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**NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA**

# Annual report 2006



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# Contents

## **Mission 4**

### **Foreword: A new direction 5**

#### **1 NiZA's working field 6**

- 1.1 Democratic Republic of Congo 6
- 1.2 Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe 8
- 1.3 Other countries where NiZA is active 10
- 1.4 The Netherlands and Europe 12

#### **2 Economic Justice Programme 13**

- 2.1 Activities in 2006 14
- 2.2 Fatal Transactions 14

#### **3 Media and Freedom of Expression Programme 18**

- 3.1 Activities in 2006 18
- 3.2 Youth programme 21

#### **4 Human Rights and Peace Building Programme 22**

- 4.1 Activities in 2006 22

#### **5 Activities in the Netherlands and Europe 26**

- 5.1 Communication and public information 26
- 5.2 Lobbying in the Netherlands and Brussels 28
- 5.3 Library, Information and Documentation Centre 29
- 5.4 Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine 30
- 5.5 Fund-raising 31

#### **6 NiZA General Partnerships 32**

- 6.1 Zimbabwe Watch 32
- 6.2 SANPAD 34
- 6.3 PEPSA 35
- 6.4 Hivos 36
- 6.5 ActionAid 36

#### **7 The organisation 37**

- 7.1 The denial, support and measures 37
- 7.2 Works council 38
- 7.3 Personnel and Organisation 39
- 7.4 The management organisation and board 39

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## **8 Financial Review 43**

- 8.1 Income: fund-raising and other income 43
- 8.2 Expenditure: explanatory remarks 45
- 8.3 Policy on disposable equity 46
  - Balance sheet as per 31<sup>th</sup> of December 2006 47
  - Income and liabilities 2006 48
  - Accountant's statement 50
  - NiZA Budget 51

## **Appendices 53**

- Publications 53
- Partners in Southern Africa 56

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## MISSION

# A democratic Southern Africa. That's what NiZA is striving for.

With a long history of solidarity and critical dialogue, NiZA has been working towards a democratic southern Africa together with people and organisations in Africa in Europe. We believe in a southern Africa where the population can achieve a just distribution of power, means and opportunities, where human rights are respected and guaranteed. NiZA supports the battle against inequality and injustice by supporting civil society and citizens in Africa, particularly women and girls, in their struggle to create a critical balancing force. In this struggle, NiZA and the networks NiZA is involved in strive for an international shift of power towards increased democracy and development in southern Africa.

## Background

The Netherlands institute for Southern Africa (NiZA) was formed in 1997 as a merger of three former anti-apartheid movements. The Institute for Southern Africa, the Holland Committee of Southern Africa and the Eduardo Mondlane Foundation pooled their experience in the struggle for a free and just southern Africa. They combined their extensive networks of local liberation movements and civil society organisations. Besides this vast network of partners, the broad grassroots support that the organisations had in the Netherlands was also passed on to NiZA. Many of their donors continued to support NiZA, even to today.

NiZA continues to emphasise that it is not a traditional donor organisation that is above the partner organisations in southern Africa, but a **solidarity organisation** that stands beside them.

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**FOREWORD**

# A new direction

2006 was a tumultuous year. NiZA once again employed its large network, experience, knowledge and funds for a just southern Africa. The Democratic Republic of Congo received additional attention. At the same time, the ministry of Foreign Affairs unexpectedly denied NiZA's application for a MFS (co-financing) subsidy.

The DR Congo is one of the wealthiest nations in Africa. At least, in terms of natural resources such as diamonds, coltan and lumber. But the vast majority of its inhabitants do not profit from this wealth. They suffer under violence, poverty, oppression and corrupt politicians. The income generated by natural resources only benefits a small elite. In 2006, there was a unique opportunity for improvement; for the first time in forty years, the population would have the chance to elect a new president and a new parliament. NiZA chose to focus its efforts on the DR Congo in 2006, and strived to ensure the elections ran as smoothly and fairly as possible. This annual report outlines these efforts. For example supporting local journalists in trying to educate the uninformed population about the electoral process. Or by introducing local radio stations to organisations addressing the issue of natural resource abuse. This abuse is the basis of many major problems in the DR Congo and therefore deserved ample attention in the lead-up to the elections. It was also the subject of the 'Diamond Matters' photographic exhibition by Kadir van Lohuizen - like Sven Torfinn's 'Kings of Congo', an award-winning exhibition made possible by NiZA in 2006.

Over the past years, NiZA has created an extensive network of partner organisation in the DR Congo as well as other nations in southern Africa. This was possible thanks to - among other things - the PSO subsidies for capacity building and the institutional subsidy NiZA received from 2003 through 2006 from the ministry of Foreign Affairs. Continuation of this valuable work is currently threatened, as NiZA's MFS subsidy application for the four coming years was denied by that same ministry in September 2006. NiZA must now change course and reorganise to adapt to this situation. A new direction is currently being considered. One thing is certain: southern African can continue to count on NiZA's support, even if the means are limited. And we hope they can count on your support as well.

Caroline van Dullemen  
*NiZA Chairwoman*

## CHAPTER 1

# NiZA's working field

With the world as its working field, NiZA strives for a democratic Southern Africa. Together with around one hundred local partners in ten African countries and countless like-minded organisations in the Netherlands and Europe. In 2006, the majority of our attention was focused on the [DR Congo](#). This conflict-torn country was preparing for the first elections in forty years. However, NiZA was also active in [Angola](#), [Mozambique](#) and [Zimbabwe](#), and a close watch was kept on [South Africa](#), [Zambia](#), [Malawi](#), [Botswana](#), [Swaziland](#) and [Namibia](#). It also became clear that addressing serious inequalities in southern Africa in [the Netherlands and Europe](#) remains important in order help build a more democratic southern Africa.

## 1.1 Democratic Republic of Congo

### DR Congo

Capital:	Kinshasa
Population:	57.5 million (2005)
Surface area:	2,344,885 km <sup>2</sup>
Religion:	Christian (Roman-Catholic 50%, Protestant 20%), Islam (10%), local religions (20%)
Languages:	French (official), Lingala, Kikongo, Tshiluba, Kiswahili

Source: [www.minbuza.nl](http://www.minbuza.nl), March 2007

**2006 was a historic year for the DR CONGO. For the first time in over four decades, in July and October, the population was allowed to cast its vote. NiZA focused its attention on the DR Congo in 2006, committing relatively large amounts of time, energy and funds to the effort. In addition to supporting regular partner programmes, NiZA also focused on the elections.**

The DR Congo is taking its first steps in rebuilding after a long, bloody conflict, during which various foreign parties – supported by numerous other African nations – divided up the country and plundered its natural resources and an estimated 3.5 million people lost their lives. Difficult negotiations between the warring parties resulted in a peace agreement in December 2002. This led to the formation of an interim government with four vice-presidents and one president: Joseph Kabila. All parties were represented in the government. A number of independent institutions were created in order to pave the road to new, free elections. A new constitution was approved by referendum in late 2006. A 17,000-strong United Nations peace-keeping force was stationed in the country to maintain the peace.

In the lead-up to the elections, NiZA, IPIS and Fatal Transactions published the report ‘[The state versus the people](#)’. This report revealed that the Congolese government squanders its natural resources for the personal gain of the regime. Newspapers, radio and television networks in the DR Congo covered this report extensively. Additionally, NiZA, civil society organisations and media organisations organized a [media caravan](#) well in advance of the elections. A motorcade visited remote villages in the east of the DR Congo to explain how elections work and what they were all about. Radio journalists accompanying the caravan reported the story. This meant more people than only the inhabitants of the villages themselves were reached. During the election, a large group of local radio stations in the east of the country worked hard to provide people with neutral, balanced information about the progress of the elections.

The difficulties of guaranteeing security in the DR Congo were already evident during the transition period. Coup attempts were made, the eastern city of Bukavu was temporarily overrun by rebels and to this day, there are still parts of the country where neither government troops or UN Peacekeepers are in control. An important reason for this instability is the failure to integrate former rebel troops into a new Congolese army. Demobilisation has also been unsuccessful. Additionally, a large number of large and small militias endanger the safety of Congolese citizens, particularly in rural areas. Despite the formal withdrawal of troops by countries such as Uganda and Rwanda, there are regular reports of their involvement in the eastern part of the DR Congo.

To date, the country’s vast mineral wealth has not contributed to its development. The involvement of surrounding countries and the continued presence of local militias is mostly about maintaining control of part of the natural resources. However, national and local politicians as well as international companies also profit. The Congolese population benefits little or not at all from all this mineral wealth. The security situation, the corruption and plundering of natural resources including lumber, coltan, gold, diamonds, copper, cobalt and silver is paid dearly by the Congolese citizen. The GDP per capita dropped from about 250 dollars in 1990 to around 78 dollars in 2005.

Many of the natural resources are mined by hand by Congolese people living and working in terrible conditions. Poor wages, no access to schooling or medical care, long working days, oppression, exploitation and violence are common. Additionally, people have nowhere to turn to claim their rights. Public services such as schools, libraries and hospitals barely function at all. Roads are unusable or non-existent. Information sharing also suffers. The public media is controlled by the president’s party, and much of the private media is owned by political actors that use it as a soapbox. Information is often unreliable and one-sided.

Politically, the DR Congo is relatively calm thanks to the peace process. As expected, Kabila retained his presidency and his biggest rival, Bemba, remained quiet. What civil society wants to know is whether the government will cooperate in creating a transparent state that takes care of its own population.

Want more annual report information about the DR Congo? Click on the links below:

- [Economic Justice: Fatal Transactions Natural Resources campaign](#)
- [Media & Freedom of Expression: Talking about elections](#)
- [Activities in the Netherlands and Europe: Congo at the heart of communication](#)
- [Partnerships: Preconditions for Elections Programme Southern Africa \(PEPSA\)](#)

## 1.2 Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe

### Angola

Capital:	Luanda
Population:	14.3 million (2005)
Surface area:	1,246,700 km <sup>2</sup>
Religion:	Roman-Catholic (38%), protestant (15%) and indigenous religions (47%)
Languages:	Portuguese, Umbundu, Kimbundu, Kikongo

Source: [www.minbuza.nl](http://www.minbuza.nl), April 2007

**A civil war lasting 27 years – with a few interruptions – erupted immediately following ANGOLA'S independence, only ending after the peace negotiations in 2002. Hundreds of thousands of civilians died, millions fled the country and the economy and infrastructure were destroyed. The country is currently undergoing an economic boom thanks to the wealth generated by oil and diamonds. However, only a small elite benefits from the profits.**

Angola earns billions from its oil, for example from China. The economic ties with non-western countries mean president José Eduardo dos Santos is less dependent on agreements with the International Monetary Fund. It is easier for him to ignore pressure from the west to increase transparency and improve governance. The Angolese population, in the meanwhile, hardly benefits from this economic revival. According to the Human Development Index, eighty percent lives in abject poverty. Child mortality in Angola is the highest in southern Africa. Working conditions for labourers in oil and diamond industries could do with improvement. Furthermore, while the number of serious human rights violations is dropping, they remain a daily occurrence. The police and army in particular are guilty of perpetrating these crimes – for example the forced evictions in the suburbs of Luanda in 2005. Presidential and parliamentary elections were postponed once again this year.

Dos Santos claims organising new elections is only useful once the destroyed infrastructure has been restored: around 2009. By then he will have been president for twenty years. Much of the country's population is ambivalent about elections; fifteen years ago, it was elections that rekindled civil war.

Want more annual report information about Angola? Click on the links below:

- [Economic Justice: Fatal Transactions Natural Resources campaign](#)
- [Human Rights and Peace Building: EU protection of activists](#)
- [Human Rights and Peace Building: Reintegration of returning soldiers](#)
- [Activities in the Netherlands and Europe: Action against evictions](#)
- [Partnerships: Preconditions for Elections Programme Southern Africa \(PEPSA \)](#)

**President Guebuza's fight against poverty in MOZAMBIQUE has not been very successful. The economy is growing rapidly, but the distribution of wealth remains unequal. The gap between rich and poor is still growing. Economic growth is almost entirely created by major projects by foreign investors. These projects hardly create any job opportunities and generate little income for the state; investors have managed to negotiate very attractive tax breaks for the next ten to fifteen years.**



## Mozambique

Capital:	Maputo
Population:	19.8 million (2005)
Surface Area:	799,380 km <sup>2</sup>
Religion:	Christian (30%), Islam (25%), small Hindu community
Languages:	Portuguese (official), various indigenous languages

Source: [www.minbuza.nl](http://www.minbuza.nl), April 2007

President Guebuza is banking on decentralisation and budgetary control. He gave each district the same amount, to be spent as they best see fit within the framework of the government programme. At the same time, under Guebuza's regime, his party Frelimo's control of state institutions is growing. Without party membership, citizens can forget about getting a good job in the civil service. NiZA's partner organisations are complaining about a worsening political climate, with restrictions on freedom of expression, political expression and room for independent organisations. Civil society is not very strong in Mozambique, and Guebuza's regime only makes critical statements about the situation in the country more difficult. Members of civil society do have standing invitations to the annual Poverty Observatory, where progress and ways to improve combating poverty are examined together with government representatives and international donors.

Want more annual report information about Mozambique? Click on the links below:

- [Economic Justice: New Partnership for Africa's Development](#)
- [Media and Freedom of Expression: Financial management of media](#)
- [Human Rights and Peace Building: EU protection of activists](#)
- [Human Rights and Peace Building: Reintegration of returning soldiers](#)
- [Partnerships: Preconditions for Elections Programme Southern Africa \(PEPSA\)](#)

## Zimbabwe

Capital:	Harare
Population:	12,236,805
Surface Area:	390.580 km <sup>2</sup>
Religion:	Syncretism (partially Christian, partially indigenous religion: 50%), Christianity (25%), indigenous religions (24%), Islam and other religions (1%)
Languages:	English, Shona, Sindebele (sometimes called Ndebele), countless tribal dialects

Source: [www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook](http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook), April 2007

**Officially, ZIMBABWE is a parliamentary democracy. However, elections are anything but free and fair, and for years have been characterised by violence and intimidation in an attempt to suppress any criticism by the media or the opposition. Foreign media are**

**refused entrance, and regime critics are continually accused of treason or imprisoned. The press is also muzzled outside of election periods, as are democratisation movements, opposition parties and independent judges.**

This oppression is designed to keep president Robert Mugabe in power. A position he has held since 1980, when his country transitioned from being a British colony to an independent state. He promised his fellow countrymen welfare, social security and reform of the very unequal land distribution. White farmers were to give up a large portion of their arable land to black Zimbabweans. Reform was slow until the government pushed through changes in 2000 – a time when Mugabe’s position was under pressure, and he was looking for a path to political survival.

The way the president pushed through land reform demonstrated how little respect he had for democracy, jurisprudence and freedom of expression. Suddenly, ‘White’ ground was appropriated without any compensation. Any judge who dared declare this unconstitutional was removed by the government. The land obtained was distributed among Mugabe’s political allies. However, they had insufficient agricultural expertise or desire to invest in commercial farming. Zimbabwe’s agricultural production collapsed, resulting in massive unemployment and famine. One-third of the population is currently dependent on humanitarian food aid. Two million people have fled the country since the late nineties, most of them to South Africa. The economy is the fastest-shrinking in the world and has the highest rate of inflation. A quarter of the population suffers from HIV/AIDS. In part because of this, average life expectancy for men and women does not exceed 40 and the average age is about 19. While a power struggle rages within his own ZanuPF party, Mugabe continues to lay the blame for all of the suffering squarely on the shoulders of wealthy western nations, particularly Great Britain and the United States. According to Mugabe, they want to turn Zimbabwe back into a colony. The president asks non-western nations including Libya and China for emergency credits to prevent fuel shortages and similar.

Click on the links below for more information about NiZA’s support in Zimbabwe:

- [Media and Freedom of Expression: Public education about freedom of expression](#)
- [Media and Freedom of Expression: SMS service for radio listeners](#)
- [Human Rights and Peace Building: Training for community leaders](#)
- [Partnerships: Zimbabwe Watch](#)
- [Partnerships: Preconditions for Elections Programme Southern Africa \(PEPSA \)](#)

### 1.3 Other countries where NiZA is active:

Botswana	
Capital:	Gaborone
Population:	1.8 million (2005)
Surface Area:	581,730 km <sup>2</sup>
Religion:	Christianity (60%), indigenous religions (40%)
Languages:	English, Setswana and Ikalanga (official). Additionally Herero, Ichoi, San and Bayeyi

## Malawi

Capital: Lilongwe  
 Population: 12.9 million (2005)  
 Surface Area: 118,484 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Religion: Christianity (75%), Islam (20%), indigenous religions (3%)  
 Languages: English and Chichewa (official). Additionally indigenous languages

## Namibia

Capital: Windhoek  
 Population: 2 million (2005)  
 Surface Area: 824,296 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Religion: Christianity (80 to 90%, Lutherans at least 50%), traditional religions (10 to 20%)  
 Languages: English (official). Additionally Afrikaans, German, Oshivambo and other indigenous languages

## Swaziland

Capital: Mbabane  
 Population: 1.1 million (2005)  
 Surface Area: 17,364 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Religion: Christianity (60%), Islam (10%), other (30%) including Baha'í, Methodism and Judaism  
 Languages: Siswati, English

## Zambia

Capital: Lusaka  
 Population: 11.7 million (2005)  
 Surface Area: 752,614 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Religion: Christianity (80%), Islam and Hinduism (5%) and indigenous religions (15%)  
 Languages: English, Nyanja, Bemba, Tonga, Lozi and many other languages

## South Africa

Capital:	Pretoria
Population:	42.6 million (2005)
Surface Area:	1,221,038 km <sup>2</sup>
Religion:	Christianity (80%), additionally Hinduism, Islam, Judaism and indigenous religions
Languages:	Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, North-Sotho, South-Sotho, Swasi, Tonga, Rswana, Venda, Xhosa, Zulu

Source: [www.minbuza.nl](http://www.minbuza.nl), April 2007

### 1.4 The Netherlands and Europe

Putting and keeping Africa on the map. A key goal for NiZA. The organisation uses lobbying activities in the Netherlands in Europe to fight for a more equitable distribution of power between north and south and better democracies in many African countries. Additionally, NiZA provides public education, makes contacts between western journalists and African relations and distributes information among journalists, researchers and students. The elections in Congo were the centre of attention in 2006.

## CHAPTER 2

# Economic Justice Programme

A number of the countries in Southern Africa are among the wealthiest in the world. At least, in terms of natural wealth, such as oil, gold, diamonds and timber. The ground, mountains and forests of [Angola](#), [DR Congo](#), [Malawi](#), [South Africa](#) and [Zambia](#) are brimming with resources. And yet, these resources are not the engine for economic and social progress they could be. Quite the contrary, in fact. The majority of the income profits foreign companies and a small, self-enriching elite. The rest of the population is faced with the often negative consequences of industrial activity, which causes abject poverty, social unrest and armed conflicts.

The NiZA Economic Justice programme focuses on stimulating corporate social responsibility (CSR) and on building the capacity of civil society organisations. NiZA works on lobbying and raising awareness about CSR together with these organisations, both in Southern Africa and the rest of the world. The Fatal Transactions (FT) campaign about diamond mining is part of this effort. Other key activities in 2006 included the trainings NiZA provided to help bolster civil society organisations' research capacity. The trainings were part of the Peace, Principles and Participation programme. Study results were used for awareness raising activities and publicity by various partners in Zambia, South Africa and the Democratic Republic of Congo. NiZA also worked on increasing civil society's involvement in NePAD, a socio-economic development programme run by the African Union.

## Programme outline

2006 expenditure:	FT: 360,000 Euro
	PPP: 659,000 Euro
	NePAD: 400,000 Euro
Number of partners supported:	FT: 7
	PPP: 19
	NePAD : 17
Countries:	FT: The Netherlands, Belgium and Germany
	PPP: Angola, Botswana, DRC, South Africa and Zambia
	NePAD: Mozambique, Botswana, South Africa and Zambia

## 2.1 Activities in 2006

### South Africa: mining legislation

- PPP

In the Peace, Principles and Participation programme, NiZA analyzed mining legislation in South Africa, holding it up against international CSR standards. The conditions at three platinum mining companies in the South African province of Rustenburg in particular were examined closely. The results will be published in 2007. The study will also be extended to Zambia and Malawi, where NiZA also wishes to analyze the legislation and compare it to daily practices, particularly in companies active in the copper (Zambia), uranium (Malawi), platinum and gold (South Africa) industries.

### Regional: research training for partners

- PPP

The most important activity in the PPP sub-programme in 2006 was the research training given to partners. To this end, NiZA cooperated with the Foundation for Corporate Social Responsibility Research (Stichting Onderzoek Maatschappelijk Ondernemen, SOMO), the University of KwaZulu-Natal and South African partner Groundwork.

Thanks to funding from NiZA, SOMO and the South African Trust, applied for and managed by Groundwork, two trainings and an action study were organised in 2006. Ten partners participated in the trainings: BeFSA, GRCE, SDCEA and Groundwork from South Africa; ASADHO, CENADEP, OCEAN and JED from the DR Congo; ZCTU, DECOP and CCJDP from Zambia.

The parties involved actively participated in action research (mine workers or local communities in this case). Furthermore, the research was designed to yield applicable results. The trainings were given by SOMO and the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Within the framework of trainings and action research partners investigated the social, economic and ecological consequences of natural resource exploitation in their countries. Their findings will be published in 2007 and will serve as building blocks for national and international lobbying activities.

### Regional: action against mining companies

- PPP

Publicly naming and shaming companies responsible for serious environmental pollution. That's the goal of the annual Corpse Awards, organised annually by South African NiZA partner Groundwork. The awards ceremony was held in the South African city of Durban in November of 2006. Input for the awards included the previously mentioned trainings provided by SOMO and the University of KwaZulu-Natal. The Corpse Awards received a great deal of newspaper and national television attention in South Africa.

## 2.2 Fatal Transactions

**NiZA is the driving force behind the international Fatal Transactions campaign together with six other European organisations. The objective is to ensure the population of southern Africa no longer suffers from the exploitation of its own natural riches, but starts profiting from them. Various studies have demonstrated a clear link between armed conflicts in African countries and the presence of natural resources in those areas.**

Together with southern partners, Fatal Transactions raises awareness among governments, consumers and businesses of the consequences of their actions. In 2006, the publication of a

report in the DR Congo about corruption and mismanagement in the mining industry caused a great deal of outrage. The penetrating exhibition *Diamond Matters* continued its journey across the globe, including stops in African countries themselves, such as the DR Congo and Madagascar. Thanks to a three year, 1.4 million euro subsidy from the European Union, Fatal Transactions was given the opportunity to grow in 2006. The campaign, which will soon be launched in Poland, will enter into a structural partnership with three NGOs from South Africa, the DR Congo and Angola. These groups act against environmental damage and human rights violations by the natural resource industry in their own countries. Thanks to the new participants, Fatal Transactions will become even more firmly embedded in Africa. The partially renewed campaign board is controlled by NiZA, IKV Pax Christi and two research foundations from Belgium and Germany.

### **Regional and international: *Diamond Matters***

The terrible conditions many diamond workers in Africa toil under have hardly changed. The photographic exhibition *Diamond Matters*, which began in 2005, remained relevant in 2006. The images created by photographer Kadir van Lohuizen depict the long voyage of an African diamond, from the mines to the wealthy customers in Europe and America. In 2005, the exhibition was touring through countries including the Netherlands. The exhibition made a significant contribution to a better understanding of diamond mining in both Europe and Africa.

In 2006, NiZA partners in the DR Congo, Sierra Leone, Angola and South Africa organised *Diamond Matters* exhibitions in often remote mines. Thousands of mine workers came to see what happens with 'their' rocks after they sell them to a middleman for a few dollars. The exhibition garnered success closer to home as well; in April, it won the second prize in the World Press Photo competition. The exhibition is frequently requested at international meetings. In 2006 it was on display in Oslo, Madagascar, London, Groningen, Leiden and Edinburgh, among other places. During the Youth Festival in Berlin, 10,000 young people saw the images. The exposition in the Photographic Museum in Antwerp drew 13,200 visitors.

### **The Netherlands: consumer conflict goods**

Did you know that by buying a tin of beans, cola or beer, you're helping finance the civil war in the DR Congo? Fatal Transactions showed visitors to festivals and events in 2006 the relationship between a mobile phone or a tin of beer and wars in southern Africa. The Consumer Conflict Goods (Conflictgoederen voor Dagelijks Gebruik) exhibition casts a spotlight on the hundreds of tons of tin ore exported from the Congo each year, in exchange for weapons and money. Among other things, tin is used for the interior lining in tin cans.

### **The DR Congo: corruption and mismanagement in the mining industry**

In addition to raising awareness about conditions in African mines, Fatal Transactions also examines the less visible problems. The research report '[The state versus the people](#)', describing corruption and mismanagement in the Congolese mining sector and published in 2006 caused an uproar. The report revealed the direct involvement of several members of the Congolese government in illegal bribery in the copper mines in Katanga.

The report was presented at a busy press conference in April in the Congolese city of Lubumbashi. The publication hit like a bomb. The national media spoke of nothing else for days. Copies of the report were almost impossible to source. It was clear that a number of leading politicians in the DR Congo was not pleased with the revelations. The human rights organisations involved in the study received death threats because of their criticism of corruption in the natural resource sector.

With NiZA's support, they temporarily left the country for neighbouring Zambia or hired additional security. Fatal Transactions and African partner organisations plan to continue publishing this kind of research. The debate initiated by publication, the continued demand for the report and the clear position of the new Congolese government against corruption demonstrate both the need for publishing information and the positive effect thereof.

### Europe: rules for 'unfair' products

Diamonds are not the only thing used to finance wars and human rights violations. The same is true for cobalt in the DR Congo and precious gems in Zambia. Fatal Transactions wants to know how European consumers can avoid buying these tainted products. That's why FT investigated the path taken by cobalt from the DR Congo and precious gems from Zambia. Cobalt, often mined by children in terrible conditions, is a raw material for paint. However, each pot only contains a tiny amount of cobalt. It often isn't even listed on the label, and neither is the cobalt's origin. Consumers can never know whether they accidentally buy 'unfair' cobalt. The precious gems also disappear onto the international market through various routes. Studies clearly show that consumers have no real choice. Too little

## NEPAD

**Most countries in southern Africa play only a marginal role in the global economy and are afflicted by great poverty. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NePAD) is an African development programme. NePAD is working for reforms, striving to achieve more economic partnerships between African countries and a stronger economic position for Africa at an international level.**

As part of NePAD, the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) was initiated in number of countries over the past few years. Through this process, countries discuss policy improvements with input from civil society. NiZA strives for greater involvement of civil society organisations in NePAD in Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and South Africa. NiZA's NePAD programme ended as scheduled on 31 December 2006.

### Regional: Lobbying

During the initial phase of NiZA's NePAD programme, which ran until the end of 2005, the emphasis was on organisational resilience and increasing knowledge about NePAD among partners. The second phase, which ran from January through December 2006, was focused on lobbying: influencing policy development. In Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and South Africa, partners provided public education with NiZA's support. With the aid of newspaper articles, radio and television programmes and by organising educational meetings for their constituents. Partners also drafted so-called *position papers*. In these documents, civil society organisations explain their views on NePAD plans and the APRM process in their countries. These position papers are the foundation for influencing government policy addressing NePAD goals. NiZA partners did this by organising meetings with government officials, participating in consultations, writing lobby letters and taking on positions in relevant commissions. For example, Tlhavhama was selected as a civil society organisation representative in the provincial APRM commission in South Africa, CPP as a research partner in the APRM in South Africa, and CCM as a representative for civil society organisation in the national APRM commission in Mozambique.



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information is available about the products. That's why Fatal Transactions calls for national and international regulations to ensure no human rights are violated in the mining industry.

### **International: Lobbying against conflict diamonds**

The Kimberly Process certification for raw diamonds is the only system in place regulating trade in a specific raw material. The foundations lie in an international agreement between governments and the diamond industry. By tracking packages of raw diamonds from the mine all the way to the point of sale, the process tries to prevent African rebel movements from earning money through the diamond trade. Fatal Transactions is lobbying participating countries, particularly the European union, to tighten controls on diamond import and export and make them more independent. During an annual meeting of the Kimberly Process certification system in November 2006 in Botswana, this plea was partially heard. Fatal transactions is also lobbying for more support for African nations in the implementation process for the complex, expensive checks and controls. As the European Commission is the chair for the Kimberly Process in 2007, Fatal Transactions asked the commission to use its position to improve human rights in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola and Zimbabwe.

### **The Netherlands: War profiteers**

Fatal Transactions was one of the sponsors of the documentary 'Africa; War is business'. Prince Jaime van Bourbon-Parma, an international diplomat closely involved in war and peace issues, travelled through southern Africa to investigate the co-dependency of *war* and *business*. This documentary, clearly showing how international businesses and corrupt government contribute to African wars, was aired in three parts by the AVRO on 5, 12 and 19 September 2006. Various NiZA partner organisations are featured. The documentary lead to articles in numerous newspapers, including Trouw and De Telegraaf.

## CHAPTER 3

# Media and Freedom of Expression Programme

Freedom of the press and freedom of expression are crucial in a democratic country. This freedom is anything but self-evident in many southern African nations. The same applies to free access to non-government-sponsored news sources, room for continued financial existence of independent media and high-quality reporting. Without properly functioning journalistic media, the government cannot be held accountable in the name of the people and citizens cannot access the information essential for their participation in society.

That's why NiZA's Media and Freedom of Expression programme supported the activities of 37 organisations in [South Africa](#), [Swaziland](#), [Mozambique](#), [Angola](#), [DR Congo](#), [Namibia](#) and [Zimbabwe](#) in 2006. Activities were focused on stimulating freedom of the press and freedom of expression, improving reporting, increasing financial sustainability and improving access to information. Special attention was paid to the DR Congo. Furthermore, partnerships between media partners and partners acting against injustice in the natural resources sector were strengthened.

## 3.1 Activities in 2006

### Programme outline

Expenditure 2006:	2,067,950 Euro
Number of partners supported:	27 fixed partners, 10 one-time
Number of activities supported:	Freedom of the press and freedom of expression: 49 Improved reporting: 32 Financial sustainability: 14 Access to information: 56

### The DR Congo: talking about elections

- [improving access to information](#)

The first free presidential and parliamentary elections in the Congo for over forty years. Local media and journalists reported, with advice and both financial and logistical support from NiZA. In East-Congo, NiZA Partner Radio Maendeleo started an election project together with other community radio stations. This was focused on providing people with reliable information about election preparations in local districts, election organisation, the parties,

the right to vote, the logistics of voting, security around voting posts and the initial results. The newsroom at Radio Maendeleo was home to 35 journalists and 4 technicians representing 30 East-Congolese radio stations – including the local state radio station – for the duration of the project. They received information and reports from their correspondents and broadcast throughout East-Congo. National data was supplied by friendly radio stations outside the area. Part of the election process was the ‘Caravan’. Nine journalists and civil society organisations representatives trekked through the provinces of North and South Kivu to provide public education about the elections to the local population. The team broadcast three hours per day from temporary studios in villages and via local radio stations. On average, between five hundred and seven hundred people were present with questions and comments about the elections.

### **Mozambique: financial management of media**

- increasing financial sustainability

Widespread illiteracy among the population, poor infrastructure and therefore low circulation. A shaky economy, resulting in low advertising income. Companies uncertain about investing in independent media because they don’t want to be associated with government critics. Minimal awareness of media management, financial management, leadership, marketing and sales among founders. All of these factors contribute to the often swift demise of new newspapers and radio stations in Mozambique and other African nations. Many community radio stations in Mozambique can barely keep their heads above water once international financiers withdraw their support. In order to tackle this problem, the regional Southern Africa Institute for Media Entrepreneurship (SAIMED) organised a unique training with NiZA’s support.

NiZA’s contribution consisted of financing and activating its contacts with the radio network in Mozambique. During the training, sixteen representatives from the community radios were given tips by trainer Solomao Moyana, founder of the successful independent Mozambican newspaper Zambeze. He advised them to ask people from their communities in good positions in government or business for support. Such people are often willing to help out their villages.

### **Namibia: radio diary for and by youths**

- improving access to information

Half of Namibia’s population is younger than 24. The radio programme *Slice of My World* is focused on these youths. The programme is made by the faculty of Media and Theater Studies (MATS) of the College of Arts, a NiZA Partner. It consists of a collection of diaries and personal stories by fifty students from nine secondary schools throughout the country. In the diaries, the 16-to-18 year-olds talk about issues that concern them. The goal is to bring young people from opposite sides of the country into contact with each other to discuss topics such as HIV/AIDS, alcoholism and teenage pregnancy. It cuts both ways; young people recognize themselves in the programme and think about important issues, and by working on *Slice of My World* they learn what it means to create radio. The programme is broadcast by the national radio network and a number of local stations and reaches the entire country.

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## Zimbabwe: public education about freedom of expression

- stimulating freedom of the press and freedom of expression

Critical media is suppressed in Zimbabwe. Due to the repressive regime controlling their country, many people are not aware of their right to information and to freedom of expression. Partner organisation Media Monitoring Project Zimbabwe (MMPZ) has been educating countless citizens about their rights in five Zimbabwean regions. MMPZ does this via a long-running campaign which began in 2003: the Public Information Rights Forum. In 2006, the NiZA partner organised ten workshops, handed out pamphlets and t-shirts, and performed a play about media rights in the five largest Zimbabwean cities:

'What They Said... ...What They Got'. Additionally, they published twelve reports on freedom of expression violations. Copies of the reports were sent to civil society organisations in Zimbabwe and international organisations such as Amnesty International and the International Freedom of Expression Clearing House. MMPZ also employed the documents as lobbying instruments – with the Zimbabwean government, but also with the African and European Unions. An MMPZ evaluation revealed that the Public Information Rights Forum is having an effect. Participants of MMPZ workshops are better informed about freedom of expression and media in Zimbabwe as well as about methods for peaceful protest, such as petitions. The campaign also initiated a national petition against censorship and the poor information provision in the country.

## Zimbabwe: SMS service for radio listeners

- improving access to information

Zimbabwean radio station Short Wave Radio Africa broadcasts programs for its own country from London. However, the Zimbabwean government jams the shortwave frequencies the station uses. This means many listeners cannot tune in to the broadcast. Short Wave Radio Africa continuously changes frequency to counteract the jamming. Listeners in Zimbabwe can now indicate they wish to receive daily information about the right broadcast frequency, the schedule and key news items via their mobile phones. This information is sent to them via SMS. The SMS service was started in December 2006 with financial support from NiZA. The number of people receiving daily text messages was already at 2000 a short time after the project began and continues to rise.

## Regional: selection of future journalists

- increasing quality of information

The initiative of South Africa's Rhodes University – financially supported by NiZA – is a unique project on the African continent. In 2006, the university devised a method for selecting talented students for the Journalism and Media Studies degree from twelve Journalism Schools. The concept behind the selection procedure is that southern Africa needs high quality, professional, independent media, and that Journalism Schools – if they even have selection procedures – don't adhere to the right criteria. All too often, it turns out students are unfit for the courses, for example because they aren't sure what to expect from them, or because they have a romantic idea of journalism. The new selection process is based on a test used by The Star, a major commercial paper in the South Africa, for recruiting new personnel and career planning for existing personnel. The test evaluates the taker's feel for news, reading

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comprehension, logic, language and general knowledge. Participating Journalism Schools learned how to enter test results into a database in September 2006. This allows them to monitor the progress of accepted students.

## 3.2 Youth programme

Create a new generation of Dutch journalists. A generation intensively involved with current issues in southern Africa, that provides better reporting about the continent and writes about it more frequently. That's the goal of NiZA's Youth programme. The programme offers young, recently graduated journalists the opportunity to gain six months of working experience in South African and Namibian media. In 2006, six young journalists were sent to Africa. They wrote articles for the local media as well as the Dutch press. They shared their experiences with the Dutch public via web logs.

### **The Netherlands: site as network and platform**

The website [www.afrikajournalisten.nl](http://www.afrikajournalisten.nl) was launched last year. The page is a network and platform for (former) participants to the Youth programme and journalists with a focus on Africa. The site was set up on their request.

### **The Netherlands: journalistic public event**

NiZA began preparations for a public event about Africa, journalism and correspondents in 2006. The event, held on 7 February 2007 attracted about 270 young journalists and journalism students.

### **The Netherlands: electronic partner showcase**

The electronic 'Media news' newsletter has four hundred subscribers. This quarterly publication is the venue where the Media and Freedom of Expression Programme reports on its own partners. Once again, the young journalists stationed in South Africa and Namibia contributed to this publication.

## CHAPTER 4

# Human Rights and Peace Building Programme

Allowing groups of marginalised citizens to become aware of, claim and have their rights acknowledged in a peaceful society. That is the goal of NiZA's Human Rights and Peace Building Programme in southern Africa. While most African governments have ratified the human rights treaties, confirming their commitment to protecting the rights of their citizens, few of these rights are actually encoded in national legislation. Citizens remain unaware of their rights.

In 2006, the Human Rights and Peace Building programme supported 24 organisations in 6 African states: [Angola](#), [Malawi](#), [Mozambique](#), [Zambia](#), [Zimbabwe](#) and [South Africa](#). The support was focused on legal aid, human rights education, peace building and women's rights. Special attention was given to protection of human rights activists, particularly via the Human Rights Defenders project.

## 4.1 Activities in 2006

### Programme outline

Spending on partners:	1,091,958 Euro
Number of partners supported:	24
Number of activities supported:	73
Number of partners visited:	30. 20 partners the first time, 10 partners the second time

### Angola and Mozambique: EU protection of activists

- legal aid
- human rights education

The NiZA Human Rights Defenders project checks whether EU embassies in African nations adhere to EU guidelines regarding the protection of human rights activists. This year, attention was focused on Angola and Mozambique. There was room for improvement in the embassies' approach. NiZA's investigations led to embassies in Angola putting protection of human rights activists higher on their agendas. Compared to Angola, the human rights situation in Mozambique is less urgent. Similar testing of EU guidelines will occur in Zimbabwe in 2007. These tests will be performed by an external consultant on NiZA's behalf.

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## Angola and Mozambique: reintegration of returning soldiers

- peace building

In Angola, ninety former soldiers were trained in ‘conflict transformation’. During the training, the ex-soldiers learned how to analyse local conflicts and how they could mediate and intervene in them. Returning soldiers in Mozambique received similar training. They subsequently acted as peace promoters in remote communities, where they taught civilians how to use non-violent techniques to manage conflicts. Thanks to these projects, former soldiers can play a positive role in their communities and decrease the risk of new conflicts. They are given the opportunity to free themselves of their negative image and reintegrate into society. NiZA has been supporting this partner since 2003.

## Malawi: training human rights organisations

- human rights education

In 2006, NiZA partner CHRR was given the opportunity to send an employee to a Amnesty International training in Malawi. The employee learned a new technique for systematically collating information on human rights violations into annual reports. If this process reveals that the Malawian government fails to meet its obligations towards its citizens, the publications can be used in national and international lobbying efforts. NiZA stimulates partners to use human rights monitoring to strengthen human rights lobbying. That’s why NiZA invested in the transfer of knowledge from the CHRR employee to the volunteers in his organisation. The above training was also given in Angola and Mozambique in 2004. NiZA partners participated in those sessions as well. Generally, external researchers do the majority of reporting on the human rights situation in Malawi, Mozambique and Angola. The goal of the trainings is to build local capacity, allowing more violations to be reported.

## Zambia: legal aid for the poor

- legal aid
- human rights education

In Zambia, NiZA gave a helping hand to the Legal Resources Foundation (LRF) in educating paralegals. These are informal legal assistants and advisors employed by the LRF. The now forty LRF paralegals provide 25,000 less fortunate Zambians with free legal support. For example regarding alimony, inheritance, domestic violence, divorce and all manner of economic topics. They also inform people about their human rights, which are still violated left and right in Zambia. The paralegals have no official professional status, unlike the 10 attorneys also employed by the LRF. The politically neutral organisation has filed a request with the government to give paralegals professional status. This would distinguish them formally from non-professionals. Recognition of their profession would not only increase their access to the formal justice system and potential official funds for cheaper legal support; it would also ensure that institutions and governments would take complaints from paralegals – and thus from less well-off citizens – more seriously. That the government requests legal advice from paralegals more frequently than from its own civil servants is a hopeful sign for obtaining recognition. NiZA has been supporting the LRF since 2003 by financing trainings as well as by enabling regional exchange programmes. NiZA brings together eight legal assistance partners from eight countries. They exchange experiences annually.

## Zimbabwe: training community leaders

- Human rights education

Twenty-five Zimbabweans were selected to participate in a leadership programme by NiZA partner Civnet. They received training in a number of leadership skills, such as public speaking, negotiation and good communication. Additionally, they were taught about the basic rights of their communities and how they can check to ensure local governments or tribal chiefs respect these rights. The goal of this leadership programme is to create a counterweight to traditional *chiefs*, who often have existing political affiliations, among the community. These new leaders are enabled to fight for the rights of the community if the *chiefs* fail to fulfil their roles. NiZA has been supporting Civnet since 2003. This leadership programme is relatively new, and started in 2006.

## HIV/AIDS

**HIV/AIDS has Africa in a stranglehold. Two-thirds of all HIV infected people live on this continent. Girls and women in particular are at high risk of infection; they are often the victims of unsafe sex. Their rights are hardly protected under the law. The pandemic has a devastating effect on the economic, political, governance and social situation in the whole of southern Africa.**

To address these issues, NiZA focussed its attention on HIV/AIDS in 2006. The goal is to support partner organisations in their lobbying activities. Civil society organisations can call the government to account – for example its responsibility to protect women and girls better.

In addition to supporting lobbying activities, NiZA strives to improve HIV/AIDS personnel policies in partner organisations. They often have illness or death of employees to contend with. The denial of the subsidy application by the ministry of Foreign Affairs means the original plan – setting up a sub-programme – could not be implemented. Therefore, a great deal of time and effort was expended in looking for potential funding sources. Two funding sources (Intervidia and the European Commission) have since been approached.

### South Africa: violence against women

In the second half of the year, NiZA contributed almost 60,000 euros to three projects related to women and HIV/AIDS. One of these projects was 'Strengthening Women's Voices and Leadership on HIV/aids in South Africa'. It focuses on the link between violence against women and HIV/AIDS. The *One in Nine Campaign*, financed by NiZA, was central to this project. *One in Nine* refers to the fact that only one in nine women in South Africa who is raped files a police report. The campaign's goal is to improve implementation of policies addressing violence against women and girls and HIV/AIDS. It also strives to expand existing legislation with specific articles about violence against women and HIV/AIDS. Women and girls would no longer be powerless if they wish to bring the perpetrators to justice. 2006 was the first year South African organisations dedicated to HIV/AIDS cooperated with NGOs addressing violence against women. The joint lobbying and campaigning proved very successful. The new national HIV/AIDS policy due to be introduced on 1 December 2006 was postponed. This allows civil society to contribute to changing the policy. It is the first time the South African government has asked civil society organisations for input regarding HIV/AIDS.



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## South Africa: refugee support

- human rights education

The asylum seeking procedure in South Africa is primarily focused on guest workers. An official residence permit is only easy to obtain if a migrant enters the country invited by a company. But hundreds of thousands of political refugees living in South Africa do not meet this criterion. Without an invitation, they face a long, difficult procedure. This means they often stay in the country illegally. Without valid papers or an official residency status, they have no rights – and thus no protection. They cannot apply for benefits, cannot open bank accounts, cannot obtain education for their children. They are vulnerable, often not receiving any help when they are beaten, raped, or forced to perform sexual acts in exchange for papers. The Coordinating Body Refugee Council (CBRC) lobbies the government to ensure better protection for refugees. It also works to convince companies such as banks to provide bank accounts to this group. Additionally, it helps migrants in their difficult quest for a job, and provides education on human and women's rights. CRBC has been a NiZA partner since 2003, focuses on francophone refugees, and reaches three to four hundred people.

## Regional: lobby for women's rights

- women's rights

Thanks to NiZA's support, four partners from Southern Africa were able to travel to New York for the fiftieth edition of the 'Global Commission on the Status of Women'. This major conference was dominated by two themes: promoting equality between men and women in decision making structures (*gender mainstreaming*) and stimulating women's contributions to social development, for example in the areas of education, healthcare and job opportunities. The four NiZA partners came to New York with a clear message: worldwide efforts to promote gender mainstreaming in southern African governments and organisations have not been successful enough in creating equality between men and women. In order bring about this 'gender equality', additional measures, instruments and financial means are required. Having the partners' voices heard was a key step – a clear voice from southern African civil society had until then been missing from the 'Global Commission on the Status of Women'.

## The Netherlands: meeting about returning soldiers

- peace building

In 2006, NiZA organised an expert meeting in the Netherlands on the subject of reintegrating returning soldiers into society and peace building. Parties present included representatives from the Dutch ministry of Foreign Affairs involved in demobilisation programmes in southern Africa as well as representatives from Dutch NGOs focused on society building in the area. During the meeting, the dilemmas and challenges surrounding reintegration of former soldiers in post-conflict society were discussed. Participants strived to contribute to a more effective, sustainable reintegration that can make a real contribution to peace in southern Africa.

## CHAPTER 5

# NiZA activities in the Netherlands and Europe

Journalists, politicians, students and Africophiles. Just some of the target groups NiZA aims its sights on in the Netherlands and Europe. In order to keep southern Africa on the map in 2006, NiZA once again expended a great deal of energy collecting, analysing and disseminating information. The Library, Information and Documentation centre **BIDOC** plays a major role in this endeavour. Activities such as the Africa Builds (Afrika Bouwt) campaign, the Africa on the Move event and the Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine (ZAM) are also essential. The elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo created a great deal of publicity which NiZA made full use of.

## 5.1 Communication and public education

### CONGO IS KEY

Election year in the Democratic Republic of Congo. That's what 2006 was for the Communications department. The first elections in over forty years in the DR Congo were the reason for the 'Africa Builds, NiZA builds with them' ('Afrika Bouwt, NiZA bouwt mee') campaign to constantly shine the spotlight on the country through the media, communication activities, publications and the website. A selection of the activities: an informative web dossier at [www.niza.nl](http://www.niza.nl), an interactive game, the Congo Newsroom workshop on Africa Day and an exhibition about the parties in power in Congo. During the Africa in the Picture festival, the documentary 'Raising the Flag' was screened and a live link was made with the DR Congo and Congolese film maker Petna Ndaliko Kantondolo. Two NiZA employees travelled to the DR Congo as election observers and gave numerous interviews to national media. In the Netherlands, there was extensive coverage of the elections in the DR Congo, which NiZA certainly contributed to.

### The Netherlands: Congo Newsroom

In 2006, NiZA organised three well-attended workshops on the Africa Day of the Evert Vermeer Foundation. The theatrical workshop 'Congo Newsroom', about media and democracy in southern Africa, won the audience award. What goes on in a newsroom in the Democratic Republic Congo? What themes are relevant for the election campaign? What issues does the staff face? The workshop – which multicultural theatre company 'Nieuw Amsterdam' participated in – allowed NiZA to highlight the role of the media in the DR Congo in relation to politics, politicians and the upcoming elections. At the NiZA event Africa on the Move a similar workshop was organised: 'Zimbabwe Newsroom'. This time, commentary was not provided by NiZA, but by an employee of Zimbabwean radio station Short Wave Radio Africa.

### **The Netherlands: Africa on the Move**

In cooperation with Hivos, NiZA organised Africa on the Move in 2006, attracting a record number of visitors: 550. Max van den Berg (PvdA), Kathleen Ferrier (CDA) and Farah Karimi (GroenLinks) debated minister Van Ardenne's (Development cooperation) policies and the future of Africa. Writer Lieve Joris read from her newest work, 'Het uur van de rebellen', written after an intense journey through the DR Congo. She was interviewed by VPRO journalist Djoeke Veeninga. The hilarious one-woman show 'My Bum Is Genetic, Deal With It' by South African performer Napo Masheane was a smashing success. Due attention was also given to the upcoming elections in Zambia, the muzzled media in Zimbabwe, a gripping film about women and HIV/AIDS and South African writer Lewis Nkosi speaking about the book 'Mandela's Ego'.

### **The Netherlands: media attention for the DR Congo**

In 2006, investigative reporters Evelien Groenink and Bram Posthumus published a report on the murder of Congolese journalist Franck Ngyke Kangundu. The report, published with support from NiZA, drew the attention of a number of Dutch radio networks: BNR, Tros and the Wereldomroep. They interviewed a member of NiZA's Media and Freedom of Expression programme about the media situation in the DR Congo.

### **The Netherlands: Africa Thesis Award**

An impressive study into the life of Aids orphans in Namibia. Told in 'World and Experiences of Aids orphans in North-Central Namibia', a thesis by Mienke van der Burg. Van der Burg won the 2006 Africa Thesis Award, a research prize awarded together with the Africa Study Centre. NiZA was there at the very beginning, back in 2000, when the award was first given. In 2007, Mienke van der Burg will return to Namibia to complete her follow-up research. A total of 34 theses competed for the prize. New for this year was that African theses/submissions were eligible for participation.

### **The Netherlands: guest lecture about African media**

In late 2006, NiZA first organised a series of guest lectures by professor Guy Berger, director of South African Rhodes University's Journalism and Media Studies department. The lectures, titled 'Media and democracy: a view from the South', were given at the Free University, the University of Amsterdam and Groningen University. They dealt with the role of the media in southern Africa's public domain. Berber also addressed the international playing field, which is dominated by western opinion makers. African views still barely receive any attention, and African opinion makers are unable to get their topics on the global agenda. The lectures drew about 50 visitors each time and generated a very positive response.

## **Kings of Congo**

NiZA took advantage of the first democratic elections in forty years to send photographer Sven Torfinn and journalist Kees Broere to the DR Congo. Torfinn and Broere reported on the backdrop to the elections by creating portraits of four types of leaders. The end result, 'Kings of Congo', showcases the presidential candidate, the tribal chief, the colonel and the businessman. One of the photographs won the 2006 Silver Camera in the Foreign Documentary category. The photographs and stories were on display in De Kunsthal until 18 February 2007 and drew hundreds of thousands of visitors. The plan is for the exhibition to travel in 2007.

### **The Netherlands: HIVHOP lesson plan**

In 2006, NiZA continued the HIVHOP lesson plan for secondary schools together with Dance 4 Life. The package consisted of an introductory lesson, the video YoKaapstad! and a rap workshop. The goal is to inform pupils about HIV/AIDS in southern Africa. In 2006, about 1,500 school children ages 12 to 15 participated in the project.

### **The Netherlands: press results**

Elections in southern Africa were a strong stimulus for Dutch media to pay attention to the continent. This was true in 2005 during the elections in Zimbabwe. The situation was no different for the 2006 elections in the DR Congo. Various NiZA initiatives, such as the documentary 'Raising the Flag' and editorials by writer and publicist Henk Weltevreden, led to about two hundred media mentions. The most publicity was visible in written media, such as editorial magazines, national daily newspapers and magazines in the development cooperation sector.

## **5.2 Lobbying in the Netherlands and Brussels**

### **STRENGTHENING THE SOUTHERN VOICE**

#### **Europe: Eurostep**

In early 2006, NiZA joined the European Eurostep network. This is a cooperation of non-confessional organisations for international cooperation with a headquarters in Brussels. Eurostep gives NiZA a new European stage. Together with other members of the lobby organisation (including Oxfam Novib, Hivos and SNV in the Netherlands), NiZA worked towards strengthening the southern voice in negotiations for the upcoming term of the European Development Fund (2008-2013). A case study initiated by NiZA into the use of European development aid funds in Zambia was used to provide Euro parliamentarians with insight into the decision-making process surrounding spending of European development aid. National governments and European delegations on location are usually not willing to be advised by local NGOs. However, such advice can be useful. For example, the European Commission plans to invest more money in laying new roads, while education and healthcare suffer.

#### **The Netherlands: activities surrounding Parliamentary Elections**

2006 was also a year of early elections for the second house of Parliament. Together with Partos (sector organisation for private Dutch organisations active in international cooperation), NiZA formulated a joint position on foreign policy. This was presented to various political parties for their election programmes. In cooperation with the CSR platform, all parties were approached and asked to pay more attention to corporate social responsibility in their party programmes. The PvdA took a significantly tougher line on binding regulations for multinationals. While Foreign Policy and International Cooperation were given short shrift during the election campaign, the new governing agreement contains more on this subject than the previous did. The same cannot be said about international responsibility for companies – a missed opportunity. Too many western companies still choose to play things fast and loose regarding issues like working conditions or the environment when it comes to Africa.

#### **The Netherlands and Angola: action against evictions**

In Luanda, the capital of Angola, the government levelled illegally built neighbourhoods in 2005. This was done to make room for more expensive residential areas. NiZA supported

human rights activists drawing attention to the issue. It pressured various European embassies in Luanda to provide protection for these activists, as required by European policies on the protection of human rights activists. Embassies do not realize the extent of their obligations and NiZA expressly addressed the European chairs and the Dutch embassy on this subject in 2006. This resulted in a more active approach from the embassies – they attend more legal proceedings, and have taken note of the evictions – and greater knowledge of activist rights among Angolese NGOs.

### 5.3 Library, Information and Documentation Centre

#### CONSOLIDATION

Consolidation was a key concept in 2006 for the Library, Information and Documentation Centre. Both processing incoming information in the database and service provision to ‘external’ clients underwent growth comparable to that of past years. Active subscriptions decreased slightly, the number of books acquired grew significantly and the video library continued to expand, mostly thanks to recent films and documentaries from and about southern Africa. The spotlight on the DR Congo in 2006 is reflected by a major increase in BIDOC materials about this country. This includes books, but mostly documents collected via the internet. NiZA also published a new BIDOC file about the DR Congo in August 2006, containing background information and a large selection of articles about the DR Congo, as well as an extensive overview of sources.

#### The Netherlands: unique reference materials

In 2006, almost 3000 new titles were entered, and the collection was entered in NISC updates each quarter (CD-ROM and online). These are major international documentary databases about Afrika. Unfortunately the Adlib database was not put online in 2006; this would allow people to consult the BIDOC via the internet. Important additions to the collection included dozens of research reports and articles, written by students and scientific workers from numerous South African and Dutch universities. These universities work together within the framework of the South Africa-Netherlands Research Programme on Alternative Development (SANPAD).

The publications – in part featuring material unique in the Netherlands – are entered in NiZA’s database. They deal with research results from South African universities that have yet to be published officially in book form and thus have very limited international distribution. The material is available to the general public via the BIDOC.

#### The Netherlands/regional: books for southern Africa

The project making duplicate works from its own collection available to libraries, documentation centres and research centres belonging to NiZA partner organisations – initiated in 2005 – continued for much of 2006. In the end, about one thousand books were sent to twenty institutions in southern Africa.

#### The Netherlands/regional: contributing to publications

In 2006, NiZA contributed to a number of publications about historic (solidarity) relationships between the Netherlands and Namibia and Angola. It also supported a South African study on international aspects of the fight against apartheid, due to be published in 2007.

- Current subscriptions: over 150
- Number of books: about 5,000 titles (many duplicates)
- Audiovisual materials: 1,300 video and film fragments
- Library catalogue includes almost 23,000 titles
- [www.niza.nl/bidoc](http://www.niza.nl/bidoc) also contains a wealth of online information about southern Africa.

## 5.4 Southern Africa Magazine

### CUTTING-EDGE AND STRONGER THAN EVER

After its makeover in December 2005, Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine (ZAM) succeeded in turning around the decline in readership. The new layout made the magazine more accessible to a new, younger audience. The makeover also opened the way to stronger positioning of ZAM as a public magazine created by an independent editorial team. In late 2006, ZAM had about 2,500 subscribers. An almost equal number of magazines finds its way into the hands of readers via a modest but national network of shops and events. The winter edition, published in mid-December, was sent to one thousand relations of the Prins Claus Fonds as an introduction. A currently timid advertising market is also starting to express interest in ZAM.

### Important showcase

In 2006, ZAM published contributions from leading figures including Lieve Joris, Abdelkader Benali, Rudi van Dantzig, Chenjeraj Hove and Pieter Dirk Uys. Photographers from southern Africa and the Netherlands/Europe see ZAM as an important showcase for their work. Zanele Muholi's portraits of black lesbian women found their way into exhibition spaces in Europe and the United States.

'Adopting a child from another country, of another race, even, deserves respect. Madonna did it in October, and doesn't need to worry about what other white people say about her. I understand the world's crying crocodile tears over the thirteen month-old baby from Malawi's cultural 'loss'. But is culture more important than food? (...) Why is everyone so concerned with black culture? Some of our old habits are dying a natural death. (...) I think Madonna was brave to give that little boy from Malawi a good life, and that she isn't afraid to have a black man for a son in the future. With a bit of luck, little David will become a strong, self-confident person who can care for his mother when she's old and weak. Viva Madonna, thank you.'

*Extract from Preduce Mbewu's (a teacher in Centurion, South Africa) regular editorial published in ZAM.*

### Africa on the Move

By contributing to NiZA's annual Africa on the Move event in October and participating in [www.africaserver.nl](http://www.africaserver.nl), ZAM made a fresh start in 2006, developing additional activities aimed at providing readers with better service and strengthening their involvement with ZAM. The discussions with authors organised by the magazine during Africa on the Move were very popular. The Africaserver saw visitor numbers almost double after the re-launch in late 2006, in no small part thanks to content provided by ZAM.

## A view to the future

The publication of ZAM in 2006 was once again made possible by a financial contribution from Stichting Doen. However, despite modest a increase in subscriber numbers and increased loose sales, ZAM cannot cover its own costs. In late 2006, this lead to a discussion of new, extensive measures to help ensure a healthy future for the magazine.

For more information, visit: [www.niza.nl/zam](http://www.niza.nl/zam)

## 5.5 Fund-raising

### CONSTITUENTS REMAIN LOYAL

In late 2006, 21,763 people supported NiZA. This number has remained unchanged for a number of years. Of this group, 10,182 people made a donation in the past 24 months. Over 3,700 people regularly donate via direct debit.

In 2006, NiZA began door-to-door fundraising. People were asked to support NiZA with 5 euros per month. In 26 days in 2006, between 12 May and 17 October, 350 new donors were found. A second test began in late November. Based on the decision by the ministry of development cooperation to deny NiZA's subsidy application, an additional donation request was sent out, resulting in donations amounting to over 41,000 euros. An unexpectedly high amount, once again proof that donors are very loyal to NiZA.

Donors are valuable when it comes to support for development cooperation and legitimizing NiZA's activities. In exchange for their support, donors receive a newsletter in addition to free tickets to NiZA public events, such as Africa on the Move. Donors also receive special (book) offers and personal thank-you notes and token gifts for larger donations.

Total income from private fundraising in 2006 474,934 Euro.

Structural donations (direct debit): 59 % (276,696 Euro)

One-off donations (following donation requests): 36% (168,704 Euro)

Spontaneous donations (including legacies): 12% (64,646 Euro)

This represents a 15% increase compared with 2005.



## CHAPTER 6

# NiZA general partnerships

Just like in past years, NiZA worked together with numerous parties in 2006. These partnerships were active on countless fronts and were frequently structured, strategic ventures. Each NiZA programme maintains these types of contacts. Additionally, there are also more general, cross-programme partnerships – on national, international and African levels. This includes [Zimbabwe Watch](#), [SANPAD](#), [PEPSA](#) and projects with development organisations [Hivos](#) and [ActionAid](#).

## 6.1 Zimbabwe Watch

**Widespread poverty. Violent suppression of critical voices. Limitation of legal powers by the government. Major economic malaise. Pandemic HIV infection. And a bitter power struggle within the governing party. Things are going badly in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe Watch, which was founded back in 2000 when president Mugabe struck out on an oppressive course, remains necessary.**

Zimbabwe Watch is an independent coalition of Dutch Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), including NiZA. Together, these organisations strive for a democratic Zimbabwe that respects human rights and the international rule of law. The coalition analyses problems in the country and applies pressure to the Zimbabwean regime both publicly and behind the scenes. It lobbies governments and government networks including the EU, SADC and the UN, making sure the situation under Mugabe and the possibilities for political pressure and directed sanctions remain on the agenda. In order to ensure the parliamentary and presidential elections planned for 2008 run fairly and freely, major changes are necessary in Zimbabwe. Including striking down laws limiting freedom of expression and congregation. Ultimately, a new constitution is needed. Without such changes, the situation in the country will not improve.

### SELECTED 2006 ACTIVITIES:

- Voice of the People (VOP) is a radio station in Harare that was shut down by the government in late 2005. In early 2006, the director, three staff members and the board were brought up on charges of 'illegal radio broadcasts'. VOP was broadcasting via Dutch shortwave. Before the case went to trial, Zimbabwe Watch toured Europe to lobby for freedom of expression in general, and for VOP in particular. The organisations indicated the concrete actions the EU and its member states could take in order to prevent conviction of the radio employees. Zimbabwe Watch cooperated closely with the Media and Freedom of Expression programme as well as NiZA's lobbyist in this process. Meetings with policy-makers, politicians, NGO representatives and the media lead to widespread solidarity with VOP. Lobby activities with the Zimbabwean government,



judges, lawyers, attorneys, the EU commission and various embassies bore fruit; the Zimbabwean government withdrew the charges in mid 2006.

- Zimbabwe Watch repeatedly drew international attention to the stories of victims of human rights violations in 2006. The network protested the imprisonment and sometimes torture of Mugabe's critics. For example the arrest of 420 women, 19 babies and 7 children of the Women of Zimbabwe Arise organisation on Valentine's Day. But also the arrest and torture of members of the Zimbabwean Trade Union following a demonstration for better pay in September.
- In 2005, the Zimbabwean government decided to perform a clean sweep: Operation Murambatsvina. Thousands of buildings in slums were levelled, leaving hundreds of thousands of people stripped of homes and businesses without any form of compensation. This operation was about more than stopping illegal housing developments. The slums are where the opposition's supporters live. This clean sweep action was designed to strike fear in the hearts of critics and regime opposers, to show them who was in charge. Zimbabwe Watch financed and evaluated the implementation of UN recommendations regarding Operation Murambatsvina. This assessment was presented to foreign diplomats in Zimbabwe, African government representatives, the Zimbabwean government, UN bodies and the European Commission. The conclusion was that the Zimbabwean government had done almost nothing for the victims of Operation Murambatsvina. Their situation had only got worse.  
On NiZA's request, the study centre for international law at the University of Amsterdam investigated the possibility of prosecuting participants in Operation Murambatsvina for crimes against humanity. Together with international partners, Zimbabwe Watch subsequently developed strategies to bring about this prosecution in national and international courts of law.
- The EU refuses to issue visas to key figures in the Zimbabwean regime. It has also frozen all assets belonging to these politicians and forbids bilateral development aid running via the Zimbabwean government. This position is re-evaluated annually and adjusted if necessary. In 2006, some EU member states considered taking a softer stance because they felt a summit between African and European states was of great importance. They were afraid they would be boycotted by African countries if president Mugabe could not attend. However, Zimbabwe Watch redoubled its lobbying in order to maintain the more stringent measures. According to the Dutch network, creating a productive EU policy is key. It puts pressure on the Zimbabwean government, and European concern stimulates neighbouring countries to get involved in Zimbabwe. Mugabe's history as a freedom fighter, and the loyalty he enjoys from fellow government leaders because of his past, makes a critical stance more difficult. Pressure from neighbouring nations has a greater effect than pressure from the EU, because the latter can easily be written off as 'colonial imperialism' by Mugabe. Zimbabwe Watch continues to focus lobbying activities on individual member states, but in 2006 it also organised a briefing in Brussels. Zimbabwean organisations presented their vision on the situation in their country to representatives from EU member states. In part thanks to these activities by Zimbabwe Watch, as well as those of the Dutch, French and British trade unions and other European NGOs, the European sanctions were sustained in early 2007.

More about Zimbabwe Watch: [www.zimbabwewatch.org](http://www.zimbabwewatch.org)

## 6.2 SANPAD

**The South Africa-Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development (SANPAD) finances high-quality research by South African scientists, particularly in the fields of Social Sciences, Law and Languages. All research projects must be socially relevant and preferably focus on policy influencing in South Africa.**

SANPAD's main goal is to promote scientific research by South Africans from underprivileged backgrounds. These groups had hardly any opportunities in the white-dominated scientific community of apartheid South Africa. The South African researchers cooperate with colleagues from one or more Dutch universities. The SANPAD research programme was initiated in 1997, and is financed by the ministry of development cooperation. The Dutch office is housed with NiZA. The South African office takes care of the programme's financial management. NiZA participates in meetings of the Dutch SANPAD board and the umbrella SANPAD board, where both Dutch and South African commissions are represented.

### SELECTED 2006 ACTIVITIES:

- SANPAD received 48 research proposals, 15 of which were approved. 2006 was an average year in this respect. Since 1997, a total of 140 studies have been supported. 78 have since been completed successfully.
- SANPAD organises a number annual courses and workshops for participating researchers and students. In 2006, 27 junior researchers on SANPAD projects followed a research methodology course to help them with their PhD research. Courses were also organised for senior researchers on subjects including project management and supervising PhDs. The didactic manual for PhD student supervisors has since been published in book form by Rozenberg Publishers and marketed internationally. Additionally, thematic workshops were organised on the topic of HIV/AIDS research and translating research results into applicable policy documents. Finally - like every year - pre-proposal workshops were financed. Eight such workshops were held in 2006. During these workshops, researchers are assisted in formulating their research proposals.
- Over the past year, SANPAD conducted an inventory on behalf of the Dutch embassy in Pretoria. How many partnerships are there between Dutch and South African research institutes and/or universities? What characteristics do these 243 partnerships have? What goes well? What can still be improved upon? The study was published in book form by Rozenberg Publishers. The research database will be made publicly accessible and kept up to date in 2007.

More about over SANPAD: [www.sanpad.org.za](http://www.sanpad.org.za)

## 6.3 PEPSA

**A transparent electoral process. Protecting the human rights of politicians, their supporters and potential voters. Independent reporting during election campaigns. Countering corruption and manipulation in the electoral process. And stimulating both national and regional cooperation between civil society and the media. These are the**

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**preconditions for free and fair elections that the Preconditions for Elections Programme in Southern Africa (PEPSA) focuses on.**

This programme was initiated in 2004 and has been financed and run by NiZA, Hivos and the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) since 2006. PEPSA focuses primarily on five countries: [Angola](#), [DR Congo](#), [Mozambique](#), [Swaziland](#) and [Zimbabwe](#). PEPSA has since become active in Zambia and Malawi.

**SELECTED 2006 ACTIVITIES:**

- In November, the programme organised a conference for civil society organisations and politicians from the whole of southern Africa in Johannesburg. The theme was democratic consolidation in the region. Topics included: what role do former liberation movements have in the democratisation process? What place is there for women and civil society organisations? The conference was a follow-up to the regional PEPSA conference in June 2005. In 2006, Angola was in the spotlights again. Elections keep being postponed and the political situation is anything but free. During the conference, Angolan civil society organisations discussed how best to cooperate in order to promote the democratisation process in their country. The meeting was the forum for a valuable exchange of experiences between various countries in the region, and generated a number of useful conclusions. For example, the fact that many countries recognized the contrast between two streams in civil society: organisations cooperating with the government, and organisations fighting it. Both groups recognize that this contrast makes cooperation that much more difficult, but that this doesn't always have to be the case.
- In the north and middle of Mozambique, NiZA facilitated two PEPSA seminars. Local journalists, community leaders and human rights activists attended a meeting there. They were given information about the Mozambiquan constitution, universal human rights and how these can be protected. A number of NiZA partner organisations from Maputo took along public education materials. In addition to the information, participants also appreciated the opportunity for exchanging experiences with people from other districts and provinces. Smaller organisations in remote areas were given the chance to mingle with larger organisations, providing them with easier access to training and information sources in the future.

More about PEPSA: [www.mpobservatory.org](http://www.mpobservatory.org)

## 6.4 Hivos

In 2005, NiZA entered into a partnership agreement with Hivos lasting until 2010. The organisations agreed to focus on four topics in this period. The main focus was joint communication with the Dutch public. The Africa on the Move event held in October 2006 fits neatly within that framework. Additionally, Hivos supports NiZA's lobbying activities. In 2006, this led to a series of lectures at the Free University, the University of Amsterdam and Groningen University as well as a joint workshop on the Evert Vermeer Foundation's Africa Day in April. NiZA and Hivos also cooperate in Zimbabwe Watch and PEPSA.

More about Hivos: [www.hivos.nl](http://www.hivos.nl)

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## 6.5 ActionAid

Development organisation ActionAid International and NiZA conducted exploratory talks about possible cooperation in 2006. This led to the signing of a memorandum of understanding. In the years to come, NiZA will deploy increasing numbers of activities together with ActionAid, such as joint campaigns. The development organisation's strong suit has always been private fundraising and global campaigning.

More about ActionAid: [www.actionaid.org](http://www.actionaid.org)

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**CHAPTER 7**

# The organisation

NiZA looks back on a turbulent 2006. The unexpected denial of the MFS subsidy by the ministry of development cooperation was a significant contributing factor. The board – which until then had been acting from a distance, in accordance with the ‘Wijffels Code’ on charities – felt it necessary to become more involved in the organisation.

## 7.1 The denial, support and measures

Until 2006, NiZA received a four-year subsidy from the ministry of Foreign Affairs within the framework of thematic co-financing (Thematische Medefinanciering, TMF), amounting to nine million euros. NiZA primarily used these funds to cover institutional costs. Prior to 2006, the ministry had announced it would move to a new subsidy system in 2007: the co-financing system (Medefinancieringsstelsel, MFS). In April 2006, NiZA filed an application for 28 million euros in subsidies for the period between 2007 and 2010. In addition to replacing the TMF subsidy, NiZA requested this amount to compensate for the PSO subsidy it mostly used to finance its sector programmes in Africa. The PSO subsidy was due to be tailed off by the ministry.

### The denial

The denial of the application came as a shock. NiZA believes the application should have been granted and filed a well supported appeal in December 2006 with the help of an expert lawyer. Despite this appeal, NiZA also shoulders its own responsibilities. The management recognizes that errors of judgement were made with regard to the new subsidy system. Management focused too heavily on the very positive TMF evaluations NiZA programmes received and encouraging statements from civil servants at the ministry about NiZA.

The new co-financing system brought with it a new method for evaluating applications. An external advisory committee evaluates applications with a focus on quantity and market forces. An aid organisation like NiZA, that isn’t focused on quantity, finds it difficult to translate its qualitative contributions to democratisation into quantitative results. This does not mean NiZA did not submit any quantitative results; on the contrary. However, many of these results were not noticed or ignored by the advisory committee.

### Support

People in both the Netherlands and Africa were stunned by the decision. Politicians, fellow organisations, journalists, civil servants, donors and other parties aware of NiZA’s work sent over 3,800 declarations of support following the ‘You don’t support NiZA. I do!’ (‘U steunt NiZA niet. Ik wel!’) action, which raised over 41,000 euros.

Many wondered how an organisation with such a rich history and proven track record could simply be denied funding based on perhaps suboptimal adaptation to the ministry’s new application guidelines. A decision that risks bringing about the end of expertise gathered by the sector programmes, the CWS in Africa (based on the long history of the anti-apartheid movement) and carefully nurtured networks.

## Measures

Following the denial of the subsidy application, board and management held meetings on a number of subjects in October. Ranging from the appeal to applying for a tail-off subsidy in order to fulfil current financial obligations to partner organisations, from the necessary reorganisation to the social plan, and from a vision for the future to potential strategic alliances. On 13 November, the treasurer was appointed as delegated director – in other words, temporary manager – by the board. This shortened the lines of communication between board and management, and allowed the treasurer to contribute to the appeal against the decision, the application for a tail-off subsidy, alternative financial scenarios, a social plan for employees, preparations for a reorganisation, internal management and any changes in course NiZA would have to make.

The general director was given the room to focus his attention on potential strategic alliances with other organisations. Discussions with ActionAid International took place about a possible association. Additionally, Hivos was approached about strengthening cooperation. The board also hired an independent consultant to evaluate the errors of judgement made by NiZA in the MFS application, as well as any potential weaknesses in the organisation that may have led to these errors.

## 7.2 Works Council

### The subsidy denial

The denial of the MFS subsidy cast a long shadow over the Works Council (ondernemingsraad, OR). For instance, the OR has been in constant dialogue with management and employees since September 2006. In November, management drafted a step-by-step plan to reorient NiZA: what kind of organisation can and does NiZA want to become now that it has fewer available funds, and what approach and activities are required for this necessary change? Management and board extensively involved the OR in the critical discussions surrounding this reorientation, ultimately resulting in a reorganisation and social plan. The OR ensured that employees were also involved in the process and consulted sufficiently.

### The move

In early 2007, NiZA moved to a new location in Amsterdam. In 2006, the council was involved in the selection of the new offices, and kept an eye on the facilities, health & safety issues and working environment for NiZA employees.

### Personnel policy

The most important areas of attention for the OR in terms of personnel policy and health & safety were: new collective health insurance, security policy regarding HIV/AIDS and the new 'levensloopregeling' (life planning agreement) for employees. New procedures for performance reviews were also examined, as previous procedures had been approved for a one year period in late 2005.

## 7.3 Personnel and organisation

### Employees

At the end of 2006, NiZA employed 46 female and 15 male employees; 7 were of non-Dutch origin, 9 were over the age of 50. Additionally, NiZA had a large group of volunteers (for activi-

ties including public events) and a number of interns working for them. Various consultants were employed for a number of assignments over the course of 2006.

### Sick leave

In 2006, NiZA once again actively worked to minimize sick leave. Areas of attention were workload, the ergonomic situation in the workplace, but also management style. Managers attended a 'Leadership Style' follow-up training. The Personnel and Organisation department and management also regularly consulted on reintegration agreements for sick employees or potential sick leave. Sick leave was decreased from almost 5 percent to 3.75 percent. Two employees were on long-term sick leave. Both were fully reintegrated in 2006.

### Procedures

Procedures for hiring, training of new employees, further education and development for employees are described in internal HR policy documents and are regularly adjusted in consultation with the Works Council. If there are no internal candidates available to fill a job vacancy, advertising on the website itself, in a number of free websites and with the Centre for Work and Income (CWI) is usually sufficient.

### Internal security policy: HIV/AIDS

NiZA feels the security of its employees on business trips is essential. HIV/AIDS is a real danger, which is why NiZA created a practical guide for employees on business trips in 2006. NiZA also obtained advise on changes to its insurance packages. Additionally, NiZA initiated the development of a health and safety policy for employees, covering more ground and involving more than merely changing a few regulations, insurance packages and procedures. For example, it includes training employees to discuss responsibilities.

## 7.4 The management organisation and board

In 2006, the board consisted of:

#### Caroline van Dullemen (chairwoman)

Caroline van Dullemen is the director of WorldGranny, a non-profit organisation for the elderly in developing nations. She worked at the ministry of Foreign Affairs as Secretary for the National Advisory Council on Development Cooperation (Nationale Adviesraad Ontwikkelingssamenwerking). Between 2000 and 2004 she was the director of the GroenLinks Scientific Bureau. In 2005, she replaced Coen Stork as NiZA chair.

#### Frank Baas (secretary)

Frank Baas was a policy employee with VNO/NCW and a member of the Noord-Holland provincial States for D'66. He owns the artist's stage Ruimte. Additionally, he is chairman of the sector organisation for actors' agencies (BOACT) and a member of the advisory board for the ROC ASA in Amsterdam.

#### Niels Feis (treasurer)

Until recently, Niels Feis was the owner of a graphic design agency. He is treasurer for a number of social-cultural foundations and for GroenLinks.

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**Coen Stork (general board member until 21 June 2006)**

Coen Stork worked for the embassy in South Africa and was ambassador to Cuba and Romania. He was NiZA chairman from its inception until 17 May 2005, and remained a general board member until his departure on 21 June 2006.

**Ans Zwerver (general board member until 29 March 2006)**

Ans Zwerver is a former GroenLinks senator and an ex-parliamentarian for the Council of Europe. She has acted as an election observer in numerous countries, and was actively involved in the organisation of elections in Iraq and Afghanistan.

**Bas de Gaay Fortman (general board member from 29 March 2006)**

Bas de Gaay Fortman is a senior lecturer in Economics of Human Rights at Utrecht University. He lived in Zambia for four years (Senior Lecturer in Economics at the University of Zambia), was a member of the States-General for four years (PPR whip in the second and first chambers of Parliament) and was employed at the Institute of Social Studies for thirty years (Senior Lecturer in Political Economy).

**Joost Divendal (general board member from 29 March 2006)**

Joost Divendal is editor in chief of professional publication De Journalist. In the past he worked for Trouw and chief arts editor, editor in chief and chief of editorials, and for De Populier and De Balie as a programmer and public educator. He was the instigator and director of the Festival and Congress 'Culture in Another South Africa' (CASA, 1987). He is the (co-)author of books on subject including South Africa and the relationship between media and the public.

Board members are appointed for three years, after which they are immediately eligible for re-election. They attend a board meeting at least four times per year. The board determines the multi-year plans, annual plans, annual budgets and annual accounts. The board report is based on the underlying annual report, and is part of the Annual Account. Board members do not receive any expense payments. If any expenses are made directly on NiZA's behalf, these expenses are reimbursed upon presentation of an invoice. This hardly ever occurs. The procedures applicable to the board are recorded in the statutes. The management processes are defined by the board and are described in the Annual Accounts. NiZA follows management regulations describing the relationship between the board and the management. This relationship is embedded – among other places – in the performance review procedures conducted with management by the board.



## NiZA employees honoured

It happened during the speech by South African president Mbeki. In 2006, three NiZA employees received official honours for their efforts in the fight against apartheid. On 27 April, to be precise: South Africa's national day of freedom. On this holiday, the South African ambassador in The Hague, Mrs. Mkhize, awarded this distinction to NiZA director Peter Hermes, Sietse Bosgra and Kier Schuringa. Conny Braam, Paul Staal, Fons Geerlings and Adri Nieuwhof also received certificates. They were all involved in NiZA's forerunners: the Anti-Apartheid Movement the Netherlands and the Committee for Southern Africa.

One day later, former fire-fighters Leen van der Laan and Jan Peursum received royal honours in Amsterdam for their years of service to the fire fighting service in the Mozambiquan city of Beira, Amsterdam's sister city until 2005. The city link worked closely with Van der Laan and Peursum from the NiZA office.

## Organisation

In 2006, the NiZA board consisted of the following people \*:

- Caroline van Dullemen (chairwoman)
- Frank Baas (secretary)
- Niels Feis (treasurer)
- Bas de Gaay Fortman
- Joost Divendal

Board members Coen Stork and Ans Zwerver left the board in 2006.

Direction consisted of\*:

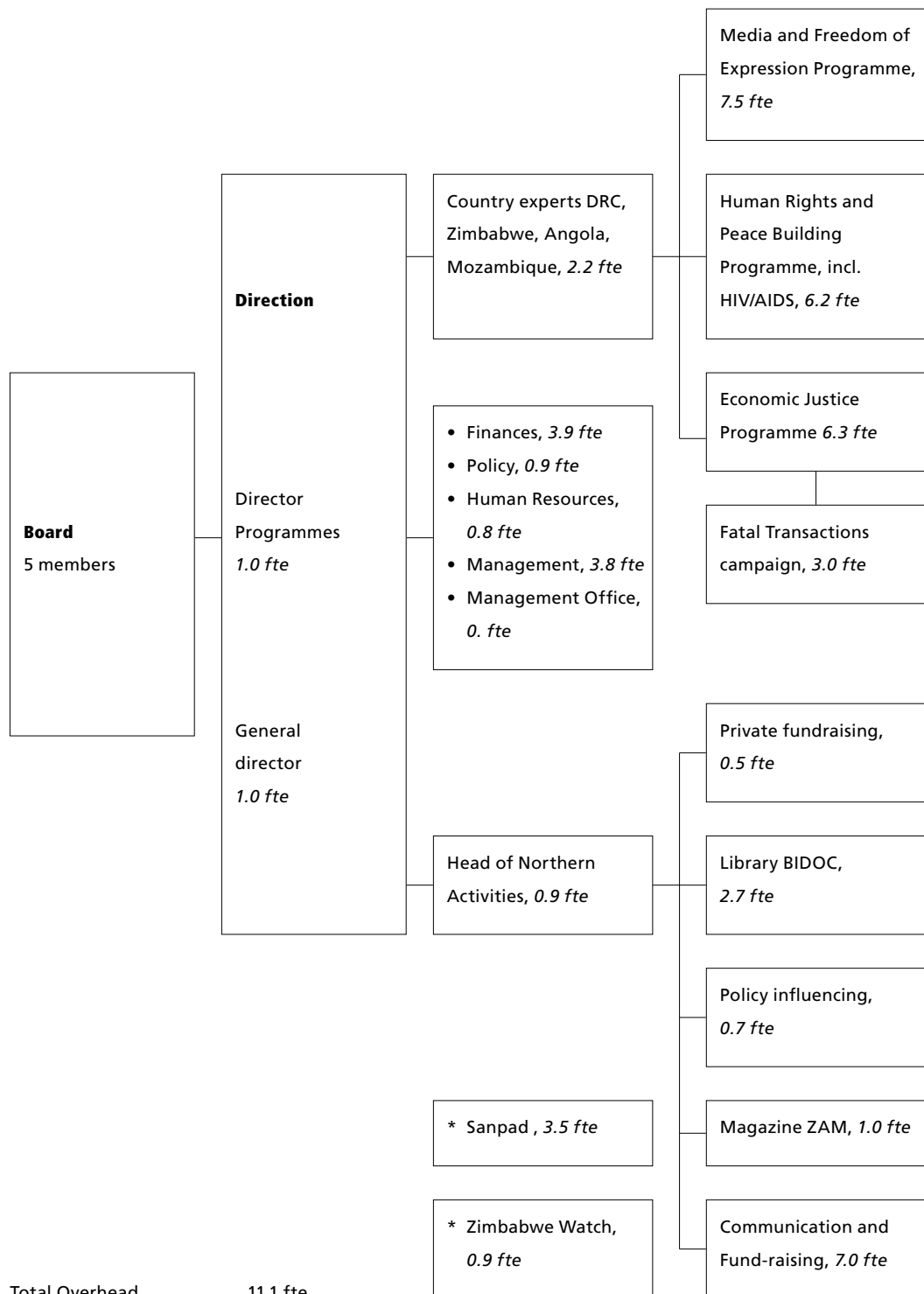
- Peter Hermes, general director
- Bob van der Winden, programme director
- Angeli Poulssen, head of northern activities

The management team consisted of\*:

- Gerno Kwaks – Economic Justice programme
- Maaïke Blom – Human Rights and Peace Building programme
- Gérard Bueters – Media and Freedom of Expression programme
- Elke van den Hout – head of Communication department
- Michael Schwerzel – head of Finances
- Hanneke Timmer – head of Human Resource department

\* Polling date: 31 December 2006

## Organisational structure



Total Overhead	11.1 fte
Total Programmes	30.6 fte
Total Northern Activities	12.3 fte
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Total NiZA	54.0 fte

\* Zimbabwe Watch and Sanpad are included under Programmes

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**CHAPTER 8**

# Financial review

The denial of the MFS application came as a complete surprise to NiZA. It brought the organisation's plans for the coming four years to a grinding halt. Instead of the planned expansion of programmes in the South and consolidation of the organisation, NiZA is now faced with the necessity of downsizing and is actively searching for alternative funding. Denial of the subsidy application makes reorganisation a necessity.

Because the MFS subsidy was only scheduled to begin in 2007, the denial of the application did not affect the realisation of financial goals in 2006. For example, NiZA managed to spend a larger amount on its goals. Over eight million euros went to supporting democratisation in southern Africa and providing public education and building support in the Netherlands and Europe. Operating results amount to € 110,367.

With the institutional subsidy falling away come 2007, NiZA's financial situation is looking grim. NiZA appealed the decision with the ministry following the denial. In mid 2007, the appeal was denied in turn. A tail-off subsidy was applied for with the ministry of Foreign Affairs concurrently with the appeal. This covers the period from 2007 to 2008, and could be requested by NiZA based on the TMF subsidy.

The result of the tail-off subsidy application is an amount of € 2,378,000 made available to NiZA over the course of the two coming years. While this subsidy is significantly lower than requested or required, NiZA will at least be able to meet some of its obligations towards personnel and partners. In order to ensure continuity and realise organisational goals, however, reorganisation is unavoidable. Furthermore, new funds must be raised to cover the activity and organisational costs.

## 8.1 Income: fund-raising and other income

NiZA receives income for its work from, among other sources, fund-raising and government subsidies. An overview of income development is presented below.

### Fund-raising

NiZA received € 474,934 in donations in 2006. This is more than the budgeted € 440,000. Compared to fund-raising income generated in 2005, this represents an increase of € 60,292 for 2006. Reasons for this increase are in part incidental and in part structural. NiZA launched a signature campaign following the denial of the MFS subsidy application, generating a total of € 49,000. This may be regarded as incidental income. Additionally, NiZA directly approached donors via a door-to-door campaign in 2006. This resulted in 500 new donors. Costs for fund-raising amounted to € 119,059, almost € 19,000 over budget.

In 2005, these costs amounted to € 100,143. This represents an increase of over 19 percent. This increase may be explained by the investment in door-to-door campaigning. Costs for fund-raising were 25 percent of income in 2006, five percent more than in 2005. With cost

percentages of 24.9 in 2004, 19.7 in 2005 and 25.1 percent in 2006, the three-year mean is now 23.3 percent.

### **Subsidies Government and others**

NiZA provides financial support for about one hundred organisations in southern Africa in three programmes: Media and Freedom of Expression, Human Rights and Peace Building and Economic Justice. The subsidies received for the programmes and public education activities amounted to a total of € 8,303,101 in 2006.

This is € 682,649 less than budgeted, but € 298,136 more than was realised in 2005.

NiZA received € 4,342,308 for the four thematic programmes. This income is greater than in 2005, but a little less than budgeted. The reason for this is technical in nature, because the negative balance of accounts from past years was not included in the budget, but is included in the total for 2006 programme income.

Other projects NiZA received funding for included SANPAD and PEPSA. NiZA runs the SANPAD research programme on behalf of the ministry of Foreign Affairs, for which it received € 432,660. NiZA received € 250,000 from Hivos for various election activities in southern Africa (PEPSA) and the Human Rights Defenders Network. NiZA received expense payments from various donors for implementation of all projects. The realisation of this facilitary expense payment (ApparaatkostenVergoeding, AKV) amounts to € 141,896. This is € 46,971 more than budgeted. However, the budget only took into account the contribution from SANPAD. The 2006 budget only included the PSO contribution under AKV. This portion of the AKV was achieved as planned.

In addition to supporting democratisation in southern Africa, NiZA works towards providing information about the region and building support for development cooperation in the Netherlands and Europe.

NiZA received € 500,237 in public education subsidies for its activities in the Netherlands and Europe, € 23,269 more than budgeted for 2006.

The Dutch Commission for International Cooperation and Sustainable Development (Nederlandse Commissie voor Internationale Samenwerking en Duurzame Ontwikkeling, NCDO) made € 100,000 available for various public education activities. The Fatal Transactions campaign dealing with illegal natural resource trade received € 172,913 from the European Union. NiZA received € 125,000 from Hivos for a number of public education activities, such as the Mandela Lecture and the South Africa Living Yearbook. Through various donors, NiZA received a total of € 94,750 for Zimbabwe Watch.

The ministry of Foreign Affairs awarded NiZA a € 2,636,000 institutional subsidy in 2006. The total subsidy for the period from 2003 through 2006 amounted to € 9,000,000. 2006 was the last year NiZA received an institutional subsidy from the ministry. With this Annual Account, NiZA is presenting full financial accountability for the institutional subsidies received over the past four years.

### **Other assets**

Other assets include returns on investments, income from interest and income generated by Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine.

### **Investment yields**

In September 2003, NiZA bought € 1,000,000 in participations in the ASN Bank's stock and investment funds. In 2006, returns on this investment amounted to € 38,156.

### Interest and dividends

In 2005, NiZA received € 65,576 in interest and dividends. Interest income amounted to € 27,420. Dividends from investments with the ASN bank amounted to € 38,156. These assets were not included in the budget and act as a potential buffer to compensate for negative operating results.

### Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine

NiZA has been publishing the Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine (ZAM) since 1997. External income for ZAM consists for subscription, paid advertisements and individual sales. The difference between income and spending is financed by NiZA. In order to attract more subscribers, NiZA ran a promotional campaign in 2006, leading to 260 new subscriptions. Income for 2006 amounted to € 44,733; € 1,733 more than budgeted.

In 2006, Stichting Doen donated € 25,000 to NiZA in support of ZAM. NiZA will receive a similar amount from Stichting Doen for the magazine in 2007. The other side of the issue is that several external funds should have been raised in order to keep ZAM sustainable for NiZA. In 2006, NiZA contributed a net amount of € 126,788, more than had been planned for.

### Other income

Other income amounted to € 83,925, slightly less than the € 87,500 budgeted. The cause for this difference lies in the unexpected balance of assets/liabilities, which comes out negative for 2006.

## 8.2 Expenditure: explanatory remarks

In 2006, NiZA spent € 8,742,842 on its goals, € 408,161 more than in 2005, an increase of five percent. This development is consistent with the continuous growth NiZA has been undergoing since 2000. Expenditure on goals in 2006 was € 711,950 lower than budgeted. This was mostly due to ceasing development of the HIV/AIDS programme due to the MFS decision. NiZA chose to focus on defining a new path for the future first, with the consequence that all development of new programmes has been stopped. This not only applied to the HIV/AIDS programme, but also to expansion of the PEPSA programme.

Spending on public education and building support in the Netherlands and Europe amounted to € 1,843,669 in 2006, € 39,951 more than budgeted. The extent of support building activities was € 101,681 more than expected, while execution costs were € 61,730 less than planned. The reason for the greater magnitude of the support building activities lies in higher than projected income from NiZA fund-raising projects and the Fatal Transactions programme.

Execution costs were about four percent higher than in 2005. This increase may partially be explained by annual cost increases. Additionally, on average, the size of the workforce increased slightly in 2006. Execution costs were consistent with the budget.

## 8.3 Policy on disposable equity

Over the past years, NiZA's policy was to utilize disposable equity as a buffer for financial losses. As NiZA grew, so too did the financial risks, resulting in a necessary increase in the organisation's capital.

The denial of the MFS subsidy application by the ministry of Foreign Affairs put NiZA in a difficult financial situation, and has made reorganisation unavoidable. This reorganisation

will entail the forced departure of a portion of NiZA's employees. This costs money, which will be drawn in part from NiZA's tail-off subsidy, and in part from the continuity reserves.

NiZA's board is of the opinion that continuity reserves were created specifically with this kind of situation in mind, and may be addressed at this time. The board is pleased with the policies on disposable equity adhered to over the past years. The continuity reserve enabled NiZA to meet its obligations to its personnel in a reasonable manner. Furthermore, NiZA retains a continuity reserve that will allow it to buffer any further financial blows in years to come.

In addition to financing made available for the reorganisation via the tail-off subsidy, NiZA has reserved the sum € 310,568 as a destination reserve.

This destination reserve is withdrawn from the continuity reserve.

### **Disposable equity**

NiZA's disposable equity amounted to € 610,888 on 31 December 2006. This is a decrease of € 156,598 compared to 2005. This drop can be explained by the destination reserve withdrawn from this equity for the purposes of reorganisation. NiZA's own capital increased by € 110,367 in 2006, and amounted to € 976,815 on 31 December 2006. This increase was due to income from investments and interest as well as income from release of the allowance from 2005 and of the company fund assets.

### **NiZA investment policy and capital risks**

In 2006, NiZA conducted a neutral, moderately offensive investment policy. Mid-way through 2003, NiZA bought participations in the Stock fund and the Obligation fund of the ASN bank. These investments returned a positive yield of € 38,156 over the course of 2006. NiZA considers the risk to the capital to be minimal because the ASN Bank stock fund is taking advantage of the positive stock market climate. Thanks to positive stock market developments in 2005 and 2006, NiZA withdrew € 203,625 from the Obligations fund and € 100,575 from the Stock fund in 2006. The value of the investment portfolio decreased from € 1,134,773 in 2005 to € 863,360 in 2006.

The accounts, assets and liabilities for 2005 are presented on the following pages. The financial accounts for 2006 presented in this report are drawn from the Annual Account 2006. The full Annual Account, including the figures the brief financial accounts are drawn from, may be ordered from NiZA free of charge.

**BALANCE SHEET AS PER 31<sup>TH</sup> OF DECEMBER 2006**

	<b>31 December 2006</b>		<b>31 December 2005</b>	
	€	€	€	€
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Tangible operating assets:				
– equipment		55,359		98,962
Investment		863,360		1,134,773
Accounts receivable	1,458,551		1,540,437	
Cash	1,189,113		504,074	
		<u>2,647,664</u>		<u>2,044,511</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b><u>3,566,383</u></b>		<b><u>3,278,246</u></b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Equity:				
– disposable equity:				
• freely disposable	610,888		767,486	
• destination reserve for reorganisation	310,568		–	
– non-disposable equity:				
• provision operating assets	55,359		98,962	
		<u>976,815</u>		<u>866,449</u>
Liabilities:				
– long-term liabilities	0		3,630	
– current liabilities	2,589,568		2,408,167	
		<u>2,589,568</u>		<u>2,411,797</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>3,566,383</u></b>		<b><u>3,278,246</u></b>

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 2006

	Actual 2006	Budgeted 2006	Actual 2005
	€	€	€
<b>INCOME</b>			
<b>Income from NiZA fund-raising:</b>			
– direct mail campaigns	168,704	170,000	160,893
– contributions, donations	281,370	260,000	243,952
– legacies	24,860	10,000	9,797
	<b>474,934</b>	<b>440,000</b>	<b>414,642</b>
<b>Costs for NiZA fund-raising:</b>			
– direct costs of acquisition	81,303	65,500	42,428
– running costs of own organisation	37,756	34,643	39,266
	<b>119,059</b>	<b>100,143</b>	<b>81,694</b>
<b>(As a % of income from NiZA fund-raising)</b>	<b>25.07</b>	<b>22.76</b>	<b>19.70</b>
<b>Total income from own fund-raising</b>	<b>355,875</b>	<b>339,857</b>	<b>332,948</b>
<b>Disposable income from fund-raising</b>	<b>355,875</b>	<b>339,857</b>	<b>332,948</b>
<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>8,303,101</b>	<b>8,985,750</b>	<b>7,878,747</b>
<b>Returns on investments</b>	<b>38,156</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>88,137</b>
<b>Additional revenues</b>	<b>156,078</b>	<b>130,500</b>	<b>95,196</b>
<b>Total income disposable for NiZA objectives</b>	<b>8,853,209</b>	<b>9,456,107</b>	<b>8,395,028</b>



## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 2006 (CONTINUED)

	Actual 2006	Budgeted 2006	Actual 2005
	€	€	€
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Related to NiZA objectives			
<b>Northern activities:</b>			
– activities	782,649	680,968	764,922
– running costs own organisation	1,061,020	1,122,750	1,138,171
	<b>1,843,669</b>	<b>1,803,718</b>	<b>1,903,093</b>
<b>Structural aid:</b>			
– capacity building support/subsidies	5,267,961	6,074,029	4,989,884
– running costs own organisation	1,631,212	1,577,047	1,441,705
	<b>6,899,173</b>	<b>7,651,076</b>	<b>6,431,589</b>
<b>Total expenditure related to NiZA objectives</b>	<b>8,742,842</b>	<b>9,454,794</b>	<b>8,334,682</b>
<b>Surplus/deficit</b>	<b>110,367</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>60,346</b>
Surplus added to/withdrawn from:			
– disposable equity NiZA fund	(156,598)	1,313	73,015
– destination reserve for reorganisation	310,568	–	–
– provision operating assets	(43,603)	–	(12,669)
	<b>110,367</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>60,347</b>

Amounts in brackets are negative.

**ACCOUNTANTS STATEMENT**

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To: the board of Stichting Nederlands Instituut voor Zuidelijk Afrika, Amsterdam.

**AUDITORS' REPORT***Introduction*

We have audited whether the abbreviated financial statements of Stichting Nederlands Instituut voor Zuidelijk Afrika, Amsterdam for the year 2006, as set out in chapter 8 of the annual report, have been derived consistently from the audited financial statements of Stichting Nederlands Instituut voor Zuidelijk Afrika, Amsterdam for the year 2006. In our auditors' report dated 18 June 2007 we expressed an unqualified opinion on these financial statements. The board of the organisation is responsible for the preparation of the abbreviated financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies as applied in the 2006 financial statements of Stichting Nederlands Instituut voor Zuidelijk Afrika. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these abbreviated financial statements.

*Scope*

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law. This law requires that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the abbreviated financial statements have been derived consistently from the financial statements.

*Opinion*

In our opinion, these abbreviated financial statements have been derived consistently, in all material respects, from the financial statements.

*Emphasis of matter*

For a better understanding of the organisations' financial position and results and the scope of our audit, we emphasize that the abbreviated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the unabridged financial statements, from which the abbreviated financial statements were derived and our unqualified auditors' report thereon dated 18 June 2007. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

**VENNOTEN**

M. Karman  
A.F.M. van Klaren  
C. Offerman

Amsterdam, 18 June 2007

Dubois & Co. Registeraccountants

**MANAGERS**

J.J.H.G. Stengs

**MEDWERKERS-**

**REGISTERACCOUNTANT**  
drs. P.A.J.M. Bonants  
drs. A.P. Buteijn  
drs. J.J.M. Huijbregts  
drs. J.P. Walter

M. Karman

J.P. Walter

**SENIOR**

**ORGANISATIEADVISEUR**  
drs. P.W.A. Kasteleyn RC

**NIZA BUDGET 2007**

	<b>Budget 2007</b>	<b>Annual Account 2006</b>	<b>Budget 2006</b>
	€	€	€
<b>INCOME</b>			
<b>Income from NiZA fund-raising:</b>			
– mailing activities	170,000	168,704	170,000
– contributions, donations	225,000	281,370	260,000
– legacy	25,000	24,860	10,000
– other income	–	–	–
	<b>420,000</b>	<b>474,933</b>	<b>440,000</b>
<b>Costs for NiZA fund-raising:</b>			
– direct costs of acquisition	63,000	81,303	65,500
– running costs own organisation	38,320	37,756	34,643
	<b>101,320</b>	<b>119,059</b>	<b>100,143</b>
<b>(As a % of income from NiZA fund-raising)</b>	<b>24.12%</b>	<b>25.07%</b>	<b>22.76%</b>
<b>Total income</b>	<b>318,680</b>	<b>355,875</b>	<b>339,857</b>
<b>Total NiZA fund-raising</b>	<b>318,680</b>	<b>355,875</b>	<b>339,857</b>
<b>Disposable income from fund-raising</b>	<b>318,680</b>	<b>355,875</b>	<b>339,857</b>
<b>Government and other subsidies</b>	<b>8,223,173</b>	<b>8,303,101</b>	<b>8,985,750</b>
<b>Returns on investments</b>		<b>38,156</b>	–
<b>Additional revenues</b>	<b>121,000</b>	<b>156,078</b>	<b>130,500</b>
<b>Total income disposable for NiZA objectives</b>	<b>8,662,853</b>	<b>8,853,209</b>	<b>9,456,107</b>

**NIZA BUDGET 2007 (CONTINUED)**

	<b>Budget 2007</b>	<b>Annual Account 2006</b>	<b>Budget 2006</b>
	€	€	€
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Related to NiZA objectives			
<b>Northern activities:</b>			
– activities	1,168,799	782,649	476,968
– running costs own organisation	1,153,270	1,061,020	1,122,750
	<u>2,322,069</u>	<u>1,843,669</u>	<u>1,599,718</u>
<b>Structural aid:</b>			
– aid and subsidies granted	5,403,318	5,267,962	6,278,029
– own projects	–		
– direct costs	–		
– running costs own organisation	1,343,098	1,631,212	1,577,047
	<u>6,746,416</u>	<u>6,899,174</u>	<u>7,855,076</u>
<b>Total expenditure related to NiZA objectives</b>	<b><u>9,068,485</u></b>	<b><u>8,742,842</u></b>	<b><u>9,454,794</u></b>
<b>Surplus / deficit</b>	<b><u>(405,632)</u></b>	<b><u>110,367</u></b>	<b><u>1,313</u></b>
Surplus added to/deficit withdrawn from:			
– disposable equity NiZA fund	(405,632)	(156,598)	1,313
– destination reserve for reorganisation		310,568	
– provision operating assets		(43,603)	
	<u>(405,632)</u>	<u>110,367</u>	<u>1,313</u>

*Amounts in brackets are negative.*

## APPENDIX

## Publications

NiZA released the following publications in 2006:

**On corporate social responsibility in the natural resources sector:**

- *Corporate Social Responsibility practices in small-scale mining on the Copperbelt, Zambia*, John Lungu and Adrian Shikwe – Ndola: Mission Press, Amsterdam: NiZA, September 2006
- *The state vs. the people: governance, mining and the transitional regime in the DRC*, Fatal Transactions, NiZA, IPIS. – Amsterdam: Fatal Transactions; Antwerp: IPIS, March 2006. Also available in French as *L'Etat contre le Peuple: La gouvernance, l'exploitation minière et le régime transitoire en RDC*

**On media and freedom of expression:**

- *'30 millions de dollars et la trahison du Maréchal' et 'Coupage, frais de voyage'*, E. Groenink and B. Posthumus – Amsterdam: NiZA, July 2006

**On human rights:**

- *Report on the implementation of the EU guidelines on human rights defenders in relation to Angola*, C. Collier. – Amsterdam: NiZA, March 2006
- *Report on the implementation of the EU guidelines on human rights defenders in relation to Mozambique*, C. Collier. – Amsterdam: NiZA, December 2006
- *Struggles in Peacetime: working with ex-combatants in Mozambique*, B. Posthumus Salomão Tirço Mungoi.. – Maputo: ProPaz, March 2006. Also appeared in Portuguese as *Lutas em Tempo de Paz*

**Other:**

- *Creating systems of symbolic order: UWC students' tactics to stay safe from potential violence*, Bridgett Sass – Amsterdam: NiZA, SAVUSA and Rozenberg Publishers, 2006. – (SAVUSA-NiZA Student Publication Series; 3)
- *Persisting advocates. The unheard stories of adolescents infected with and/or affected by HIV/AIDS and their care*, Marinda van Niekerk – Amsterdam: NiZA, SAVUSA and Rozenberg Publishers, 2006. – (SAVUSA-NiZA Student Publication Series; 2)
- *Outside the ballot box: preconditions for elections in southern Africa 2005/6* Minnie, Jeanette ed.- Windhoek: MISA, November 2006

The following publications received financial contributions from NiZA:

**On media and freedom of expression:**

- *Caravane médias – société civile*, Réseau des Radios et Télévisions Communautaires de l'Est du Congo (special edition) June 2006
- 'Focus on DRC' in: *Rhodes Journalism Review*, Nr. 19 (September 2006). – Grahamstown: Rhodes University, The School of Journalism and Media Studies, p. 51-54
- *La liberté de la presse en période électorale: assassinats, agressions, menaces, expulsions, destructions, propagandes, procès bidons et dérapages des médias*, Journaliste en Danger – Kinshasa: Journaliste en Danger

- *La liberté de la presse en Afrique Centrale: rapport 2006*, Journaliste en Danger. – Kinshasa: Journaliste en Danger
- *Relatório anual sobre o estado da liberdade de imprensa em Moçambique 2005*, Media Institute for Southern Africa Mozambique – Maputo: MISA Mozambique
- *Reporting the courts: a handbook for South African journalists*, Kevin Ritchie, Gwen Ansell ed. – Johannesburg: South African National Editor's Forum and Association of Independent Publishers, September 2006
- *Reporting the courts: a desk guide and glossary*, Kevin Ritchie, Gwen Ansell ed. – Johannesburg: South African National Editor's Forum and Association of Independent Publishers, September 2006

#### On corporate social responsibility in the natural resources sector:

- *Les conditions de vie et de travail des creuseurs artisanaux de diamant de la ville de Mbuji Mayi*, Jean-Baptiste Lubamba. – Kinshasa: Cenadep, October 2006
- *Exploitation de l'or en province orientale*, Ives Lutumba Mpasi. – Kinshasa: Cenadep, November 2006
- *Exploitation et production du pétrole au Bas-Congo*, Antoine Mingashanga Kwete Iyekan. – Kinshasa: Cenadep, November 2006
- *La filière de coltan en territoire de Lubero*, Cadak Kyondo. – Kinshasa: Cenadep, November 2006
- *La filière de l'or en territoire de Béni*, Cadak Kyondo. – Kinshasa: Cenadep, October 2006;
- *From resource war to violent peace*, Willem Jaspers and Björn Aust. – Bonn: BICC, August 2006
- *The high levels of pollution in Ndola: case of Chilanga Cement PLC*, Alfred Machilika and Gaston Sakala. – Lusaka: CCJDP, December 2006
- *Zicht op duurzaamheid? Transparantie in productieketens onderzocht* Carolien Creton and Sanne van der Wal (ed.). – MVO Platform: December 2006

#### Other:

- *Mandela op de koelkast*, Conny Braam. – Amsterdam: uitgeverij Augustus, March 2006;
- *O Processo de transição para o multipartidarismo em Angola*, Justino Pinto de Andrade and Nuno Vidal. – Lissabon: Edições Firmamento, June 2006
- *Het uur van de rebellen*, Lieve Joris. – Amsterdam: uitgeverij Augustus, September 2006

## Series of publications in Angola

NiZA supported the launch of the book 'O Processo de Transição para o Multipartidarismo em Angola' in the Angolese capital Luanda. This work describes the process of transitioning into a multi-party democracy in Angola. It is the first of a series of local publications that NiZA will continue to support in the coming years, because it is essential that Angolese people have access to information about their situation in their own language.

#### Regular publications

- *2005 Annual Report*: overview of NiZA activities and results in 2005
- *NiZA Informatie*: quarterly publication for donors and business relations
- *Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine*: quarterly magazine about the region, independent editorial control, published by NiZA (ISSN 1386-4297)

- *I write as I please*, weekly editorial by Wilf Mbanga at [www.niza.nl](http://www.niza.nl).

#### **E-mail newsletters (quarterly)**

- *Fatal Transactions Newsletter*;
- *MediaNews*;
- *NePAD Newsletter*;
- *Peace, Principles and Participation Newsletter*;
- *Publish What You Pay Newsletter* (in cooperation with Pax Christi).

#### **BIDOC files (ISSN:1574-860X)**

- *Democratic Republic of Congo (BIDOC file 9)*

In Zambia, John Lungu and Adrian Swike published the report *Corporate Social Responsibility Practices in Small-Scale Mining on The Copperbelt* about precious gem mining. The study was sponsored by NiZA partners CCJD P, ZCTU and DECOP from Zambia. The report lead to parliamentary questions in Zambia about better protection for small-scale miners and improving poor working conditions.

A quote from the report:

‘Generally, the small-scale mining companies operate in very uncertain conditions and circumstances. Many of them operate in areas where geological surveys have not been done and so they are not sure of what to find underground. They operate by sheer luck. This is compounded by the problem of lack of access to finances leading to lack of appropriate equipment to carry out mining operations. As a consequence, very few are successful. And from the perspective of corporate social responsibility, there are few companies in the small-scale mining sector who are involved in making visible and tangible corporate social investments. It also concludes that some companies are operating on such a small scale that even if they are involved in making corporate social investments, these would be negligible. There is a need for the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development to carry-out sensitisation programmes to educate the mine operators on the need to work in a corporate responsible way, to respond to problems like HIV/AIDS in mining communities and to carry-out regular inspections together with the Environmental Council of Zambia to ensure that standards on the environment and mine safety are adhered to.’

More information on all NiZA publications: [www.niza.nl/publications](http://www.niza.nl/publications)

**APPENDIX**

# Partners in Southern Africa

NiZA works with many regional partners. Some of these are 'flex partners' that receive ad hoc support for their activities from NiZA. The rest receive structural support. Cooperation with partners falls under one of three policy programmes, each with its own sections. The partners and the countries they operate in are listed below per section.

## Economic Justice Programme

### Corporate Social Responsibility and natural resources

- Association Africaine de Défense de Droits de l'Homme/Katanga, DR Congo
- Bench Marks Foundation of Southern Africa for CSR , South Africa
- Botswana Council of NGO s, Botswana
- Catholic Commission for Justice Development and Peace, Zambia
- Centre National d'Appui au Développement et à la Participation Populaire, DR Congo
- Development and Education Community Project, Zambia
- Greater Rustenburg Community Foundation, South Africa
- GroundWork, South Africa
- Groupe d'Appui aux Exploitants des Ressources Naturelles, DR Congo
- Jubileu 2000, Angola
- Juventude Ecológica Angolana, Angola
- National Children's Rights Committee, South Africa
- Nouvelle Dynamique Syndicale, DR Congo
- Organisation Concertée des Ecologistes et Amis de la Nature, DR Congo
- Rede Terra, Angola
- Somarelang Tikologo, Botswana
- South Durban Community Environmental Alliance, South Africa
- Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, Zambia

### New Partnership for Africa's Development

- Associação para Agricultura Biológica, Biodiversidade e Desenvolvimento Sustentável, Mozambique;
- Botswana Council of Churches, Botswana
- Botswana Council of NGO s, Botswana
- Catholic Centre for Justice, Development and Peace, Zambia
- Centre for Public Participation, South Africa
- Civil Servants Union of Zambia
- Confederação de Sindicatos Livres e Independentes de Moçambique, Mozambique
- Conselho Christao de Moçambique, Mozambique
- Economic Association of Zambia
- Emang Basadi, Botswana
- Grupo Moçambicano da Dívida, Mozambique



- Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection, Zambia
- Khanya College, South Africa
- National Youth Council, Botswana
- Programme Against Malnutrition, Zambia
- Rural Services Development Network, South Africa
- Tlhavhama Training Initiative, South Africa
- União Nacional de Camponeses, Mozambique
- Zambia Alliance of Women, Zambia

## Media and Freedom of Expression Programme

### Stimulating freedom of the press and freedom of expression

- Freedom of Expression Institute, South Africa
- Journaliste en Danger, DR Congo
- Media Alliance Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe – flex partner
- Media Institute of Southern Africa, Mozambique
- Media Institute of Southern Africa, Swaziland
- Media Institute of Southern Africa, Namibia (regional office)
- Media Institute of Southern Africa, Zimbabwe
- Media Monitoring Project Zimbabwe
- Southern African Media Gender Institute, South Africa – active in southern Africa
- Union Nationale de la Presse Congolaise, DR Congo

### Access to information

- Acção para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiente, Angola
- African Community Publishing and Development Trust, Zimbabwe
- Association of Independent Publishers, South Africa – flex partner
- Behind the Mask Trust, South Africa – active in southern Africa
- Development Workshop, Angola
- Fórum Nacional de Rádios Comunitárias, Mozambique
- Forum of African Investigative Journalists, South Africa – flex partner, active in southern Africa
- Magazine Trust/ The Big Issue, Namibia
- Rádio Ecclésia, Angola
- Radio Maendeleo, DR Congo
- SW Radio Africa – flex partner, Great Britain/ Zimbabwe
- Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions/ The Worker

### Quality of information

- College of the Arts, Namibia
- Gender and Media in Southern Africa, South Africa – flex partner, active in southern Africa
- Gender Links, South Africa – active in southern Africa
- Highway Africa, South Africa – active in southern Africa
- Institute for the Advancement of Journalism, South Africa – active in southern Africa
- NSJ Southern African Media Training Centre, Mozambique – active in southern Africa
- Polytechnic of Namibia
- Rhodes University, Faculty of Journalism, South Africa – active in southern Africa
- Southern African Media Trainers Network, Mozambique – active in southern Africa

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### Financial sustainability

- Sol Plaatje Media Leadership Institute, South Africa – active in southern Africa
- Southern Africa Institute for Media Entrepreneurship Development, Botswana – active in southern Africa

## Human Rights and Peace Building Programme

### Women's Rights

- Forum Mulher, Mozambique
- NGO Coordinating Council, Zambia
- Rede Mulher, Angola
- Western Cape Anti-Crime Forum, South Africa
- Women for Change, Zambia

### Legal Aid

- Black Sash, South Africa
- Center for Advice, Research and Education on Human Rights, Malawi
- Lawyers for Human Rights, South Africa
- Legal Resources Foundation, Zambia
- Legal Resources Foundation, Zimbabwe
- Liga dos Direitos Humanos, Mozambique
- Mãos Livres, Angola
- South African Legal Assistance Network, South Africa – active in southern Africa

### Human Rights

- Associação Mozambican para a Protocol da Catatonia, Mozambique
- Center for Human Rights and Rehabilitation, Malawi
- Civic Education Network Trust, Zimbabwe
- Coordinating Body of Refugee Communities, South Africa
- National Constitutional Assembly, Zimbabwe
- Public Affairs Committee, Malawi

### Peace Building

- Associação Nacional dos Deficient's Angolans, Angola
- Projector de Constructor de Paz, Angola
- ProPaz, Mozambique

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## Colophon

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