Outreach report-En-2.qxp 5/14/2008 11:35 AM Page 3

Outreach Report 2007

Public Information and Documentation Section | Outreach Unit

Table of Contents

Introduction 7

Situation-related Reports 9

Uganda 11
- Context and Judicial Status 13
- Expected Results in 2007 13
- Activities in 2007 13
- Summary of activities 14
- Measuring Results: Performance Indicators and Data 14
- Internal Results 15
- Evolution of Frequently Asked Questions 15
- External Study Results 15
- External Factors Influencing Work and Results 16
- Lessons Learned and Planned Activities for 2008 16

Democratic Republic of the Congo 19
- Context and Judicial Status 21
- Expected Results in 2007 21
- Activities in 2007 21
- Summary of activities 22
- Measuring Results: Performance Indicators and Data 23
- Internal Results 23
- Evolution of Frequently Asked Questions 23
- External Study Results 24
- External Factors Influencing Work and Results 24
- Lessons Learned and Planned Activities for 2008 24

Darfur, Sudan 27
- Context and Judicial Status 29
- Expected Results in 2007 29
- Activities in 2007 29
- Summary of activities 30
- Measuring Results: Performance Indicators and Data 30
- Most Frequently Asked Questions 31
- Internal Standard Evaluation Form 31
- External Factors Influencing Work and Results 32
- Lessons Learned and Planned Activities for 2008 32

Central African Republic 33
- Context and Judicial Status 35
- Expected Results in 2007 35
- Activities in 2007 35
- Measuring Results: Performance Indicators and Data 36
- Frequently Asked Questions 36
- External Factors Influencing Work and Results 36
- Lessons Learned and Planned Activities for 2008 37

Conclusion 39

Annexes 43
Annex 1: Outreach Unit Organisational Chart 45

Annex 2: Evaluation Process 47
Web-based data entry 47
General Evaluation Plan for the Outreach Unit 47
Table: International Criminal Court Outreach Unit Programme Evaluation Plan 48

Annex 3: Internal Standard Evaluation Form 53
Table 1: Uganda Workshops Feedback 53
Table 2: Darfur Workshops Feedback 54

Annex 4: Evolution of Frequent Asked Questions 55
Uganda 55
Democratic Republic of the Congo 56
Darfur, Sudan 57
Central African Republic 57

Annex 5: Calendar of Outreach Activities conducted from January to October 2007 58
Uganda 58
Activity Cluster 1: Face to face missions for stakeholders 58
Activity Cluster 2: Interaction with key decision-makers and opinion leaders 60
Activity Cluster 3: Interaction with the general public through the media leaders 60
Activity Cluster 4: Working with partners 60
Activity Cluster 5: Support Activities 62
Democratic Republic of the Congo 64
Activity Cluster 1: Face to face missions for stakeholders 64
Activity Cluster 2: Interaction with the general public through the media 70
Activity Cluster 3: Working with partners 72

Annex 6: Calendar of Outreach Activities planned for 2008 74
Uganda 74
Activity Cluster 1: Face to face missions for stakeholders 74
Activity Cluster 2: Interacting with the general public through the media 78
Democratic Republic of the Congo 80
Activity Cluster 1: Face to face missions for stakeholders 80
Activity Cluster 2: Working with partners 82
Activity Cluster 3: Interaction with the general public through the media 82
Activity Cluster 4: Support Activities 82
Central African Republic 84
Activity Cluster 1: Face to face missions for stakeholders 84
Activity Cluster 2: Interaction with the general public through the media 86
Activity Cluster 3: Working with partners 86

Introduction

At its fifth session, in November 2006 the Court submitted its Strategic Plan for Outreach to the Assembly of States Parties (ASP)[1]. The document reflects that the Court is committed to bridging the distance between The Hague and the communities affected by the commission of crimes under its jurisdiction through an effective two-way communication. Through this dialogue the Court aims to increase the confidence of better informed communities in the international criminal justice system and enables it to better understand their concerns and to clarify and address their misconceptions.

The Assembly noted the particular importance of outreach and interactive communication with affected communities as a key element for the successful accomplishment of the Court's mission[2], and as such approved the 2007 budget for the Public Information and Documentation Section (PIDS). That decision marked the starting point of the proposed plan's implementation.

The present report aims to inform the Assembly of the States Parties of the implementation progress of the Strategic Plan for Outreach of the International Criminal Court during 2007.

With the increased resources allocated by the Assembly, the Court's Outreach has achieved significant progress including enhanced coverage, increased number of activities, development of a system to assess its impact, and improvement of its institutional framework through the establishment of the Outreach Unit.

In the situation of Uganda, the outreach activities conducted by the Court has evolved from targeting specific groups such as traditional and religious leaders, civil society groups and lawyers to engaging the grassroot population and in particular, internally displaced people in the northern part of the country.

As regards the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), in an attempt to restore confidence in justice, the Outreach Programme moved from targeting groups mainly in Kinshasa to increased efforts in Ituri, to address the concerns of the population at a grassroots level. Therefore, ICC officials engaged in dialogue with people from remote areas not visited before including Aru, Mahagi, Kasenyi, Goma and Mambassa; regions which have been particularly affected by the alleged crimes committed.

In the situation in Darfur the outreach activities evolved from holding consultations with groups assessing opportunities for outreach, to conducting outreach activities targeting refugees in eastern Chad and key representatives of Sudanese society outside of the country.

In the Central African Republic (CAR), where outreach is at a very early stage, the programme managed to conduct activities in Bangui, involving selected journalists representing key media organisations.

The Court was able to increase the number of outreach activities undertaken and to achieve a significant rise in audiences reached. During 2007 in Uganda, a total of 8,874 people were directly targeted in the course of 28 activities, compared to 300 individuals reached in 2006. In the DRC, some 3,600 individuals were reached compared to 2,025 in 2006. In the case of Darfur, in 2007 with two staff based in The Hague providing temporary assistance, outreach has significantly increased and over 500 Sudanese people were directly engaged.

Great emphasis has been also placed on developing a system for monitoring and evaluating results. These efforts are also a response to the recommendation of the Assembly of States Parties, which in 2006, acknowledged the difficulties of objectively measuring the impact of outreach, but underlined the need to establish an evaluation system in order to provide more accurate assessments of the progress towards meeting its strategic goals. This was achieved by redefining

1. Official Records of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Fifth session, The Hague, 23 November - 1 December 2006 (International Criminal Court publication, Outreach Strategy, ICC-SP/5/12.
2. Official Records of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Fifth session, The Hague, 23 November - 1 December 2006, External audit, internal audit, programme budget for 2007 and related documents.

expected results per situation, and using quantitative indicators to develop qualitative ones to measure the activities, thus enabling the Unit to reflect to what extent the expected results were achieved or how far the Court has come to achieve them. (For the evaluation plan see annex 1)

As for the measuring of progress, a number of different monitoring and evaluation methods such as surveys, structured interviews and process analysis have been used. In addition, the data collected from the reports, feedback, findings, recommendations and other stakeholders' comments (local and international NGOs, State Parties, etc.) were considered an essential and integral part of tracking the progress of outreach activities.

In 2007 a permanent Outreach Unit was established within PIDS. The Unit ensures co-ordination, coherence and continuity in the implantation of the strategic plan. The Hague-based Outreach staff support the work of the country teams by providing timely and accurate information on judicial developments. They also ensure the two-way flow of information needed to address concerns, answer questions and correct any misconceptions of the local population.

Each field team consisting of four staff members, under the leadership of an Outreach Co-ordinator (P-2 level), has significantly enhanced the outreach field operation capacities in Uganda and the DRC.

The establishment of the Unit has been slow and is not yet complete. The Unit has faced difficulties in attracting qualified candidates that combine field-level experience, the knowledge of local languages, communication skills and the capacities required to explain a complex legal process. Some key positions have had to be re-advertised. Thus, most of the new staff were hired in the last two months, with the recruitment process still ongoing in some cases. Due to the nature of the Court's work and its Outreach Programme, new staff must undergo a long and detailed training. Nonetheless, the Unit has made very exciting progress this year, and has managed well these extra costs and delays.

Even though progress in the implementation of the Court's outreach is now tangible, in light of the experience and anticipating the challenges ahead, it has to be recalled that outreach, as a core function of the Court to ensure public justice, demands continuous support.

Outreach report-En-2.qxp 5/14/2008 11:35 AM Page 9

Situation-related Reports

Outreach report-En-2.qxp 5/14/2008 11:36 AM Page 11

Context and Judicial Status

In December 2003, the Government of Uganda referred the situation in northern Uganda to the Prosecutor of the International Court (ICC). In October 2005, the Court unsealed the warrants of arrest against five senior leaders of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) for crimes against humanity and war crimes: Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti, Okot Odhiambo, Dominic Ongwen and Raska Lukwiya. Since then, none of them have been arrested and one has died (Raska Lukwiya).

The situation under investigation and the case of *The Prosecutor v. Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti, Okot Odhiambo, Dominic Ongwen* and *Raska Lukwiya* is at the pre-trial judicial stage. Throughout the reporting period, Pre-Trial Chamber II has continued to monitor the status of execution of the arrest warrants. The Chamber has also addressed issues related to the participation of victims and to the lifting of redacted information from documents; such redactions having been imposed to protect the safety of victims or witnesses.

The Office of the Prosecutor has continued to analyse allegations of crimes committed by other people.

Expected Results in 2007

The outreach activities conducted during the reporting period were aimed at achieving the following expected results:

- Strengthened engagement with grassroots organisations and individuals in affected communities
- Expectations of the work of the Court are realistic among the affected communities
- Increased trust in the Court among the affected communities
- External media reports on the ICC's operations are increasingly accurate

Activities in 2007

From January through to October the Outreach team conducted various activities involving clan leaders, community leaders, internally displaced people (IDP) and journalists in northern Uganda where the majority of the most affected communities are concentrated.

One of most successful activities to address the concerns of the population of the camps has been the town-hall style meetings that have been attended by 8,000 people. They are a traditional part of Ugandan culture and consist of large assemblies of people sitting very often in the open air. Typically these meetings begin with a short presentation about the Court by Outreach officials using a megaphone, followed by participants questions. Local leaders are approached in bi-lateral meetings in order to prepare them beforehand and to provide additional legitimacy. Very often, local drama groups created by displaced people, facilitate the interaction between participants and the staff of the Court.

Ogolo IDP camp residents participating in the Outreach meeting in Adjumani © ICC-CPI

The Unit also reached agreement with clan and community leaders of a number of districts who had created information focal points within existing civil society networks to increase access to ICC materials at a grassroot level.

Open-air outreach workshop takes place in Amuria, Uganda © ICC-CPI

Workshops about the Court's mandate and it's activities in Uganda were also conducted involving 205 journalists representing media houses active in the Acholi, Madi, Teso and Lango sub-regions. To reinforce the outreach activities in northern Uganda, the Court is funding two interactive radio programmes each month at a local radio station based in Gulu and produced by the popular creator of the '*Mega Lawyer*' programme which has an estimated audience of 3.5 million people. The creator of '*Mega Lawyer*' is a lawyer and journalist. He answers questions on the work and activities of the Court asked by the population, and directed to him by phone in English and the local Luo language.

Summary of the Activities[3]:

- Four mass outreach meetings: 8,000 displaced people in camps in northern Uganda gathered to discuss the Court's mandate with ICC officials
- 12 'Training the Trainer' workshops for 669 key clan and community leaders. According to these leaders they were able to further engage 40,000 people, this year.
- Five workshops for 205 media representatives to increase the accuracy of media reports
- Two bi-lateral meetings with camp leaders to assess opportunities to conduct mass outreach in IDP camps
- Five consultation meetings with 350 camp leaders to agree on the content of the meetings and assess security conditions
- Four drama performances staged in camps to facilitate interaction between displaced people and ICC officials
- 12 interactive bi-weekly radio programmes produced and broadcast with an estimated audience of 3.5 million
- 22 press releases published and distributed to local media
- 47,410 ICC publications disseminated, namely legal texts, information kits and the 'Understanding the ICC' booklet tailored to Uganda.

Measuring Results: Performance Indicators and Data

The evaluation included assessments of surveys conducted by the Court at the end of each meeting held with specific groups; direct feedback provided by target groups; media trends and an assessment of the evolution of the most frequently asked questions collected during the activities conducted from July 2006 to July 2007. The Unit has also benefited from reports prepared by third parties monitoring the programme.

3. The complete list of activities is provided as an addendum. The activities are grouped in five categories which include stakeholders; decision makers and opinion leaders; the general public; partners; and support activities.

Internal Results

At workshops and training carried out by the ICC Outreach Unit a standard evaluation form is handed out to participants[4]. The evaluations show that most participants were satisfied with the structure and content of the Court's informative workshops. However, additional comments made by the same participants call for increased interaction during the workshops (i.e. less time for presentations and more time for discussions; see annex 3).

There has been an evolution in the sophistication of questions raised by the various audiences reached by the ICC. General questions that were frequently asked about the ICC at the beginning of the Outreach Programme are no longer common and new sets of questions concerning specific issues about the ICC are emerging.

Evolution of Frequently Asked Questions (some examples, for complete list see annex 4)

Questions that were frequently asked at the beginning of outreach activity	Questions frequently asked now
Why and when was ICC created?	Can the ICC withdraw its arrest warrants?
Why is the ICC in Uganda?	Why can't the indicted LRA commanders be tried in Uganda?
Will the ICC also try children involved in the northern conflict?	Why is the ICC only active in Africa? (All four of the current situations are in Africa)
Will the ICC try everybody involved in the northern conflict?	What is the expiry date for the ICC arrest warrants?
How do cases get to the Court?	Whose justice is the ICC working for? Is it for the victims or for the international community?
Since the Ugandan situation was referred to the Court by the Government of Uganda, will the ICC act independently?	How will the ICC guarantee the protection of victims after the Court proceedings?
Who will arrest the indicted LRA commanders?	Is the accused entitled to bail under the ICC system?

The changes in the types of questions raised indicate that those engaged have increased their understanding of the work of the ICC (since basic questions about it are less frequently asked). They also show that people are developing a deeper understanding of the issues and situation (since they now ask more probing questions about the details of activities and situations).

External Study Results

External corroboration of the results of the Outreach Unit in Uganda has come from the Human Rights Center at the University of California, Berkeley, California, USA. According to this study[5]:

4. Due to a high incidence of illiteracy, the feedback from this method does not include all participants.
5. Phuong Pham, Patrick Vinck, Eric Stover, Andrew Moss and Marieke Wierda. Research Note on Attitudes About Peace and Justice in Northern Uganda, Human Rights Center, University of California, Berkeley, Payson Center for International Development, Tulane University and International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), July 2007.

Most respondents had heard about the ICC (60 percent), predominantly through the radio (86.5 percent). About two-thirds (67 percent) said the ICC should be involved in responding to the atrocities, and 55 percent said the international court was helping with the peace process. A majority of the respondents viewed the ICC as neutral (63 percent) and independent from the Ugandan government (64 percent). When asked which mechanisms would be the most appropriate to deal with those LRA and UDFP responsible for violations of human rights, nearly equal percentages mentioned the ICC (29 percent) and the Ugandan national court system (28 percent).

These results show that the Outreach Unit is successfully informing targeted populations about the work of the ICC and that respondents have developed trust in the ICC to bring about justice. The same survey found that 70 percent of the population thinks that it is important to hold those responsible accountable.

The perception of the population was different two years ago. A previous study by the same university conducted in 2005[6] showed only 27 percent of the respondents had heard of the ICC. When asked who they thought could "bring justice in northern Uganda," respondents said that the government (40 percent) and the international community (27 percent) were best suited for the task.

External Factors Influencing Work and Results

The extent to which the results were achieved and how outreach was conducted was also determined by national political factors. The issue of justice and peace and the role of the ICC in post-conflict situations, as well as the peace efforts taking place in Uganda have dominated the discussions. Furthermore, outreach has also been affected by natural disasters caused during the rainy season when flooding precluded the Court from travelling to the IDP camps.

Lessons Learned and Planned Activities for 2008 (for detailed plan see annex 6)

One major shift the Court's Outreach Unit engaged in this year was the lessened focus on civil society networks and clan leaders and an increased focus on the most affected parties: the IDP. Much of the reason for this came directly from earlier workshops and open air meetings that pointed towards this as a desired action.

Drama portraying a LRA abduction, Otuboi IDP camp, Kaberamaido district © ICC-CPI

The Unit has gathered various kinds of data (some reported above) that indicate that in 2007 it has made progress (in some cases substantial progress) towards achieving: strengthened engagement with grassroots organisations; greater participation of local communities in the activities of the ICC; increased trust in the process amongst communities; and an increased understanding amongst key stakeholders of how the ICC works with fewer misunderstandings.

6. Forgotten Voices: A Population-Based Survey on Attitudes about Peace and Justice in Northern Uganda, July 2005 Human Rights Centre, University of California Berkeley.

This same data shows that there is a need to continue strengthening outreach among the groups targeted this year but that new groups should also be engaged. Among them, teachers, ex-combatants and women should be included.

Workshop for community based organisations in Amuru, Acholi sub-region © ICC-CPI

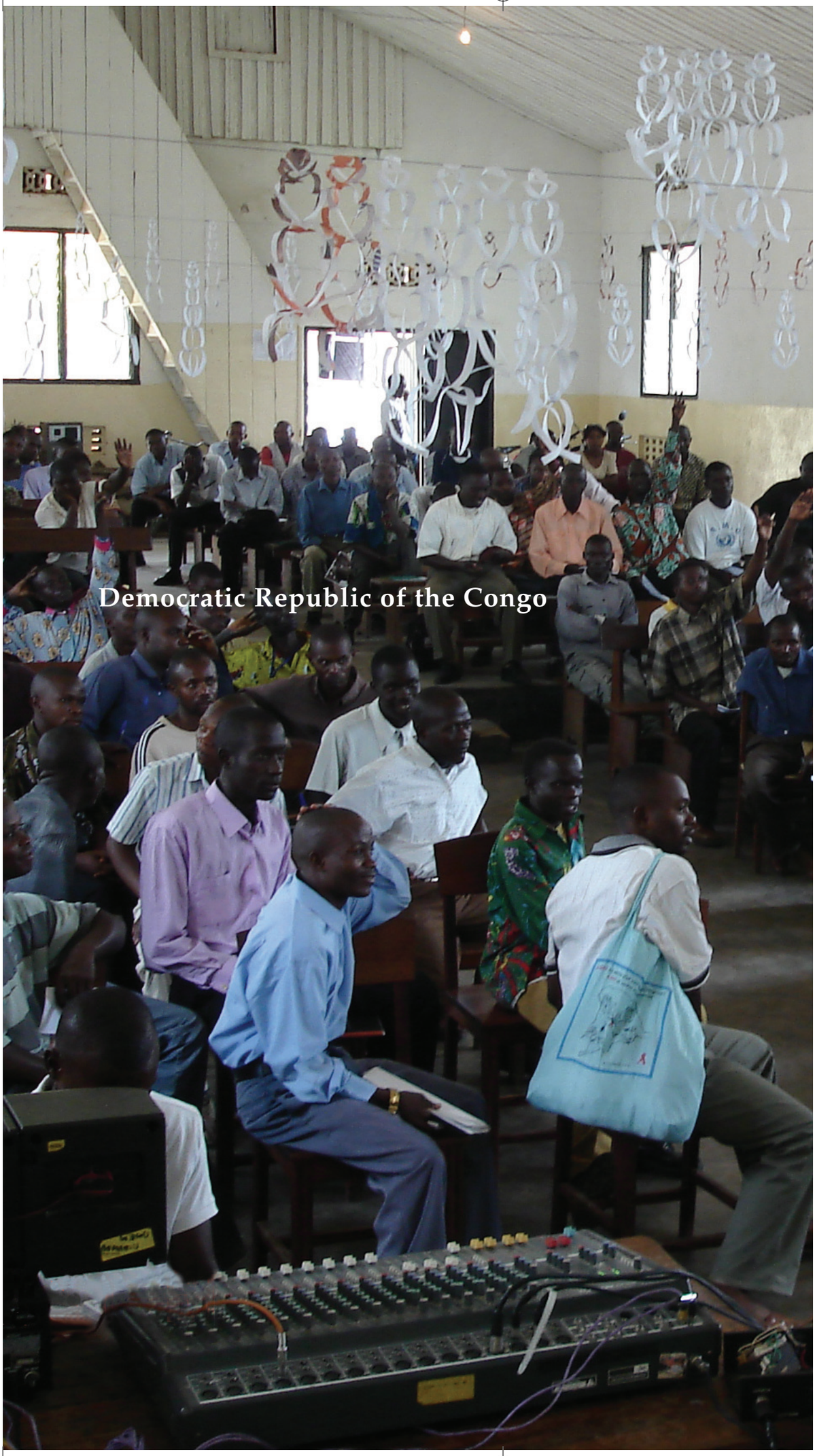
The evolution of questions frequently asked, illustrates that the principle of complementarity and other basic facts about the work of the Court were understood among targeted groups; justice was ranked as a very important issue for them. Some of the questions raised reflect the need to re-enforce messages related to 'equality of arms' or due process within the ICC system as well as the participation of victims before the Court.

The introduction of mass outreach activities in which thousands of displaced people had the opportunity to discuss their concerns with ICC officials, has been welcomed by the population further attracting others to participate in these meetings.

These successful town hall-style meetings shall continue in 2008, targeting displaced people as well as the use of interactive radio programmes. These activities allow the Court to reach large audiences in a cost-effective manner. More specific groups such us school teachers and students in the affected areas will be also targeted because of the intricate part they play in disseminating information. They will also assist children who have been victims throughout the years.

Should the warrant of arrests be enforced next year, the outreach activities will focus on publicising the proceedings and making them understandable to the population.

Outreach report-En-2.qxp 5/14/2008 11:37 AM Page 19



Democratic Republic of the Congo

Context including judicial status

The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was referred to the Court by that State Party to the Rome Statute on 19 April 2004. Two people are in the custody of the Court: Thomas Lubanga Dyilo who was transferred to the Court early in 2006 and Germain Katanga, transferred in October 2007.

The trial of Mr Lubanga Dyilo is scheduled to commence on 31 March 2008. Pre-Trial Chamber I provisionally set the confirmation of charges hearing in the Katanga case for 28 February 2008. The Office of the Prosecutor has continued its investigation and is in the process of selecting a third case.

The Court's judicial status has influenced the way outreach is conducted in the country. A key component of the strategy is related to making the Court's proceedings accessible to the most affected communities by the crimes under investigation, namely those committed in the province of Ituri where outreach efforts have been intensified. Therefore, the Court's outreach priority has been to enable Congolese and particular target groups from the most affected communities in Ituri, to follow and understand the pre-trial and, in the near future, trial proceedings.

Expected Results in 2007:

After targeting different groups in Kinshasa in 2006, the Outreach Unit focused this year on the province of Ituri, particularly in Bunia and its surrounding area.

The Outreach Unit conducted activities towards achieving the following expected results:

- Increased transparency of the ICC's proceedings making them accessible to affected communities
- Increased understanding amongst key stakeholders of how the ICC works with fewer misunderstandings
- Increased awareness amongst key stakeholders and the general public in Ituri
- Expectations of the work of the Court are realistic among the affected communities
- Greater participation of local communities
- Increased trust in the Court amongst the affected communities
- External media reports on the ICC's operations are increasingly accurate

Activities in 2007

This year the Outreach team moved from targeting groups in Kinshasa to increased activities in Ituri, with the communities affected by the crimes under investigation. Therefore, two posts were re-deployed from the field office in Kinshasa to the office in Bunia. After covering Bunia extensively, some other activities were conducted in other villages in Ituri: in Aru, Mahagi, Kasenyi, Goma and Mambassa.

Although face to face meetings have proved to be a successful means of communicating effectively with specific target groups, the Court was also aware of the need to conduct large mass outreach activities. However, only two town hall-style meetings were organised due to the precarious security situation. Therefore, the Outreach team decided to use television and in the main, local radio stations to interact with the general public. The radio programme, '*Connaître la Cour Pénale Internationale*' has been broadcast by eight local radio stations in Ituri and *Radio Okapi*, in Swahili, Lingala and French. The estimated audience reached so far, is 1.8 million people, over 50 percent of the current population of Ituri (3,466,330).

Outreach staff and other ICC officials have also been participating in the so called, 'Listening Clubs' where a significant number of individuals listen to key news and participate in discussions. This has been one of the most popular participatory mechanisms of the organised civil community in the DRC.

In a campaign launched by the Court in July, using drama sketches broadcast on television, an estimated audience of 4,000 viewers was reached. The campaign explains key aspects of the ICC

including the principle of complementarity, crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court, due process and rights of the accused.

Journalists and NGOs attending the screening in Bunia of the confirmation of charges hearing of Mr Thomas Luganga Dyilo © ICC-CPI

Throughout this year all efforts were directed towards making the proceedings in the cases of Mr Lubanga Dyilo and Mr Katanga accessible and understandable, complementing the outreach efforts with public information activities. The decision on the confirmation of charges in the Lubanga case as well as the initial appearance of Mr Germain Katanga broadcast throughout the country and Africa, Europe and the Americas. The Court's Outreach team based in the DRC also organised a re-transmission of the confirmation of charges hearing for journalists and non-governmental organisations in Bunia. Furthermore, Court officials and staff provided interviews giving explanations to the print and electronic media throughout the confirmation process. The Court focused its interviews around key points in the judicial process, such as the opening of the hearing and the issuing of the decision. The Court's Outreach team briefed journalists on the procedural aspects of the proceedings in advance of the hearing.

Summary of Activities:

- Two town-hall style meetings: ICC officials participated in an open air discussion with more than 200 people organised by *Interactive Radio Justice* in Bunia. At the end of the year, 100 people gathered in Bunia to discuss the work of the Court
- 19 'Training the Trainers' workshops for 2,400 participants: human rights activists, community leaders, teachers, local authorities, religious leaders and students
- Seven consultation meetings (networking) held with 200 key leaders to get direct feedback about the Court's operation in the DRC and the impact of the outreach activities
- Three seminars: 300 lawyers and judges from the army gathered to discuss judicial developments, prosecutorial policies and assert Lubanga's rights to a fair trial
- One video screening: 200 religious leaders (Protestants, Catholics, Orthodox and Muslims) gathered to discuss the crime of conscripting and enlisting children under the age of fifteen years. This was organised by the national Coalition for the ICC with the participation of ICC officials
- Six briefings: for 600 school and university students to discuss the work of the Court
- 20,948 ICC publications disseminated

Through the following efforts using various broadcast media an estimated audience of 20 million individuals was informed about the Court:

- 24 interactive radio programmes were broadcast in French and three local languages by eight radio stations addressing the main concerns of the participants
- Two television satellite broadcasts of public hearings held in The Hague
- 318 TV spots were broadcast of drama sketches explaining the key features of the ICC
- 19 press releases published on the website and distributed locally
- Five press releases published in full in the paid announcements section of the local newspapers
- One press briefing organised following the arrest of Germain Katanga
- 19 press interviews given to the local media to clarify punctual facts related to the Lubanga and Katanga cases
- 42 media representatives informed with some regularity by ICC staff or third parties

Measuring Results: Performance Indicators and Data

The evaluation included direct feedback from the participants of the activities such as: media trends and an assessment of the evolution of the most frequently asked questions as well as a survey conducted by the National Coalition of the International Criminal Court.

Outreach field staff giving a presentation on the work of the Court in Bunia, DRC © ICC-CPI

Internal Results

As in the other situations, the Outreach Unit has collected and collated data on the most frequently asked questions. The DRC questions raised illustrate the status of the judicial proceedings. When outreach activities commenced, questions were related to general and basic information about the ICC and later evolved hand in hand with the judicial progress made: the Lubanga Dyilo and Katanga cases. The following are examples of the most frequently asked questions (for the whole list see annex 4).

Evolution of Frequently Asked Questions (some examples, for a complete list see annex 4)

2003-2004	2006	2007
Why was the ICC set up?	How can the Court deal with the Lubanga case if it is not in the field, in Bunia?	When will the trial be?
Why is it involved in the DRC?	Most of the children enlisted by Lubanga are from his ethnic group and have taken part in the fighting to defend their community. Will the Court have enough witnesses or victims?	Is the goal of the outreach missions to prepare people to accept that Mr Thomas Lubanga will be convicted? If Thomas Lubanga were to die what would then happen to proceedings?
Is the ICC really able to try the perpetrators of crimes even if they have official capacity?	Why hasn't Lubanga been prosecuted for the more serious crimes that these militias committed: murders, rapes, pillaging, etc.?	If Thomas Lubanga is acquitted will he able to claim damages? Will he have to apply to the Government of the DRC or to the Court?
How is the Prosecutor appointed?	The enlistment of children in the armed forces and armed groups seems to be continuing. What is the ICC doing about it?	Why can't the seat of the Court be in Bunia?
Why were investigations started in Ituri?	Isn't the ICC just targeting one single community in Ituri?	How do you ensure that the victims in the case *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga* are genuine?

Like the pattern seen in Uganda, changes in the type of questions raised indicate that those engaged have increased their understanding of the work of the ICC (since basic questions about it are less frequently asked). They also show that people are developing a deeper understanding of the issues and situation (since they ask more probing questions about the details of such activities and situations).

External Study Results

In partnership with the ICC, four surveys were conducted by the National Coalition for the International Criminal Court from 19 October until 18 November 2007, in Ituri, Katanga, Bunia and Kinshasa. In total 2,122 people were interviewed. According to the results, the majority of the respondents (86 percent) had heard about the ICC and 55 percent viewed the Court as fair and independent. A majority (55 percent) thought that the Court will be able to provide justice. However, there are still some misunderstandings: 14 percent of the respondents in Kinshasa and Ituri (areas where the Outreach Unit is operating) said that they did not understand the principle of complementarity; 13 percent did not understand temporal jurisdiction and six percent did not understand why the Court intends to prosecute those who bear the greatest responsibility. The survey also showed that the majority of the respondents, 57 percent named interactive radio programmes as the best channel to receive information.

External Factors Influencing Work and Results

Workshop participants in Bunia, DRC © ICC-CPI

The current security situation is one of the external factors which have influenced the ability of the Court to deploy the Outreach team outside Bunia. Furthermore, the region's size, combined with a lack of infrastructure, makes outreach work logistically difficult. Villages do not always have access to communication means such as the internet, satellites or telephones. Flying is the best way to travel from Kinshasa to Ituri or even to travel throughout the district of Ituri. In the absence of a national airline, MONUC has the only reliable aircraft but the UN mission is very much in demand and its aircraft is not always available. These two factors have worked against the Unit's efforts in Ituri in 2007.

Lessons Learned and Planned Activities for 2008 (for detailed plan see annex 6)

The Unit has gathered various kinds of data that indicate that in 2007 it has made progress towards achieving some of its valued results such us an increased understanding and awareness amongst key stakeholders, greater participation of local communities and more trust in the Court amongst the affected communities. As an example, the majority of the population have heard about the Court and think that the Court will be able to provide justice.

The same data as well as direct feedback from NGOs and other local partners reflects progress in the way the Court interacts with the population in Ituri, in particular with religious leaders, the legal community, local NGO representatives, journalists and demobilised children. The initial lack of understanding and even hostility of some of them was considerably reduced after meetings were

conducted at the end of the year outside Bunia. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is still a need to continue intensifying activities in the region of Ituri, particularly outside of Bunia.

During these activities the Court will continue explaining key features such as the principle of complementarity, conditions under which the Court can exercise its jurisdiction and the participation of victims.

While addressing the above mentioned issues, the Outreach Unit will respond to concerns raised by the affected communities on the cases of Mr Lubanga and Mr Katanga. With the Lubanga case in the trial phase and the Katanga case entering the pre-trial phase, the Outreach team will mainly focus in making these judicial proceedings accessible to the population. Interactive radio and town hall-style meetings will be used to keep the population regularly informed on the hearings taking place in The Hague.

Special efforts will be made to publicise key hearings through national television via satellite broadcasts, using video-streaming. Public viewing sites will also be provided followed by discussions. Listening clubs will be established in Bunia's higher institutes and neighbourhoods.

Outreach report-En-2.qxp 5/14/2008 11:38 AM Page 27

Darfur, Sudan

Context and Judicial Status

The situation in Darfur, Sudan, was referred to the Court by the Security Council in resolution 1593 (2005) of 31 March 2005. The Prosecutor opened an investigation into the situation on 6 June 2005.

On 25 April 2007, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued warrants of arrest against Ahmad Muhammad Harun ('Ahmad Harun') and Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-al-Rahman ('Ali Kushayb'). The Chamber determined that there were reasonable grounds to believe that Mr Harun was responsible for 20 counts of crimes against humanity and 22 counts of war crimes, and that Mr Kushayb was responsible for 22 counts of crimes against humanity and 28 counts of war crimes. At the conclusion of the reporting period, the warrants had not been executed.

Following the issuance of the warrants of arrest, the Office of the Prosecutor has continued the investigation to prepare for the proceedings upon the execution of the warrants. The Office has also continued to monitor ongoing crimes.

Expected Results in 2007

The Outreach Unit placed its efforts this year towards achieving the following expected results:

- Increased awareness of the Court's mandate and judicial activities amongst key stakeholders and the general public
- Increased understanding of the Court's mandate and judicial activities amongst key stakeholders

Activities in 2007

Due to security concerns the Outreach Unit has not been operating in Sudan in the reporting period. The outreach activities related to the situation in Darfur have been conducted at two levels: firstly, targeting key representatives of the legal community, civil society and journalists from Sudan in closed meetings organised in African and European countries. Secondly, the Court conducted some mass outreach activities for refugees in camps in eastern Chad. One day after the warrants of arrest were issued, the Registrar with other ICC officials addressed the concerns raised by hundreds of participants in some of those activities at the Farchana, Bredjing and Treguine camps.

The Registrar and other Court officials meet with members of the IDP camps © ICC-CPI

Although concerns for the safety of the participants of the outreach activities living in Sudan[7] preclude the Outreach Programme from openly reporting the work done with and by them, the

7. Recent incidents involving several Sudanese journalists as reported in the following excerpt of an article published by the CICC clearly illustrates this point. "… the General Association of Sudanese Journalists has referred seven journalists to a disciplinary committee to conduct an investigation, based on the journalists' code of ethics, into their participation in a training session organized by the International Criminal Court …" 16 October 2007 www.iccnow.org/?mod=newsdetail&news=2186

Unit acknowledges through this report that their contribution has been extremely valuable and honours their courage. A network has been created of Sudanese community members to create an information system. The network has been presenting accurate information of the Court's mandate and activities with respect to the situation in Darfur, through group discussions and other means. According to information received by the Unit in the last three months, the network has organised presentations on the ICC and international criminal justice to students, lawyers, judges, journalists, local NGO representatives, women and artists in Khartoum and Darfur. Pamphlets with basic and simplified information about the role of the Court were prepared and disseminated. As a result of these activities some students have published opinions and initiated discussions on the internet. The summary of activities below includes information related to some of the activities organised by the network.

Summary of Activities:

The Outreach Unit conducted the following activities[8], in some cases with previous collaborators:

- Four 'Training the Trainers' workshops for 75 community representatives. According to these leaders they were able to further engage 20,000 people and prepare and distribute 1,000 thematic posters
- Four consultation meetings as follow up with 75 community representatives
- Seven mass outreach meetings were attended by 630 refugees in the Farchana, Bredjing and Treguine camps, in eastern Chad. The meetings served to explain the mandate of the Court and address the concerns of the population
- 11 press releases published and disseminated through the website
- 17 media representatives were informed via telephone and email on a regular basis by Outreach staff and through various broadcast media - an estimated one million individuals were reached
- 300 digital copies of legal texts, fact sheets and 'Understanding the ICC' in Arabic were distributed amongst the workshop participants. According to the recipients, these publications were copied and more than 3,000 were disseminated in Sudan

Measuring Results: Performance Indicators and Data

The Registrar meets with refugees at the Farchana camp in Chad © ICC-CPI

Interviews conducted by the Unit with Sudanese partners and direct feedback from selected individuals, publications by third parties and the list of frequently asked questions constitute a means of verification in monitoring and evaluating the impact of the operation of the Court in Sudan.

A review of the findings of the situation in Darfur reported by the Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR)[9] shows that very few

8. Concerns related to participant's personal security make the release of a complete report of the activities undertaken impossible.

9. ICC Struggles to reach out to Darfurians. http://iwpr.net/?p=acr&s=f&o=339911&apc_state=henpacr

people have heard about the Court in Darfur. Those who have heard about the work of the ICC have had very high expectations and, though still supportive of the ICC intervention, a sense of frustration has increased because the warrants of arrest have not been enforced and it is taking too long to see any impact of the ICC operation on their daily lives.

According to the report, internally displaced people do not want to speak about justice or the ICC either because of safety concerns or because the only thing that matters to them at present is survival. They do not see any added value in the judicial process.

Most Frequently Asked Questions

The following were the most frequently asked questions raised by Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad and by Sudanese participants, including journalists during meetings organised by the Unit.

Questions asked during 'Training the Trainers' workshops and consultation meetings:

- Is the ICC independent from the United Nations Security Council?
- There were national proceedings against one individual named in the warrant of arrest. If the ICC does not replace national systems of justice why has an arrest warrant been issued against this person?
- Will there be any other arrest warrants in connection with the list of suspects presented to the Prosecutor by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and prepared by an independent committee linked to the UN?
- If people named in the arrest warrants die will the ICC close operations in Darfur? Will the ICC investigate the death of these people?
- Will there be reparations for victims?
- Is there any official position of the ICC over transitional justice?
- Can the Court sit elsewhere?

Besides the above questions, some others were specifically asked by refugees in the camps:

- When can we go back to our homes in Darfur?
- Is the ICC bringing peace?
- How can we give evidence of the crimes committed?
- Why are only two people named in the arrest warrants? Will there be more warrants of arrest coming?

Internal Standard Evaluation Form

As in the outreach conducted in the situation in Uganda, the standard form to evaluate activities, especially information meetings and workshops, was distributed. The form was handed out each time to participants[10] in two meetings in order to measure to what extent the objectives of the meeting were met and receive feedback about content, presentations, format and methodology utilised. This year 50 out of a total of 75 participants responded voluntarily to the survey.

According to the results, most participants were satisfied with the structure and content of the informative workshops of the Court. Across all workshops, 100 percent of participants felt that the objectives were fully or mostly met and 99 percent felt fully or mostly personally satisfied. Additionally, 100 percent said they would recommend the workshop to others, and 100 percent felt better informed. Almost 93 percent felt that the presentation methodology, quality of materials and discussion sessions were excellent or good.

Additional comments made by the same participants showed some ways that the workshops could be improved. There was a request for handouts of presentations made by Court officials to be

10. Due to the distribution of the evaluation form in English and not in Arabic, the feedback from this method does not include all participants.

distributed. There was also a request to introduce other themes, such as the role of the ICC in processes related to transitional justice. A second meeting with the same group included a presentation on the subject followed by discussion.

External Factors Influencing Work and Results

As mentioned earlier, security concerns are one of the factors that have most influenced the work of the Unit. As a result, meetings organised outside of the country are time consuming and extremely costly. Furthermore, the Unit has faced difficulties to recruit permanent staff members to be based in Chad to reach refugees in the camps. Working in the refugee camps logistically requires tight security operations that include escorts and the use of armed vehicles. Finally, travelling to the camps is limited during the rainy season.

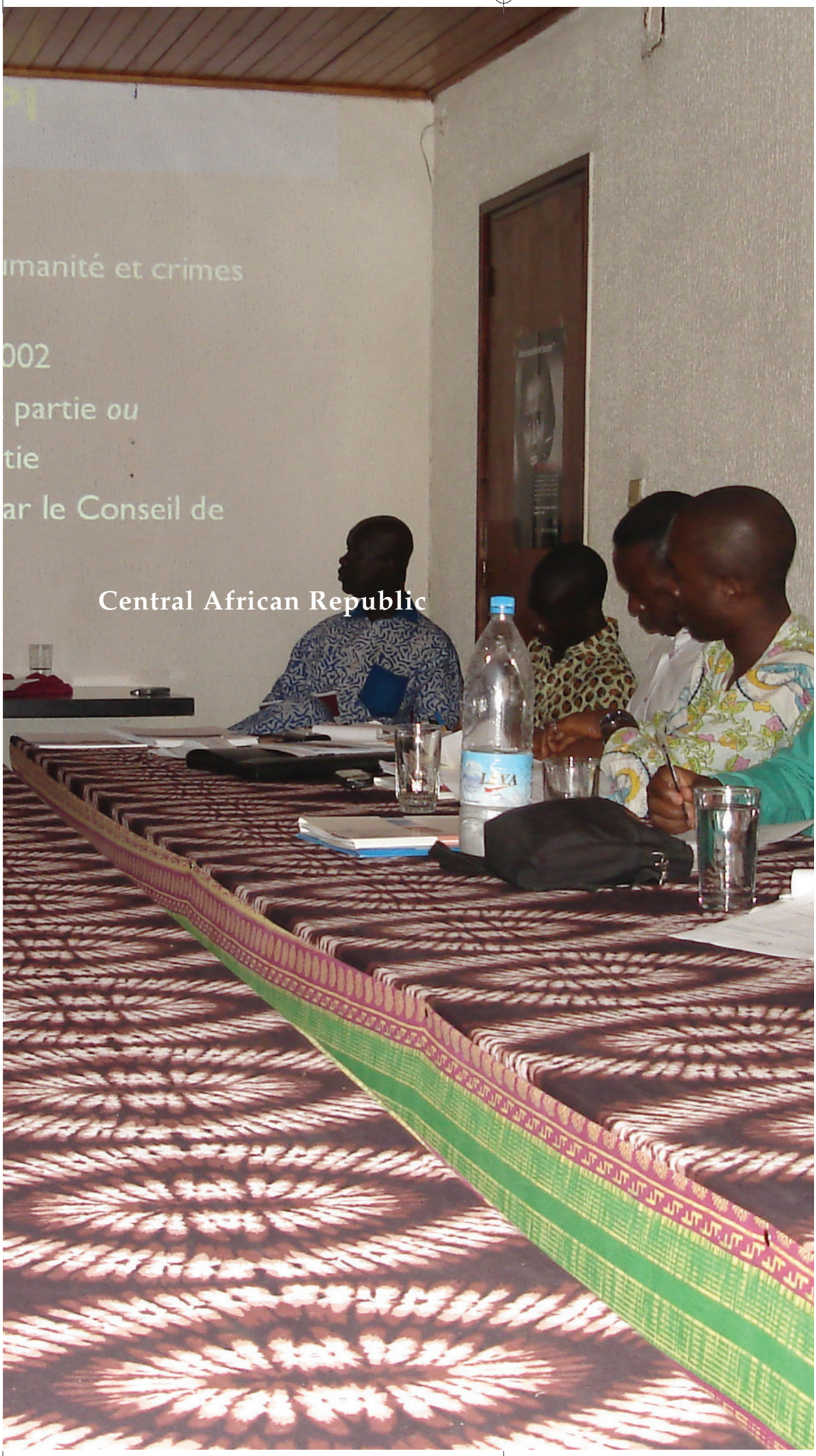
Lessons Learned and Planned Activities for 2008

Direct feedback collected by the Unit shows that after several consecutive meetings and permanent communication with key representatives of Sudanese society, their knowledge has increased. In spite of the efforts made by these groups to disseminate information within the country, findings reported by third parties show that there are still very few people who have heard about the Court in Darfur. The same sources have highlighted the fact that the refugees in eastern Chad mainly informed by radio and claim that outreach efforts should be increased in the camps. This shows the need to reinforce the activities related to the situation in Darfur and develop more creative tools to overcome the challenges.

Next year, the Court's Outreach Unit will continue operating in three directions to target representatives of the relevant social groups in Darfur and Khartoum, as well as members of the diaspora, and especially refugees in the camps situated in eastern Chad.

Creative tools are a key part of the Outreach Programme for Sudanese refugees in Chad. A theatre piece has been prepared and will be used to facilitate interaction in the camps. A Court staff member will train people from different refugee camps to perform the interactive drama. The performance will be followed by discussions. It will also be broadcast through a local radio station in four local languages.

Outreach report-En-2.qxp 5/14/2008 11:38 AM Page 33



Central African Republic

Context and Judicial Status

The situation in the Central African Republic was referred to the Court by that State Party to the Rome Statute on 22 December 2004.

On 22 May 2007, the Prosecutor announced that he had decided to open an investigation into the situation in the Central African Republic. The decision by the Prosecutor followed a thorough analysis of available information which led to the determination that the jurisdiction, admissibility and interests of justice requirements of the Rome Statute were satisfied.

Following the opening of the investigation, the Court began the processes of identifying appropriate field premises in the CAR and developing its outreach capabilities and strategy for the situation.

Expected Results in 2007

- Increased awareness amongst key stakeholders and the general public regarding the work of the ICC is and its operation in the CAR
- Expectations of the ICC's scope of work are realistic among representatives of affected communities
- ICC media and other communications reach intended audiences

Activities in 2007

Based on these expected results the Unit:

- Held an initial pre-assessment on the conditions to raise awareness and campaigned to build trust by holding meetings with key international and national actors present in the region
- Determined the contextual factors in which outreach will be conducted; the potential scope of work; the groups to target with communication tools and other elements that would serve to prepare the strategic plan for 2008
- Re-deployed one post to Bangui with the recruitment process ongoing
- The field office opened in Bangui, in October is being promoted as the public face of the Court
- In partnership with the BBC Trust Fund, the Outreach Unit held a three day training workshop with journalists

To ensure permanent outreach presence in the field as soon as possible, the Court has re-deployed one post to Bangui. The recruitment process has started. The ICC advertised the position, 'Field Outreach Assistant (GSOL)', in November 2007.

On 18 October 2007, the Registrar of the International Criminal Court, Mr Bruno Cathala, inaugurated the field office of the Court in Bangui. The new field office was established in a very short timeframe, barely five months after the Prosecutor announced the opening of an investigation into the situation in the Central African Republic on 22 May 2007. Its establishment is in line with the Court's overall strategy. The field office is the Court's public face in the field. It provides administrative and logistical support for the Court's activities. It enables teams of investigators, the defence, as well as experts in victim participation and reparation, outreach and witness protection to work effectively in the field.

The inauguration ceremony was held in the presence of central and local government representatives, the diplomatic corps, judicial authorities, civil society groups and the media. To raise awareness amongst journalists the ICC held an information session in partnership with the BBC Trust Fund, followed by a three day training workshop. Court officials from the Outreach Unit, the Victims Participation and Reparation Section and the Office of the Prosecutor briefed the journalists and responded to their questions. More than 30 journalists from radio and newspaper media participated in the workshop.

Measuring Results: Performance Indicators and Data

Evolution of Frequently Asked Questions

CAR journalists participate in the Outreach presentation © ICC-CPI

Since outreach in this country is at its initial stages, no official results of the impact of the activities conducted this year can be reported. However, the Unit has started to collect the most frequently asked questions in the situation of the CAR. The list below reflects the need to disseminate basic and general information about the ICC and the reasons for the operation in the country. Some of the questions were raised by journalists during the outreach activity mentioned earlier.

- Why is the ICC investigating in the CAR?
- How can situations come before the ICC?
- Why did it take so long for the Prosecutor to launch the investigation in the CAR?
- What are the crimes investigated in the CAR?
- What period is considered?
- Is the ICC only interested in sexual crimes?
- Who will oversee the Prosecutor's investigation?
- How will the current security situation affect the operation of the Court?
- After launching an investigation what are the next steps?
- Can the ICC end impunity?
- How will the ICC help in rebuilding this country?
- Will all the victims receive reparations?

External Factors Influencing Work and Results

Since the opening of the investigation, efforts have been made to establish a consistent outreach strategy in the Central African Republic, taking into account several external factors:

Socio-economic and cultural context: French and Sangho are the two official languages of the CAR,but Sangho is the language spoken and understood by everyone, even in remote areas. It is estimated that 52 percent of the adult population is illiterate (65 percent women and 33 percent men). Radio, audio-visual products, theatre and music are, amongst others, accessible forms of communication that will be particularly useful in this context.

Security: The UN has graded large areas of the country 'Phase 4', restricting operations only to those considered essential, and generally involving humanitarian aid.

Logistical considerations: The CAR is 622,984 square kilometres and has an infrastructure which does not always allow for effective, timely and accessible communication, in particular via the internet, satellite or telephone. This means that information must be delivered in person. Logistics are also complicated by poor quality road and bridge networks and northern areas are very difficult to access during the rainy season.

Lessons Learned and Planned activities for 2008

Although there is no permanent and systematic outreach at present in the CAR, the lessons learned in operations in northern Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo are invaluable in setting up this programme. Therefore, based on our previous experiences, lessons learned, as well as information received from the monitoring and evaluation system in place, the Unit will conduct a survey to collect baseline data during 2008. The Unit will benefit in many ways from the data collected but most importantly it will be able to define the most effective outreach strategy to be conducted in the CAR.

During this early stage the Court will start to introduce its mandate and operations, provide impartial and accurate information, manage expectations and commence network building. Later, outreach will progress to increase the understanding of the work of the ICC, set up a training programme for trainers aimed at multiplying its impact, and prepare appropriate communication tools.

Outreach report-En-2.qxp 5/14/2008 11:38 AM Page 39

Conclusion

Conclusion

Looking across the country level results for 2007, it is clear that progress has been made to raise awareness about the Court and its work with regard to 2006. Thanks to a substantial increase in last year's budget, activities on behalf of the Court were more widespread and reached many more people.

The results are especially remarkable in Uganda and the DRC, where a full team is already working in the field. The efforts by the Outreach Unit to engage communities and grassroots organisations, effectively using the media has helped the Unit to educate many about the work of the ICC and help create realistic expectations for some (though not all) target groups. Where the Unit has been operating for a few years, increased trust is evident. People know more about the Court's specific activities and procedures and this is reflected in the type of questions they continue to ask.

Some of these conclusions have been corroborated by external researchers and observers. In Uganda 60 percent of respondents in the Berkeley Human Rights Center's study had heard about the ICC and in the DRC, an even higher percentage (86 percent) was aware of the existence of the Court according to the survey conducted by the National Coalition for the ICC. Furthermore, the ICC was ranked highest (slightly ahead of the national courts) as the most effective mechanism for achieving justice in northern Uganda; and in the DRC 50 percent of the respondents believe that the ICC can appropriately and efficiently serve justice. The Unit's own surveys and records illustrate this as well.

These results reflect the use of proper communication tools to reach larger numbers of the population in the most cost-efficient manner according to the circumstances in each situation. In Uganda and in the Sudanese refugee camps in eastern Chad mass outreach meetings are the most frequent. In the DRC, due to security concerns and infrastructural conditions, mainly in Ituri, the radio constitutes the best channel. The use of radio should also be significantly increased with respect to Darfur to reach the population within Sudan and refugees in eastern Chad where there are also high security concerns. Currently, internet and digital media are the most valuable means to effectively have an open channel with the Sudanese population.

Targeted information programmes such as training workshops, bi-lateral meetings and consultation meetings with specific groups are less frequent in Uganda and the DRC, reflecting the smaller groups targeted and the funds required for those meetings. However, this mechanism has proved to be the most effective way to engage key communities from Sudan where the Unit cannot operate due to security concerns.

Although the knowledge of key representatives of the Sudanese community has increased, findings show that still very few people have heard about the Court in Darfur and that there is a need to further manage expectations in the refugee camps in Chad. Therefore activities in Sudan have to be reinforced.

In the Central African Republic, still in a very early stage, the outreach strategy should be finished and implementation should start as soon as possible. The proposed budget of 2008 requests an Outreach Co-ordinator for each country and this is seen by the Unit as a critical necessity for the coming year. The support of the ASP is once more crucial to support the flow of information to and from affected communities.

Surveys and internal feedback also noted areas for improvement which are addressed in the action plans for 2008 including reaching new target groups in Uganda, ensuring publicity of hearings in the DRC, increasing activities in the refugee camps in eastern Chad, and finalising the strategy for the CAR. There is also a need to strengthen association with other organisations that are promoting human rights and international humanitarian law, complementing each others mandates within each organisations limitations.

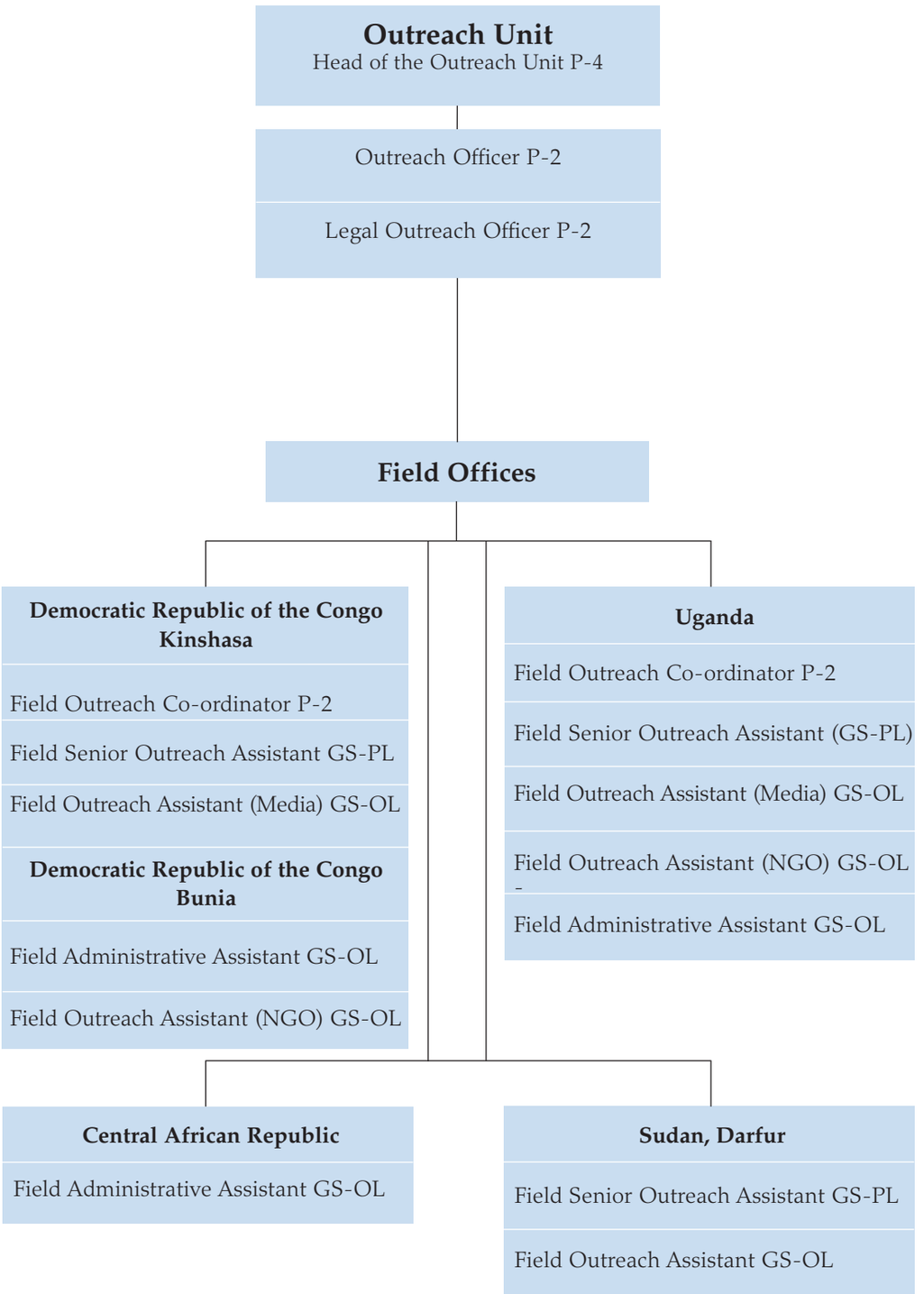
The Unit will continue to improve its evaluation system that will enhance learning and improve accountability, reporting and transparency. This will include a database to help track its work and results and provide summaries for stakeholders.

Outreach report-En-2.qxp 5/14/2008 11:38 AM Page 43

Annexes

Outreach report-En-2.qxp 5/14/2008 11:38 AM Page 45

Annex 1: Outreach Unit Organisational Chart



Annex 2: Evaluation Process

The Outreach Unit has engaged in the process of the development and implementation of its evaluation efforts. The work was begun in 2007 and will continue into 2008. At its conclusion, it will be designed to provide the Unit with a comprehensive approach to outcome-focused evaluation which will provide timely feedback and insights to improve operations and results and to better communicate these results to stakeholders within and external to the ICC.

The general stages of work being conducted included the following:

1. Describe the organisation's mission and vision.
2. Describe the overall theory and strategies in a theory of change model.
3. Create a logic model for each programme and country plan to focus on outcomes or results.
4. For each outcome in the logic model, identify the indicators that will be used to determine if the outcome is being achieved.
5. Decide how best to measure these outcomes and indicators.
6. Consider and measure selected external factors that affect the programme and the evaluation efforts.
7. Create a formal evaluation plan.
8. Find existing data collection tools or create new ones.
9. Test the data collection tools.
10. Decide how often to measure and when to collect data.
11. Develop and implement an evaluation implementation plan (e.g. roles, protocols, quality assurance measures).
12. Develop a data management plan and structures to enter, store, secure and retrieve data in easily accessible ways.
13. Collect preliminary data to test the system.
14. Analyse the results.
15. Review the results with all stakeholders inside and outside the organisation to determine how to improve the programme.
16. Make changes as needed to the programme.
17. Report the results and action steps.
18. Revise the evaluation plan and processes.

Web-based Data Entry

As part of this work, in 2008 the Unit will develop a web-based data entry, management and retrieval system (with substantial data security features) that will make future reporting faster and easier. The enhancements will shorten the feedback loops; increase cross-country programme learning, collaboration and data consistencies; and make it easier for the ICC to communicate its results. The first year of work will focus on designing the evaluation system, which will take three to five years to fully mature as data is gathered and used and as programmes respond to the information that it provides.

General Evaluation Plan for the Unit

The Unit is in the process of developing a standard evaluation strategy and the tools needed to implement it. The work includes a draft of a general evaluation plan (see figure 1 below) that when revised will be a process that the Unit can apply to each country at appropriate stages.

The evaluation plan analyses each expected result or outcome and proposes indicators of achievement that determine the type of data that the Unit will start collecting on a more regular basis. The plan also identifies the type of data collection tools to be used, general timelines for data collection and initial sampling suggestions. As the plan develops and is refined, the Unit will develop an evaluation implementation plan and develop and test standard tools for data collection.

Drawn from its experience in previous years and information sharing with other tribunals and NGOs the Unit has already collected some data that fit the generic model. These data form the basis for the country reports to follow.

Table: International Criminal Court Outreach Unit Programme Evaluation Plan

Expected results or outcomes	Assumptions, external factors & risks	Indicators
1. Increased co-ordination of Outreach work with the work of other ICC units	• Time • Workloads • Mission requirements or needs to collaborate	1.1 ICC colleagues understand how the work of the Outreach Unit impacts on their work and how their work impacts on Outreach 1.2 Number and types of ICC offices with formal or semi-formal inter-office collaborations in the year
2 Expectations of the ICC scope of work are realistic among representatives of affected communities	• Needs and desires for justice soon • Low rates of literacy • Multiple languages	2.1 Representatives understand the timeframes for ICC activities 2.2 Representatives understand the external factors that influence timing and feasibility
3 Strengthened engagement with grassroots organisations in affected communities	• Fear of reprisal • Abilities of community members to communicate and participate • Dispersal of and access to communities	3.1 Key organisations know of the ICC's work 3.3 Number and types of ICC offices with formal or semi-formal inter-office collaborations in the year
4 ICC media & other communications reach intended audiences	• Dispersal of target groups • Poverty • Low literacy rates	4.1 Estimates of radio audiences 4.2 Estimates of television audiences 4.3 Distribution of publications 4.4 Number of viewing sites and estimated numbers of visitors to sites where postings are visible 4.5 Estimates of contacts by intermediary partners 4.6 Numbers of publications distributed
5 External media reports on the ICC's operations are increasingly accurate	• Partisan media • Governement controlled media	5.1 Journalists reports understand key ICC activities and messages 5.2 Accuracy of reporting in selected media outlets that report to key publics or constituencies
6 Greater participation of local communities in the activities of the ICC	• Fear of reprisal • Abilities of community members to communicate and participate • Dispersal of and access to communities	6.1 Attendance at local events 6.2 Numbers, types & sources of interactions with ICC 6.3 Numbers of communities represented in collaboration efforts 6.4 Types of collaboration with local communities
7 Increased trust in the process among communities, governments, other stakeholders (including those in countries with no current ICC activities)	• Fear of reprisal • Abilities of community members to communicate and participate • Dispersal of and access to communities	7.1 Percentage of stakeholders feel the ICC is capable and trustworthy to meet its stated goals and objectives
8 Increased awareness among key stakeholders & the general public of what the ICC is and of its presence in the countries in which it is working	• Low rates of literacy • Multiple languages • Access to information limited by transportation options & poverty	8.1 Percentages of target groups that show increased understanding of the ICC organisation, mission and processes 8.2 Types of questions asked by stakeholders show an evolution in understanding (i.e. from basic to more detail)

Data collection methods & tools	Frequency and schedule of data collection	Sampling strategy and sample size
Collaboration tracking tool	Ongoing; reported annually	All major, periodic or repeated collaborations
Surveys with key representatives of affected communities	Following initiation of Outreach efforts at each crucial phase of ICC and/or Unit work; reported annually	Selected leaders in key communities engaged with ICC
Collaboration tracking tool	Ongoing; reported annually	All major, periodic or repeated collaborations
Broadcaster estimates Internal records	Ongoing; reported annually	Varies
Surveys Content analysis	Annual Quarterly or bi-quarterly	Selected media including radio, newspapers, newsletters, internet blogs
Formal & informal feedback from community leaders about ICC work Collaboration tracking tool	Ongoing; reported annually	All major, periodic or repeated collaborations
Surveys of target groups & government officials (as is feasible) Anecdotal comments by other stakeholders and opinion makers	Following initiation of Outreach efforts at each crucial phase of ICC and/or Unit work; reported annually	Community members (representative samples) Stakeholders with ongoing ICC knowledge and/or engagement
Baseline and periodic interviews where possible & safe If feasible, focus groups & written surveys	Following initiation of Outreach efforts at each crucial phase of ICC and/or Outreach Unit work; reported annually	Community members (representative samples) Stakeholders with ongoing ICC knowledge and/or engagement

Expected results or outcomes	Assumptions, external factors & risks	Indicators
9 Increased understanding amongst key stakeholders of how the ICC works (with fewer mis- understandings)	• Low rates of literacy • Multiple languages	9.1 Number of victims applying to participate in the court processes 9.2 Percentage of community and government leaders who can provide the correct advice to those who deal with the ICC
10 Increased knowledge amongst key stakeholders of what the ICC is doing at various phases of the proceedings (with fewer mis-understandings)	• Low rates of literacy • Multiple languages	10.1 Percentage of stakeholders know the general stage of action in their countries at any given time
11 Participants (victims, journalists, community & NGO leaders) experience very low rates of reprisals and minimised fear of revenge	• Threats to participants are real and ongoing	11.1 Numbers of participants (if any) who become victims 11.2 Percentages of participants who feel fearful because of their participation
12 Increased transparency of the ICC's proceedings (e.g. affected communities have access to the Court's judicial proceedings (e.g. viewing sites open to the public in the field offices or through the ICC website)	• More sources to disseminate information will lead to greater knowledge by stake-holders	12.1 Catalogue of ways that information is disseminated 12.2 Web hits for internet-based information 12.3 Registry of individuals who want updates from the ICC country programmes (numbers and settings)
13 Increased support for the ICC (locally, internationally and in countries where the ICC is active)	• Political landscapes and alliances	13.1 Numbers and types of organisations that openly support the actions of the ICC

Data collection methods & tools	Frequency and schedule of data collection	Sampling strategy and sample size
Count of victims' applications Surveys of community & government leaders	At key points in the ICC stages	Community members & government leaders (representative samples)
Surveys of community & government leaders	At key points in the ICC stages	Community members & government leaders (representative samples)
Reports from field offices Surveys of participants	Key points following participants' interactions with the ICC	None unless follow-up would further endanger participants
Internal records	Ongoing; reported annually	None
Collaboration tracking tool	Ongoing; reported annually	All major, periodic or repeated collaborations

Annex 3: Internal Standard Evaluation Form

Another tool for monitoring and evaluating activities, particularly in face to face meetings and workshops, is a standard evaluation/information form that has been devised by the Unit. The form is handed out to participants with the aim of evaluating to what extent the objectives of the meeting have been met and to receive feedback about the content, presentations, format and methodology utilised. The results are used to adjust the structure of upcoming meetings or workshops with the same participants or with new ones.

The evaluation/information form was used this year in the situations regarding Uganda and Darfur, Sudan.

Table 1: Uganda Workshops Feedback

This year 145 participants responded voluntarily to the request for evaluations. According to Table 1 below, most participants were satisfied with the structure and content of the informative workshops of the Court. Across all workshops, 96 percent of participants felt that the objectives were fully or mostly met and 97 percent felt fully or mostly personally satisfied. Additionally, almost 98 percent would recommend the workshops to others, 97 percent felt well informed and over 93 percent felt the presentation methodology and quality of materials were excellent or good. Additional comments made by the same participants showed some ways that the workshops could be improved. There was a call for increased interaction during the workshops (i.e. less time for presentations and more time for discussions). The workshop formats have been adjusted to provide for more discussion and active participation by participants.

Workshop objectives	Fully	Mostly	Rarely	Not at all
Have the workshop objectives been met?	55.0%	41.0%	4.0%	NIL
Are you personally satisfied by the workshop?	66.6%	30.2%	2.3%	0.9%
Has your understanding of the subject improved or increased as a result of the workshop?	42.0%	55.0%	52.0%	NIL
Would you recommend others to attend this workshop?	84.0%	13.7%	2.2%	NIL
	Excellent	**Good**	**Average**	**Poor**
How do you evaluate the content of the workshop?	40.6%	54.2%	5.2%	NIL
How do you evaluate the presentation method?	36.5%	58.5%	5.0%	NIL
How do you evaluate the quality of the materials?	44.5%	49.2%	6.4%	NIL
How was the discussion session of questions and answers?	16.4%	62.7%	19.4%	1.5%

1. Due to a high incidence of illiteracy in the situation in Uganda, the feedback from this method does not include all participants.

Table 2: Darfur Workshops Feedback

This year 50 out of a total of 75 participants responded voluntarily to the survey. According to the results, most participants were satisfied with the structure and content of the Court's informative workshops. Across all workshops, 100 percent of participants felt that the objectives were fully or mostly met and 99 percent felt fully or mostly personally satisfied. Additionally, 100 percent would recommend the workshop to others, 100 percent felt better informed and almost 93 percent felt the presentation methodology, quality of materials and discussion session were excellent or good. Additional comments made by the same participants showed some ways that the workshops could be improved. There was a request to distribute handouts of presentations by Court officials and to have interpreters with a Sudanese accent. There was also a request to introduce other themes, such as the role of the ICC in processes related to transitional justice. A second meeting with the same group included a presentation on the subject followed by discussion.

Workshop objectives	Fully	Mostly	Rarely	Not at all
Have the workshop objectives been met?	43%	57%	Nil	Nil
Are you personally satisfied by the workshop?	43%	57%	14%	Nil
Has your understanding of the subject improved or increased as a result of the workshop?	43%	57%	Nil	14%
Would you recommend others to attend this workshop?	79%	21%	Nil	Nil
	Excellent	**Good**	**Average**	**Poor**
How do you evaluate the content of the workshop?	21%	71%	7%	Nil
Were all your questions and concerns raised by the participants addressed properly by ICC?	29%	57%	14%	Nil
How do you evaluate the presentation methods?	14 %	64%	7%	14%
How do you evaluate the quality of the materials?	36%	57%	7%	Nil
How was the discussion session of questions and answers?	36%	57%	7%	Nil

Annex 4: Evolution of Frequently Asked Questions

A list of the most frequently asked questions by members of the communities reached has been prepared by the Outreach team dating from the beginning of its activities. The collected questions have served multiple purposes including: to facilitate the work of the staff and Court officials to provide appropriate and accurate answers; to measure an evolution of perceptions about the Court. Questions about the details of activities and situations may also provide information about whether people are developing a deeper understanding of the issues and the situation.

Uganda

2004	2005-2006	2007
Most questions no longer asked or rarely asked were situation related and not case related, reflecting the judicial status; establishment of the Court; Court's mandate; and jurisdiction	More sophisticated questions were raised. Most of them were related to the role of the ICC in Uganda. The influence of the political context can be noted	Most frequently asked questions were related to the peace process, interests of peace and victims and defence issues
• Why and when was the ICC created? • Why is the ICC in Uganda? • Will the ICC also try children involved in the northern conflict? • Will the ICC try everybody involved in the northern conflict? • How do cases get to the Court? • Will the ICC also investigate the killing of the Iteso by the Karamojong? • Since the situation in Uganda was referred by the government will the ICC act independently? • Where else in the world has the ICC been involved?	• What will happen to the Amnesty Law now that the ICC is operating in Uganda? • What will the ICC do to the people of northern Uganda who are victims of the conflict? • Will the ICC prosecute the Government of Uganda for failing to protect the people of northern Uganda and their property? • Is the Ugandan government also being investigated by the ICC? • Who will meet the cost of the defence under the ICC system? • Who will arrest the indicted LRA commanders?	• Can the ICC withdraw its arrest warrants? • Why can't the indicted LRA commanders be tried in Uganda? • Can the ICC arrest warrants expire? • What is the position of the ICC on the current peace talks in Juba? • Can an individual also refer a case to the ICC? • What criteria are used to measure the gravity of crimes against humanity, genocide and war crimes in order to initiate an investigation? • Why can't ICC also investigate and prosecute the supplier of arms to the suspects? • Since the ICC will not try crimes that where committed before 1/7/2002, can a different tribunal be set up to deal with such crimes? • Is the accused entitled to bail under the ICC system? • How will the ICC guarantee the protection of victims after the Court's proceedings? • Whose justice is the ICC working for? Is it for the victims? Is it for the international community? • What will be the form of reparation the ICC will give to victims? • Why is the ICC only active in Africa?

Democratic Republic of the Congo

2004-2005	2006	2007
Most questions no longer asked or rarely asked were situation related and not case related, reflecting the judicial status; establishment of the Court; Court's mandate; and jurisdiction	After the warrant of arrest for Thomas Lubanga Dyilo was issued, unsealed and executed early in 2006, the most frequently asked questions were related to the charges confirmed by the Chamber and the protection of witnesses	Most frequently asked were related to the due process, rights of the accused and trial proceedings in the case of Lubanga Dyilo. Another set of questions presented below were asked after the warrant of arrest for Germain Katanga was unsealed and executed in October
• Why was the ICC set up? • Which crimes are within the ICC's jurisdiction? • Is the ICC really able to try the perpetrators of crimes even if they have an official capacity? • When will the first warrant of arrest be issued? • How is the Prosecutor appointed? • Why did investigations start in Ituri? • Can the ICC sentence a person to death? • Can a State refer a case to the Court without the accused being tried in his or her country of origin? • Why does the ICC recognise the rights of those who have committed crimes? • Once acquitted, can the accused claim damages? • Why is the Court's jurisdiction limited by time?	• Why hasn't Lubanga been prosecuted for the more serious crimes that these militias committed: murders, rapes, pillaging? • Thomas Lubanga is not the first person to have enlisted children: high-ranking people who have also done so are walking around freely. Why? • Most of the children enlisted by Lubanga are from his same ethnic group and have taken part in the fighting to defend their community. Who is going to testify against him? Will the Court have enough witnesses or victims? • Why aren't the Congolese courts prosecuting Thomas Lubanga? • Has Thomas Lubanga been found guilty before the trial has even started? • Is the ICC biased? It is seen as targeting one single community in Ituri? • How can the Court deal with the Lubanga case if it is not based in Bunia?	**About the case of Thomas Lubanga Dyilo** • When will the trial be? • Is the goal of the Outreach missions to prepare people to accept that Mr Thomas Lubanga will be convicted? • If Lubanga dies what would happen to the judicial proceedings? • If Thomas Lubanga is acquitted will he be able to claim damages? If so, will he have to apply to the Governments of the DRC or to the Court? • Isn't the Lubanga case political? • Why can't the Court sit in Bunia? • How do you ensure that the victims in the case *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga* are genuine? • Can Lubanga apply for interim release? • Can Lubanga's biological family visit him? • Where is Thomas Lubanga detained? • Why did Mr Thomas Lubanga's lawyer resign? • Why didn't Mr Flamme have all the resources to defend Lubanga? **About the case of Germain Katanga** • What are the counts against Mr Katanga? • Can you describe the judicial procedure? • Why isn't the Court prosecuting those who are believed to have committed crimes in Ituri? • Why is the Court operating only against the people in Ituri? • Has Katanga chosen a Counsel? • Can Katanga be provisionally released if he proves that he does not understand nor speak French?

		• Has the ICC any interest in what is happening in Kivu? • In the warrant of arrest issued by the ICC judges for Katanga, one can read that Katanga was operating with the FNI, one of the armed groups of Ituri. Can we imply therefore that the FNI leader will be the next person to be prosecuted by ICC? • Is it not too complicated for the ICC to handle two cases at the same time?

Darfur, Sudan

2006-2007

The most frequently raised questions by communities in Darfur were related to the independence of the Court with respect to other international organisations, in particular the United Nations, and the principle of complementarity.

- Is the ICC independent from the United Nations Security Council?
- There were national proceedings against one individual named in the arrest warrant. If the ICC does not replace national systems of justice why has an arrest warrant been issued against this person?
- Will there be any other arrest warrants in connection with the list of suspects presented to the Prosecutor by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and prepared by an independent committee linked to the UN?
- If people named in arrest warrants die will the ICC close its operations in Darfur? Will the ICC investigate the death of these people?
- Are there to be reparations for the victims?
- Does the ICC have an official position on transitional justice?
- Can the Court sit elsewhere?

Central African Republic

2007

The most frequently asked questions were about the Court's mandate and jurisdiction, and the role of the Prosecution.

- Why is the ICC investigating in the CAR?
- How can situations come before the ICC?
- Why did it take so long for the Prosecutor to launch the investigation in the CAR?
- What are the crimes investigated in the CAR?
- Is the ICC only interested in sexual crimes?
- Who will oversee the Prosecutor's investigation?
- How will the current security situation affect the operation of the Court?
- After launching an investigation what are the next steps?
- Can the ICC end impunity?
- How will the ICC help to rebuild this country?

Annex 5: Calendar of Outreach Activities conducted from January to October 2007

Uganda

Activity Cluster No. 1: Face to face missions for stakeholders

Specific activity	Time frame	Organiser & venue	
Outreach workshop for Teso clan leaders from the Amuria district	6 February	ICC; held in the town of Soroti	
Outreach workshop for CSOs in the Amuru and Gulu districts	21 February	ICC; held in the town of Gulu	
Outreach workshop for CSOs in the Apac, Lira and Oyam districts	23 February	ICC; held in the town of Lira	
Outreach workshop for CSOs and elders from the Adjumani and Moyo districts	20 March	ICC; held in the town of Adjumani	
Outreach workshop for camp leaders in the Adjumani district	17 April	ICC; held in an IDP camp in the Dzaiti sub-county	
Outreach workshop for camp leaders from the Amuria and Soroti districts	7 May	ICC; held in the town of Soroti	
Mass outreach at two camps in the Amuria district	10 May	ICC; held in two selected camps in the Amuria district	
Mass outreach at two camps in the Soroti district	11 May	ICC; held in two selected camps in the Soroti district	
Outreach workshop for camp leaders in the Apac and Oyam districts	18 June	ICC; held in the town of Lira	
Mass outreach for two IDP camps in the Adjumani district	24 - 25 July	ICC; held in the Arinyapi & Ogolo IDP camps	
Outreach for CBOs in the Acholi region	7 August	ICC; held in the Pader district	
Outreach for CBOs in the Acholi region	8 August	ICC; held in the Kitgum district	
Meeting with VPRS, Victims and other intermediaries (assessment)	9 August	ICC; held in the town of Gulu	
Outreach for CBOs in the Teso region	13 - 17 August	ICC; held in the districts of Amuria, Kaberamaido and Katakwi	
Outreach workshop for IDP camp leaders in the Soroti district	28 August	ICC; held in the town of Soroti	

	Activity objective	Target audience
	To broaden an understanding of how the ICC works and bolster networks	70 clan leaders from the Amuria district
	To provide updates about ICC activities and counter misperceptions amongst targeted communities	40 NGO and CBO representatives, local counsels, and legal community from the Amuru and Gulu districts
	To provide updates about ICC activities and bolster networks	40 CSO members from the Apac, Oyam and Lira districts
	To provide updates about ICC activities and clarify defence and witness issues	40 NGO and CBO representatives, local counsels, and legal community from the Adjuamani and Moyo districts
	To broaden an understanding of how the ICC works amongst leaders of most affected grassroots communities	30 leaders from two targeted IDP camps
	To broaden an understanding of how the ICC works amongst leaders of most affected grassroots communities	50 leaders from targeted IDP camps
	To broaden an understanding of how the ICC works amongst the general population of two selected IDP camps in the Amuria district	General population of two selected IDP camps in the Amuria district
	To broaden the understanding the ICC amongst the general population of two selected IDP camps in the Soroti district	General population of two selected IDP camps in the Soroti district
	To broaden an understanding of how the ICC works amongst leaders of most affected grassroots communities	50 leaders from two targeted IDP camps
	To broaden an understanding of how the ICC works amongst communities most affected by the northern Ugandan conflict	About 2,000 participants from selected IDP camps in Adjumani
	To broaden an understanding of how the ICC works amongst communities most affected by the northern Ugandan conflict	30 participants from the Acholi region
	To broaden an understanding of how the ICC works amongst communities most affected by the northern Ugandan conflict	40 participants from the Acholi region
	To broaden an understanding of how the ICC works amongst VPRS intermediaries in northern Uganda	40 participants from the Acholi and Teso regions
	To broaden an understanding of how the ICC works amongst communities most affected by the northern Ugandan conflict	120 participants from the Teso region
	To broaden an understanding of how the ICC works amongst camp leaders and seek support for mass outreach	70 camp leaders from the Soroti district

Activity Cluster No. 2: Interaction with key decision-makers and opinion leaders

Specific activity	Time frame	Organiser & venue	
Informal meetings with key stakeholders	2 - 24 February	ICC; held in Kampala and Gulu	
Informal meetings with IDP camp leaders in the Adjumani district	3 April	ICC; held in selected IDP camps in the Dzaiti sub-county	
Informal meetings with IDP camp leaders in the Amuria and Soroti districts	11-12 April	ICC; held in selected IDP camps in the Amuria and Soroti districts	
Continue engaging media on ICC issues	July - October	ICC; held in Kampala	
Engage influential MPs interested in ICC issues	September	ICC; held in Kampala	

Activity Cluster No. 3: Interaction with the general public through the media leaders

Specific activity	Time frame	Organiser & venue	
Organise the visit of Ugandan journalists to the ICC headquarters	10 - 11 July	ICC; held in The Hague	
Radio programme on the ICC and international justice on Mega FM	July - December	ICC; held in Gulu town for the Acholi region	
Drama programme on the ICC and international justice for the Teso region on selected FM radio stations	October 2007 - April 2008	ICC; held in Soroti town the for Teso region	
Drama programme on the ICC and international justice for the Lango region on selected FM radio station	October 2007 - April 2008	ICC; held in Lira town for the Lango region	

Activity Cluster No. 4: Working with partners

Specific activity	Time frame	Organiser & venue	
Outreach workshop for senior police officers	17 July	Joint ICC/UCICC project; held in Kampala	
Training for journalists in northern Uganda	15 August	UMDF; held in the town of Gulu	
Dinner briefing of UMDF members about the ICC	7 September	UMDF; held in Kampala	

	Activity objective	Target audience
	To counter misconceptions and influence the perceptions of key stakeholders about the ICC and its role in the northern Ugandan conflict	Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the Presidential and Foreign Affairs Committee; Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the Legal Affairs Committee; Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the Defence and Internal Affairs Committee; heads of religious networks; senior editors and managers in targeted media
	To assess operational requirements for conducting massive outreach in selected IDP camps	Top leaders from two IDP camps in the Dzaiti sub-county
	To assess operational requirements for conducting intensive outreach in selected IDP camps	Top leaders from four IDP camps in the districts of Amuria and Soroti
	To increase the accuracy of reports on ICC issues	Senior journalists from selected electronic and print media
	To provide information about the mandate and activities of the ICC ahead of the debate of the ICC Bill	Influential MPs from the Foreign and Legal Affairs Committees

	Activity objective	Target audience
	To provide information about the ICC for further transmission to Ugandan newspaper readers	400,000 newspaper readers in Uganda
	To increase access to information about the ICC in the Acholi region	About 1.5 million people living in the Acholi region and its periphery
	To provide access to information about the ICC in a more simplified manner	About 2 million people living in the Teso region and its periphery
	To provide access to information about the ICC in a more simplified manner	About 1.5 million people living in the Lango region and its periphery

	Activity objective	Target audience
	To improve an understanding of the ICC amongst top leaders in the Ugandan security forces	40 senior police officers
	To broaden media awareness about the ICC in the communities most affected by the conflict in northern Uganda	30 participants
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst members of the UMDF	40 participants

Activity Cluster No. 5: Support Activities

Specific activity	Time frame	Organiser & venue	
Procuring printing and information materials	15 -19 January	Held at the Kampala Field Office	
Procuring a professional cartoonist	15 - 24 January	Held at the Kampala Field Office	
Procuring a professional drama group	15 - 26 January	Held at the Kampala Field Office	
One-day basic awareness workshop for journalists	20 February	UCICC; held in Kampala	
Intensive investigative reporting workshop for journalists	12 -16 March	UCICC; Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (BIRN); held in Kampala	
Facilitate the completion of a contract with a music, dance and drama service provider	16 - 20 April	Held at the Kampala Field Office	
Facilitate the completion of a contract with a professional cartoonist/illustrator	21 - 31 May	Held at the Kampala Field Office	
Printing and distribution of ICC information materials	July 2007	ICC; held at the Kampala	
Printing and distribution of the ICC monthly Newsletter	July-December	ICC; held at the Kampala	

	Activity objective	Target audience
	To seek quotations for the cartoonist from reputable providers	Service providers
	To seek quotations for a cartoonist from reputable providers	Service providers
	To seek quotations for a drama group from reputable service providers	Service providers
	To increase media awareness about the ICC and its activities in Uganda	30 print and electronic journalists, based in Kampala, who report on judicial issues
	To bolster the investigative skills of senior journalists who report on ICC-related issues	Senior journalists who cover ICC issues
	To initiate preparations for a music, dance and drama programme about the ICC	Service providers
	To complete the cartoons and illustrations for ICC materials for less educated audiences	Service providers
	To broaden an understanding of the mandate and activities of the ICC	Institutions, NGOs, partners, CBOs, the general public in LRA affected communities, media, CSO, LCs and leaders
	To increase visibility and inform the public about the activities of the ICC	Dignitaries and Members of Parliament, media

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Activity cluster No. 1: Face to face missions for stakeholders

Specific activity	Time frame	Organiser & venue	
Outreach workshop for NGOs in Bunia	26 January	ICC-PIDS ; held in Bunia	
Outreach workshop for community leaders from Bunia	27 January	ICC-PIDS ; held in Bunia	
Viewing site to watch national television broadcasts of the Court's hearing	29 January	ICC-PIDS; held in Bunia - national TV	
Outreach workshop for demobilised children from Ituri	30 January	ICC-PIDS ; held in Bunia	
Outreach workshop for high school students and teachers in Bunia	31 January	ICC ; held in Bunia	
Conference at the *Université Protestante du Congo*: Case of *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga*: decision to commit to trial	8 February	ICC ; held in Kinshasa	
Donation of legal texts to libraries	19 -23 February	ICC ; held in Kinshasa	
Outreach session for religious representatives from Bunia with the Registrar	7 March	ICC ; held in Bunia	
Outreach session for human rights activists from Bunia with the Registrar and the Deputy Prosecutor	8 March	ICC ; held in Bunia	
Meeting of the Registrar with the national and judicial authorities, international organisations and civil society	12 March	ICC ; held in Kinshasa	
Outreach in 12 Bunia neighbourhoods	9 - 20 April	ICC ; held in Bunia	
Journalists training	12 April	ICC; held in Bunia	
Conference with students from Bunia's higher education institutes	11, 13, 15 & 17 April	ICC; held in Bunia	

	Activity objective	Target audience
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC and bolster networks	57 NGOs active in the field of human rights
	To broaden the understanding of the ICC and bolster networks	32 community leaders
	To make the Court's public hearing announcing the decision by PTC I in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo* more accessible	40 NGO representatives and journalists
	To broaden an understanding of how the ICC works and counter misperceptions about its work	55 demobilised children
	To raise awareness and to sensitise and bolster academic networks	47 students and teachers
	To increase an understanding of how the ICC works, address concerns and respond to questions related to the Court's mandate and activities, and the role of victims	300 law students
	To encourage libraries to offer ICC publications to their clients	Readers of the CEPAS, HCHR, the Université Protestante du Congo and the Ministry of Justice libraries
	To discuss ICC issues, address concerns and respond to questions	23 religious leaders
	To discuss ICC issues, address concerns and respond to questions	30 human rights NGO representatives
	To discuss ICC issues, address concerns and respond to questions	Government representatives, international human rights organisations, DRC-Coalition of NGOs for the ICC
	Inform participants on the activities of the ICC and the crimes within its jurisdiction; assert Lubanga's guaranteed rights to a fair trial; prepare or train the target audience to conduct activities	600 local authorities, key, local society representatives and local NGO representatives
	Provide information on the latest developments in the Lubanga case and create a framework for broadcasting programmes about the ICC; explain the various stages of the judicial process	14 journalists
	Provide information on the latest developments in the Lubanga case and create a framework for broadcasting programmes about the ICC; explain the various stages of the judicial process	450 higher education institute students

Specific activity	Time frame	Organiser & venue	
Five workshops on the occasion of the official visit of the Executive Director of the Trust Fund for Victims in Kinshasa, Bunia and Bukavu	10 - 15 June	ICC Trust Fund for Victims & VPRS, Kinshasa (one workshop) Bunia, (three workshops) Bukavu, (one workshop)	
Three workshops about the rights of the victims	15 - 21 June	ICC-PIDS and VPRS; held in Aru	
Launch of a campaign of sketches on national TV and Digital Congo	18 July	ICC; held in Kinshasa	
Press briefing for journalists on the decision of 18 July	10 August	ICC; held in Kinshasa	
Exchange of information session on the decision of 18 July	10 August	ICC; held in Kinshasa	
Information session on the decision of 18 July, for journalists from Bunia, Mahagi, Kasenyi, Aru, Mambassa and Nizi	16 August	ICC; held in Bunia	
Meeting on the decision of 18 July with traditional leaders and *chef de quartiers* (local authority leaders)	16 August	ICC-VPRS; held in Bunia	
Workshop	18 August	ICC-PIDS; held in Mahagi	
Workshop	19 August	ICC-PIDS; held in Mahagi	
Workshop	20 August	ICC-PIDS; held in Mahagi	
Workshop	23 August	ICC-PIDS; held in Aru	
Workshop	24 August	ICC- PIDS; held in Aru	
Workshop	25 August	ICC-PIDS; held in Aru	

	Activity objective	Target audience
	Explain the mandate of the Trust Fund for Victims in the context of the ICC	Representatives from local and international NGOs, students and religious communities
	Explain the rights of the victims before the Court	The counsel of religious communities in the Ituri region, traditional leaders, human rights associations
	Explain the mandate of the International Criminal Court	General public, in particular the population of Ituri
	Explain the Trial Chamber's decision of 18 July in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga;* inform participants about the ICC's activities and the crimes within its jurisdiction	30 journalists
	Explain the Trial Chamber's decision of 18 July in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga* with NGOs in relation to outreach	20 NGO members
	Explain the Trial Chamber's decision of 18 July in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga*; communicate with participants about the ICC's activities and the crimes within its jurisdiction	22 journalists
	Explain the Trial Chamber's decision of 18 July in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga*; train the target audience to conduct activities through meetings with a view to holding a large public information meeting	42 traditional leaders and chef de quartiers (local authorities leaders)
	Inform participants about the activities of the ICC and the crimes within its jurisdiction	Local authorities
	Inform participants about the activities of the ICC and the crimes within its jurisdiction; train the target audience to conduct activities with a view to holding a large public information meeting	NGOs and members of the Justice and Peace Commission
	Inform participants about the activities of the ICC and the crimes within its jurisdiction; train the target audience to conduct activities with a view to holding a large public information meeting.	Journalists and notables
	Inform participants about the activities of the ICC and the crimes within its jurisdiction	Local administrative authorities
	Train the target audience to conduct activities with a view to holding a large public information meeting	NGOs and religious leaders
	Inform participants about the activities of the ICC and the crimes within its jurisdiction; train the target audience to conduct activities with a view to holding a large public information meeting	Students

Specific activity	Time frame	Organiser & venue	
Workshop	26 August	ICC-PIDS; held in Aru	
Information session for the judicial community	10 October	ICC-PIDS, VPRS; held in Bunia	
Information session and exchange with the international organisations in Bunia (Ituri tour)	9 October	ICC-PIDS, VPRS; held in Bunia	
Information session and public exchange	10 October	ICC-PIDS, VPRS ; held in Bunia	
Press briefing	12 October	ICC- PIDS, VPRS; held in Mahagi	
Information session	12 October	ICC-PIDS, VPRS; held in Mahagi	
Information session	13 October	ICC - PIDS,VPRS; held in Mahagi	
Information session	13 October	ICC- PIDS, VPRS; held in Mahagi	

	Activity objective	Target audience
	Inform participants about the activities of the ICC and the crimes within its jurisdiction	Journalists
	Explain the recent developments in the Luganga case; explain the Office of the Prosecutor's prosecutorial and investigations policy and identify participants' concerns; assert Lubanga's guaranteed rights to a fair trial; explain the rights of victims before the Court	Lawyers, military judges
	Explain the recent developments in the Luganga case; explain the Office of the Prosecutor's prosecutorial and investigations policy and identify participants' concerns; assert Lubanga's guaranteed rights to a fair trial; explain the rights of victims before the Court	International organisations and UN agencies
	Explain the recent developments in the Luganga case; explain the Office of the Prosecutor's prosecutorial and investigations policy and identify participants' concerns; assert Lubanga's guaranteed rights to a fair trial; explain the rights of victims before the Court; gather the participants points of view about the intervention of the ICC in the DRC and about the impact of the activities	NGOs and the local population
	Explain the recent developments in the Luganga case; explain the Office of the Prosecutor's prosecutorial and investigations policy and identify participants' concerns; assert Lubanga's guaranteed rights to a fair trial; explain the rights of victims before the Court; gather participants points of view about the intervention of the ICC in the DRC and about the impact of the activities	Journalists and moderator at *Radio Colombe*
	Explain the recent developments in the Luganga case; explain the Office of the Prosecutor's prosecutorial and investigations policy and identify participants' concerns; assert Lubanga's guaranteed rights to a fair trial; explain the rights of victims before the Court; gather participants points of view about the intervention of the ICC in the DRC and about the impact of the activities	*Chef de quartiers* (local authority leaders), local authorities and notables
	Explain the recent developments in the Luganga case; explain the Office of the Prosecutor's prosecutorial and investigations policy and identify participants' concerns; assert Lubanga's guaranteed rights to a fair trial; explain the rights of victims before the Court; gather participants points of view about the intervention of the ICC in the DRC and about the impact of the activities	NGOs and civil society representatives
	Explain the recent developments in the Luganga case; explain the Office of the Prosecutor's prosecutorial and investigations policy and identify participants' concerns; assert Lubanga's guaranteed rights to a fair trial; explain the rights of victims before the Court; gather participants points of view about the intervention of the ICC in the DRC and about the impact of the activities	Religious leaders

Specific activity	Time frame	Organiser & venue	
Press briefing	16 October	ICC-PIDS, VPRS; held in Aru	
Information session	16 October	ICC-PIDS, VPRS; held in Aru	

Activity cluster No. 2: Interaction with general public through the media

Specific activity	Time frame	Organiser & venue	
Interview with the Registrar	25 January	ICC - *Radio Okapi*, held in Kinshasa	
Six interviews given by the DRC Public Information Co-ordinator on the following radio stations: *RTGA* (Kinshasa and surrounding areas), *Radio Okapi* (nationwide), *Cebs* (Kinshasa), *Radio 7* (Kinshasa and surrounding areas), *Océan* (Aru, Ituri) and *Colombe* (Mahagi, Ituri).	Between 29 January and 3 February	ICC ; held in Kinshasa	
Publication of an interview by the Registrar, Bruno Cathala, responding to questions on the confirmation of charges hearing in the following newspapers: *le Phare*, *le Potentiel*, *Uhuru*, *l'Avenir* and *l'Observateur*.	29 January	ICC ; held in Kinshasa	
Participation of ICC representatives in a radio programme	29 January	ICC - *Radio Okapi*; held in Kinshasa	
Participation of ICC representatives in a special broadcast	14 and 19 February	ICC - *Radio Okapi*; held in Kinshasa	
Participation of ICC representatives in a special broadcast	1 and 26 February	ICC - *Centre Lokole*; held in Kinshasa	
Start of a series of broadcasts on *Radio Okapi*	2 April	ICC - *Radio Okapi*; held in Kinshasa	
Launch of the series of broadcasts on the local radio stations in Ituri	26 June	ICC- PIDS - *Radio Okapi*; held in Bunia	

	Activity objective	Target audience
	Explain the recent developments in the Luganga case; explain the Office of the Prosecutor's prosecutorial and investigations policy and identify participants' concerns; assert Lubanga's guaranteed rights to a fair trial; explain the rights of victims before the Court; gather participants points of view about the intervention of the ICC in the DRC and about the impact of the activities	Journalists at *Radios Océan, Digital, Liberté* and *Tangazeni Christo*
	Explain the recent developments in the Luganga case; explain the Office of the Prosecutor's prosecutorial and investigations policy and identify participants' concerns; assert Lubanga's guaranteed rights to a fair trial; explain the rights of victims before the Court; gather participants points of view about the intervention of the ICC in the DRC and about the impact of the activities	*Chef de quartiers* (local authority leaders) local authorities, notables, students

	Activity objective	Target audience
	Explain the confirmation hearing and provide possible scenarios resulting from the Chamber's decision	General public
	To respond to queries and counter misconceptions related to the Court in general and the decision by PTC I on the Lubanga case.	General public
	Explain and answer questions related to the confirmation of charges hearing	General public
	Explain the substance of the Pre-trial Chamber I decision on the confirmation of charges hearing	General public
	To respond to questions raised by the public on the ICC trial proceedings	General public
	To respond to questions raised by the public on the ICC trial proceedings	General public and in particular, rural population
	Explain the role and mandate of the Court; provide information about the case *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga*	General public
	Explain the role and mandate of the Court; provide information about the case *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga*	General public

Specific activity	Time frame	Organiser & venue	
Participation of the VPRS Co-ordinator in the DRC on the television news programme '*L'Avenir*', about the decision of 18 July	9 August	ICC-PIDS	

Activity cluster No. 3: Working with partners

Specific activity	Time frame	Organiser & venue	
Seminar '*L'Avancée de la justice et de la réconciliation et la Cour Pénale Internationale*' ('The advance of justice and reconciliation and the International Criminal Court'), organised by the World Conference of Religions with the *Conseil Interreligieux du Congo* - (Inter-denominational Council of the Congo)	25 January	Inter-denominational Council of the Congo; held in Kinshasa	
Two workshops with interns from the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights	6 - 16 February	ICC- PIDS, UNHCHR ; held in Kinshasa	
Participation of the Registrar and the Deputy Prosecutor in the public broadcast '*Justice interactive'*	9 March	ICC-PIDS, *Radio interactive pour la justice* and *Radio canal Révélation* ; held in Bunia	
Seminar with interns from the UNHCHR	10 May	ICC-PIDS, UNHCHR ; held in Kinshasa	
Seminar on victim participation for LIPADHO members	18 May	ICC-PIDS, LIPADHO ; held in Kinshasa	
Training seminar: national and international justice in the fight against impunity (with the International Criminal Bar and the *Konrad Adenauer Foundation*)	21 - 23 June 2007	ICC-PIDS, International Criminal Bar and the *Konrad Adenauer Foundation*; held in Kinshasa	
Seminar on the ICC for religious leaders from the DRC (with the National Coalition for the ICC)	1 -3 November	ICC-PIDS, National Coalition for the ICC; held in Kinshasa	

	Activity objective	Target audience
	Explain the impact of the 18 July decision on the participation of victims in the Lubanga case	General public

	Activity objective	Target audience
	To discuss justice, progress and reconciliation and the role of the ICC	30 religious leaders
	Explain the role and mandate of the Court, as well as the evolution of the Lubanga case	10 interns
	To answer questions related to the ICC and the Lubanga case	General public
	Explain the role and mandate of the Court, and the judicial developments in the Lubanga case	10 interns
	Explain the role of victims before the Court	40 members
	Explain the role and mandate of the Court, and the judicial developments in the Lubanga case	Judges, lawyers, NGOs and journalists
	Explain the role and mandate of the Court, and the judicial developments in the Lubanga case	About 100 religious denominations representatives

Annex 6: Calendar of Activities planned for 2008

Uganda

Cluster No. 1: Face to face missions for stakeholders

Specific activity	Tentative time frame	
Outreach workshop for local leaders from the Pader district	10 January	
Outreach workshop for local leaders from the Kitgum district	24 January	
Outreach workshop for journalists working in the Teso sub-region School Programme - the Teso College	8 February	
Outreach workshop for CBOs the from Kaberamaido District	14 February	
Outreach workshop for local leaders from the Adjumani and Moyo districts	19 February	
Outreach workshop CBOs from the Adjumani and Moyo districts	11 March	
Public lecture - students from Gulu University	18 March	
Mass outreach at two IDP camps in the Adjumani district	20 March	
Outreach workshop for youth and women groups from the Amuria and Soroti districts	28 March	
School Programme -Soroti Secondary School	9 April	
School Programme - St Katherine's	16 and 18 April	
Mass outreach at two camps in the Amuria district	30 April	
Mass outreach at the Obuku camps in Soroti district	7 May	
School Programme - Soroti Secondary School	14 May	
Outreach workshop for camp leaders in the Apac and Oyam districts	21 May	
Mass outreach at two camps in the Apac district	6 June	

	Activity objective	Target audience
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC and bolster networks amongst local leaders	50 local leaders from the Pader district
	To provide updates about ICC activities and bolster networks amongst local leaders	50 local leaders from the Kitgum districts
	To provide updates about ICC activities and counter misperceptions in the media	40 media house representatives working in eastern Uganda
	To provide updates about ICC activities and bolster networks	500 pupils including teachers
	To provide updates about ICC activities and bolster networks	50 CBO members from the Kaberamaido district
	To provide updates about ICC activities and bolster networks	50 local leaders representatives from the Adjumani and Moyo districts
	To provide updates about ICC activities and bolster networks	40 CBO representatives from the Adjumani and Moyo districts
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC's mandate amongst students in tertiary institutions most affected by the conflict in northern Ugandan	Students and lecturers at Gulu University
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst the general population of two IDP camps in the Dzaiti sub-county	General population of two sub-counties in the Dzaiti sub-county
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst youth in the most affected, grassroots communities	50 youth representatives from targeted IDP camps
	To provide updates about ICC activities and bolster networks	Students and teachers from the respective institutions
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst the general population of two selected IDP camps in the Amuria district	General population of two selected IDP camps in the Amuria district
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst the general population of Obuku IDP camp in the Soroti district	General population of Obuku camps in the Soroti district
	To provide updates about ICC activities and bolster networks	Students and teachers from Soroti Secondary School
	To broaden an understanding the ICC amongst leaders in the most affected grassroots communities	50 leaders from two targeted IDP camps
	To broaden the understanding of the IDPs about the mandate of the ICC and to create a dialogue with them	General population of two selected IDP camps in the Apac district

Specific activity	Tentative time frame	
Mass outreach at two camps in the Oyam district	13 June	
School Programme in Acholi with: **The Sacred Heart Secondary School, The Layibi College and Kitgum High School**	20 - 24 June	
Mass outreach for two IDP camps in the Adjumani district	27 June	
Outreach workshop for youth and women groups in the Acholi region	14 July	
Outreach workshop for youth and women groups in the Acholi region	25 July	
Outreach workshop for youth and women groups in Soroti	7 August	
Outreach workshop for youth and women groups in Kaberamaido and Katakwi	19 August	
Outreach workshop for youth and women group in the Amuru district	26 August	
Outreach workshop for youth and women groups in the Gulu district	8 and 10 September	
Outreach workshop for youth and women groups in the Apac and Oyam	19 September	
Outreach workshop for teachers and students representatives in the Teso-sub region	22 and 23 September	
Town hall meeting in the town of Amuria	10 October	
Outreach workshop for teachers and students in the Lango sub-region	24 October	
Town hall meeting in the town of Oyam	30 October	
Training for trainers of Lango and traditional leaders	14 November	
Training for trainers of Teso and traditional leaders	17 November	
School Programme in the Madi region	21 November	
Information meetings with journalists from the Acholi, Lango and Madi sub-region	8 December	

	Activity objective	Target audience
	To broaden the understanding of the IDP about the ICC amongst leaders in the most affected grassroots communities	General population of two selected IDP camps in the Apac district
	To broaden the understanding of teachers and others, about the mandate of the ICC and to update them on justice mechanism systems	Students and lecturers from the respective institutions
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst communities most affected by the northern Ugandan conflict	About 2,000 participants from the Adjumani selected IDP camps
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst communities most affected by the northern Ugandan conflict	50 participants from the Acholi region
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst communities most affected by the northern Ugandan conflict	50 participants from the Acholi region
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst the most affected communities in the Teso region	50 participants from the Teso sub-region
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst communities most affected by the northern Ugandan conflict	50 participants from the Teso sub-region
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst communities most affected by the northern Ugandan conflict	50 participants from the Acholi sub-region
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst communities most affected by the northern Ugandan conflict	50 participants from the Acholi sub-region
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst communities most affected by the northern Ugandan conflict	50 participants from the Lango sub-region
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst communities most affected by the northern Ugandan conflict	50 participants from the Teso sub-region
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC within the general public in the Amuria district	At least 300 participants from the general public of Amuria
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst communities most affected by the northern Ugandan conflict	50 participants from the Lango sub region
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC within the general public in the Oyam district	At 300 participants from the general public in Oyam
	To train trainers to strengthen voluntary efforts in Lango	30 Lango cultural leaders representatives
	To train trainers to strengthen voluntary efforts in Teso	40 Teso traditional leaders participated
	To provide updates about ICC activities and bolster networks	Students and teachers from Soroti Secondary School
	To broaden media awareness about the ICC in the most affected communities of the northern Ugandan conflict	50 journalists from northern Uganda

Specific activity	Tentative time frame	
Information meetings with journalists from the Teso sub-region	11 December	
Meeting with VPRS, victims and other intermediaries (assessment)	15 December	

Cluster No. 2: Interacting with the general public through the media

Specific activity	Tentative time frame	
Radio programme about the ICC and international justice related issues on Mega FM for Acholiland	Twice a month from February to December	
Radio programme about the ICC and other international justice related issues on selected community radio stations in the Teso region	Twice a month from February to December	
Radio drama programme about the ICC and other international justice related issues on selected community radio stations in the Madi region	Twice a month from February to December	
Radio programme about the ICC and other international justice related issues on selected community radio stations in the Lango region	Twice a month from February to December	

	Activity objective	Target audience
	To broaden media awareness about the ICC in the most affected communities of the conflict in northern Uganda	50 journalists from the Teso sub-region
	To broaden the understanding of the ICC amongst VPRS intermediaries in northern Uganda	40 participants from the Acholi and Teso regions

	Activity objective	Target audience
	To increase access to information about the ICC	Estimated audience: 3.5 million
	To increase access to information about the ICC in a more simplified manner	Estimated audience: two million
	To increase access to information about the ICC in a more simplified manner	Estimated audience: two million
	To increase access to information about the ICC in a more simplified and relaxed manner	Estimated audience: 1.5 million

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Activity cluster N°1: Face to face missions for stakeholders

Specific activity	Tentative time frame	
Conduct a survey in order to measure perceptions of the ICC in six cities: Bunia, Aru, Mahagi, Mambassa, Kasenyi and Bogoro	January	
Workshops to train trainers from civil society groups in Ituri; (five workshops consisting of 50 people in each group) from Bunia, Kasenyi, Geti, Komanda and Bogoro	February - March	
Conferences including video projection in Ituri universities	The week after the opening of the trial of Thomas Lubanga and the hearing of the confirmation of charges of the Katanga case	
Conferences including video projection for Ituri schools	April - May	
Town hall meetings to include video projection and the video screening of the hearings of the Lubanga and Katanga cases in eight cities (Aru, Mahagi, Kasenyi, Mambassa, Irumu, Djugu, Mongwalu and Bunia)	April - May	
Workshops for local leaders in 8 cities of the district of Ituri and its surroundings (Aru, Mahagi, Kasenyi, Mambassa, Irumu, Djugu, Mongwalu and Bunia)	May, June, July and August	
Informative sessions in schools from Bunia, Kasenyi, Aru and Mahagi	April	
Thematic workshops on international humanitarian law, human rights issues and the links with ICC jurisdiction	July - August	
Performance showing a fake trial about the crimes under ICC jurisdiction	September - December	
Workshops for civil society representatives from Beni/Butembo, Goma and Bukavu	April - May	
Thematic workshops with demobilised child soldiers	February	
Mass outreach - town hall meeting in Bogoro, including video screening	During the confirmation of charges hearings of the Katanga case	

	Activity objective	Target audience
	To constitute a baseline on the concerns and perceptions of the population on the mission and activities of the ICC	Targeting representatives from religious movements, NGOs, schools, students, teachers, women and youth organisations
	To develop and strengthen a network of partners able to support the work; to broaden their understanding of the ICC (especially on the participation of victims); to set up an effective two-way communication system between the ICC and those partners	Five sessions of 50 people; 250 representatives from local NGOs, women and youth organisations, artists, lawyers, academics, teachers, journalists, religious leaders, etc.
	To provide updates about ICC activities and bolster networks	University teachers and students
	To provide updates about ICC activities and raise awareness amongst the youth	School teachers and students
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst the most affected grassroots communities; to raise awareness on the participation of victims	General population from those cities
	To develop a regional network constituted by local leaders; to broaden an understanding of the ICC	400 local leaders (50 per city)
	To provide updates about ICC activities and raise awareness amongst the youth	Teachers and students from those schools
	To raise awareness of the security forces about the most serious crimes	50 members of the army and 50 police officers
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC, especially for the illiterate	Ituri high schools, universities and churches
	To develop and strengthen a network of partners able to support the work	150 CSO representatives for youth, etc.
	To raise awareness about the ICC and prevent child military enrolment	Demobilised child soldiers in Ituri
	To provide information about victims rights; to broaden the understanding of the population about the ICC and its activities	General population of Bogoro

Activity cluster N°2: Working with partners

Specific activity	Tentative time frame	
Mass informative sessions held by partners trained by the ICC in Bunia and its surroundings in Kasenyi, Geti, Komanda and Bogoro	February, March and April	
Four sessions to evaluate the impact of activities run by partners	April	

Activity cluster N°3: Interaction with the general public through the media

Specific activity	Tentative time frame
Workshops for journalists in Kinshasa	February
Weekly interactive and thematic radio programmes (in local languages)	February, March and April
Regular interactive sessions with journalists from the district of Ituri	January, April, July and October
Interviews and press statements on the ICC and ongoing ICC cases	As appropriate from March onwards
Broadcast of ongoing trial hearings through RTNC and other local TV stations	As appropriate from March onwards

Activity cluster N°4: Support Activities

Specific activity	Tentative time frame	
Production and distribution of posters: thematic one-page leaflet to post in as many places as possible (public places, schools, etc.)	May	
Organise a song contest in French or in Swahili about the ICC	March 2008	
Organise a test for high school students to assess their knowledge of the ICC	Early June	
Production and distribution of a cartoon (comic strip) about the ICC	November	

	Activity objective	Target audience
	Broaden their understanding of the ICC; prepare the ground for the forthcoming hearings in court and the trial	General public: our partners (members of NGOs, etc.)
	To evaluate the activities organised by the partners the ICC has trained (identifying the strengths, weaknesses and perspectives)	Active partners

	Activity objective	Target audience
	To provide updates on ongoing cases : Lubanga and Katanga cases	Journalists
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC and address any concerns	Around two million inhabitants of the Ituri district
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC and to provide updates about the ICC activities	30 journalists
	To ensure the publicity of proceedings and access to accurate information	General population (almost 20 million listeners from the whole country)
	To ensure the publicity of proceedings and access to accurate information	General population of the DRC, in particular from Ituri

	Activity objective	Target audience
	To disseminate as widely as possible basic information about the ICC	General population
	To engage youth and artists	Schools, students, artists
	Assess the knowledge of students about the ICC and to increase their understanding	High school students in Ituri
	To reach the youth and raise their awareness about the ICC to prevent child military enrolment	Youth (students and others) and indirectly the general population

Central African Republic

Activity cluster N°1: Face to face missions for stakeholders

Specific activity	Time frame	Organiser & Venue	
Bi-lateral meetings	Spring 2008	ICC; to be held in Bangui	
Workshops with local NGO representatives	January - February 2008	ICC; to be held in Bangui	
Workshops with international NGOs and representatives from international organisations	January - February 2008	ICC; to be held in Bangui	
Workshops for community leaders, religious leaders, *chefs de quartier* (local authority leaders)	January - February 2008	ICC; to be held in Bangui	
Workshops for journalists	Spring 2008	ICC; to be held in Bangui	
Thematic workshops / training sessions with lawyers, academics	Spring 2008	ICC; to be held in Bangui	
Thematic workshops / training sessions with members of the security forces	Autumn 2008	ICC; to be held in Bangui	
Thematic workshops for women and victims groups	Autumn 2008	ICC; to be held in Bangui	

	Activity objective	Target audience
	To build up a network of partners able to support the work, to assess their knowledge and needs in terms of material	NGO representatives, women and youth organisations, human rights organisations, etc.; international organisations representatives of BONUCA, etc. , leaders of religious groups
	To provide information about ICC activities and set up networks; to assess and the knowledge and perceptions on the ICC	Local NGOs, victim organisations, womens' movements and trades union representatives
	To provide updates about ICC activities and set up networks; to assess knowledge and perceptions about the ICC	International NGO representatives, (humanitarian and development); BONUCA representatives and other UN bodies
	To provide information about ICC activities and set up networks; to assess knowledge and perceptions of the ICC	Community leaders, traditional leaders, religious groups representatives; *chef de quartiers* (local authority leaders)
	To conduct through the media, thematic public awareness campaigns; to provide updates about ICC activities and counter misperceptions in the media	40 of media house representatives working in the CAR & representatives from the media unions
	To develop an understanding of the ICC and raise awareness on the complementarity principle, and other targeted issues.	50 lawyers, judges, academics
	To develop an understanding of the ICC and raise awareness on the complementarity principle and other targeted issues	50 police officers and 50 members of the army
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst women in the most affected grassroots communities, on targeted issues such as sexual violence, victim participation, etc.	30 representatives from the women and victims movements

Activity cluster N°2: Interaction with the general public through the media

Specific activity	Time frame	Organiser & Venue	
Diffusion of programmes / videos on national TV (*Télé Centrafrique*)	Autumn 2008	ICC; to be held in Bangui	
Interactive radio programmes about the ICC and international justice broadcast on *Radio Centrafrique*	Spring 2008	ICC - partners; to be held in Bangui and the surrounding area	
Interactive radio programmes about the ICC and international justice, broadcast on Radio Ndeke Luka and other local radios	Spring 2008	ICC - partners; to be held in Bangui and the surrounding area	
Work with local artists to develop songs and dramas about international justice, etc.	Autumn 2008		

Activity cluster N°3: Working with partners

Specific activity	Time frame	Organiser & Venue	
To conduct a survey in Bangui and the neighbouring villages in order to measure people's perceptions about justice and the ICC operation	Spring 2008	ICC - service provider; to be held in Bangui and surrounding areas	
Training programmes for community leaders, camp leaders and local leaders	Autumn 2008	ICC - network of partners	
Mass outreach	Autumn 2008 -2009	ICC - network of partners	

	Activity objective	Target audience
	To raise awareness of the work and role of ICC	Part of the population in Bangui that has access to TV
	To develop an understanding of the ICC and to counter misperceptions ; to address the population's concerns and to answer any questions	General population from Bangui and 12 big cities in the provinces
	To develop an understanding of the ICC and to counter misperceptions; to address the population's concerns and to answer any questions	General population (Bangui and provinces)
	To be creative about the ways of reaching the general population so that they get to hear about justice and the ICC, etc.	Youth, general population, students, etc.

	Activity objective	Target audience
	To adopt and implement the logic framework model; to systematically monitor, evaluate and report on the results	Internal document to establish a data baseline for evaluation purposes; targets of the survey: NGOs, womens' organisations, etc.
	To broaden an understanding of the ICC amongst victims; to provide updates about ICC activities and bolster networks	50 leaders
	To develop an understanding the ICC amongst the general population of the IDP camps in the CAR	IDPs in camps in the CAR