knowledge and policy, in lobbying activities, in the BIDOC documentation center and the website. This is in line with the choice to develop NiZA as a knowledge broker and a lobbying and networking organisation. These types of activities have relatively high implementation costs due to the significant amount of work involved.

DISPOSABLE EQUITY

As of 31 December 2004 NiZA's disposable equity was € 694,471. As planned, that is € 26,581 higher than last year.

NiZA chose to use its disposable equity primarily as a buffer against financial setbacks. NiZA's continued growth is accompanied by increased financial risks, requiring an equal increase in equity.

In 2004 the branch organisation for registered charities, VFI, laid down the Directive for the Reserves of Charitable Causes. This directive indicates how charity organisations should handle the funds they hold in reserve. NiZA is affiliated with the Central Bureau for Fundraising, which has adopted the new directive. Accordingly, NiZA will perform a risk analysis to determine the desired level of NiZA's continuity reserve. At 27 per cent, the current equity level seems too low in relation to the size of the organisation. On the basis of the risk analysis, NiZA's board will determine the new level of the continuity reserve.

Investment policy and capital risks

NiZA pursued a conservative investment policy in 2004. In mid-2003 NiZA purchased participations in the ASN Equity and Bond Funds. In 2004 this investment yielded a positive return of

€ 63,948. NiZA considers the capital risks from its investments to be limited, as bonds are seen as a safe investment and the ASN Equity Fund will join in as stock markets pick up. However, if the stock market does not develop as expected, NiZA can sell its equity fund participations and convert them back into liquid assets.

The financial account for 2004 in this Annual Report is an abridged version of the full Annual Accounts for 2004, a copy of which is available free of charge from NiZA. The balance sheet, the statement of assets and liabilities and the budget for 2005 are presented on the following pages.

Balance Sheet

All figures in euros.

Assets

Tangible operating assets:

– Equipment

Investment

Accounts receivable

Cash and cash equivalents

Total assets

Liabilities

Equity:

– Disposable equity

– Non-disposable equity

• Provision operating assets

Liabilities:

– Long-term liabilities

– Current liabilities

Total liabilities

	<u>31 December 2004</u>	<u>31 December 2003</u>
	111,631	147,921
	1,053,623	996,665
	1,151,033	857,264
	<u>633,305</u>	<u>792,213</u>
	<u>1,784,338</u>	<u>1,649,477</u>
	<u>2,949,592</u>	<u>2,794,063</u>
	694,471	667,890
	<u>111,631</u>	<u>147,921</u>
	806,102	815,811
	7,261	10,891
	<u>2,136,229</u>	<u>1,967,361</u>
	<u>2,143,490</u>	<u>1,978,252</u>
	<u>2,949,592</u>	<u>2,794,063</u>

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

All figures in euros.

Income

Income from NiZA fundraising:

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

Costs of NiZA fundraising

- Directs 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 investments

Additional revenues

Total income disposable for NiZA objectives

	2004	Budget 2004	2003
	177,805	260,000	201,618
	251,671	260,000	255,653
	5,090	-	2,104
	434,566	520,000	459,375
	52,314	60,000	58,380
	56,040	59,740	40,800
	108,354	119,740	99,180
	24.93	23.03	21.59
	326,212	400,260	360,194
	326,212	400,260	360,194
	7,225,627	6,924,965	4,843,885
	63,948	-	(2,345)
	115,660	218,000	224,980
	7,731,447	7,543,225	5,426,715

In brackets: minus numbers.

Continued on page 54.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities (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 tot NiZA objectives

Surplus/deficit

Surplus added to/withdrawn from:

- Disposable equity NiZA fund
- Provision operating assets

	2004	Budget 2004	2003
	627,475	480,000	493,062
	<u>1,107,399</u>	<u>971,601</u>	<u>744,636</u>
	<u>1,734,874</u>	<u>1,451,601</u>	<u>1,237,698</u>
	4,565,306	4,351,868	2,598,230
	216,318	418,864	396,028
	<u>1,224,658</u>	<u>1,320,634</u>	<u>1,192,111</u>
	<u>6,006,282</u>	<u>6,091,366</u>	<u>4,186,369</u>
	<u>7,741,156</u>	<u>7,542,967</u>	<u>5,424,067</u>
	<u>(9,709)</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>2,648</u>
	26,581	258	(96,719)
	<u>(36,290)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>99,367</u>
	<u>(9,709)</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>2,648</u>

In brackets: minus numbers.

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the abbreviated financial statements of Stichting Nederlands Instituut voor Zuidelijk Afrika, in Amsterdam, for the year 2004 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 2004. In our auditors' report dated 17 May 2005 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 the organisation 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 17 May 2005.

Amsterdam, 17 May 2005

Dubois & Co. Registeraccountants

M. Karman

NiZA Budget for 2005

All figures in euros.

Income

Income from NiZA fundraising:

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

Costs of NiZA fundraising:

- Directs 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 investments

Additional revenues

Total income disposable for NiZA objectives

	<u>2005</u>	<u>Account 2004</u>	<u>Budget 2004</u>
	150,000	177,805	260,000
	300,000	251,671	260,000
	<u>7,500</u>	<u>5,090</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>457,500</u>	<u>434,566</u>	<u>520,000</u>
	51,000	52,314	60,000
	<u>35,425</u>	<u>56,040</u>	<u>59,740</u>
	<u>86,425</u>	<u>108,354</u>	<u>119,740</u>
	<u>18.89</u>	<u>24.93</u>	<u>23.03</u>
	371,075	326,212	400,260
	371,075	326,212	400,260
	371,075	326,212	400,260
	8,448,723	7,225,627	6,924,965
	-	63,948	-
	<u>66,000</u>	<u>115,660</u>	<u>218,000</u>
	<u>8,885,798</u>	<u>7,731,447</u>	<u>7,543,225</u>

NiZA Budget for 2005 (continued)

All figures in euros.

Expenditure

Related to NiZA objectives

Information and awareness-raising activities

– NiZA activities	524,000	627,475	480,000
– Running costs own organisation	1,138,437	1,107,399	971,601

1,662,437

1,734,874

1,451,601

Structural aid

– Aid and subsidies granted	5,338,550	4,565,306	4,351,868
– NiZA projects	298,588	216,318	418,864
– Running costs own organisation	1,585,278	1,224,658	1,320,634

7,222,416

6,006,282

6,091,366

Total expenditure related tot NiZA objectives

8,884,853

7,741,156

7,542,967

Surplus / deficit

945

(9,709)

258

Surplus added to / withdrawn from:

– Disposable equity NiZA fund	945	26,581	258
– Provision operating assets	–	(36,290)	–

945

(9,709)

258

In brackets: minus numbers.

Annexes



PHOTO: JODI BIEBER © (FROM THE MOVING IN TIME PHOTO EXHIBITION)

External Relations

The following campaigns and alliances are housed at NiZA:

- Fatal Transactions (national and international campaign);
- SANPAD (South Africa – Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development);
- Zimbabwe Watch.

NiZA also participates in:

Management

- British Angola Forum (advisory council);
- Consultative body of TMF organisations (TMF Steering Group and TMF Platform. The Steering Group is involved in consultation with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs on its new policy framework, 'Co-financing System');
- Partos (branch organisation of private development aid organisations);
- PSO (association and working groups);
- South-North Federation (discontinued at the end of 2004).

Economic Empowerment Programme

- European Network for Debt and Development (Eurodad);
- Great Lakes Platform;
- Jubilee Netherlands;
- Corporate Social Responsibility Platform;
- OECD Watch;
- Publish What You Pay campaign.

Human Rights and Peace Building Programme

- Breed Mensenrechten Overleg (Broad Human Rights Consultation, involving NGOs, policy decision-makers and academics);
- Regulier Overleg Conflictpreventie (Regular Consultation on Conflict Prevention, involving NGOs, policy decision-makers and academics).

Media and Freedom of Expression Programme

- PSO (working group on young people);
- Southern African Media Funders' Forum (chairman).

Miscellaneous

- Archives Commission for the Netherlands – Southern Africa;
- Extreme Dictatorships Campaign (from Zimbabwe Watch);
- Facilitair Initiatief Amsterdam;
- Consultative committee on Lusophone Africa;
- NGO-EU Concord Network (NGO Confederation for Relief and Development);
- Millennium Objectives Platform;
- Preparatory working group for Dutch EU presidency in 2004.

Publications

In 2004 NiZA published the following publications:

Periodical publications

- *NiZA Annual Report 2003*: overview of NiZA's activities and results in 2003;
- *NiZA Informatie*: quarterly publication for donors and relations;
- *Zuidelijk Afrika*: quarterly magazine about the region, compiled by an independent editorial staff and published by NiZA.

BIDOC dossiers

- *Press freedom in Southern Africa* (BIDOC - dossier 7, 2nd edition) 104 p.; € 5;
- *Annotated bibliography on the TRC in South Africa* (BIDOC - dossier 6) 121 p.; € 5.

Economic Empowerment Programme

- *Globalisation and Sub-Saharan Africa*. (TNI, XminY, Both Ends and NiZA, 2004) 68 p.; free;
- *Business in conflict areas: the need for a European policy*, Schure, Jolien ed.; (Amnesty International, IRENE, NiZA and Pax Christi, 2004) 23 p.; free;
- *Forget about oil. Report of the seminar 'A reconstrução de Angola'*. (NiZA, 2004) 12 p.; free. (also published in Portuguese).

Fatal Transactions Campaign

- *Fatal Transactions Nieuwsbrief*: bimonthly e-mail newsletter;
- *The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme one year ahead. State of affairs in the EU* (Fatal Transactions, NiZA and SOMO, 2004) 10 p.; free;
- *Dutch jewellers questioned: how clean are your diamonds?* (Fatal Transactions, 2004), 18 p.; free (also published in Dutch);
- *The EU and the Kimberley Process: is the Kimberley Process an example for Corporate Social Responsibility?* Hund, Kirsten; (NiZA and Fatal Transactions, 2004) 4 p.; free.

Human Rights and Peace Building Programme

- *E-mail newsletter for partners in the Human Rights Programme* (quarterly);
- *Verkiezingen in Malawi. Over kiezersvoorlichting, waarnemers en*



'verdwenen' stembiljetten, Bassie, Wiep (NiZA, 2004) 31 p.; € 2.50;

- *Western Cape Anti-Crime Forum. 10 years of anti-crime* (WCACE, 2004) 10 p.; *
- *One man, one vote*. Brief documentary on elections (Scheef Idee, 2004);
- *Linking for Access to Justice: the role of paralegals in Southern Africa*. Brief documentary (Seipone productions, 2004).

Media and Freedom of Expression Programme

- *MediaNews*: quarterly digital newsletter;
- *ICTs for Democracy. Media and post-war reconstruction of Angola*, Armstrong, Chris (NiZA, 2004) 63 p.; € 9;
- *Techno-hype or Info-hope? Southern African civil society tackles*

the World Summit on the Information Society, Armstrong, Chris (NiZA, 2004) 89 p.; € 5;

- *No Fruits without Roots - community views on local governance* (ACPD, 2004); *
- *Follow the river and you will reach the sea - community views on 'communication'* (ACPD, 2004); *
- *Regenerating; Towards a new strategy of community education and communication* (ACPD and CIVNET, 2004); *
- *Púngûe*: newsletter in Beira and surroundings by ASSERCO and AJIS; *
- *Seeing/being seen: a travelogue in journalism*, van den Akker, Peter and Gwen Ansell (ed.) (NiZA and IAJ, 2004) 50 p., free.

MoçambiQactual

- *Mozambique: democratie, verkiezingen en maatschappelijk middenveld*, Doeleman, Elma (NiZA, 2004);
- *Angola and Mozambique: Democracy, Elections and Civil Society. Report of Expert Meeting, 30 September 2004*. Doeleman, Elma (NiZA, 2004).

Zimbabwe Watch

- *I write as I please*, weekly columns by Wilf Mbanga on www.niza.nl;
- *John Arnold Bredenkamp*, (Zimbabwe Watch, NiZA and Pax Christi, 2004) 50 p.; free.

Other publications

- *Zuid-Afrika: een scriptie pakket voor leerlingen vanaf 10 jaar* (NiZA and CMO, 2004; 6th edition) 26p.; € 4.50;
- *NiZA response to memorandum on 'Strong people, weak states'*, Sargentini, Judith (NiZA, 2004) 6p.; free.

* Publications made possible by support from NiZA.



NiZA's magazine on Southern Africa (*Zuidelijk Afrika*) was redesigned in 2004, increasing the focus on travel and culture, but still based on the concept of 'Loving Africa without pity.'
www.niza.nl/magazine

Staff

Board

Coen Stork, *Chairman*
Niels Feis, *Treasurer*
Frank Baas
Carolien van Dullemen
Willem van Manen (until 30 August)
Ans Zwerver

Executive staff

Peter Hermes, *Executive Director*
Bob van der Winden, *Programme Director*
Meike de Goede, *Management assistant*
Anna Maria du Toit, *Management assistant* (until 31 December)
Joseph Junior Seh, *Management assistant* (until 19 November)

Economic Empowerment Programme

Han Kooistra, *Manager* (until 30 June)
Gerno Kwaks, *Manager*
Reina Cadzand, *Trainee Fatal Transactions*
Sihle Dube, *Programme officer*
Kirsten Hund, *Programme officer*
Carolyn Patandin, *Programme assistant*
Jolien Schure, *Programme officer*
Elizabeth Wiebrens, *Programme officer*
Bas Zwiers, *Programme Officer*

Human Rights and Peace Building Programme

Maaïke Blom, *Manager*
Karin van den Belt, *Programme officer*
Esther Droppers, *Programme officer* (replacement)
Anneke Galama, *Programme officer*
Michelle de Jongh, *Programme assistant*
Mariël van Kempen, *Programme officer*
Heleen Pulles, *Trainee*

Media and Freedom of Expression Programme

Kim Brice, *Manager*
Christa Bouwhuis, *Programme assistant*
Daphne Hafkamp, *Trainee* (until 31 December)

Fenneke Hulshoff Pol, *Programme officer*
Christian Kuijstermans, *Programme officer*
Astrid Schipper, *Programme officer*
Ruth de Vries, *Programme officer*

Communications

Elke van den Hout, *Manager*
Angeli Poulssen, *Manager* (replacement)
Nathalie Ankersmit, *Communication officer*
Berendien Bos, *Editor*
Anton Coops, *Coordinator website*
Margreet Feenstra, *Communication officer* (until 15 October)
Herlinde Gerrits, *Communication officer Fatal Transactions/Zimbabwe Watch*
Sanna Jansen, *Communication officer*
Antje Kakerissa, *Administrative staff fundraising* (replacement)
Gerda Kievit, *Press officer* (replacement, until 31 December)
Bart Luirink, *Chief-editor Zuidelijk Afrika magazine*
Angèle Mann, *Fundraiser*
Karolien Nwosu-Dorgeloos, *Administrative staff fundraising*
Udo Sprang, *Editor Zuidelijk Afrika magazine*
Hille Takken, *Press officer*

BIDOC

Sietse Bosgra, *Documentalist* (volunteer)
Anton Dekker, *Documentalist*
Gertjan Doleman, *Documentalist*
Carlien Hillebrink, *Volunteer*
Peter Hoff, *Volunteer*
Kier Schuringa, *Documentalist*

Policy and lobby

Christine Brackmann, *Policy advisor*
Joke Hartmans, *Policy advisor*
Angeli Poulssen, *Policy advisor* (replacement)
Judith Sargentini, *Lobbyist Fatal Transactions/NiZA*

Abbreviations

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)*
Danny van Heezik, *Secretarial staff*
Adrie Leurink, *Office manager*
Annemiek Mion, *Secretarial staff*
Christine Out, *Receptionist*

Angola project group

Margriet Glazenborg, *Volunteer*

MoçambiQactual

Elma Doeleman, *Coordinator*

SANPAD

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

Zimbabwe Watch

Wiep Bassie, *Coordinator*

AABN	Anti Apartheid Beweging Nederland (the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement)
ACP countries	Countries (former colonies) in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific
ANC	African National Congress, South Africa
BIDOC	Bibliotheek, Infor-matie- en Documentatiecentrum (Library, information and documentation center)
CHRR	Center for Human Rights and Rehabilitation, Malawi
COSATU	Congress of South African Trade Unions
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EISA	Electoral Institute Southern Africa
Eurodad	European Network on Debt and Development
FRELIMO	Frente de Libertação de Moçambique
FTE	full-time employee
KZA	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (Committee of Southern Africa)
MISA	Media Institute of Southern Africa
NCDO	Nederlandse Commissie voor Internationale Samenwerking en Duurzame Ontwikkeling (National Commission for International Cooperation and Sustainable Development)
NePAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-government organisation
NiZA	Netherlands institute for Southern Africa
OECD	Organisations for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSISA	Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa
PEPSA	Preconditions for Elections Programme Southern Africa
PPP	Peace, Principles and Participation
PSO	Association Personnel Services Overseas
PVT	Personeelsvertegenwoordiging (NiZA's staff representation)
RENAMO	Resistência Nacional Moçambicana
RSI	Repetitive Strain Injury
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANPAD	South Africa - Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development
TMF	Thematic Co-financing



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