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Outreach Report 2008

Public Information and Documentation Section | Outreach Unit

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Introduction

The present report, covering the period from October 2007 to October 2008, presents a comprehensive assessment of the progress of the outreach conducted in connection with four country situations that were before the Court during the reported period: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, the region of Darfur in the Sudan and the Central African Republic. It is based on a set of data prepared by field staff following the implementation of the new system of evaluation that has allowed for more effective monitoring to assess achievements, cost-effectiveness and appropriate use of records of lessons learned in order to improve planning. Also, studies prepared by independent parties have been a valuable source to assess performance.

This is the second annual report prepared by the Court to inform the Assembly of States Parties of the implementation of its Strategic Plan for Outreach[1]. This year the Court's Outreach Unit has achieved significant progress and some tangible results can be summarised in the following:

1. The number of activities and people reached increased;
2. New target groups reached and engaged;
3. New outreach tools were developed and existing ones refined;
4. Unforeseen developments promptly addressed and communicated;
5. Field Outreach Offices fully staffed;
6. Process of setting up the formal and standardised evaluation system finalised.

1. The number of activities and people reached increased

This year, the Court was able to increase the number of outreach activities undertaken and achieved a significant rise in audiences reached. In the situation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), in the course of 116 outreach activities (37, in 2007) some 17,736 people were directly targeted compared to 3,600 in 2007 and 2,025 individuals in 2006. In Uganda, 201 activities were carried out (28, in 2007) with 32,312 people reached compared to 8,874 in 2007 and 300 in 2006. In connection with the situation in Darfur, with two staff, one based in The Hague and a second one in Abeche, eastern Chad, 2,148 Sudanese were targeted compared to 500 directly engaged in 2007, during 16 activities held (15, in 2007). In the Central African Republic, with one staff who joined the Court in October and the new Outreach Co-ordinator expected to take office in December, six activities were undertaken (one, in 2007), targeting 93 individuals compared to 30 people reached in 2007.

Outreach efforts to reach a wider number of people are being complemented by radio and television broadcasts. In the DRC an estimated audience of 1.8 million people in Ituri listen to weekly radio programmes on the ICC in French and in local languages broadcast via a network of seven community radio stations in Ituri. In Uganda, one hour weekly radio programmes have been produced and broadcast by outreach partners in the local languages of the subregions of Acholi, Teso, Madi and Lango, with 8,000,000 individuals likely informed. In eastern Chad in partnership with *Internews* radio, with an estimated coverage of 80 per cent of the camps, Sudanese refugees are being informed about the ICC on a weekly basis.

2. New targeted groups reached and engaged

During 2008, a broader range of audiences were targeted and outreach was enhanced. In the DRC, staff based in Bunia, Ituri, have continued targeting affected communities at a grass roots level, systematically engaging new groups and in particular women's groups, youth groups, school teachers and students, law professors, as well as university students, while fostering existing relations with local authorities, religious communities, lawyers, local NGOs dealing with human rights issues and journalists previously targeted. Careful attention was also given to target members of the Hema, Lendu and Ngiti groups, bearing in mind the ethnic origins of the suspects under the Court's jurisdiction. In Kinshasa, special efforts were made to primarily target women's

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, Strategic Plan for Outreach ICC-SP/5/12.

associations and youth groups, and in particular, university students aimed at bolstering new networks while fostering existing ones. Another outreach priority this year was to expand operations in areas of eastern DRC that had not been included in previous years. Activities were conducted in villages where alleged crimes occurred or in those where the population most seriously affected by such crimes is believed to have settled. This year, besides the cities of Bunia and Kasenyi and the administrative territories of Aru, Mahagi and Mambassa, targeted in 2007, activities were also conducted in Bogoro, Tchomia, Nyakunde, Marabo, Mwenga, Gongo, Inga Barrière and Komanda. Geographical expansion has included Bukavu in South Kivu and Goma, Beni and Butembo in North Kivu, regions where the Office of the Prosecutor has moved to conduct new investigations.

In Uganda, as a result of direct requests from the population engaged in 2007, including key partners and other stakeholders, special efforts were made to target women, youths and new groups of internally displaced people, that had not been reached in previous years. In the course of 22 outreach meetings for women 1,450 participants were reached, and 1,330 youths were targeted during 20 interactive sessions. Outreach activities were carried out in the northern part of the country, in the Acholi, Teso, Lango and Madi sub-regions, scenario of alleged crimes under the Court's jurisdiction.

In connection with the situation in Darfur, the Court's outreach efforts were made from The Hague to primarily engage women's groups and to reach out to journalists and members of the diaspora based in Europe and North America. From Abeche, activities were conducted primarily targeting Sudanese refugees and specifically camp leaders, teachers and youth groups.

3. New outreach tools developed and existing ones refined

New interaction techniques were developed and implemented in response to indications that a more participatory approach during outreach meetings was needed. Based on the data collated last year, participants claimed that more time needed to be allocated to the debates during the outreach activities. Therefore, the Outreach Unit shifted the communications approach from passive and informative meetings and workshops, with presentations about the Court by officials followed by a session of questions and answers, to more diverse, dynamic and engaging discussions where the participation of audiences is encouraged. Interaction is now also being facilitated by: drama performances, video screenings of Court hearing summaries, and videos of questions asked by participants in the field and answered by ICC principals and senior officials in The Hague. For instance drama performances are commonly used to reach out to internally displaced people in northern Uganda and to Sudanese refugees in camps in eastern Chad. In Ituri and Kinshasa, in the DRC, the use of video screenings is becoming more popular and the practice has been welcomed. Video summaries of the hearings confirming the charges in the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case were prepared and used during outreach activities, including town hall style meetings, to trigger discussions. Data collated and analysed shows that people prefer summaries rather than broadcasts of the proceedings in full. Another new technique implemented this year and successfully tested in Uganda is the Courtroom Role Play Model or mock Court whereby participants can role-play the role of judges, defence lawyers, counsels representing victims and prosecutors, etc.

Furthermore, in order to meet the needs of illiterate and less educated people, the Outreach Unit this year created and tested a number of posters and booklets explaining the judicial process using drawings made by national artists of the four relevant countries. The situation-related versions of the publication, '*Understanding the ICC*' were also updated and refined. This booklet explains the Court's mandate, work and structure and includes answers to frequently asked questions, clarify misconceptions and addressing concerns relevant to each specific situation. It has an attractive format with full colour drawings.

4. Unforeseen judicial developments promptly addressed and communicated

Another significant achievement this year was the development of the Quick Response System (QRS), a mechanism that enables Outreach staff to promptly react when unforeseen judicial

developments occur. The system was implemented in the DRC immediately after Trial Chamber I decided to impose a stay of proceedings in the Lubanga case and ordered his release. Effective communication between staff in The Hague with staff in the field resulted in the timely dissemination of neutral and factual information: media were given 50 interviews, followed by telephone calls and text messages sent to key partners who could act as multipliers. Using this rapid response system, the Outreach Unit prevented misconceptions and neutralised biased information.

5. Field Outreach Offices fully staffed

A significant achievement this year was the recruitment of new staff responsible for outreach in the situation in the Central African Republic, and to support the implementation of the action plan in Bunia, DRC. The Unit has faced difficulties in the recruitment process in both situations because applicants for these positions were not qualified. The posts were re-circulated three times prior to finding candidates that met the requirements. Based in Bangui, in the CAR, one Field Outreach Assistant joined the Unit in October, and it is envisaged that the Field Outreach Co-ordinator will start in January. It is also foreseen that the two new Field Outreach Assistants recruited to reinforce the team in Bunia will join the team in December.

6. Process of setting up a formal and standardised evaluation system finalised[2]

During the course of 2008, the Outreach Unit finalised the process of setting up a formal and standardised evaluation system which was comprised of 18 stages.

The Outreach Unit regularly conduct evaluations by applying different evaluation methods. The methods include:

1. Surveys using the Multi-Question Log Forms. Surveys conducted at the end of each meeting are held with specific groups initially targeted.

2. Collection and analysis of qualitative data using the ICC Outreach Question Log Form. Analysis of 'open ended questions' enable the Unit to monitor people's knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, expectations and behaviour towards the judicial progress and the ICC in general.

3. Quantitative data was recorded using the ICC Outreach Public Meeting General Information Form. The data collected included the number of people participating, number of men and women, and the number of people who approached the facilitator and offered some kind of collaboration, etc.

4. ICC Outreach Feedback Evaluation Form for Medium to Large Groups was distributed to small focus groups in order to obtain information related to the level of knowledge of the targeted groups. We recorded the initial knowledge of the group: if they already had some knowledge, where did they gain it; what was the level of knowledge after the meeting, and so on.

All the information collected was stored in a special database which the Outreach Unit has built. The database provides us with a data management system allowing existing and new data to be analysed, reported and easily used in ongoing ways for programme improvement and for reporting to all stakeholders.

The quantitative and qualitative data collated applying this methodology represented a reality on the ground based on which the Outreach teams were able to amend action plans, messages and even material when needed.

The results presented in this report suggest that there have been tangible improvements, however the Outreach Unit also acknowledges further in this report that much more remains to be done. The impact of these outreach activities is still relatively low and the number of people exposed to outreach is limited. To achieve its objectives and bearing in mind the challenges ahead, including a significant increase in judicial activities as the Court's work progresses, continued support is required to fulfil the mandate of the Registry to perform this core non-judicial function.

2. The evaluation system was developed with the assistance of the external consulting firm Geo Education & Research.

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Situation-related Reports

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UGANDA

Executive Summary

In December 2003, the Government of Uganda referred the situation in northern Uganda to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC). In 2005 the Court issued arrest warrants against five top commanders of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA): Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti, Okot Odhiambo, Dominic Ongwen and Raska Lukwiya, in connection with war crimes and crimes against humanity that were allegedly committed in northern Uganda. To date, no arrests have been made. In 2007, Pre-Trial Chamber II terminated proceedings against Raska Lukwiya after he was confirmed dead.

In this situation proceedings were limited due to the lack of arrests. Thus, the Court's outreach efforts focused on disseminating factual information to manage expectations, clear misperceptions and address concerns raised by the affected populations. Subjects of discussion this year were dominated by the ongoing peace talks between the Government of Uganda and the LRA commanders. Thematic public information radio campaigns, interactive radio programmes and direct interaction with targeted communities, served to hold a frank dialogue about the Court and its independence, the complementarity of peace and justice, and the purely judicial mandate that it was given when the State Parties established the ICC. The close monitoring of evaluation indicators demonstrated that after several months of being exposed to factual information, the majority of the targeted population understood that warrants of arrest issued in the case of Kony and others would remain effective, and that States needed to execute warrants of arrest or support others towards that end, in accordance with the Rome Statute and their international obligations. The evaluation conducted showed that the messages delivered reached the right targets, since 81 per cent of participants in outreach activities considered themselves victims and that within these groups expectations to see justice done remain high.

Indeed the Court's outreach efforts are primarily concentrated in the areas most affected by the war: the Acholi, Madi, Tesso and Lango sub-regions. Located in the northern and eastern regions of the country, they contain a population of 11.6 million inhabitants. Through interactive radio talk-shows focusing on justice and the rule of law, and in partnership with four community radio stations, the Court was able to reach an estimated audience of eight million people. Altogether, a total of 96 one hour weekly radio programmes were broadcast in local languages. The use of radio as the most cost-effective means of communication was corroborated by the evaluation of results: 54 per cent of respondents to surveys indicated that they have heard about the ICC via radio broadcasts.

Overall, 201 activities were carried out this year in Uganda with 32,312 people directly reached. Mass outreach activities in the form of town hall meetings facilitated by drama performances were undertaken to engage internally displaced people. Special efforts were also made to reach out to groups that were not previously targeted. This was done through the newly established Youth, Teacher's and Women's Outreach Programmes. Hence, 21,000 students were engaged and 1,450 women participated in 22 interactive sessions. Participants to these meetings felt that they had learnt something important during the activity (97 per cent), and that they were now able to understand the way the ICC works (94 per cent) and 40 per cent felt that there were still some issues that needed to be clarified.

After reviewing the main programmes implemented this year, it was determined that progress was achieved. Although these efforts will continue in 2009, some areas for improvement have also been identified. Field Outreach staff will increase participation in radio programmes as it has proven to help develop the understanding of listeners and provide quick responses to questions raised by stakeholders. Outreach will continue targeting specific categories of individuals who require additional efforts tailored to their needs and will expand to increase communication with people with disabilities, children and grass roots networks. Radio projects under implementation will be progressively strengthened. Lastly, in response to requests by 10 per cent of respondents in surveys, a component to train and interact with members of the national legal community will be included.

Context and Judicial Status[3]

In December 2003, the Government of Uganda referred the situation in northern Uganda to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC). In October 2005, the Court unsealed the arrest warrants against five top commanders of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) for war crimes and crimes against humanity alleged to have been committed in northern Uganda: Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti, Okot Odhiambo, Dominic Ongwen and Raska Lukwiya. There has been no arrest in the situation. In 2007, Pre-Trial Chamber II terminated proceedings against Raska Lukwiya after he was confirmed dead.

The Court has since submitted requests for arrest and surrender to Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Sudan. Recently Pre-Trial Chamber II requested the Democratic Republic of the Congo to provide the Court with detailed information on the measures taken for the execution of the warrants of arrest. This request was made following information received by the Chamber from the Republic of Uganda stating that the LRA has been based in the Garamba National Park in the DRC for more than three years.

The Office of the Prosecutor has continued conducting investigative activities about new alleged crimes committed by the LRA in the territories of the DRC and Sudan. It is also collecting additional evidence to identify the ringleaders that provide this group support and supplies.

In the course of 2008, national and international efforts in support of an ongoing peace process between the Government of Uganda and the LRA leaders have continued. The LRA has, however, conditioned the signature of a final agreement to an assurance that their leaders would not be prosecuted by the ICC. The LRA's statement, echoed through various channels has created misperceptions about the Court's nature and its mandate and work. The Outreach Unit was closely monitoring these developments and implemented actions to respond to challenges derived from these developments.

The Unit proactively engaged with its target groups to explain the Court's independence and its purely judicial mandate. Moreover, the team in Uganda highlighted the relevance of avoiding any misperceptions with regard to the relationship between justice and peace, reminding that the creation of the ICC was based on the conviction of States that justice and peace are complementary. Further explanations focused on how judicial proceedings are faithfully conducted honouring the Rome Statute, respecting the principle of complementarity, guaranteeing the rights of the accused and suspects and giving effect to the rights of victims. Finally, clarifications were made on the legal obligations of States to execute warrants of arrest or support the execution of these warrants in accordance with the Rome Statute and their international obligations.

Expected Results

- Through a cost-effective way, an increasing number of people in northern and eastern Uganda are being exposed to accurate information about the Court's operations, and understand its nature, mandate, capabilities and limitations.
- An increasing number of youths, teachers and women in affected communities are being effectively targeted and engaged through new and existing programmes and partnerships.
- The concerns of the population in Uganda and in particular of the most affected communities are being effectively and timely addressed through thematic campaigns.
- External media reports on the ICC's operations are increasingly accurate.

3. For more detailed information of the judicial status of the situation in Uganda and other situations, please refer to the latest Report of the International Criminal Court, submitted to the United Nations General Assembly. Document A/63/323 of 22 August 2008.

Activities

1. Increased numbers of people in northern and eastern Uganda are exposed to accurate information about the Court's operations in a cost-effective way, and understand its nature, mandate, capabilities and limitations

Operations in Uganda are concentrated in the Acholi, Madi, Tesso and Lango sub-regions, spread throughout the 21 districts of the northern region and 24 districts of the eastern region of the country, where the alleged crimes were committed and communities most affected by such crimes are settled. The estimated population of the two regions together is 11.6 million inhabitants. To reach as many people as possible in a cost-effective manner the Outreach Unit is actively using radio and conducting mass outreach meetings, the latter to directly engage the population.

Community radio stations are being used effectively to reach a wider audience and complement direct efforts to engage the population. A radio project initiated in 2006, in partnership with *Mega FM* to cover the Acholi sub-region, has been progressively expanded in 2007 and 2008, involving other sub-regions. As of today, the Outreach Unit is associated with *Mega FM* radio, with an estimated audience of 3.5 million; *Unity FM* in the Lango sub-region, reaching over 2 million listeners; *Voice of Teso* in the Teso sub-region, with an audience of 2.5 million; and *Trans Nile Broadcasting FM*, in the Madi sub-region, with a listenership of over 1.5 million. This has enabled the Unit to disseminate information to eight million people out of 11.6 million living in these regions.

These radio programmes are talk shows focusing on justice and the rule of law related issues, broadcast in local languages. Through telephone calls and text messages, listeners pose questions and participate in lively discussions. Prior to the broadcast, outreach staff review and approve contents ensuring information quality and accuracy. Whenever possible they also participate in the talk shows. Evaluations[4] from monthly reports submitted by the implementing partners show that the programmes are very popular, interactive, dynamic and engaging. During a one hour talk show, an average of 20 phone calls and 30 text messages are received from various people. Altogether, a total of 96 one hour weekly radio programmes have been conducted by outreach partners in the Acholi, Lango, Teso and Madi sub-regions.

Mass outreach activities were undertaken in order to maintain the two way communications dialogue and interact directly with communities most affected by the conflict. The Outreach team organised a number of town hall style meetings in places previously visited in 2007, with the aim of reinforcing the Court's messages, determining an evolution of knowledge, dispelling any misconceptions as well as managing the expectations of the communities. Some of these meetings were held in the districts of Gulu, Pader, Kitgum and Amuru. Special attention was placed on reaching women, youths and children, and activities were tailored to their information needs and concerns.

People from the Obuku IDP camp attend a mass outreach meeting in the Soroti district, north-eastern Uganda ©ICC-CPI

Also during 2008, new groups of internally displaced people (IDPs) in villages and smaller towns in

4. Please see page 23 for details of the evaluation.

regions not previously visited were directly engaged. In the Acholi sub-region, outreach activities were conducted in the sub-counties of Paicho, Awach, Bungatira, Patiko, Palaro, Muchini and Kwon-Kic. As for the Lango sub-region, this year IDPs were visited in the districts of Dokolo, Apac and Oyam. The villages in Kaberamaido, Obalanga, Obuku, Orungo, Amuria and Kumi districts in the Teso sub-region were also reached. In addition this year, outreach activities were extended to the West Nile region and new communities were targeted including Moyo, Adjumani, Itikiriwa and Zoko.

In consideration of the low literacy rate of the groups targeted, the Outreach Unit has continued to use drama performances. These performances have proven to be one of the most effective communication tools to deliver and reinforce the messages of the Court. Messages were enacted, depicting scenes of violence directed against the civilian population and the referral of the situation to the ICC allowing people to understand difficult and complex legal issues in a simple and understandable manner.

Moreover, the fact that camp leaders and local, previously trained, drama groups were performing the drama supplied added value to the entire activity. It allowed them to develop important connections between violence and their own communities/lives. Outreach staff used certain scenes drawn from the drama performances to further explain and clarify the role and the activities of the Court and to address any concerns related to the on-going investigations in the situation in northern Uganda.

2. Increased number of youth, teachers and women in affected communities are effectively targeted and engaged through new and existing programmes and partnerships

Field outreach staff speaking to students, Gulu district, northern Uganda ©ICC-CPI

Within the most affected communities this year the Outreach Unit placed special efforts in reaching out to groups that were not engaged in previous years and established the Youth's, Teacher's and Women's Outreach Programmes.

The Youth's Outreach Programme was established to engage one of the most vulnerable groups drastically affected by the conflict situation and alleged crimes committed in northern and eastern Uganda. It has been estimated that high numbers of children and youths have been abducted and forced to participate in hostilities, and many more subject to sexual slavery. The programme includes activities to target university and high school students, aged between 20 - 28 years old and 13 and 19 years old, respectively. Organised in co-operation with schools administrations and student leaders, these interactive sessions explain the Court's mandate and its operation in Uganda, enabling them to understand the importance of justice and the rule of law for an evolving society. Students are eager to know what roles children can play before the Court and how it treats children who are victims and witnesses. With knowledge gained and outreach materials provided by the Unit, students can further involve other members of their communities, their peers and other adults, in particular their parents.

The communication tools employed during the activities related to the Youth's Outreach Programme, respond to their level of knowledge and their age. One of the most popular tools being used is the Role Play Model, or moot (mock) Court sessions, in which students take part in simulated court proceedings focusing solely on the application of international law to a common set of evidentiary assumptions to which competitors were introduced. The Unit has also made arrangements to

communicate with children through an existing network of human rights clubs and drama groups engaged in disseminating information through the media and other educational channels.

In the course of 2008, the Outreach team visited the universities of Gulu, Makerere and Kumi as well as high schools in the Acholi, Lango, Madi and Teso sub-regions, reaching approximately 21,000 students.

The Teacher's Programme was established in order to complement and sustain the efforts of the ongoing Youth's Outreach Programme. The Outreach Unit identified the need to train teachers because of the intricate part they play in disseminating information both at school and within their communities. Several training sessions with teachers were organised, providing them with first hand and accurate information about the Court and information on what the Court can and cannot do. Teachers then further disseminate this information to pupils, other teachers and parents during school meetings as well as to their communities. This initiative aims to further develop the inclusion of international criminal law and national law in the academic programmes of both university and students.

Gender issues under disscusion with women's groups representatives from the Arapai sub-county, north-eastern Uganda ©ICC-CPI

Lastly, the Women's Outreach Programme was created on the basis that during the conflict in northern Uganda, rape and other forms of sexual and gender based violence are alleged to have been committed against women on a massive scale, making the work of the Court particularly relevant to them. In addition, because of the low level of literacy amongst grass roots women in the war affected communities, it makes it difficult for them to access information about the ICC. Furthermore, social and cultural factors inhibit them to actively participate at general meetings and as such, concerns unique to them are often left unaddressed. During the interactive sessions conducted this year, an introduction to the work and mandate of the Court was provided and further discussions focused on gender related crimes such as rape and sexual slavery investigated by the Office of the Prosecutor in Uganda. Women were also informed on how victims can participate in the judicial proceedings of the Court. During the meetings, participants asked questions and raised concerns that were communicated to ICC headquarters, in The Hague. In turn, during future sessions these conserns will be properly addressed by relevant Court's officials.

Throughout the entire year, 22 outreach meetings were conducted targeting women, reaching out to approximately 1,450 participants. The Outreach team in co-operation with the Coalition of Women's Organisations also facilitated another four interactive sessions for 160 women's groups representatives from 30 sub-counties and parishes in the districts of Gulu, Amuru and Soroti in the Acholi and Teso sub-regions of northern and north-eastern Uganda.

3. Concerns of the population in Uganda, and in particular of the most affected communities were effectively and timely addressed using thematic campaigns

From different sources[5] the Unit was able to collect and compile recurrent concerns, sometimes derived from misperceptions or unrealistic expectations of the Court's mandate and its operation in Uganda. These information needs were grouped in thematic categories and responses were prepared

5. Records of interactive sessions collated by the Unit itself; direct feedback from partners; and media trends are amongst other valuable sources to identify concerns and recurrent misperceptions.

in order to properly address them. Strategic channels for effectively communicating and disseminating information were also identified. Some examples are given below.

Firstly, affected communities targeted by the Outreach Unit were concerned about the role of the ICC with respect to the ongoing peace talks between the Government of Uganda and the rebels of the Lord's Resistance Army, particularly if the Court could drop the warrants issued in this situation. Secondly, a high percentage of the population were concerned that the Court did not arrest the LRA commanders named on the Court's warrants.

Interactive question and answer session for participants of the Obuku IDP Camp, Soroti district, north-eastern Uganda ©ICC-CPI

Therefore, in order to crystallize the key stand of the ICC during the peace negotiations and to clarify that it is the obligation of States and not the Court's to enforce the arrest warrants, an intensive radio campaign was launched. Pre-recorded thematic spots were broadcast for six months, on a weekly basis, using four community radio stations. The campaign was primarily informative and educational and it was focused on stressing the fact that the warrants of arrests will not be withdrawn. The message of the Court was that the ICC goes in hand with peace, and that crimes committed should be properly condemned. The ICC is a judicial, independent institution and is not a political organ.

4. External media reports on ICC operations are increasingly accurate

Since the beginning of the implementation of the strategic action plan for outreach in Uganda, the Outreach Unit has given special attention to the establishment of a network of trained journalists to ensure that the Ugandan public is accurately informed. This approach continued throughout the year. Relationships with the media have been strengthened and journalists have been encouraged to report on Court related issues.

On a regular basis, the Outreach team has communicated with journalists to provide them with updates on the Court's efforts, and to further explain the Statute provisions or procedural aspects of the work of the ICC. Messages to correct possible misperceptions were provided and the system to monitor the media, radio and newspapers, has continued. Additionally, in the context of particular developments mentioned above, the Outreach Unit has reacted immediately, developing new messages and explaining problematic issues that have arisen.

To prevent inaccuracies in press articles and further explain the position of the Court related to the Juba Peace talks, 25 interactive meetings with 450 media representatives from Kampala and the northern and eastern regions of the country were held. The Outreach Field Co-ordinator also participated in 18 live radio talk shows, three TV talk shows and gave a total of 45 press interviews to local and international media.

A timely dissemination of printed materials to assist journalists and enable them to improve their reporting tasks resulted in less inaccurate articles published by the press this year. Facilitating access to information about the Court's work in this manner has proven to be a powerful tool because

journalists have been able to clarify questions more easily in advance and, when it was necessary, pose targeted questions to the Outreach Unit staff to ensure accurate reporting.

In the course of the 2008, the Outreach Unit disseminated legal texts, leaflets, information kits and the 'Understanding the ICC' booklet tailored to the Ugandan situation. Periodical ICC Newsletters were also distributed to the media enabling them to be regularly updated on the Court's developments.

Summary of Activities

Face-to-face meetings:

- Seven mass outreach meetings and drama performances at internally displaced peoples camps (IDPs): ICC officials met over 3,500 displaced people in camps in north and north-eastern Uganda to discuss the Court's mandate and clarify misconceptions.
- Twenty-two target outreach meetings for women, reaching out to 1,450 participants from the Acholi, Teso, Lango and Madi sub-regions.
- Twenty target outreach meetings for youths, reached 1,338 youths from various district in the Ach-oli, Teso, Lango and Madi sub-regions.
- Four town hall style meetings for local community leaders and the general public were held. Nine-hundred-and-seventy-two participants were met.
- Ten training workshops targeting teachers, local leaders and NGOs/CBOs, reaching 450 participants.
- Twenty-five press briefings with 450 media representatives from the affected communities to increase the accuracy and objectivity of media reports about the Court.
- Eighty-nine consultation and bilateral meetings (networking) with NGOs/INGOs, CBOs and the diplomatic community to provide them with updates on the work of the Court and to get feedback on previous activities held with such groups.
- Four public discussions that reached 2,650 university students from the Gulu, Makerere and Kumi Universities.
- Facilitated at ten outreach events organised by NGO partners and other sections of the Court (VPRS).
- Twenty-two Schools Outreach Programmes in the Acholi, Lango, Madi and Teso sub-regions that reached 21,502 students aged between 13-19 years.

Dissemination of information:

- 26,644 legal texts and outreach materials.
- 1,290 ICC Newsletters.

Interaction with the media:

- Ninty-six interactive one hour weekly radio programmes produced and broadcast by outreach partners in local languages of the Acholi, Teso, Madi and Lango sub-regions. A total of 8,000,000 individuals likely informed by various broadcast media used.
- Eighteen live radio talk shows produced and broadcast by the Outreach Unit.
- Three TV talk shows.
- Ten press releases or web postings issued by the Field Office in Uganda.
- Forty-five press interviews given to local and international media to clarify issues related to the Court's position on the Juba peace process between the Government of Uganda and the LRA; the Prosecutor's submission for warrants of arrest against the Sudanese president.

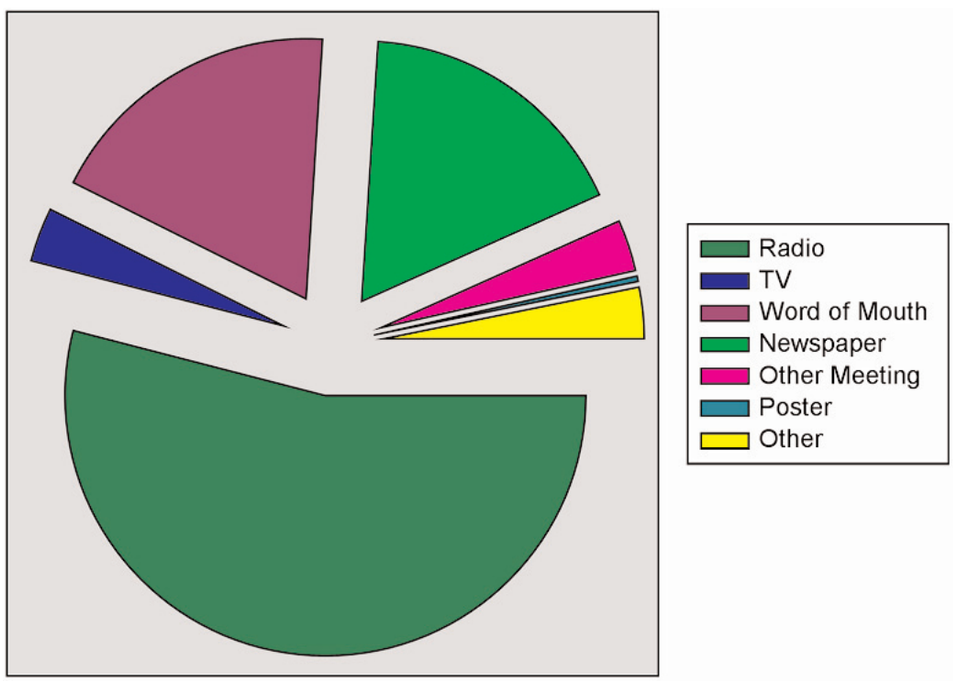
Measuring Results: Performance Indicators and Data

The evaluation of outreach activities included the assessment of outreach meetings conducted at the end of each meeting held with specific groups. This process is guided by standard evaluation forms containing open-ended and closed questions administered at the end of outreach sessions. Direct feedback provided by target groups, media trends and an analysis of the evolution of the most frequently asked questions collected during the activities conducted up to October 2008 have also helped to assess the impact of outreach activities conducted during the reporting period.

Internal Evaluation

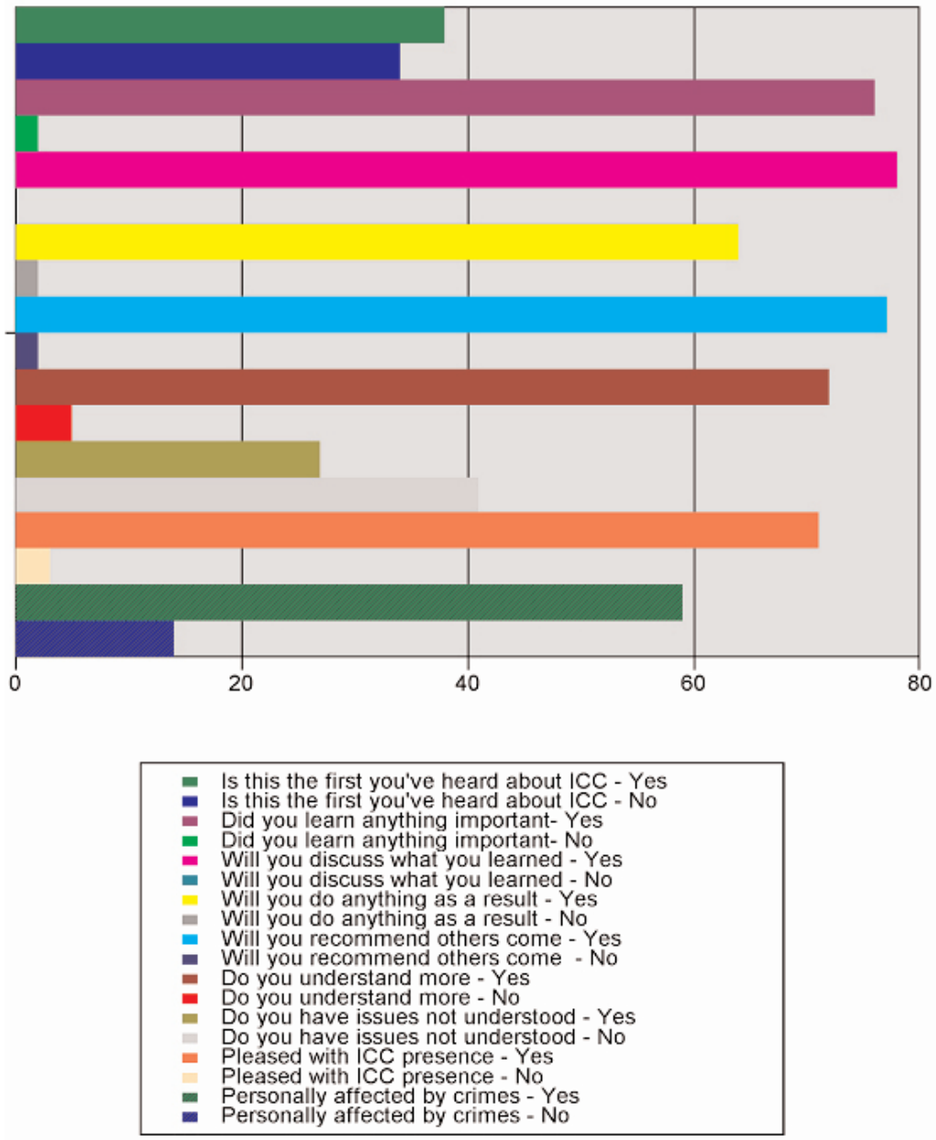
The data evaluated from the surveys conducted at the end of each activity demonstrated that 52 per cent of respondents stated that they had heard about the ICC before, 48 per cent stated that this was the first time. Fifty-four per cent had heard about the ICC via radio, three per cent via TV whilst 19 per cent of respondents heard about the ICC by word-of-mouth, 17 per cent via newspapers, six per cent during other meetings and two per cent by other means. The majority of respondents felt that they had learned something important to them during the activity (97 per cent), 94 per cent stated that they now understood more about how the ICC works, but 40 per cent felt that they are still some issues that need to be clarified. Eighty-one per cent considered themselves as victim of crimes while 19 per cent stated that they had never been personally affected by any of the crimes being investigated by the ICC.

Information Source[6]



6. Chart generated by the internal Outreach database

Meeting and personal aspects chart



Evaluation of Questions

During the reporting period, questions recorded by the Outreach Unit reflected political developments in Uganda, but also demonstrated a more sophisticated knowledge and an improved understanding of the Court.

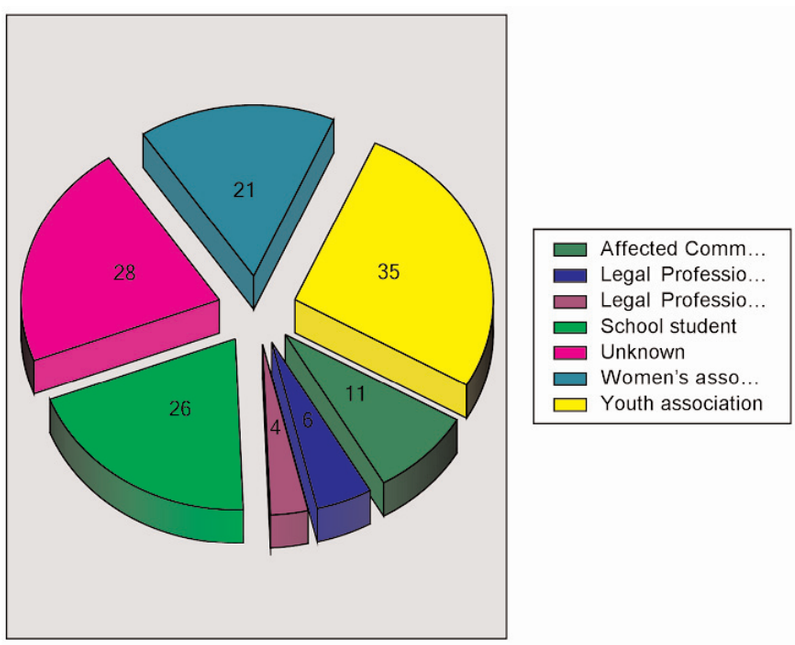
Three major types of questions were asked during the year: questions related to the ongoing peace talks between the Government of Uganda and the rebels of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA); questions related to the arrest of Joseph Kony; and questions related to the Prosecutor's submission to the pre-trial judges requesting a warrant of arrest against Omar al-Bashir, President of Sudan.

In light of the ongoing peace process, analysis of the questions asked illustrated a change in peoples' perceptions about the Court. At the beginning of the peace process, the questions received had an accusatory tone. People saw the Court as an obstacle to peace and urged the ICC to withdraw the warrants of arrest against the LRA leaders. However, along with the developments of the peace negotiations, factual and neutral information has been made available to the population, and attitudes towards the ICC have shifted towards required actions to execute the warrants. The LRA, and in particular the leader, Kony, is seen as using the peace process to manipulate the judicial process whilst having no intention to bring peace to the country.

Questions

2007	2008
Who will arrest the suspects that are wanted by the ICC?	What is ICC doing to help enforce its arrest warrants?
Why is the ICC interfering with the peace process in Juba?	Why are the State Parties not co-operating with the ICC to arrest the suspects wanted by the Court?
Will the the ICC only maintain the arrest warrants for the four top LRA commanders?	What will happen if the top LRA commanders named on the ICC arrest warrants and other commanders continue to commit new crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC? Will the Prosecutor add new charges?
The ICC should allow the national judicial and traditional system to deal with the LRA in The Ugandan situation.	If the ICC says it is serving a complemetarity role to the domestic judicial systems, why won't they support the Special Court division in the High Court to try Kony and the other LRA commanders? What will the ICC do if the special war crimes division under the Ugandan judicial system begins it work?
What will the ICC do with the many children taken during the LRA abductions?	The ICC should act fast enough so that the many children under LRA abduction can come back home.

Question sources[7]



7. Chart generated by the internal Outreach database

Based on an analysis of the sources of questions asked during the reporting year, the majority of questions (35 per cent) came from youths, 26 per cent came from school students, 21 per cent came from women. Eleven per cent of the questions came from affected communities living in IDP camps and new villages visited this year whose main anxiety was the fact that the Court has no power to consider victims suffering harm from events occurring before 1 July 2002. They also expressed concerns as to whether victims would be compensated if all the suspects died. Concerns as to whether victims have to wait until the trial is over or if they can benefit now from the Trust Fund for Victims were also raised.

Ten per cent of the questions were formulated by members of the legal community. They expressed great interest in learning more about the procedures of the ICC, especially mentioning themes such as the protection of victims and witnesses, the collection of evidence, rules and procedures, elements of crimes and other provisions of the Rome Statute. Special importance was placed on the implementation of the Rome Statute into domestic legislation.

Media analysis

In line with expected results external media reports on ICC operations have been increasingly accurate. The Outreach Unit has made a special effort to monitor and analyse Ugandan media and also to verify the accuracy of the reporting, when needed.

To keep a record of the published features related to the ICC, the Outreach Unit contracted the Steadman Media Monitoring Group who was providing the field office with daily reports of the published electronic and print articles in which the ICC was mentioned. According to the report of the Steadman Media Monitoring Group in the course of 2008, the ICC was mentioned 4,312 in electronic media and 487 times in print media. The Court was on the spot this year mainly in relation to the ongoing peace negotiations. Considering the fact that peace negotiations were taking place in the southern Sudanese capital of Juba, the media perceived the ICC as an obstacle for the continuation of the negotiation of the peace agreement after the announcement of the Prosecutor's request for the issuance of the warrant of arrest of the Sudanese President. They considered that the request came at a bad time as it could negatively impact on the situation in northern Uganda[8].

With regard to reporting on the Court's work, overall the majority of the published articles were factual and accurate with one exception which required the immediate reaction of the Outreach Co-ordinator. In this particular case, a newspaper misquoted one of the outreach staff members who allegedly stated that the Prosecutor did not find enough evidence against the commanders of the UPDF and that therefore he would close the investigation in Uganda this year. The newspaper's editor published a note correcting the information[9].

External Study Results

For 2008, the external corroboration of results of the Outreach Unit in Uganda has come from the International Bar Association (IBA)[10] and Human Rights Watch (HRW)[11]. According to the IBA study "the Outreach Unit made significant efforts to develop good practices to engage local communities." It recognised the increasingly participatory approach to outreach in Uganda, including the facilitation of the schools programmes.

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8. The Monitor, Prof. Mamdina criticises ICC warrants of arrest, July 15 2008, pg. 4
   The Monitor, Save me, Bashir asks Museveni, July 16 2008, pg. 1
   http://www.speroforum.com/site/article.asp?idcategory=33&idSub=121&idArticle=9072
9. The New Vision Newspaper , Corrections Colum, September 1, 2008 pg. 4
10. International Bar Association, ICC Monitoring and Outreach Programme, Beyond The Hague: Forging Linkages between the International Criminal Court and Key Jurisdictions, August 2008.
11. Human Rights Watch, Courting History: The Landmark International Criminal Court's First Years. July 2008, pages 125 and 136.

The HRW study has also acknowledged progress made in particular by more "directly engaging with internally displaced persons in camps in the north and to facilitate information on the radio." Moreover, the study mentioned as a positive development that "the Court's plan reveals a more systematic approach to planning, organising and assessing outreach activities. This suggests that the Court is better positioned to adapt its outreach to evolving needs."

External Factors Influencing Work and Results

Similar to 2007, the extent to which the results were achieved and how outreach was conducted was also determined by national factors. For instance, the return of former IDP camp dwellers closer to their home villages has increased the Outreach team's capacity to effectively plan and conduct face-to-face meetings with school goers, teachers, women and youths. The debate on the peace process continues to dominate discussions. Questions about co-operation from the Government of Uganda and other States Parties in order to ensure the execution of arrest warrants have also being part of the debate. The outbreak of Hepatitis B in some parts of northern Uganda curtailed travel to such areas.

With the return of relative peace, mass outreach activities now start in the early afternoon due to the fact that most adults are engaging in farming activities. This has ruled out the possibility of having two outreach events on the same day.

Lessons Learned and Planned Activities for 2009

There has been a major shift from conducting workshops to an engagement of direct interaction with affected communities at a grass roots level. This has enabled outreach to increase and strengthen its partnerships and impact. Compared with the 32 outreach activities implemented in 2007, outreach doubled its efforts to 132 face-to face meetings, reaching a population of over 35,000 people in the Acholi, Lango, Teso and Madi sub-regions. Separately, 42 target outreach interactive sessions were conducted as part of the Women's, Teacher's and Youth Programmes established this year and there were 22 schools outreach events.

Direct participation by the Outreach Unit in radio programmes has greatly improved local people perceptions about the Court. It has also helped in the provision of quick responses to questions raised by stakeholders.

Children gather for an interactive outreach presentation, Soroti district, north-eastern Uganda ©ICC-CPI

During 2008, communities most affected by the conflict in northern Uganda who have been living in internally displaced peoples camps, continued to move closer to their home villages, departing from the bigger camps to satellite IDP camps. Outreach efforts for 2009 shall be intensified in towns and villages using town hall and village meetings to reach affected communities in the Acholi, Lango, Madi and Teso sub-regions in north and north-eastern Uganda.

While some outreach efforts are aimed at all segments of the population, others are targeted at specific categories of individuals who require additional efforts tailored to their needs. In this regard, the gender outreach efforts which began in 2008 shall be maximised in 2009 to reach a wider range of grass roots women in all the affected communities. Outreach activities will be tailored to increase communication with people with disabilities, children and grass roots networks.

In order to continue engaging with the general population, outreach activities for 2009 will also involve harnessing new communications tools such as the Short Message System (SMS) to disseminate accurate information about the Court and respond to concerns more rapidly.

Besides continuing with important face-to-face meetings with youths, women, students and local and religious leaders, the radio projects under implementation in the four Acholi, Lango, Teso and Madi sub-regions will be progressively strengthened to reach the millions of radio listeners in those regions. Outreach activities will be tailored to increase communication with people with disabilities, children and grass roots networks.

The ICC Registrar addresses civil society groups and NGOs at the Kampala field office ©ICC-CPI

Lastly, the strategic plan for 2009 addresses the concerns raised by ten per cent of respondents in surveys conducted by field staff, and will include training and interactive sessions for the legal community eager to learn more about the ICC procedural system and the implementation of the Rome Statute in national law.

Subject to judicial developments in the Court, the 2009 outreach strategy will be subject to review to reflect the ongoing proceedings in the pre-trial phase.

In sum, it can be concluded that with the Ugandan situation still at the pre-trial stage, overall, outreach in Uganda has made significant progress to promote an understanding of the Court, listening to the views and opinions of the affected communities through its numerous programmes that encourage dialogue and by engaging civil society groups through networking. 2008 marked the beginning of gender, youth and schools outreach programmes and evidence from the field shows that there is an increasing desire for these groups and other communities to understand how the ICC works. Therefore, a great deal more needs to be done in this encompassing venture of public information and public education.

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Executive Summary

The situation was referred to the Court by the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2004. The Prosecutor opened an investigation focusing initially on crimes allegedly committed in Ituri. During 2008, the Court held trial proceedings against Thomas Lubanga Dyilo; confirmed charges against Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui; and unsealed the arrest warrant against Bosco Ntaganda, which has yet to be executed.

Efforts were made to ensure that the Court's proceedings were accessible and understandable to the majority of the affected communities. Therefore, this year outreach activities were intensified in the Ituri district. During periods of relatively favourable security conditions, video summaries of the proceedings were screened to large audiences in Bogoro, Kasenyi, Tchomia, Nyakunde, Marabo and Bunia locations that were either under attack during the conflict or where communities that were affected by the crimes currently live. Special attention was given to equally target members of the Hema and Lendu communities, ethnic groups of origin of the same suspects under ICC custody. Video screenings were followed by lively debates. Participants asked questions related to the next stages of the proceedings, and the fate of suspects whose charges may be dropped.

Unforeseen judicial developments had a great impact on the population in the DRC and influenced the Outreach strategy. A Quick Response System (QRS) was developed and the action plan was amended to address the concerns of the population in a timely manner, following the decision by Trial Chamber I that imposed a stay of proceedings and ordered the release of the accused in the case of Lubanga Dyilo. The QRS was also used after the arrest and surrender of Congolese national, Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, in connection with crimes allegedly committed in the Central African Republic.

Mass media was extensively used this year in order to reach as many of the population as possible in a cost effective way within the DRC. Summaries of the proceedings were broadcast through national television and radio stations, as well as via seven local community radio stations in Ituri reaching an audience of 25 million and 1.8 million, respectively. Broadcasting of these summaries and other programmes was reinforced and complemented by the 18 listening clubs established by the Outreach Unit. Trained and well equipped focal points play the recorded tapes several times, which helped to increase the number of people informed. These clubs gather on a regular basis and are made up of 60 to 100 participants.

Interaction with civil society groups continued throughout the year. Meetings were held in Kinshasa and Ituri with both groups that had previously been targeted and with new groups. Regular updates and discussions took place with NGO representatives, magistrates, lawyers and the police. This year the Outreach team also held consultation meetings with students, representatives of women's associations and teachers in order to channel their concerns and questions to the ICC, in preparation of establishing specific and sustainable programmes.

As a response to the Prosecutor's announcement to expand the investigation to North and South Kivu, the Outreach Unit extended its activities to those areas with the aim of raising awareness and understanding of the ICC. Regrettably, due to security concerns, outreach activities have been put on hold in the last weeks. It is hoped that the activities will be continued when the restrictions on travel have been lifted.

An evaluation of activities conducted in Kinshasa and Ituri, as well as external studies, have demonstrated that the population exposed to outreach for more than one year is beginning to improve its understanding of both the Court's mission and the legal processes that the Court follows. However data indicates that there is still a lot to be done amongst the affected communities. A challenge which still remains for the Outreach Unit is the need to intensify the dissemination of neutral information in order to dispel deeply-rooted misconceptions.

Furthermore, conducted surveys also show that the percentage of people who have heard about the Court is still limited. Therefore, the Court will increase the use of mass media in a new effort to increase knowledge in a cost-effective way. Radio is clearly the most effective way of reaching a wider audience, especially when working in areas with high security constraints. Outreach will continue using the current networks but will also make new arrangements with other possible partners within the DRC. In an effort to increase the accuracy of media reports, more resources will be devoted to the training of local journalists. Audio visual materials have proven to be an invaluable tool for explaining complex legal issues in an easy and simple manner not only when distributed through the media but also as support in face-to-face meetings. Therefore, in the course of 2009, besides some specific programmes, the Outreach Unit will continue producing summaries of the judicial proceedings.

Context and Judicial Status[12]

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. The Prosecutor opened an investigation on 23 June 2004, focusing initially on crimes allegedly committed by leaders of armed groups active in Ituri since July 2002.

During 2008, judicial activity intensified. The Court held trial proceedings against Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, confirmed charges against Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui and unsealed the arrest warrant against Bosco Ntaganda, which has yet to be executed.

In some cases, judicial activities experienced unforeseen developments which had a great impact on the population of the DRC. Most notably this included the decision of Trial Chamber I to impose a stay of proceedings and the release of the accused in the case of Lubanga Dyilo.

In May, the arrest and later surrender of Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo also had a profound impact in the DRC. Although the alleged crimes were committed in the Central African Republic, being a Congolese national and former DRC parliamentarian, Bemba's arrest generated great interest amongst the general public, particularly in Kinshasa.

Finally, the Office of the Prosecutor announced the decision to move onto new cases, paying particular attention to the numerous reports of crimes committed in the provinces of North and South Kivu.

In light of the above mentioned judicial developments, the Outreach Unit revised the expected results set up for the year 2008. Consequently new action plans were prepared and implemented throughout the year.

The Outreach Unit developed a Quick Response System (QRC) to ensure that all unforeseen developments, such as the stay of proceedings and arrest of Bemba, were communicated to affected communities and the DRC population in an effective and timely manner. Ensuring this communication is instrumental in preventing misconceptions.

The Unit also intensified activities in Ituri, where the majority of affected communities live. To communicate complex legal developments, information should be tailored to the specificities of target groups and produced in an understandable manner. Therefore, PIDS set up a small AV team with the capacity to create informative materials at a very low cost.

In response to the Prosecutor's announcement of expanding investigations to North and South Kivu, the Outreach Unit extended its activities to those areas with the aim of raising awareness and understanding of the ICC.

Expected Results

Based on the developments referenced above, during the course of 2008 the Outreach Unit set up the following expected results:

- Judicial proceedings are more accessible to the affected communities and the general population of the DRC.
- There is an increased understanding of the judicial developments amongst the most affected communities and key partners.
- New judicial developments are communicated in a timely and accurate fashion and misconceptions are prevented.

12. For more detailed information of the judicial status of the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other situations, please refer the latest Report of the International Criminal Court, submitted to the United Nations General Assembly. Document A/63/323 of 22 August 2008.

- An increasing number of people in North and South Kivu are aware of and understand the Court's mandate and activities.
- Local media is engaged and report accurately on any new developments.

Activities

1. Judicial proceedings are more accessible to the affected communities and the general population of the DRC

In order to ensure the accessibility of judicial proceedings to a wide number of communities in the DRC, the Outreach Unit developed a broad range of communication tools which were then employed through a variety of channels.

Based upon lessons learned, PIDS established an AV team to produce a variety of audio and video products during the year, enabling the Outreach Unit to update targeted groups in a way that would sustain their interest.

During the confirmation of charges hearings for Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui, seven video and audio summaries were produced in The Hague, downloaded by the field offices from the internet, distributed by the local staff in Kinshasa and broadcast via national radio and television stations[13] reaching an estimated audience of 25 million people, out of a total population of 62.6 million in the DRC. Arrangements were made with television stations in Kinshasa including *RTNC*, the state owned TV station, and other private stations with national coverage to broadcast the summaries twice a day following news programmes, with the special aim of targeting the decision-makers and elite groups of the DRC. The summaries have replaced the live satellite transmissions of the entire proceedings considered by the Congolese audiences as too long and difficult to follow, according to comments collected by Outreach field staff.[14] Reports show that these materials have been widely broadcast by local and national media, without, or with very few changes and without altering the level of accuracy.

Video summary viewing in the ICC field office in Kishasa, DRC ©ICC-CPI

In the Ituri district the summaries were distributed mainly through seven community radio stations reaching an estimated audience of 1.8 million, which is approximately 50 per cent of the total population of the province. The same network was used to broadcast a ten minute interactive radio programme produced by the field outreach team in French, Lingala and Swahili called 'Understanding the ICC' or '*Connaître la CPI*'.

To guarantee a sustainable two-way dialogue with the local population, the programme and summary broadcasts were reinforced and complemented by the 18 'listening clubs' established by the Outreach Unit in different villages throughout the region. Equipped with radios and voice

13. Summaries of Court's proceedings in the form of TV programmes and radio programmes were broadcast via *RTNC* (national state television station), *Digital TV, Antenne A, RTGA, Tropicana TV, Raga TV and Radio Okapi, Digital FM, Radio 7,* and *Top Congo.*
14. Interviews conducted by field outreach staff after the transmission of hearings confirming the charges in the Lubanga case.

recorders the club members (ranging from 60 to 100 people per club) meet to listen to the programmes, they can then ask the designated focal point questions and raise concerns that will be answered either by an ICC official or by a partner who has been trained on the Court's general work and mandate.

2. Increased understanding of the judicial developments amongst the most affected communities and key partners

As part of the efforts to make the proceedings more easily understandable and to maintain a two-way communication with the communities most affected, the DRC Outreach team continued to organise town hall style meetings, assembling a large number of people who could not attend the proceedings in person. These meetings were supported by video pieces.

Video summaries of the confirmation of Ngudjolo Chui and Katanga hearings were screened during town hall style meetings in Bogoro, Kasenyi, Tchomia, Nyakunde, Marabo, Bunia and Ituri. All of these locations were either under attack during the conflict or are where affected communities currently live. Video screenings were followed by lively debates. Participants asked questions related to the next phase of the proceedings and the fate of suspects who may be released. Doubts about the health of Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui were dispelled after watching the video and seeing the suspects in the Courtroom[15].

University students attend a viewing of ICC court session summaries, University of Kishasa, DRC ©ICC-CPI

Following the screenings, the team dedicated time to questions and comments from the audience which were recorded and sent to The Hague to be answered.

In order to allow civil society groups to channel their concerns and questions to the ICC throughout the year, consultation meetings were held in Kinshasa and Ituri. These meetings involved both new groups and groups who had been previously targeted. This year apart from members of NGOs, magistrates, lawyers and the police, the Outreach team held consultation meetings with students, representatives of women's associations and teachers that enabled them to channel their concerns and questions to the ICC. During the meetings, the Outreach team updated the audience on the judicial developments by screening summaries of the proceedings and highlighting the important decisions rendered in the courtroom. The team would then open discussion allowing those attending to pose any questions and concerns which were also communicated to Court officials.

3. New judicial developments are communicated in a timely and accurate manner and misconceptions are prevented

This year, the Outreach team was faced with a number of unforeseen judicial developments that had to be addressed in a timely manner. These developments included unforeseen court decisions, new arrests and the surrender of suspects. In order to react to such unforeseen situations, the Unit developed a Quick Response System (QRS).

15. Some individuals participating in outreach activities had said that they had heard about the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui being dead. By looking at photographs and watching videos their doubts were resolved.

In principle, QRS is a protocol that requires an immediate reaction by Legal Officers in The Hague and staff members in the field.

The Outreach Officer assigned to follow proceedings related to the DRC was required to react immediately upon the delivery of a certain decision or arrest of a new person. This immediate reaction included:

1. Alerting the field office of upcoming decisions or events.
2. Drafting a press release.
3. Drafting the responsive lines.
4. Updating the field office of any new developments related to the particular case.
5. Developing new messages after receiving input and feedback from the field, in co-ordination with focal points from the Office of the Prosecutor, the Victims Participation and Reparation Section, the Victims and Witness Unit and when necessary with other relevant officials, including the Office of Public Counsel for Victims and the Office of Public Council for Defence.

Field staff members would then:

1. Alert media to the new event or decision (local community radio stations in Ituri, *Radio Okapi* and TV news productions of *RTNC* and *Digital TV*, as well as newspapers).
2. Send information to key stakeholders that could assist by acting as multipliers of the messages.
3. Organise interactive sessions with targeted groups informing them of new events or decisions.
4. Participate in radio broadcasts.
5. Respond immediately to clarify misconceptions.

The QRS mechanism was first tested following a decision by Trial Chamber I that imposed a stay of proceedings in the Lubanga case and ordered his unconditional release. It was used a second time in connection with the arrest and surrender of Congolese national, Jean Pierre Bemba, the first case opened by the ICC Prosecutor in the situation in the Central African Republic.

Affected communities in Mwenga receive information about the Court, Ituri province, DRC ©ICC-CPI

The QRS was triggered as soon as the Outreach Legal Officer alerted the Unit about the decision delivered by Trial Chamber I in the Lubanga case. Field staff reacted promptly and provided relevant factual and neutral information to the population through local and international media. In the DRC over 50 interviews on the subject were given to local radio and television stations. Also, based upon feedback from the population[16], new messages were developed. With the support of MONUC, individual town hall style meetings were organised in

16. Direct feedback obtained during consultation meetings with key partners, members of networks assisting the Outreach Unit.

Bunia and Ituri. Each meeting was attended by over 120 Hema, Lendu and Ngiti ethnic group[17] members. This unforeseen development in the Lubanga case became a matter of discussion in all activities organised in connection with the confirmation of charges hearing of the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case since the decision by Trial Chamber I was made public during that period. Furthermore, a reference paper with questions and answers addressing the most relevant concerns, including explanations about the role of the appeals chamber in the process, was widely disseminated amongst stakeholders and key partners. Messages from the Office of the Prosecutor were also delivered to explain what steps were taken to overcome the challenges, including the appeals process. Official and factual information helped to dispel rumors and clarify some misperceptions. In the end, a high percentage of the population had a greater understanding about the Court's work, the independence of judges, and trial fairness. In the words of one participant during an outreach meeting: "Radio news reports might inform us wrongly, but Nicolas'[18] presence here in Kasenyi allows us to learn what really happens in The Hague[19] […]"

Updates on judicial developments with affected communities in Komanda village, Ituri province, DRC ©ICC-CPI

The arrest and surrender of Congolese Jean-Pierre Bemba occurred during the same period as these developments in the Lubanga case and the confirmation of charges hearing of Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui. The QRS was once again used. Arrangements were made to allow field outreach staff in the DRC to explain the policies, criteria and process applied by the Prosecution in the selection of cases and admissibility of situations. Misconceptions and misinformation were clarified by making information available about the ongoing investigation in the situation in the Central African Republic from which new cases might emerge at a later stage. The hearing was held on 4 July and Mr Bemba made his first appearance before the judges, which was widely publicised in the DRC and in the CAR.

4. Increased number of people in North and South Kivu are aware of and understand the Court's mandate and activities

As a response to the Prosecutors announcement of expanding the investigation, the Outreach Unit extended its activities towards South[20] and North Kivu[21].

Jointly with the Victims Participation and Reparation Section, the Outreach Unit visited Goma,

17. The conflict in the Ituri district has been a conflict between various groups allegedly representing the Hema, Lendu and Ngiti ethno-linguistic groups. Mr Thomas Lubanga Dyilo is of Hema origin, while Mr Katanga and Mr Ngudjolo Chui are believed to be of Lendu origin.
18. The speaker refers to the Field Outreach Assistant based in Bunia. Transcript of meeting of 13 July 2008 in Kasenyi, Ituri.
19. Translation from the statement original made in French: "*La radio peut parfois nous tromper mais la presence de Nicolas ici a Kasenyi nous justifie des veritables choses qui se passent au niveau de La Haye*"
20. South Kivu has an estimated area of 65,070 sq.km. There is no available information about its population. The largest city is Bukavu.
21. North Kivu with a land area of 59,483 sq.km. It has an estimated population of 3,564,434 according to figures of 1998. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) thought that there were over 370,000 people displaced since December 2006, and is expanding its camps in the Mugunga area where over 80,000 IDPs were estimated. There are three main cities: Goma, Beni and Butembo.

Bukavu and Mwenga in the South and Beni and Butembo in North Kivu, targeting social groups representatives. These groups included NGOs, students in their final year of law studies, university students from various disciplines, children's rights activists and journalists.

Regrettably, because of security concerns, activities have been put on hold in the last few weeks and will resume as soon as the security situation allows it.

5. Local media was engaged and reported accurately on any new developments

Supporting these efforts and in order to engage the local press in the Court's work to the greatest possible extent, special attention was this year placed in providing information about the Court's work in an efficient and timely manner, providing services and direct support to the press.

In this regard, the field office team played an active role, providing statements and answers to the press whilst also holding regular press briefings, and offering explanations about specific issues related to the Court's work. Such an approach helped to pre-empt negative press about the Court and encouraged better public awareness of its work overall.

In addition, the Outreach team used other means of engaging the press in the Court's work by regularly providing the press with updated documents related to the developments of the trial proceedings. For instance, before the confirmation of charges hearing of Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui held in June, the Unit prepared background information materials, including a case information fact sheet and speaking notes for field staff to address frequent concerns and questions from target audiences and journalists. The Unit also produced an introductory video to explain the purpose of the hearings, the rights of the suspects, the role of the participants in the courtroom, the content of the warrants and possible decisions that the judges might make according to the Rome Statute.

By facilitating access to information about the Court's work in this manner, journalists could more easily clarify questions in advance and, where necessary, pose targeted questions to the acting spokesperson and Court officials. In this regard, 157 interviews were given by ICC officials this year.

Summary of Activities:

Face-to-face meetings:

Ituri

- Eighteen media briefings, video screenings and discussions for students, human rights activists, religious leaders from different faiths, community leaders, representatives of women's associations and teachers.
- Fifty-eight town-hall style meetings were held all over Ituri (Mahagi, Aru, Bunia, Bogoro, Kasenyi, Mambassa, Nyakunde, Marabo, Komanda, Tchomia, Gongo and Mwenga) with the most affected communities, religious communities and the general public. Meetings were organised to stop rumours and clarify misconceptions following the decision by Trial Chamber I which imposed a stay of proceedings in the Lubanga case and ordered his unconditional release. On the occasion of the confirmation of charges hearing of Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui, 23 town hall style meetings were held.
- Three "Training the Trainers" seminars for 150 members of the 'Listening Clubs' of Mahagi, Bogoro and Aru.

Kivu

- Seven briefings with journalists and local civil society were held in Bukavu, Goma and Butembo.
- Four town hall style meetings with women and students were organised in Goma.

Kinshasa

- Tewnty-six briefings in Kinshasa including video screenings and discussions for a total of 5,200 participants including students, human rights activists, religious leaders from different faiths, community leaders, representatives of women's associations and teachers.
- Twenty-three bi-weekly consultation meetings, each attended by 20 students have been organised by the field office since July.
- Ten "Training the Trainers" workshops for 40 members of the *Union des femmes pour le developpement* NGO.
- Three seminars attended by 200 magistrates and lawyers and 100 members of the Congolese Army. The first two seminars were organised in collaboration with the national Legal Bar Associations; and the third one was held in association with the National Coalition of NGOs for the ICC.
- Eleven video screenings of the confirmation of charges hearing of Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui, six summaries of the hearings in the same case and the video of the first appearance before the judges of Jean Pierre Bemba Gombo. From medium size (20 to 50 individuals) to large size audiences (over 50). The video screenings were attended by thousands. For instance, at the University of Kinshasa each projection gathered 1000 students.

Interacting with media:

Media was used to support outreach efforts. Through the following efforts using various broadcast media, an estimated audience of 25 million individuals were informed about the Court:

- Twelve interactive radio programmes were produced in co-operation with a network of seven local community radio stations and *Radio Okapi* were broadcast in French and three local languages which addressed the main concerns of the participants.
- Seven videos of the confirmation of charges hearing of the case of Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui and the first appearance of Jean Pierre Bemba Gombo were broadcast on both national and private television stations, namely *RTNC, Digital TV, Antenne A, RTGA, Tropicana TV* and *Raga TV.*
- Seven radio reports were distributed from the office in Kinshasa to the following radio stations: *Radio Okapi, Digital RM, Radio 7* and *Top Congo*. From the field office in Bunia the programme were distributed to the following radio stations in Ituri: *Radio Candip, Canal Revelation* (Bunia), *Radio Colombe* (Mahagi), *Radio Ocean, Radio Amkeni, Radio Tempete du Lac* and *RTK de Aru*.
- One-hundred-and-fifty-seven interviews were conducted by the Outreach officers. Following the increased judicial activity in The Hague (by July only 47 interviews were completed) it was deemed necessary to amplify the dialogue.

Dissemination of information:

- 14,133 ICC legal texts were distributed.
- 12,003 information kits.

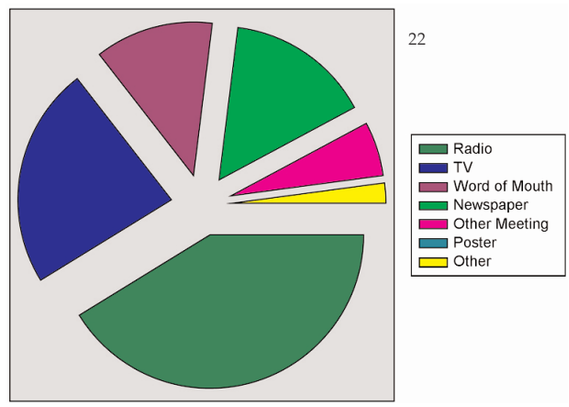
Measuring Results: Performance Indicators and Data

The evaluation included data collected through surveys conducted by outreach staff during meetings with medium and large size audiences. The process involves multi-question log forms, and evaluation forms that combine multiple choice and open questions. Data collected has been fed into an internal website. Transcripts of meetings, outreach events and the periodical monitoring of discussions of listening clubs members are also valuable tools to measure attitudes, perceptions and the evolution of knowledge of audiences exposed to outreach more than twice. Finally, an analysis of media trends was undertaken based on the daily monitoring of local media in Kinshasa and Bunia.

Internal Evaluation

According to data collated by the field team from surveys conducted at the end of each activity, 45 per cent of respondents stated that they had heard about the ICC before, and 35 per cent stated that this was the first time. Forty-six per cent had heard about the ICC via radio, 23 per cent via TV, whilst 12 per cent of the respondents heard about the ICC by word of mouth, nine per cent during some other meeting and two per cent by other means.

The majority of respondents stated that they knew more about the ICC after participating in the conducted activity and 76 per cent stated that they had learnt something important to them. Thirty-six per cent felt that there were still some issues that should be further explained. Furthermore, the majority of the respondents felt happy with the presence of the ICC in the DRC (54 per cent), while 46 per cent were of the opinion that the perpetrators of war crimes should be prosecuted in their own country.



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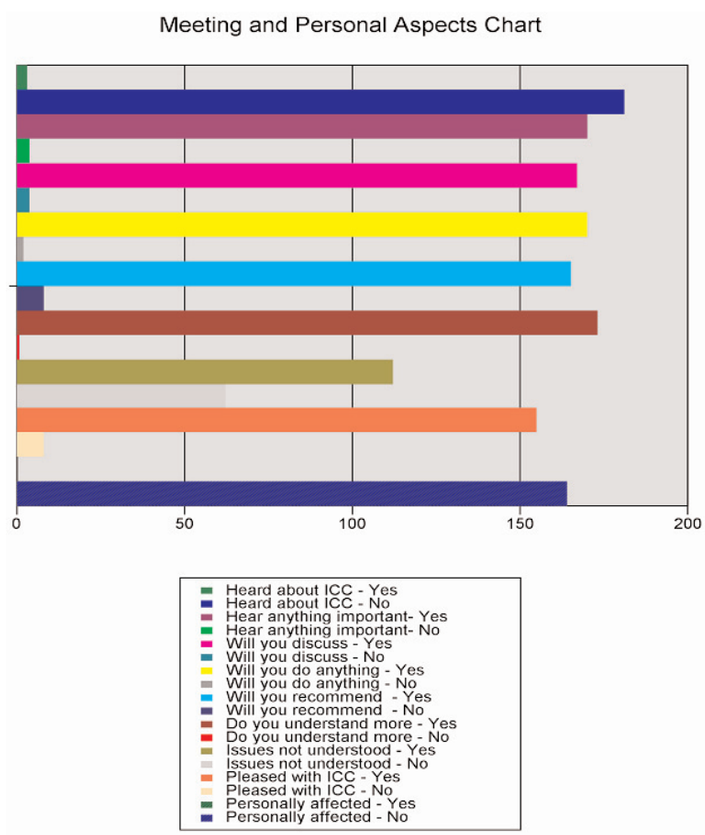
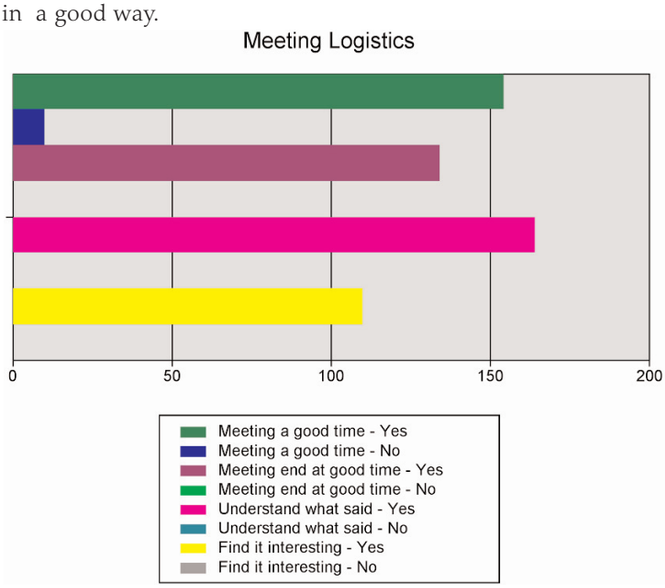


22. Graphics generated by the internal Outreach database.

For the first time this year, the Outreach Unit also applied questionnaires related to the logistics of the outreach activities, with the aim of improving the organisation of the activities and reaching a wider public. Therefore, information on whether the meeting started at a good time, the duration of the meeting and the way information was presented was seriously considered by the team before scheduling an activity. The data collated in the DRC indicates that the majority of the respondents were satisfied with the timing of the meetings (74 per cent) and that information was presented in an understandable manner. Eighty-six per cent also stated that the information was interesting and presented in a good way.



Evaluation of Questions

2007	2008
When will the trial be?	About the Lubanga case: 1. When will the trial start? Why does it take so long? 2. Why has the Court imposed a stay on the proceedings? Is it because of a lack of evidence? 3. Would Thomas Lubanga Dyilo be released soon? 4. Isn't releasing Lubanga contrary to the mission of the Court to end impunity? 5. How is the ICC going to protect the victims and witnesses participating in the proceedings against Lubanga?
Can you describe the judicial procedure?	About Katanga and Chui case: 1. Why were the cases of Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui joined? 2. Is it possible to confirm to charges against only one of them (alleged perpetrators)?
Is the goal of the outreach missions to prepare people to accept that the accused will be convicted?	On other situations: 1. Why didn't the ICC take into consideration Bemba's immunity as a senator in the DRC? 2. Why has Bemba been arrested for crimes committed in the CAR only? 3. Can the ICC request a warrant of arrest against a President still exercising power?

The number and type of questions related to the proceedings substantially increased this year indicating that the population:

1. Has better access to the court proceedings.
2. Expressed interest to follow and discuss the judicial developments.

In addition, the fact that targeted populations started using terms like 'confirmation of charges', 'disclosure of evidence', 'right of the accused', etc, demonstrates a deeper understanding of the complex judicial process of the ICC.

Apart from these positive changes, the Outreach Unit also recorded a number of concerns from the participants as to whether the national courts could and should prosecute the low level perpetrators of war crimes since, in their view "the national system of justice does not operate properly and is not always trustworthy.'

As for the communities targeted for the first time this year by the Outreach team (for instance the Hema and Lendu communities in eastern Congo), the majority of the population had a general idea of the work of the Court and expressed confidence in justice being rendered by the ICC. However, the questions collated during the activities indicate that they also had certain misconceptions and it was deemed necessary for the Outreach Unit to correct them. The team addressed the communities by explaining the limitations of the Court, the admissibility of cases, the principle of complementarity, neutrality and the independence of the Court, etc.

External Study Results

In the course of 2008 three studies with references to the Court's outreach work were published, one by Human Rights Watch[23] a second one by the International Bar Association[24], and the third one[25] by the Human Rights Centre (University of California, Berkeley), in conjunction with the Payson Centre for International Development (Tulane University) and the International Centre for Transitional Justice.

The first two studies acknowledged efforts made by the Unit to exponentially increase its activities in the DRC, in particular in Ituri, by conducting town hall style meetings. The use of outreach tools such as theatre, songs and audio-visual materials have also been praised. Both identified the Court Outreach Unit's need to intensify the dissemination of neutral information to clear deeply-rooted misconceptions (attributed to a late commencement of systematic outreach campaigns) as a major challenge, particularly in Ituri. An example provided by HRW was the fact that "many people in the region did not view the use of child soldiers as being illegal or a particularly serious crime[26]."

The third study is based on a survey conducted in eastern DRC. Findings indicated that, "the majority of the population believes that justice can be achieved (80 per cent of respondents). Among the means to achieve justice, the eastern Congolese population endorses the national court system (51 per cent), followed by the International Criminal Court (ICC) (26 per cent). [...]Furthermore, there is a strong desire for the international community to assist national prosecutions (82 per cent)."

23. Human Rights Watch, Courting History: The Landmark International Criminal Court's First Years. July 2008.
24. International Bar Association, ICC Monitoring and Outreach Programme, Beyond The Hague: Forging Linkages between the International Criminal Court and Key Jurisdictions, August 2008.
25. Living with Fear, A Population-Based Survey on Attitudes About Peace, Justice and Social Reconstruction in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, conducted by the Berkeley-Tulane Initiative on Vulnerable Populations, a joint project of University of California, Berkeley's Human Rights Center and Tulane University's Payson Center for International Development, and the New York-based International Center for Transitional Justice. August 2008.
26. Human Rights Watch, Courting History: The Landmark International Criminal Court's First Years. July 2008, page 127.

The survey also found that, "85 per cent of respondents believe it is important to hold those who committed war crimes accountable. Among war crimes, it is believed that it is most important to seek accountability for those responsible for murders/killings (92 per cent) and rape/sexual violence (70 per cent). Among the various trial options to hold war criminals accountable, there is a clear preference for national trials (45 per cent), followed by internationalised trials in the DRC (40 per cent)[27]."

The Registrar participating in debate with youth groups, Kinshasa, DRC ©ICC-CPI

According to the survey a quarter of the respondents had heard of the ICC (27 per cent) or the proceedings against Thomas Lubanga (28 per cent); 85 per cent of respondents identified the radio or television as their source of information. A majority of those interviewed would like to participate in ICC activities (67 per cent), but only 12 per cent knew how to access the International Criminal Court, showing a need for more information from and about the ICC.

External Factors Influencing Work and Results

Completing the team in the DRC has been slow. One position was re-deployed from Sudan to reinforce the team in the field office in Bunia but numerous difficulties were faced in attracting qualified candidates in the DRC, who combine the knowledge of local languages, communications skills and the capacity required to explain a complex legal process. The recruitment process for the last two positions was only recently finished. In practice the team consisted of one person for the whole year.

In addition, the volatile security situation in Ituri and North and South Kivu is one of the external factors influencing the ability of the Court to deploy Outreach staff to conduct activities outside Bunia. Moreover, the region's size and lack of infrastructure makes outreach work logistically difficult. In general, flying is the only valid means of transportation and as such is scarce. Poor telecommunications infrastructure, including internet and telephone, continues to be a major problem.

Lessons Learned and Planned Activities for 2009

Overall, an evaluation of the questions for 2008 collated in Kinshasa and Ituri, demonstrates that those members of the population consistently exposed for more than one year to outreach activities are beginning to understanding more clearly both the Court's mission and the legal processes that the Court follows. As for the places visited for the first time this year, data indicates that there is still a lot to be done amongst affected communities. To improve results a programmatic approach will be developed in order to target specific groups in a more systematic manner. It is the intention of the Outreach Unit to set up a Women's Outreach Programme, Youth Outreach Programme and Teacher's Outreach Programme.

27. Living with Fear, A Population-Based Survey on Attitudes About Peace, Justice and Social Reconstruction in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, conducted by the Berkeley-Tulane Initiative on Vulnerable Populations, a joint project of University of California, Berkeley's Human Rights Center and Tulane University's Payson Center for International Development, and the New York-based International Center for Transitional Justice. August 2008. Pages 40 to 48.

Surveys conducted show that the percentage of people who have heard about the Court could be improved. Therefore, the Court will increase the use of mass media in a new effort to increase such knowledge in a cost-effective way. Radio is clearly the most effective way of reaching a wider audience, especially when working in areas with high security constraints. Outreach will continue using current networks, but will also make new arrangements with others possible partners within the DRC. In an effort to increase the accuracy of media reports more resources will be also devoted to training local journalists.

Audio-visual materials have proven to be an invaluable tool for explaining complex legal issues in an easy and simple manner not only when distributed through the media, but also as a support for face-to-face meetings. Therefore, in the course of 2009, besides some specific programmes, the Outreach Unit should continue producing summaries of all the judicial proceedings.

Furthemore, being aware of the importance of legacy, outreach will focus on training the legal community and developing programmes for permanency.

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DARFUR, SUDAN

Executive Summary

The situation in Darfur, the Sudan, was referred to the Court by the United Nation's Security Council in its resolution 1593 (2005) on 31 March 2005. The Prosecutor opened an investigation into the situation on 6 June 2005. The Court issued warrants of arrest against Ahmad Muhammad Harun ('Ahmed Harun') and Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman ('Ali Kushayb'), neither of which have yet been executed.

In July 2008, the Prosecutor submitted an application for a warrant of arrest against the President of the Sudan, Mr Omar Hassan Ahmad Al-Bashir. The submission is currently before the judges who will decide independently whether or not there are grounds to believe Mr Al-Bashir committed crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court. The judges have requested that the Prosecutor provide additional support by 17 November.

Lastly, the Prosecutor has reported that the third investigation by the Office focuses on the Haskanita attack against peacekeepers. The Office of the Prosecutor received information that requires corroboration on the possible responsibility of two rebel factions.

In this situation judicial proceedings were limited due to a lack of arrests. Therefore, the Court's outreach efforts this year focused on disseminating factual information to manage expectations, clear misperceptions and address all concerns raised. The subjects of discussion were dominated mainly by four topics: the legal grounds under which the ICC is exercising jurisdiction over alleged crimes committed in Darfur, the independence of the Court and its purely judicial mandate, the ICC's relationship with the United Nations, and the enforcement of arrest warrants.

Operations were influenced by external factors, particularly those related to security concerns and political unrest in Sudan and in the refugee camps in eastern Chad. There were increased fears of reprisal and the Unit had to cancel various planned activities.

Within this context, the Unit carried out activities which engaged Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad. The Unit also kept up communication with representatives of key social groups that are active in Darfur and Khartoum, although the meetings that had been planned were cancelled due to security concerns. Members of the Sudanese diaspora living in Europe and in North America and media representatives were also regularly informed. Target groups were reached mainly through radio, electronic mail, internet, telephone and eventually during face-to-face meetings.

An analysis of the data collated through surveys in four refugee camps in eastern Chad, indicates substantial changes in people's perceptions from June until October this year. Initial surveys demonstrated that 68 per cent of the respondents had never before heard about the ICC; Seventy-eight per cent ranked the establishment of a lasting peace in Darfur as number one in a list of priorities. In contrast, a second survey conducted in October showed that 75 per cent of the individuals surveyed said that they had heard about the ICC. When asked how they had come by this information, 60 per cent stated by word-of-mouth. This indicates that the ICC has become a regular topic of their discussions.

Looking at the expected results for 2008, the progress of outreach in Darfur was limited. The Unit faced many challenges due to external factors, including volatile security conditions affecting Sudan and the refugee camps in eastern Chad. In spite of these difficulties progress was made in the development of outreach tools tailored to illiterate groups. These tools included illustrated booklets and posters, a radio drama serial and a theatre piece. A radio drama broadcast via *Internews* radio was praised by the communities. Refugees welcomed the initiative to establish drama groups in the camps and the efforts to train some of them as actors, and stated that this was a creative way of explaining complex legal issues.

The Unit will continue working at three levels in the situation in Darfur, focusing on disseminating factual information through networks in Sudan, targeting the diaspora and engaging refugees in the camps. The Unit will also intensify the use of radio as a way to disseminate factual information and address the concerns of the population.

Context and Judicial Status[28]

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

In 2007, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued warrants of arrest against Ahmad Muhammad Harun ('Ahmed Harun') and Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman ('Ali Kushayb') which have yet to be executed.

In July 2008, the Prosecutor submitted an application for a warrant of arrest against the President of the Sudan, Mr Omar Hassan Ahmad Al-Bashir. The announcement of this move was made public during a press conference with worldwide media coverage. This was followed up with outreach efforts to disseminate factual information focused on explaining that the submission by the Office of the Prosecutor is being reviewed by the judges. These judges will decide independently whether or not there are reasonable grounds to believe Mr Al-Bashir committed crimes that fall within the jurisdiction of the Court. Further information and explanations were later disseminated after the Chamber requested the Prosecutor to provide additional supporting materials by 17 November.

Lastly, the Prosecutor reported that there is a third investigation, focusing on the Haskanita attack against peacekeepers, as well as other instances. The Office of the Prosecutor received information that requires corroboration on the possible responsibility of two rebel factions.

Expected Results

In the course of 2008 the Outreach Unit carried out activities in order to achieve these prioritised results:

- Through a cost-effective way, Darfurian refugees living in camps in eastern Chad have been exposed to accurate information about the Court's operations, understanding its nature, mandate, capabilities and limitations.
- Increased and improved communication with lawyers, journalists and NGO representatives.
- Increased number of the Sudanese diaspora have been exposed to factual and accurate information about the ICC's judicial work.
- External media reports are increasingly accurate.

Activities

Judicial proceedings have been limited due to a lack of arrests. Therefore, the Court's outreach efforts this year have focused on disseminating factual information to manage expectations, clear misperceptions and address concerns raised by the targeted population using different channels. Subjects of discussion were dominated mainly by four topics: the legal grounds under which the ICC is exercising jurisdiction, the independence of the Court and its purely judicial mandate, the ICC's relationship with the United Nations, and the enforcement of arrest warrants.

Operations were influenced by external factors, in particular security concerns and political unrest in Sudan, and in the refugee camps in eastern Chad. There was an increased fear of reprisal and the Unit had to cancel various planned activities.

Within this context, the Unit carried out activities to engage Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad, representatives of key social groups active in Darfur and Khartoum, members of the Sudanese diaspora living in Europe and in North America, and media representatives. Target groups were

28. For more detailed information of the judicial status of the situation in Darfur, the Sudan and other situations see the latest Report of the International Criminal Court submitted to the United Nations General Assembly. Document A/63/323 of 22 August 2008.

reached mainly through radio, electronic mail, internet, telephone, and eventually during face-to-face-meetings.

The following activities per expected result were undertaken:

1. An increased numbers of refugees from Darfur currently living in eastern Chad were exposed to the Court in a cost-effective manner. Efforts focused on illustrating the Court's operations, understanding its nature, mandate, capabilities and limitations

Outreach activity in refugee camp in eastern Chad ©ICC-CPI

There are 240,000 refugees from Darfur hosted in 12 camps operated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and partners. A high percentage of them (70 per cent) are illiterate. In order to effectively increase their knowledge about the Court, the Unit this year, developed a drama series for radio and a live theatre play explaining in simple terms the Court's mandate, jurisdiction and the content of the arrest warrants. The play is preformed using episodal radio broadcasts, and the theatre piece is used to facilitate direct engagement with large groups during town hall style meetings conducted in camps.

Thanks to a strategic alliance with *Internews* radio, based in Abeche, since April 2008, 36 episodes of the play have been broadcast (three times per week) in French, Arabic, Fur, Masalit and Zaghawa. The radio broadcasts have a potential to reach up to 80 per cent of the camps. However, due to the small number of radios available and other technical difficulties, the project has had a limited impact. A survey conducted among refugees indicated that 50 per cent of those interviewed had not heard of the programme, 30 per cent had heard about it from others, and 20 per cent of those interviewed had actually listened to the programme. This last group also indicated that they were able to understand the messages and that they enjoyed listening to the it as the story was familiar to them. The evaluation also illustrated the need to develop new outreach tools tailored to illiterate and people with a limited education (an endeavour the Unit is already committed to as explained later in this report).

The live theatre project also has a second key component: training some refugees as actors in order to establish drama groups in the camps. It is believed that the drama performances will facilitate an interactive dynamic. The Unit has successfully used this tool in support of outreach activities in Uganda and the DRC. Unfortunately implementation of this phase in Sudan has faced delays. Due to difficult security and weather conditions it was not until October that the first group of refugees was trained and a general rehearsal of the play took place.

As a result of recommendations made by stakeholders and based on the evaluation results, new outreach tools tailored to illiterate groups were developed. Content-wise, these new tools address some of the most frequent concerns raised by audiences on the ground and reinforce messages delivered through the theatre piece and radio drama series. The new tools consist of a booklet and various indoor and outdoor posters. Using full colour drawings from a Sudanese artist, the booklet tells the story of a village affected by crimes committed during an armed conflict. The booklet explains the types of crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC, the role of investigators, as well as the arrest and surrender of a suspect who is brought to The Hague and who appears before the Court. It also illustrates the rights of the suspect, the independence of the judges, and the way in

which fairness is ensured. The booklet also presents the role of the trial judges and the counsel for victims in the courtroom until the end of a trial. Using a selection of the same drawings, the sequence of the judicial process is also presented in the form of indoor and outdoor posters. The Unit also amended existing tools, such as 'Understanding the ICC-Sudan', to include information addressing more recent specific concerns and to clarify misconceptions.

Overall, engaging refugees directly in eastern Chad was complex especially because of the deteriorating security conditions[29], the political leader's attempts to mobilise refugees during outreach activities, as well as misconceptions. Despite these difficulties, in 2008 the Court's outreach officials were able to directly target communities and in June and October, carried out town hall meetings in four camps. Interactive sessions were conducted that aimed to provide information about developments in the situation, address any concerns and answer questions. Discussions focused on the content of the warrants of arrest, reports presented by the Prosecutor to the UN Security Council, the distinction between the ICC and the UN, as well as the rights of victims to participate in the proceedings[30]. Camp leaders, women's groups and youth leaders participated in these activities. Many of the concerns raised by the refugees were about the length of the proceedings. People were of the view that the ICC operation was going to contribute a peaceful solution immediately in Darfur, allowing refugees to return to their homes. They also expressed their discomfort with the living conditions in the camps and demonstrated their growing anxiety and desperation. A female participant said that, "we have been here too long. I have seen four rainy seasons in this camp and we just want to return."[31]

2. Increased and improved communication with lawyers, journalists and NGO representatives

This year the Unit has continued to strengthen relations with representatives of key social groups active inside Sudan that have assisted the Outreach Unit to disseminate accurate information about the Court's mandate and work amongst their constituencies, including displaced people and the grass roots population. This network has established an information system with 500 people on the ground, regularly informing others about developments in the judicial process and answering questions or concerns raised by their audiences.

This year members of the network informed the Unit that security conditions in the region had deteriorated[32], particularly after the submission of an application for a warrant of arrest for the Sudanese President, to Pre-Trial Chamber I. Concerned for their safety, members of the network recommended that the Unit postpone planned meetings and communicate with them in a cautious manner. The Unit has continued sending them regular updates mainly by telephone and electronic mail.

29. The refugee camps in eastern Chad have been security graded phase 4 by the United Nations allowing only for essential (humanitarian) operations.

30. Staff of the Victims Participation and Reparation Section informed target groups on their rights to participate in the proceedings and conduct specialised training to potential intermediaries willing to assist applicants. The Court has received 22 applications to participate in proceedings in relation with the situation as a whole (as distinct from particular cases). Of these, 11 have been authorised by Pre-Trial Chamber I to participate in the situation.

31. Transcript of ICC-Refugees interactive session with women in Farchana camp. eastern Chad. Translation into English from original in Arabic. June 2008.

32. Court's outreach partners working in Darfur explained that the alarming deteriorating situation is due to continued fighting between the Sudanese government and rebel groups in the region. This information was confirmed by the latest Report to the United Nations Security Council of the Secretary-General on the deployment of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, document S/2008/659, of 17 October 2008.

Facilitating and participating in activities organised by others

Another way to disseminate factual information about the Court to teh Sudanese community living inside the country, was to participate in events organised by others, and organise interactive sessions in association with others. This year ICC officials, including staff from the Outreach Unit, VPRS, the Trust Fund for Victims and OTP, held discussions at four independent events: three were held at the seat of the Court, and one in Kampala, Uganda. These sessions involved Sudanese lawyers, women from various nations, including Sudan, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic as well as Sudanese journalists.

The first of these activities took place in July during a training session for 15 Sudanese lawyers organised by the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies and in association with the international tribunals based in The Hague and the Coalition of NGOs for the ICC (CICC). The training was intended to promote justice and accountability in Darfur by contributing to the creation of skills that would enable participants to engage their respective organisations in their home countries.

Women attending a training workshop organised in collaboration with the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies ©ICC-CPI

The second session involved 24 women representing an equal number of associations from Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Afghanistan, Kashmir, the Balkans and Palestine/Israel. This one-day seminar was organised by the Outreach Unit in The Hague in co-operation with the Netherland's Women's Council and six other Dutch women's peace organisations. This entire effort was called, the 'Women Create Alternatives for Armed Conflict' project.

The third activity was a five-day seminar for 100 women from various areas of conflict, including the four country situations under the Court's jurisdiction. Organised by the Women's Initiative for Gender Justice in Kampala, Uganda, it aimed to assess the impact of the ICC on accountability, reconciliation and gender justice.

The fourth event involved nine Sudanese radio journalists. It was organised as part of a training programme for the Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR) and Press Now, with a consortium of NGOs assisting the new project aimed at reporting factual information to audiences in Sudan and Chadian refugee camps.

3. Increased number of Sudanese diaspora are exposed to factual and accurate information about ICC judicial work

The Unit has also established networks with Sudanese groups and members of the diaspora who are living in Europe and in North America. On a regular basis the Unit disseminates factual information and holds discussions about ongoing judicial activities in the four situations under the Court's jurisdiction. These groups have expressed particular interests in receiving information about developments in connection with the two situations in which warrants have been executed and in which suspects are already in ICC custody. "We are interested in how the Court is handling all these situations. We know we could learn from it to understand what might happen in

connection with Darfur," said one of the members of these networks in contact with the Unit[33]. These groups are pro-actively communicating with other Sudanese people, mainly through internet discussions. These groups also involve journalists who report via the internet about the situation in Sudan.

4. External media reports on the ICC's operation are increasingly accurate

As in the other situations, outreach efforts have been complemented by public information. The Unit has developed links with a network of 17 journalists working for different media outlets with coverage in Sudan and Chad. They are informed on a regular basis about the Court's work with respect to the four situations under its jurisdiction. The network does not have correspondents based in The Hague, so special efforts are made to provide journalists with professional-quality materials.

Outreach activity in refugee camp in eastern Chad ©ICC-CPI

This year, a key media event was the press conference held by the Office of the Prosecutor to announce a second case in the situation in Darfur. This announcement followed the submission of an application for a warrant for the President of Sudan to Pre-Trial Chamber I. PIDS's audio visual team prepared summaries of the press conference for radio and television stations that were widely distributed to regular media subscribers that included organisations in Sudan: *Radio Marya*, Sudanese radio services, internet websites carrying information on Sudan, radio services in Africa, Arabic sections of *Radio Netherlands*, *Radio France Internationale* and the *BBC*. *Internews* radio in Chad also broadcast the information in French, Arabic, Zaghawa and Masalit to the refugee camps.

Summary of Activities

The Unit organised 16 interactive outreach sessions targeting refugees, women, lawyers and journalists involving 1,048 people (as of October 2008). It participated in one session organised by a third party. Through the media, 2.2 million Sudanese people were likely informed.

- Ten outreach town hall style meetings for 900 refugees were held in four camps in eastern Chad. The interactive sessions served to explain the Court's mandate and activities; provide information about the judicial proceedings and manage the expectations of refugees.
- A one-day interactive meeting at the ICC premises was held. Twenty-four women's representatives groups participated. The meeting aimed at informing the women about the Court's mandate and activities, and addressed concerns and questions.
- A one-day interactive session in collaboration with the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies for 15 Sudanese participants including journalists, lawyers, activists, women and researchers was held.
- A training session for nine Sudanese journalists from Darfur radio. It was organised as part of a training programme for the Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR) and

33. Face to face interview following an outreach activity.

Press Now. A consortium of NGOs assisted the new project which aims at reporting factual information in Sudan and the refugee camps in Chad.

- A 15-day 'Justice for Women Forum' was held for 100 women from various conflicted areas. This included women from the four-country situations under the Court's jurisdiction. Organised by the Women's Initiative for Gender Justice in Kampala, Uganda, it assessed the impact of the ICC towards accountability, reconciliation and gender justice.
- Two consultation meetings with journalists of *Internews* radio in Abeche/Chad.
- Seventeen media representatives were regularly informed via telephone and electronic mail, by Outreach staff. According to estimates, an audience of two million individuals were likely informed.
- Thirty-six episodes of a radio theatre piece, prepared by the Outreach Unit, were broadcasted by *Internews* radio in Arabic, Zaghawa, Masalit and Fur to 12 existing refugees' camps in eastern Chad. Through *Internews radio* some 192,000 refugees were likely informed.

Dissemination of information:

- Five-hundred soft and hard copies of legal texts, fact sheets and 'Understanding the ICC-Sudan' in Arabic, were distributed in the workshops and camps.
- English and Arabic audio-video summaries of the press conference by the Office of the Prosecutor.

Measuring Results: Performance Indicators and Data

Internal Evaluation

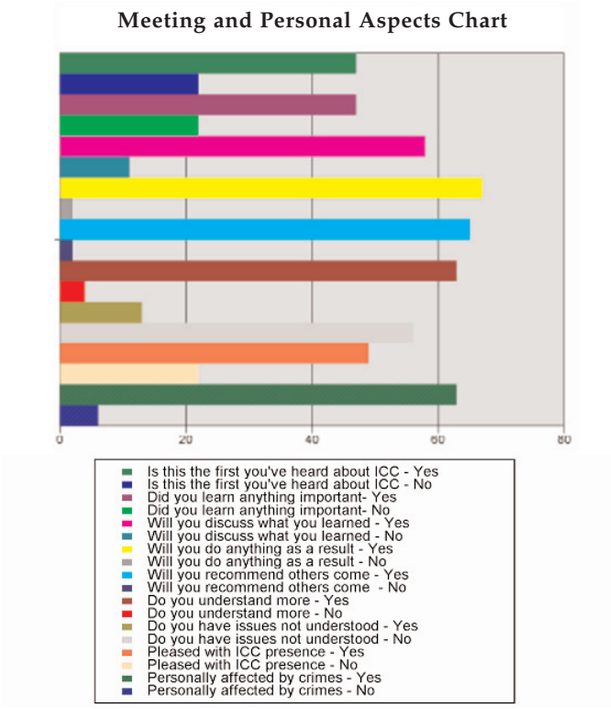
Outreach activity in refugee camp in eastern Chad ©ICC-CPI

The internal evaluation included feedback received from participants and data collated from surveys conducted at the end of the outreach activities held in refugee camps in eastern Chad.

During the course of 2008 the Unit conducted two surveys in the Farchana Camp. The first survey was conducted in June 2008 before the Prosecutor's submission of the arrest warrant for President Omar Al-Bashir, while the second survey was conducted in the same camp in October of this year. The analysis of the data collated indicated that there were substantial changes in people's perceptions from June until October this year.

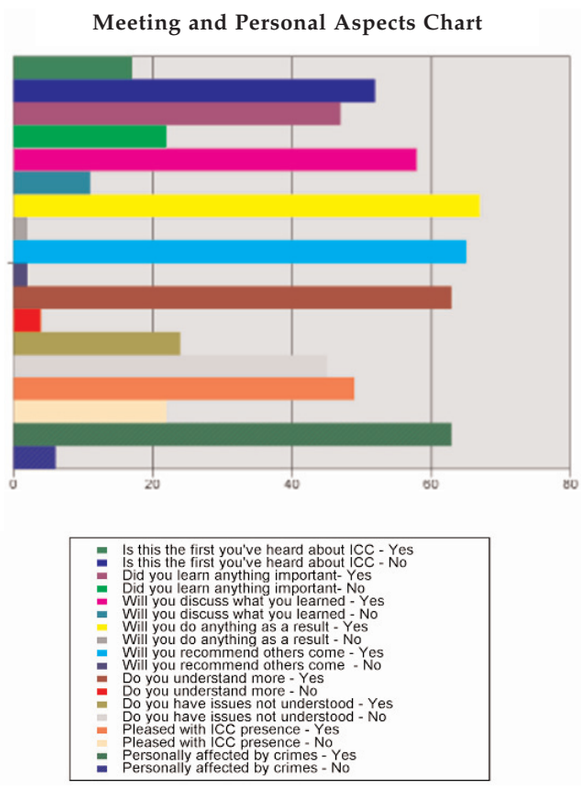
The first survey conducted in June demonstrated that only a small percentage of people were aware of the ICC and its mandate. Sixty-eight per cent of the surveyed population stated that they had never heard about the ICC before this particular event and 32 per cent stated that they learnt nothing that would be of consequence to them. However, 78 per cent stated that during this particular activity they had learnt something important and stated that it was more important to them to establish lasting peace than their ability to return home and their own immediate safety. They expressed interest in the victim participation and reparation programme, but were concerned that forms are complicated and that some of the victims do not speak English, French or Arabic. It was difficult for them to understand the concept of legal representation since, as they stated, they cannot check whether their lawyer does the right thing. Moreover, they are unable to choose one specific lawyer, since they don't know any.

Results of the surveys conducted in June 2008[34]



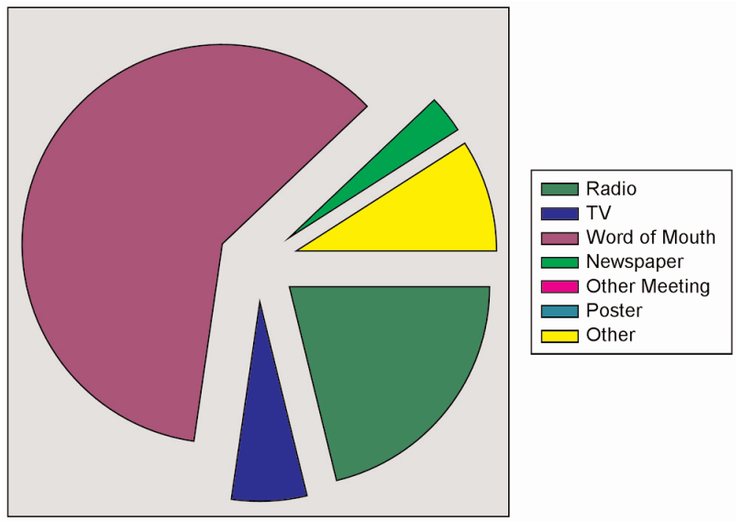
The Unit revisited the Farchana Camp in October of this year, after the submission of the arrest warrant, and conducted a second survey.

In comparison to the data from the previous survey, the Outreach Unit observed a tangible shift in people's awareness of and perceptions about of the ICC.



34. Chart generated by the Outreach database.

In contrast to the survey conducted in June when only 32 per cent stated that they had heard about the ICC, in October 2008, 75 per cent of the individuals surveyed said they had heard about the ICC. When asked how they had heard about the ICC, 60 per cent stated by word-of-mouth. This indicates that the ICC has became a regular topic of discussions.



Though the level of interest in the ICC is rising, it should also be noted that many misconceptions have occurred during the period since June 2008. When visiting the camp in October, vast numbers of people gathered to meet with the Outreach representatives cheering *Insh'allah* - with your support and our help we can have a solution as soon as possible".

People were of the view that the ICC operation was going to expedite a peaceful solution to the conflict in Darfur, allowing refugees to return to their home villages. They expressed their discomfort with camp living conditions and demonstrated their growing anxiety and desperation.

External Study Results

As stated earlier in this report, in 2008, two external studies with references to the Court's outreach work were published, one by Human Rights Watch (HRW)[35] and another one by the International Bar Association (IBA)[36].

Both studies underlined the need to commence systematic outreach activities and to set up a protocol to disseminate information as early as possible after the referral of a situation or the announcement of the Prosecutor to open an investigation. The reports stated that misconceptions in Chad and probably in Darfur, could have been mitigated if an outreach campaign had started earlier. The report presented by the IBA does not present specificities in each situation, but rather has a more general approach which is reflected in other chapters of the present report (under 'conclusions'). In contrast, the study prepared by the HRW includes references to each of the countries in which outreach is being conducted.

For the situation in Darfur, the following are some key findings by the HRW researchers after interviewing refugees in eastern Chad in July 2007: there is still significant confusion about the Court's mandate; people in the camps "thought that the ICC was going to bring international troops to Darfur to restore peace. Those with a better sense of the ICC's mandate thought that the ICC would be going after 51 people (a reference to the UN Commission of Inquiry's list of suspects)

35. Human Rights Watch, Courting History: The Landmark International Criminal Court's First Years. July 2008.

36. International Bar Association, ICC Monitoring and Outreach Programme, Beyond The Hague: Forging Linkages between the International Criminal Court and Key Jurisdictions, August 2008.

or possibly 100 people." These findings confirm results also found by the Court's internal evaluation after which the Outreach Unit has been delivering messages repeated in different forms and times to clarify misconceptions. Although some progress was made between 2007 and 2008, the challenges remain. The Unit is working towards increasing the number of people with a realistic view of the Court's possibilities and limitations, and a clearer understanding of its independence.

Lessons Learned and Planned Activities for 2009

Looking at the expected results and indicators set up for 2008, outreach progress in this situation was limited. The Unit faced many challenges due to external factors including volatile security conditions affecting Sudan and the refugee camps in eastern Chad. Activities that had been planned were cancelled at the request of target groups and partners due to safety concerns. During the year, the Unit was only twice able to engage directly with refugees.

In spite of these difficulties, progress was made in the development of outreach tools tailored to illiterate groups, including illustrated booklets and posters, a radio drama serial and a theatre piece. The radio drama broadcast via *Internews* radio was praised by those who listened to it as an efficient way to explain in simple terms the Court's mandate and its work. Refugees also welcomed the initiative to establish drama groups in the camps, the training of some of them as actors, and the creative manner of explaining complex legal issues through drama performances.

Surveys and direct feedback also noted areas for improvement. Although the knowledge of people informed through existing ICC related radio projects has grown, findings show more should be done to ensure that target groups will listen to the messages. Therefore, in 2009, in association with *Internews* radio, listening clubs (similar to the ones already established in Ituri) will be established initially in four camps. Focal points will be chosen and people will be trained to answer the most basic questions, refering more complicated ones to an Outreach Officer.

Dissemination of factual information about the nature of the Court's work should be increased. For instance, outreach staff will hold monthly meetings with representatives and staff of international organisations present in the camps in order to provide them with regular updates on Court developments. This will also enable them to answer questions asked by refugees through daily interaction and boost the impact.

Although the Unit acknowledges an increase in the percentage of people who are aware of the Court's work, it will be a continuous challenge for the Outreach Unit to ensure that the people of the refugee camps, and in Sudan, understand the specific role of the ICC and its limitations. This will include, amongst others, dispelling the belief that the ICC can ensure their return home, provide humanitarian aid or immediately remove Al-Bashir from power and institute some other form of government.

Lastly, the Unit will continue working at three levels in the situation in Darfur. It will focus on disseminating factual information through networks in Sudan, targeting the diaspora and engaging refugees in the camps. More detailed information can be seen in the schedule of activities planned for 2009, in annex 4.

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Executive Summary

The situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) was referred to the Court by that State Party on 22 December 2004. The Prosecutor opened an investigation on 22 May 2007.

In May 2008, Pre-Trial Chamber III issued a warrant of arrest for Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo and requested Belgium to provisionally arrest him. The warrant contained two counts of crimes against humanity (rape and torture) and four counts of war crimes (rape, torture, outrages upon personal dignity and pillaging). On 10 June, the Chamber issued a new warrant of arrest, supplementing the initial counts of murder as a crime against humanity and as a war crime. Mr Bemba was arrested by the Belgian authorities on 24 May 2008. He was surrendered to the Court on 3 July and made an initial appearance before the judges of Pre-Trial Chamber III on 4 July. A hearing on the confirmation of charges is scheduled to begin on 8 December 2008.

This year, without permanent staff as yet recruited, outreach activities in the CAR have been limited and sporadic. In January 2008, four interactive sessions were conducted to raise awareness and collect initial data to enable basic operations once staff were recruited, and to disseminate factual information. Outreach focused on raising awareness about the Court's mandate and work amongst representatives of the legal community, non-governmental organisations, academia and journalists. In a second mission of staff based in The Hague, a workshop was conducted with the assistance of an external consultant, to receive input from social groups and compile a list of the common perceptions of the population with regard to the ICC, collect frequently asked questions and identify concerns. This helped in the preparation of outreach tools. Lastly, responding to the developments of the judicial proceedings in the Bemba case, namely his arrest and surrender, as well as his initial appearance before the judges, the Unit disseminated factual information and publicised the proceedings. The Outreach Unit also benefited from the Registrar's mission visit to the country. She met with representatives of the government, non-governmental organisations and civil society, and informed them of the proceedings in relation to Mr Bemba, thereby increasing awareness about the Court.

Outreach has so far made very limited progress in the CAR. There has been an increase in the level of knowledge of people participating in activities organised by the Unit, as corroborated by topics dominating discussions, concerns raised and questions asked by participants during interactive sessions. In 2007, for instance, questions showed that on average people were more interested in knowing about general aspects of the Court's mandate. Themes ranged from how situations could come under the Court's jurisdiction, to the admissibility of cases and the funding of the institution. In contrast, in 2008, participants were eager to learn more about procedural aspects, the nature of the crimes related to the Bemba case, the scope of the ICC investigation, and in particular whether the Court will investigate and prosecute other crimes allegedly committed in the territory of the CAR.

Outreach in the CAR is less advanced than in other situations due to a lack of permanent staff. The Unit has faced difficulties in the recruitment process. However, during the last months of the year the recruitment process was finalised and one Field Outreach Assistant joined the office in October. It is envisaged that the new Field Outreach Co-ordinator will take office in January 2009. With the Unit fully staffed, a strategic plan will be developed to respond to the information needs of the population and the current judicial status. The Unit will focus on increasing a broader understanding of the Court's mandate and its operation in the CAR; preparing audio and video summaries of the proceedings and making the current case and future ones easily accessible. Independent meetings will be conducted with key members of society to prepare the ground under which grass roots populations could be engaged. These meetings will target amongst others: the Bangui local authorities (*chefs de quartier*), women's groups, victims associations, NGOs dealing with the promotion, protection and defence of human rights, law faculty professors and law students, and legal professionals including judges and magistrates.

Context and Judicial Status[37]

The situation in the Central African Republic was referred to the Court by that State Party on 22 December 2004. The Prosecutor opened an investigation on 22 May 2007.

On 23 May 2008, Pre-Trial Chamber III issued a warrant of arrest against Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo and requested the Belgian authorities to provisionally arrest him. On 10 June 2008, the Chamber issued a new warrant of arrest, supplementing the initial one.

Mr Bemba was arrested by the Belgian authorities on 24 May 2008 and was surrendered to the Court on 3 July 2008. He made an initial appearance before the judges of Pre-Trial Chamber III. A hearing on the confirmation of charges before trial has been scheduled for 8-12 December 2008.

These judicial developments in the situation were widely publicised throughout the country using the media, interactive sessions and video screenings. At these events journalists and key civil society representatives were able to view the initial appearance of Mr Bemba before the judges. The Outreach Unit also benefited from the trip by the Registrar to the CAR. She met with government representatives, non-governmental organisations and civil society representatives and spoke about the Bemba case proceedings. This helped to increase awareness about the Court and its activities in the CAR.

The investigation in the CAR persists and the Office of the Prosecutor continues to gather evidence in order to establish responsibility for the crimes committed between 2002 and 2003. The OTP continues to monitor the investigation and prosecution of crimes (within its jurisdiction) by the domestic judicial system, which were allegedly committed since the end of 2005.

Expected Results

The priorities of outreach have been:

- To increase awareness and general understanding amongst key stakeholders and the general public regarding the Court's mandate and work, as well as the ICC's specific operations in the CAR.
- To ensure that ICC media and other communications reach intended audiences.

Activities

Outreach in the CAR has been less advanced than in other situations where the ICC is active. This is due to the fact that there has been no permanent or systematic outreach in the country because of difficulties faced in the recruitment process. A Field Outreach Assistant joined the field office in October and it is hoped that the field Outreach Co-ordinator will start in January 2009.

In spite of the absence of permanent staff based in the CAR, the Outreach Unit conducted activities in Bangui which engaged key social group representatives in order to raise awareness through media and during workshops. The Unit also conducted consultation meetings with civil society, collected input to prepare outreach tools, and disseminated factual information on judicial developments in the situation. In particular, activities focused on the arrest and surrender of Mr Bemba and his initial appearance before the Court.

37. For more detailed information on the judicial status of the situation in the Central African Republic and other situations see the latest Report of the International Criminal Court submitted to the United Nations General Assembly. Document A/63/323 of 22 August 2008.

The following activities per expected result were undertaken:

1. Increased awareness and general understanding amongst key stakeholders and the general public regarding the Court's mandate and work, as well as its specific operations in the CAR

At the beginning of the year, the Outreach Unit launched its outreach campaign, conducting four workshops to raise awareness about the Court's mandate, judicial nature, structure and operations amongst key civil society groups, including local NGO representatives and journalists. These efforts prepared the foundation for future work and identified potential partners.

Information session with key partners in Bangui, CAR ©ICC-CPI

These initial workshops were followed by a series of consultation meetings with members of various groups in society. The initial planning phase was used as an opportunity to engage stakeholders who might be willing and able to bolster outreach efforts, thereby assisting the Unit in disseminating information to target audiences, in the most cost-effective way. The consultation meetings concluded with a three-day participatory workshop involving the Court's staff and members of civil society. With the assistance of an external consultant, the group collected input and developed an initial result-oriented strategic plan for outreach in the CAR.

The Unit developed culturally sensitive tools that are user friendly. These materials include the 'Understanding the ICC for the CAR' booklet (for medium and highly educated target groups) and 'Victims of CAR deserve Justice' booklet (for less educated and illiterate groups). The latter uses full colour drawings to illustrate the story of a village affected by crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC. In addition, indoor and outdoor posters reinforcing ICC messages were also prepared. These materials address frequently asked questions and concerns of targeted groups in the CAR that have been compiled by the Outreach Unit during the assessment period.

Lastly, following the recruitment of the Field Outreach Assistant, consultations with five universities to develop a Students Outreach Programme were held. Representatives from the *Université de Bangui, Institut universitaire de gestion des entreprises, Haute école de gestion, Cours préparatoire international* and *Université de Walombé* were receptive to the initiative and follow up on this initial meeting will continue as soon as the Outreach Co-ordinator takes office.

2. Reaching intended audiences through media

The Central African Republic has an estimated population of 4.3 million, of which at least 50 per cent are illiterate. The communities most seriously affected by the crimes mentioned in the warrant of arrest are amongst populations settled in Bangui (700,000 inhabitants) and the following towns: Mongoumba (20,715 inhabitants), Bossangoa (126,229 inhabitants), Damara (32,321 inhabitants) and Bossembélé (37,849 inhabitants). Therefore, radio[38] is the most cost-effective way to target

38. *Radio Centrafrique* has a nationwide coverage and hence can potentially reach the total population of the CAR. *Radio Ndeke Luka* and *Radio Notre-Dame* based in Bangui have each an estimated audience of 1.5 million. The town of Bossangoa has a local radio, *Radio Maria*, associated to *Radio Notre-Dame*. The Outreach Unit is exploring possibilities of association to develop a radio programme on justice issues.

such wide audiences, whilst the use of newspapers is key to reaching decision makers and elite groups. In connection with the developments of the Bemba case, outreach efforts focused initially on disseminating a press release on his arrest and surrender. This included information on the content of the warrants issued by the Court and the detention facilities. In addition, for the initial appearance of Mr Bemba before the judges, a group of journalists were invited to the ICC field office from which they reported. Members of this group included reporters from *Radio Ndeke Luka* and *Radio Centrafrique*, both stations posses a wide coverage capacity. Key partners from local NGOs were also invited.

The presence of the Registrar in the country, following the arrest and surrender of Mr Bemba, was an excellent opportunity to brief journalists about the judicial developments in the proceedings.

Summary of Activities

Face-to-face meetings:

- Four interactive workshops with Court officials from the Outreach Unit, the Victims Participation and Reparation Section, the Office of the Prosecutor and the Defence Support Section were held in Bangui in January 2008. This was done in order to start raising awareness of the Court's mandate and its activities in connection with the situation in the CAR amongst key groups of civil society. These workshops contributed to setting up the basis for potential partnerships.
- A three-day participative workshop with 20 key partners was held to elaborate on an adapted strategy. Plans of action and implementation were held in Bangui in February 2008.
- Information meetings with national authorities and NGO representatives were organised in connection with the official mission of the Registrar in July 2008, who explained the proceedings and presented an update on the status of the Bemba case.
- Five consultation meetings with the heads of universities were held in order to explore the possibilities of establishing a Law Students Outreach Programme to discuss the Court's mandate and proceedings, and the general principles of international criminal law.

Interaction with the media:

- Special public information efforts were undertaken to raise awareness of the arrest of Jean Pierre Bemba in July. A press release was issued and handed out to all relevant media organisations based in Bangui.
- Screening of the initial appearance of Bemba at the field office in Bangui, with key partners and journalists from the main media organisations including radio stations and newspapers with nationwide coverage.
- During the visit of the Registrar to the CAR in July 2008, journalists from various media organisations were briefed on the developments of the Bemba case, his detention conditions, his rights, as well as the upcoming stages of the judicial proceedings.
- Eight bilateral meetings with media representatives of *Télé Centrafrique, Radio Centrafrique, Radio Ndeke Luka, Radio Notre Dame, Journal Le Confident, Journal Le Démocrate, Journal Centrafrique Matin, Journal l'Agora* were held in October 2008, to give an update on the latest developments in the Bemba case.

Measuring Results: Performance Indicators and Data

The Outreach Unit is in the process of contracting a survey that will be conducted in Bangui and its surroundings to establish a baseline for future studies on the perceptions of the Court, justice and the rule of law, by the population of the Central African Republic.

Evaluation of Questions

As in other situations, the Outreach Unit has collated data on the most frequently asked questions. Questions raised in this situation illustrate the status of the judicial proceedings and demonstrates

the progression of knowledge compared to those raised in 2007. In the course of the previous year, questions were related to the basic functioning of the Court, and later evolved into more sophisticated questions related mainly to the Bemba case, the scope of the investigation, the relationship between the ICC and the State Party referring a situation. The following are examples of the most frequently asked questions (for the whole list see annex 2).

2007	2008
Why is the ICC investigating in the CAR?	Is the Prosecutor only investigating the crimes committed in 2002-2003? How about the crimes committed more recently in the north of the country?
How can situations come before the ICC?	Since the situation in CAR was referred by the government, can the ICC remain independent from the Government of CAR?
Why did it take so long for the Prosecutor to launch the investigation in the CAR?	Why has Jean-Pierre Bemba been arrested by the ICC?
What are the crimes investigated in the CAR?	What are the charges against Bemba?
Is the ICC only interested in sexual crimes?	Why didn't the ICC take into consideration Bemba's immunity as a senator in the DRC?
Who will oversee the Prosecutor's investigation?	Will the investigation of the Prosecutor end because of the Amnesty Law?
How will the current security situation affect the operation of the Court?	Why has the ICC issued a warrant of arrest against Bemba only? How about the other alleged criminals?

External Factors Influencing Work and Results

An initial assessment of the conditions under which the Outreach Unit will operate in the CAR has found the following external factors influencing the way outreach will be conducted:

Demographics, socio-economic and cultural context: The CAR has a population of 4,302,360. It is estimated that 52 per cent of the population is illiterate (65 per cent of women and 33 per cent of men). The nation is divided into over 80 ethnic groups, each with its own language, Sango being the language primarily spoken throughout the country, followed by French.

Logistical considerations: With an extensive territory, the CAR has an infrastructure which does not always allow for effective, timely and accessible communications, in particular via the internet, satellite and telephone. Information must be delivered in person. Travel out of Bangui is very difficult due to the poor quality of roads. Accessing northern areas during the rainy season is almost impossible.

Lessons Learned and Planned Activities for 2009

At this very early stage of the process the Unit is developing and refining a strategic plan for outreach and will implement it based on experience gained in the situations of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and northern Uganda, where outreach is more advanced. Baseline data from a survey of the populations' perceptions about the Court, justice and the rule of law, data collected from outreach meetings, as well as consultation meetings will guide the Unit in developing an appropriate strategy for the CAR.

With the Unit fully staffed by the beginning of 2009, activities will be undertaken to increase the understanding of the Court's mandate and its operations in the CAR. Making summaries of the proceedings available and rendering them intelligible, and making the current case and future ones, in particular those potential trials accessible, will be priorities. The Unit will organise independent consultations meetings with key members of society to prepare the ground that will facilitate interaction with the population at a grass roots level. These consultation meetings will target amongst others the following: the *chefs de quartiers* (local authorities) of Bangui, women's groups, victim's associations, NGOs dealing with protection and defence of human rights, law faculty professors and law students, as well as legal professionals including judges and magistrates. The complete planned schedule of activities can be consulted in annex 4 of this report.

Court officials speak with victims of Boy-Rabe, Bangui, CAR ©ICC-CPI

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Conclusion

Conclusion

Looking across all four-country situations there are some areas in which notable progress was made and tangible results achieved. However, lessons learned and an analysis of data collated this year indicates that much additional work needs to be done to reach a greater number of the affected communities within the countries in question.

Based on experience gained, and a shifting of Unit planning towards a result oriented approach, and taking into consideration the current judicial status per situation and the external factors influencing the work of outreach, the Unit will, in the course of 2009, primarily revise the current country situation plans and bring them up to date with current developments.

Based on the lessons learned during the previous years, the Unit will intensify the use of communications tools and methods which have proven to be of indisputable value. Considering the fact that radio is the most popular and effective channel of communication with affected communities, a greater effort will be made in the course of 2009 to use radio to the highest possible extent. Thematic radio campaigns will be launched to clarify frequent misperceptions and deliver information that will be repeated to increase understanding of the mandate of the Court. In order to reach a wider population, the Outreach Unit will also explore and make new arrangements with the existing radio networks within countries where the Outreach Unit operates.

Aiming to increase interaction with affected communities and provided that in the course of 2009 there will be in-house audio visual capacity, a programme called 'Ask the Court' will be prepared and broadcast via main radio stations, as well as through TV stations within the DRC and the CAR. This programme will consist of questions asked by participants during interactive sessions in the field and answers to such questions by Court principals and senior officials. The programme will initially be used in the DRC and the CAR during meetings with the same groups that have asked the questions. This might make people feel that their questions and concerns have been properly addressed.

Furthermore, based on the experiences from this year, in particular those from Uganda, the Unit will intensify outreach activities aimed at engaging the most vulnerable groups within the affected communities of crimes under the Court's jurisdiction, namely youths, women and children. The Unit will also arrange seminars with members of the Ugandan judiciary to discuss aspects of international law and legal procedure since the data collated and analysed this year has indicated the need for it.
The Unit acknowledges that due to a lack of human resources little has been achieved this year in the CAR. However, considering the fact that as of next month the Unit will have a team of two staff members, a strategic plan will be designed and implementation will start in the course of 2009.

In connection with the situation in Darfur, Sudan, it will be a continuous challenge for the Outreach Unit ensuring that people in the refugee camps in eastern Chad and within Darfur, Sudan, understand the specific role of the ICC and its limitations. Considering the challenging security conditions, the Unit will prepare a number of radio programmes which will be broadcast from Abeche to the 12 refugee camps all over Chad in four languages - French, Arabic, Masalit, Zaghawa. Listening clubs, similar to the ones already established in Ituri, will be created, initially in four camps, with focal points who will be trained to answer the most basic questions about the ICC, whilst the Court's Outreach Assistant will answer the most complex ones.

Lastly, the Unit acknowledges the importance of updating the Strategic Plan for Outreach, which constitutes the general framework under which this non-judicial core function of the Court is carried out. Even though this task was planned for 2008, it has been postponed until the project of setting up the evaluation system is finalised. Results from data collected are valuable tools which serve to enrich the plan.

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Annexes

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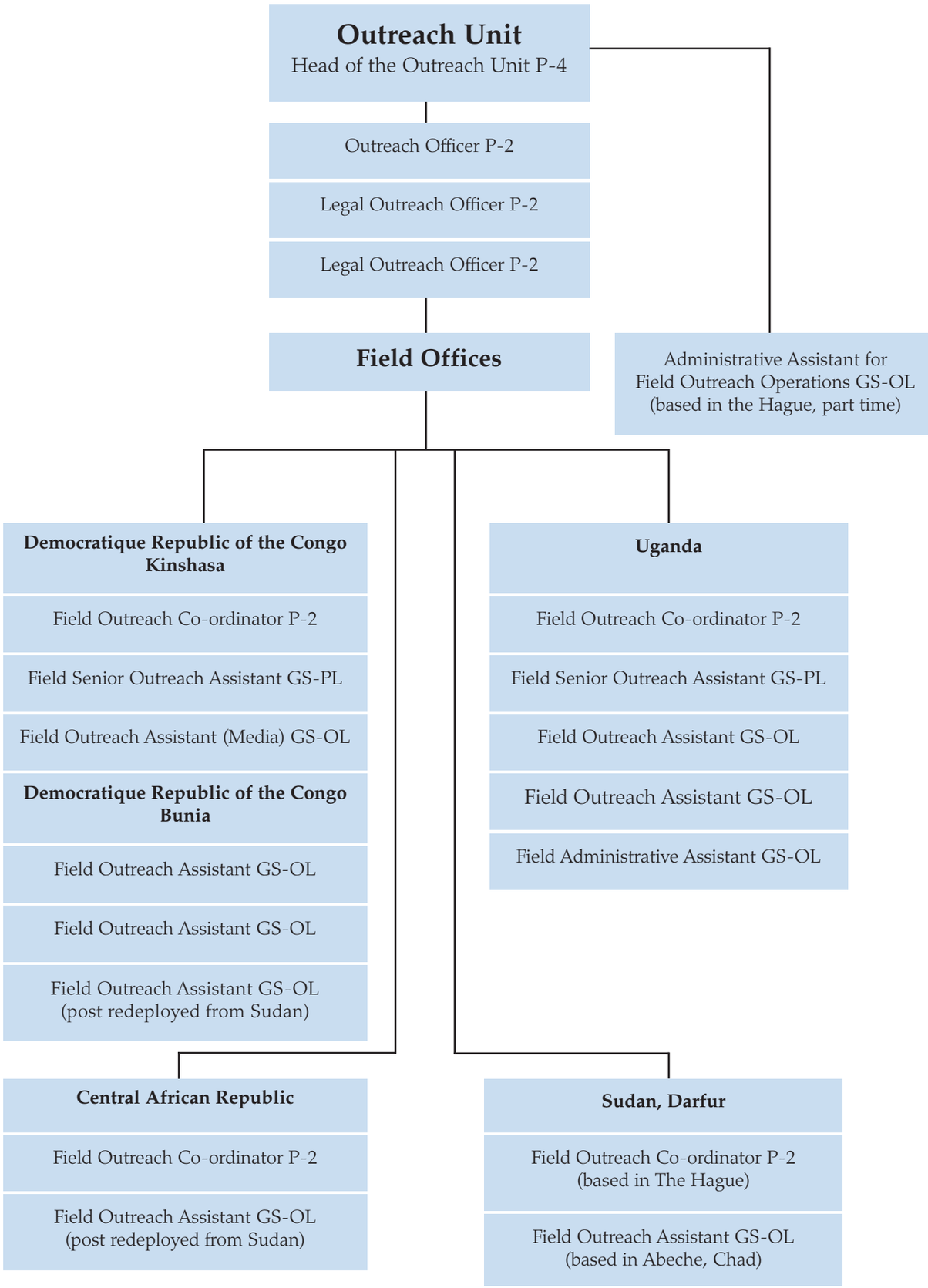
Annex 1: Outreach Unit Organisational Chart



Annex 2: Evolution of frequently asked questions

A list of the most frequently asked questions by community members 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

2008

The most frequently asked questions were related to the peace talks and the interests of peace, and on the enforcement of the warrant of arrests, but also to other situations, such as the arrest of Jean-Pierre Bemba (on the CAR situation) and the request of the warrant of arrest against Omar Al-Bashir, President of Sudan.

- What is the ICC doing to help enforce its arrest warrants?
- Why is it that there no arrests warrants against the UPDF commanders in the Uganda situation?
  Does it mean that the UPDF have never committed atrocities in northern Uganda?
- How can the ICC help with the Karamojongs who are also committing atrocities in northern and north-eastern Uganda?
- What will happen if the top LRA commanders named on the ICC arrest warrants and other commanders continue to commit new crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC? Will the Court issue new arrest warrants or new charges?
- Will the ICC withdraw the arrest warrants if the peace process is successful?
- If the ICC works according to the principle of complementarity to the domestic judicial systems, why won't they support the special war crimes division of the High Court to try Kony and the other LRA commanders?
- What will the ICC do if the special war crimes division under the Ugandan judicial system begins its work?
- Why are the super powers of the USA and others, not members of the Court?
- Why is the ICC after Bashir and not Museveni, Mugabe and Bush?

2007

The most frequently asked questions were related to the peace process, interests of peace, and victims and defence issues.

- 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 the 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 form of reparation will the ICC give to victims?
- Why is the ICC only active in Africa?

2005-2006

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.

- 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?

2004

Most questions no longer asked or rarely asked were situation related and not case related, reflecting the judicial status, establishment of the Court, the Court's mandate and jurisdiction.

- 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?

Democratic Republic of the Congo

2008

Most of the questions raised in 2008 in the DRC had to deal with the developments in the Lubanga case: the planned opening of the first trial of the ICC, the stay imposed by the Judges on the proceedings and the announcement of Lubanga's release. In addition, as Jean-Pierre Bemba is a Congolese national and a senator in the DRC, the case against him for crimes allegedly committed in the Central African Republic have focused the interest of the public in the DRC, especially in Kinshasa. The other ongoing cases (Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui and Bosco Ntaganda) received little public attention.

About the Lubanga case:

- When will the trial start? Why does it take so long?
- Why has the Court imposed a stay on proceedings? Is it because of a lack of evidence?
- Would Thomas Lubanga Dyilo be released soon?
- Isn't releasing Lubanga contrary to the mission of the Court to end impunity?
- How is the ICC going to protect the victims and witnesses participating in the proceedings against Lubanga?

About the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case:

- Why were the cases of Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui joined?

On other situations:

- Why didn't the ICC take into consideration Bemba's immunity as a senator in the DRC?
- Why has Bemba been arrested for crimes committed in the CAR only?
- Can the ICC request a warrant of arrest against a president still exercising power?

2007

Most frequently asked questions were related to the due process, rights of the accused and the 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.

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 will 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 Government of the DRC or to the Court?
- Isn't the Lubanga case political?
- Why can't the Court sit in Bunia?
- How can 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 of 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 arrest warrant 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 the ICC?
- Is it not too complicated for the ICC to handle two cases at the same time?

2006

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.

- 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? Is it seen as targeting one single community in Ituri?
- How can the Court deal with the Lubanga case if it is not based in Bunia?

2004-2005

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.

- 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?

Darfur, Sudan

2008

The most frequently asked questions dealt with the request of the Prosecution for a warrant of arrest against the Sudanese president, Omar Al Bashir, and its consequences on the peace initiatives. Other questions were raised, specifically on the participation, reparation and protection of victims, and the execution of the warrants of arrest.

- Can the UN Security Council suspend the Al Bashir case before the ICC?
- Will the warrants of arrest in the situation of Darfur affect ongoing peace initiatives?
- Why did the Prosecutor decide to publicly announce the request for a warrant of arrest against President Al Bashir?
- What is the ICC doing to protect the intermediaries helping victims to fill the participation forms, whether they are organisations or individuals?
- In Sudan, within the Darfur Peace Agreement, a compensation commission has been set up. If a victim has received such compensation, would that mean that she/he will be excluded from ICC reparation programme?
- Is the Chamber still accepting the participation of new victims from Darfur? Is there a specific number of victims required by the Court?
- If the ICC fails to arrest the suspect, can the judges start the proceedings without his presence?

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 the 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

2008

In addition to situation-related questions on the mandate and the role of the ICC in general and on the ongoing investigations, a lot of questions raised in 2008 related to the arrest and surrender of Jean-Pierre Bemba to the ICC and to the national dialogue and the amnesty law adopted by the CAR parliament.

- Is the Prosecutor only investigating crimes committed in 2002-2003? How about the crimes committed more recently in the north of the country?
- Since the situation in the CAR was referred by the government, can the ICC remain independent from the Government of the CAR?
- Why has Jean-Pierre Bemba been arrested by the ICC?
- What are the charges against Bemba?
- Why didn't the ICC take into consideration Bemba's immunity as a senator in the DRC?
- Will the investigation of the Prosecutor end because of the amnesty law?
- Why has the ICC issued a warrant of arrest against Bemba only? How about the other alleged criminals?
- Won't the warrant of arrests risk jeopardising the national dialogue?
- Why isn't Bush being prosecuted by the ICC for crimes committed in Iraq?

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 an investigation in to the CAR?
- What are the crimes being 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 3: Calendar of outreach activities conducted from January to October 2008

Uganda

Activity	Date	Place
Consultation meeting with Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI)	8 January	PIDS office, Kampala
Consultation meeting with Ugandan Coalition for the International Criminal Court (UCICC)	9 January	HURINET, Kampala
Consultation meeting with IT Graphics Printing Company	9 January	PIDS office, Kampala
Consultation meeting with consultants for radio programmes (Teso, Lango and Madi sub-regions)	10 January	PIDS office, Kampala
Consultation meeting with cartoonist	10 January	PIDS office, Kampala
Consultation meeting with Steadman Media Monitoring Company	10 January	PIDS office, Kampala
Informative meeting with researcher from USA	14 January	PIDS office, Kampala
Consultation meeting with Ugandan police training department	15 January	Police headquarters, Kampala
Consultation meeting with the International Committee for the Red Cross	16 January	ICRC offices, Kamokya
Consultation meeting with the senior reporter of the *Daily Monitor* newspaper	16 January	Daily Monitor offices, Kampala
Consultation meeting with the senior reporter of the *New Vision* newspaper	17 January	The New Vision offices, Kampala
Conducted outreach workshop for local leaders in Pader	15 February	Pader town, northern Uganda
Conducted outreach workshop for local leaders in Kitgum	18 February	Kitgum town, northern Uganda
Training workshop for trainers conducted for Lango cultural leaders	20 February	Lira town, northern Uganda
Facilitated a training of VPRS intermediaries	21 February	Lira town, northern Uganda

	Summary	Means of verification
	Strengthen partnership; co-ordinator of FHRI and immediate staff.	
	Strengthen existing partnership; UCICC director and immediate programme staff.	
	Strengthen partnership; co-ordinator of FHRI and immediate staff.	
	Create new partnership for outreach support programmes; Consultants for interactive radio programmes in the Teso, Lango and Madi sub-regions.	
	Discuss the idea of designing posters representing key messages about the Court as part of the outreach support programme.	
	Update researcher on the day-to-day activities of the Outreach Unit in Uganda.	
	Identify areas of collaboration between the Outreach Unit and the police training department.	
	Identify programmes where ICRC and PIDS could collaborate.	
	Create a partnership; inform the media about the presence of PIDS in Kampala and to strengthen the message of the Court.	
	Create a partnership; inform the media about the presence of PIDS in Kampala and to strengthen the message of the Court; a senior reporter and other journalists were met.	
	Promote a broader understanding of the ICC and bolster networks amongst 50 local leaders from the Pader district.	Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst 47 local leaders from the Kitgum district.	
	Provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst cultural leaders and 30 representatives of Lango cultural leaders.	
	Promote a broader understanding of the ICC amongst VPRS intermediaries in northern Uganda. Thirty participants were targeted.	

Activity	Date	Place	
Training of instructors conducted for the Teso Cultural Union	4 March	Soroti town, north-eastern Uganda	
Conducted a workshop for local leaders from the Kaberamaido district	5 March	Soroti town, north-eastern Uganda	
Schools outreach in Soroti Central Secondary School	7 March	Soroti town, north-eastern Uganda	
Mass outreach and drama performance at Obuku IDP Camps	7 March	Obuku IDP camp, north-eastern Uganda	
Panel discussion at Gulu University	14 March	Gulu University, northern Uganda	
Schools outreach in St Joseph's college Layibi	14 March	Layibi College, northern Uganda	
Schools outreach in Kitgum High School	17 March	Kitgum High school, northern Uganda	
Schools outreach in Y.Y Okot Memorial School	17 March	Y.Y Okot Memorial School, northern Uganda	
Town hall meeting with local leaders and the general public from Adjumani	7 April	Adjumani	
Schools programme - Adjumani SS	8 April	Adjumani	
Mass outreach and drama performance in the Adjumani district, Zoka IDP camp	9 April	Adjumani	
Mass outreach and drama performance in the Adjumani district, Itirikwa IDP camp	10 April	Adjumani	
Schools outreach - Sacred Heart School, Gulu	11 April	School in the Gulu district	
Schools outreach- Sir Samuel Baker School, Gulu	14 April	School in the Gulu district	

	Summary	Means of verification
	Provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst the Teso Cultural Union members. Provide leaders with accurate information about the ICC so they can teach their communities. Thirty Cultural Union members met.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst local councils. Fifty local council leaders were met. Establish and sustain partnership with local councils.	
	Inform students in affected areas about the ICC and its activities in Uganda. Create partnerships.	- Quality of participants questions and answers
	Promote a broader understanding of the ICC amongst the general population of the Obuku IDP camp. About 600 IDPs attended. Answer key concerns of the grass roots and victim community.	- Quality of questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Provide updates on ICC activities and create new networks.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Provide updates on ICC activities and create partnerships.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Provide updates on ICC activities and create new networks.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Provide updates on ICC activities and create networks.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Target group: local leaders and the general public from Adjumani.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field
	Provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Target group: students and teachers of the school.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Target group general population of the Zoka IDP Camps.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Target group: general population of the Itirikwa IDP Camps.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Target group: students and teachers of the school.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports

Activity	Date	Place	
Schools outreach-St Katherine -Lira district	15 April	School in the Lira district	
Schools outreach in Rakele SS	17 April	School in the Lira district	
Monthly reporting, budget reconciliation, preparation of logistics for April	21 April	PIDS office, Kampala	
Schools outreach - Light College - Soroti district	14 May	Soroti, north-eastern Uganda, Teso region	
Schools outreach - Jeressar High School Soroti district	14 May	Soroti, north-eastern Uganda, Teso region	
Media dialogue with journalists working in eastern Uganda	15 May	Soroti, north-eastern Uganda, Teso region	
Interactive meeting with youth groups from the Amuria district	19 May	Amuria, north-eastern Uganda, Teso region	
Interactive meeting with women's groups from the Amuria district	20 May	Amuria, north-eastern Uganda, Teso region	
Mass outreach and drama performances in two IDP camps in the Amuria district	21 - 22 May	Amuria, north-eastern Uganda, Teso region	
Mass outreach and drama performances in two IDP camps in Adjumani, Lewa and Indriana IDP camps	3 - 4 June	Adjumani, West Nile, Madi sub-region	

	Summary	Means of verification
	Provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Target group: students and teachers of the school.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Target group: students and teachers of the school.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Ensure proper planning and provide logistics for outreach activities. Ensure accurate and timely accountability of funds. Report on monthly activities to HQ. Evaluate success of activities.	- Monthly reports - Success of activities organised. - Financial Statements
	Students and teachers of the school provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Students and teachers of the school provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Journalists from eastern Uganda provide information, updates and respond to misconceptions about the ICC to media house representatives.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Forty women's groups representatives from the Amuria district provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	General population of the two IDP camps promote a broader understanding of the ICC amongst the general population of two IDP camps in Amuria.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Promote a broader understanding of the ICC amongst the general population of two IDP camps in Adjumani.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports

Activity	Date	Place	
Schools programme - Alere SS - Adjumani	5 June	Adjumani; West Nile, Madi sub-region	
University programme - Mukono University	13 June	Mukono University - central Uganda	
University programme - Kampala International	20 June	Kampala - central Uganda	
Interactive meeting with women's groups from the Gulu district	8 July	Gulu Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Interactive meeting with youth groups from the Gulu district	8 July	Gulu Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Interactive meeting with youth groups from the Amuru district	9 July	Amuru town Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Interactive meeting with women's groups from the Amuru district	10 July	Amuru town Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Interactive meeting with youth groups from the Kitgum district	16 July	Kitgum district Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Interactive meeting with women's groups from the Kitgum district	16 July	Kitgum district Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Interactive meeting with women's groups from the Pader district	17 July	Pader district Lango sub-region, northern Uganda	
Interactive meeting with youths from the Pader district	17 July	Pader district Lango sub-region, northern Uganda	
Bilateral meetings with partners	18 July	Gulu, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	

	Summary	Means of verification
	Provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Establish and sustain partnership with school authorities.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Inform students about the ICC and its activities in Uganda. Create partnerships and respond to key concerns of the students.	- Quality of participants questions and answers
	Inform students about the ICC and its activities in Uganda. Create partnerships and respond to concerns of students.	- Quality of questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. It was attended by 40 women's groups representatives from the Gulu district.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Quality of participants questions and answers
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. It was attended by 40 youth groups representatives from the Gulu district.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Quality of participants questions and answers
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Forty youth representatives attended it from the Amuru district.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Quality of participants questions and answers
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. It was attended by 40 women's groups representatives from the Amuru district.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Quality of participants questions and answers
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. The activity was attended by 40 youth groups representatives in the Pader district.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Quality of participants questions and answers
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. It was attended by 40 women's groups representatives in the Pader district.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Quality of participants questions and answers
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Forty women's groups representatives attended the activity.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Quality of participants questions and answers
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Forty youth representatives attended the activity.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Quality of participants questions and answers
	To plan and organise future activities.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports

Activity	Date	Place	
Participation in a live rapid response interactive radio programme (*King FM*)	19 July	Gulu, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda at ***King FM***	
Participation in a popular talk show	20 July	King FM - Gulu, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Meetings with partners, NGOs	21 July	Held in Gulu, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda.	
Schools programme at Gulu Central High school	22 July	Central High School in Gulu, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Media dialogue with journalists from northern Uganda in partnership with Internews	23 July	Gulu, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Schools programme at Gulu High School	24 July	Gulu High School, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Interactive meeting with youths from the Gulu district	5 August	Paicho Camp in Gulu	
Interactive meeting with women's groups from the Gulu district	6 August	Paicho Camp in Gulu	
Interactive meeting with youths from the Gulu district	7 August	Awach village, Gulu	
Interactive meeting with women's groups from the Gulu district	8 August	Awach village, Gulu	
Participated in a one hour radio talk show on Radio King	10 August	Radio King	
Teacher training in the Acholi sub-region	11 August	Pearl Afrique Hotel in Gulu	
Town hall meeting with local leaders and the general public from Gulu Bar Dege	12 August	Bardege division in Gulu	
Interactive meeting with youths from the Lamogi Gulu district	13 August	Ongako village, Amuru district	

	Summary	Means of verification
	To explain and clear misconceptions regarding the ICC and the Darfur situation.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Quality of participants questions and answers - Cassette recordings
	To explain and clear misconceptions regarding the ICC and the Darfur situation.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Cassette recordings
	To bolster networks and plan future activities.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst students and teachers. One thousand and three hundred students and teachers attended.	- Feedback information from the field. - Monthly reports - Quality of participants questions and answers
	Organised in partnership with Internews, a local news agency. This dialogue aimed at providing updates on ICC activities and bolster networks, to explain and clear misconceptions regarding the ICC and the Dafur situation.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst students and teachers of Gulu High School. Attended by 100 students and teachers.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Quality of participants questions and answers
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Forty youth groups representatives in the Gulu district attended.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Forty women's groups representatives from the Gulu district attended	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Forty youth groups representatives in the Gulu district attended.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Forty women's groups representatives from the Gulu district attended.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To respond to queries and counter misconceptions about the mandate and activities of the ICC in the Acholi sub-region. Two million people and the general communities most affected by the LRA conflict are estimated to have been reached.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst teachers. Fifty teachers from the Acholi sub-region attended.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Attended by local leaders and the general public from the Gulu Bar Dege.	- Evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Forty youth groups representatives in Gulu district.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports

Activity	Date	Place	
Interactive meeting with women's groups from the Lagomogi Gulu district	14 August	Lagomogi village in the Amuru district	
Public Lecture at Gulu University	16 August	Gulu University	
Interactive meetings with women and youths from the Ogur Lira district	18 August	Ogur village, Lira district	
Interactive meeting with youths from the Apac district	19 August	Apac district	
Interactive meeting with women from the Apac district	20 August	Apac district	
Interactive meetings with women and youths from the Oyam district	21 August	Oyam district	
Meeting with partners in Dokolo and Soroti to plan future activities	22 August	Dokolo and Soroti respectively	
Face-to-face meeting with women's groups representatives	2 September	Adjumani town council, Madi sub-region	
Face-to-face meeting with youth groups representatives	3 September	Dzaipi sub-county, Adjumani district, Madi sub-region	
A workshop was held in partnership with UCICC for members Parliament of the Government Uganda	4-6 September	Entebbe municipality, Wakiso district, central sub-region	
Face-to-face meeting with youth groups	4 September	Aringapii sub-county, Adjumani district, Madi sub-region	
Interactive meeting with women's groups	9 September	Ciforo sub-county, Adjumani district, Madi sub-region	
Interactive meeting with women's groups	10 September	Pakele sub-county, Adjumani district	
Interactive meeting with a women's group from the Ofuaa sub-county Adjumani district	10 September	Ofuaa sub-county, Adjumani district, Madi sub-region	
Interactive meeting with youth groups	16 September	Soroti municipality, Teso sub-region	
Press briefing	16 September	Soroti municipality, Teso sub-region	
Face-to-face meeting with women's groups	17 September	Akisim Ward, Soroti municipality, Teso sub-region	
Conducted three talk shows at *Voice of Teso* and *Kyoga Veritas* radio stations	15, 16 and 17 September	Soroti municipality, Teso sub-region	

	Summary	Means of verification
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Attended by 40 women's groups representatives from the Gulu district.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst teachers. Two hundred and fifty students attended.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. One hundred and sixty women's and youth groups representatives in the Lira district attended.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Attended by eighty youth groups representatives in the Apac district.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Eighty women's groups representatives in the Apac district.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Forty women's and youth groups representatives in the Oyam district.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To meet partners and make contacts in the Dokolo district.	- The number of partners and stakeholders met
	Provided updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Attended by 80 women from the Adjumani district town council.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Attended by 80 youths from the Dzaipi Adjumani district.	- Standard evaluation form - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To give a briefing on the ICC and its activities in Uganda, ahead of the tabling of the ICC bill before Parliament. Attended by 54 Members of Parliament from the Acholi, Madi, Lango and Teso sub-regions.	- Standard evaluation form - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Attended by 80 youth groups representatives.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Standard evaluation form
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Attended by 80 women's groups representatives.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Standard evaluation form
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Attended by 80 women's groups representatives.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Standard evaluation form
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Attended by 90 people from the Ofuaa village in the Adjumani district.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Standard evaluation form
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Attended by 109 youth groups representatives from the Soroti municipality.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Standard evaluation form
	Ten journalists from local media houses were met.	
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Attended by 63 women's groups representatives from the Soroti municipality, Soroti district.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Standard evaluation form
	To provide updates on the ICC and its activities. Over 40 people participated via the telephone.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Media reports

Activity	Date	Place	
Face-to-face meeting with youth groups	18 September	Kaberamaido Town, Teso sub-region	
Interactive meeting with women's groups	19 September	Kaberamaido district, Teso sub-region	
Face-to-face meeting with youth groups	22 September	Gweri sub-county, Soroti district, Teso sub-region	
Attended an investigations workshop organised by the International Institute for Criminal Investigations in Kampala	22 September	Kampala	
Meeting with French diplomats	2 October	Kampala Field Office	
Participation in Justice for Women Forum workshop	6 - 9 October	Kampala city, Kampala district, central Uganda	
Meeting with *Daily Monitor* journalist	7 October	Kampala city, Kampala district, central Uganda	
Meeting with *New Vision* journalist	7 October	Kampala city, Kampala district, central Uganda	
Meeting with *Media Plus* managing director (who is also a CNN *"Inside Africa"* producer in Uganda)	8 October	Kampala city, Kampala district, central Uganda	
Meeting with Acting-Secretary-General, Inter-Religious Council of Uganda	8 October	Kampala city, Kampala district, central Uganda	
Face-to-face outreach meeting with women in the Dokolo district	14 October	Dokolo town, Dokolo district, northern Uganda	
Face-to-face outreach meeting with youths from the Dokolo district	15 October	Dokolo town, Dokolo district, Lango sub-region, northern Uganda	
Face-to-face outreach meeting with women from the Dokolo district	16 October	Dokolo town, Dokolo district, Lango sub-region, northern Uganda	
Dokolo Progressive Secondary School	17 October	Agwaca sub-county, Dokolo district, Lango sub-region, northern Uganda	
Face-to-face meetings with youths, women and students	21-28 October	Gulu district, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	

	Summary	Means of verification
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Attended by 79 youth groups representatives from the Kaberamaido town council, Kaberamaido district.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Standard evaluation form
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Attended by 80 women's groups representatives from Kaberamaido.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Standard evaluation form
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Attended by 80 youth groups representatives.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports - Standard evaluation form
	To bolster networks.	- Activity report
	To provide up-to-date information about the mandate and activities of the ICC.	- Memo on meeting proceedings
	Workshop organised by the Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice Organisation.	- Memo on meeting proceedings
	To understand current perceptions about the ICC and provide up-to-date information about the northern Uganda situation.	- Memo on meeting proceedings
	To understand current perceptions about the ICC and provide up-to-date information about the northern Uganda situation.	- Memo on meeting proceedings
	To understand current perceptions about the ICC and discuss the possibility of producing a short outreach documentary.	- Memo on meeting proceedings
	To understand current perceptions about the ICC and provide up-to-date information about the northern Ugandan situation.	- Memo on meeting proceedings
	To explain the mandate and activities of the ICC and correct any misconceptions. Attended by 67 women.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Monthly reports
	To explain the mandate and activities of the ICC and correct any misconceptions. Attended by 90 youths.	
	To explain the mandate and activities of the ICC and correct any misconceptions. Attended by 120 women.	
	To explain the mandate and activities of the ICC and correct any misconceptions. Attended by 60 students.	
	To explain the mandate and activities of the ICC and correct any misconceptions.	

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Activity	Date	Place	
Radio broadcast, *"Institution, c'est facile à comprendre"*	7 - 12 January	***Radio Okapi***, Kinshasa	
Radio broadcast, *"Droit et Devoir"*	14 - 19 January	***Radio Okapi***, Kinshasa	
Two information days about the announcement of the Lubanga trial and the confirmation of charges hearing for Germain Katanga	21 - 22 January	Bunia, Ituri	
Five outreach workshops on the Lubanga trial and the confirmation of charges hearing for Germain Katanga	23 - 30 January	Mahagi and Aru, two territories in Ituri, which are more than 250 km from Bunia	
Information session for radio presenters	07 - 25 February	Bunia, Ituri	
Training workshop on victim participation	26 February	Bunia, Ituri	
Information session for RADHIT activists	26 February	Bunia, Ituri	
Open discussion with local authorities (*chef de quartier*) and community representatives	26 February	Bunia, Ituri	
Training workshop on victim participation	27 February	Bunia, Ituri	
Open discussion with youth groups representatives	27 February	Bunia, Ituri	
Dialogue with representatives from the Bunia Revival Churches	3 March	Bunia, Ituri	

	Summary	Means of verification
	To promote a broader understanding of the Court by the general public. Broadcasts were translated into four local languages (Lingala, Swahili, Kikongo and Tshiluba).	- Radio broadcasts
	To promote a broader understanding of the rights of the Defence before the ICC, victims' rights and the policies of the Office of the Prosecutor. Broadcasts were translated into four local languages (Lingala, Swahili, Kikongo and Tshiluba).	- Radio broadcasts
	To inform and prepare religious leaders, customary chiefs, members of human rights NGOs, women's associations and local authorities (*chef de quartier*) in Bunia so that they respond favourably to the trial. The mission reached 59 people.	- Evaluation form - Activity report
	To inform the public about the importance of the two events, and to study options for organising community listening sessions during the trial in order to bring the information to the general public. Workshop participants included journalists from Mahagi and Aru, members of community listening clubs, local NGOs, and students from higher education institutions in Aru. The mission reached a total of 500 leaders of all categories.	- Evaluation form - Activity report
	To provide journalists and local radio presenters in Ituri with information on developments in the cases in the situation in the DRC, and to discuss with them the establishment of listening clubs and how listeners may follow the hearings.	- Evaluation form - Activity report
	To provide women who are members of the *Forum des Mamans de l'Ituri* (FOMI) [Ituri Mothers' Forum] with information on victim participation in the proceedings and to teach them how to fill in applications for participation forms. Nineteen women took part in the workshop.	- Evaluation form - Activity report
	To provide human rights activists (RADHIT) with information on developments in the cases in the situation in the DRC, and to clear up any misunderstandings in connection with the postponement of the trial and the resignation of the Registrar. Forty-two people participated in this session.	- Evaluation form - Activity report
	To provide 12 community leaders from Bunia and 23 community representatives with information on developments in the cases in the situation in the DRC, and to clear up any misunderstandings in connection with the postponement of the trial and the resignation of the Registrar.	- Evaluation form - Activity report
	To provide women who are members of the *Forum des Mamans de l'Ituri* (FOMI) [Ituri Mothers' Forum] with information on victim participation in the proceedings and to teach them how to fill in applications for participation forms.	- Evaluation form - Activity report
	To provide 60 people from youth groups (including ex-combatants) with information on developments in the cases in the situation in the DRC.	- Evaluation form - Activity report
	Meeting for dialogue with representatives of churches and mosques with a view to creating a programme that seeks to organise ICC outreach days in their respective houses of worship. They have promised to serve in the role of community liaison with their parishioners. Participants: 71 pastors, deacons and other religious representatives.	- List of participants

Activity	Date	Place	
***Radio Okapi* broadcast, *"Institution, c'est facile à comprendre"* [The Court: Easy to Understand!]**	3 - 8 March	***Radio Okapi***, Kinshasa	
Information day on the ICC and humanitarian law, organised by the Red Cross	10 March	Kinshasa	
***"Droit et Devoir"* [Law and Duty] radio broadcast**	10-15 March	***Radio Okapi***, Kinshasa	
Open forum with Kimbanguist[39] youth groups	20 March	Bunia, Ituri	
Two information days with police officers	24-25 March	Bunia, Ituri	
Open discussion with Muslim youth groups	27 March	Bunia, Ituri	
Workshop on the contribution of the media in South Kivu to promote awareness of the ICC, organised by the *Coalition Nationale pour la CPI* [National Coalition for the ICC]	28-29 March	Bukavu, South Kivu	

39. Named after Simon Kimbangu, prophet and founder of the church of the same name.

	Summary	Means of verification
	This programme is produced by *Radio Okapi*, the UN radio station. Time of broadcast: approx. 5 minutes. Broadcast during the first week of every month in 5 versions: French (Monday), Swahili (Tuesday), Tshiluba (Wednesday), Kikongo (Thursday) and Lingala (Friday).Twice daily. This programme aims to explain how the Court works and to respond to listeners' questions. *Radio Okapi*'s broadcasts can be heard throughout the country and reach roughly 25 million people.	- Radio broadcast - Listener feedback
	At the invitation of the Red Cross in the DRC, we participated in an information meeting on the ICC. One hundred and fifty-three first-aid workers who were being trained in humanitarian law also learned about the ICC and the two ongoing Congolese cases.	- Evaluation form - List of participants
	This programme is produced by *Radio Okapi*, the UN radio station. Time of broadcast: approx. 5 minutes. Broadcast during the second week of every month in 5 versions: French (Monday), Swahili (Tuesday), Tshiluba (Wednesday), Kikongo (Thursday) and Lingala (Friday). This programme aims to explain how the Court works and to respond to listeners' questions. *Radio Okapi*'s broadcasts can be heard throughout the country and reach roughly 25 million people.	- Radio broadcast - Listener feedback
	In the framework of outreach meetings with church members, 109 young Kimbanguists received information about the ICC. The objective was to provide accurate information about the Court, improving their understanding of how the Court works and creating youth networks.	- Evaluation form - List of participants
	For two days, we brought together 300 police officers, mostly officers from the judicial police force, aimed at strengthening their knowledge of the ICC. Special emphasis was placed upon crimes falling within the jurisdiction of the ICC and upon the general principles of individual criminal responsibility (lack of official immunity before the ICC and the responsibility of commanders and other hierarchical superiors). The police officers committed themselves to support the dissemination of information about the ICC, particularly among youth networks, in order to discourage youths from trying to join militia groups still active in the region. This was the first meeting with officers from the Bunia garrison, many of whom fought with militia groups prior to joining the national police force.	- Evaluation form - List of participants
	In the framework of outreach meetings with church members, 23 young Muslims participated in an ICC outreach programme. The objective was to provide specific information about the Court, improving their understanding of how the Court operates and creating networks amongst the young.	- Evaluation form - List of participants
	At the invitation of the National Coalition for the ICC we participated in a workshop discussing the contribution of the media in South Kivu to promote awareness of the ICC. Various people who were asked to speak during this workshop were ultimately unable to attend. Initially envisioned to take place over 3 days, the workshop ultimately had just one effective working day. The 35 journalists participating received general information about the Court. They produced 'A Provincial Plan' for ICC outreach, involving the production of radio broadcasts (pending approval).	- List of participants

Activity	Date	Place	
Day of outreach in Bogoro	29 March	Bogoro, Ituri	
Teacher training day in Aru	31 March	Aru, Ituri	
Outreach for teachers in Aru	1 April	Aru, Ituri	
Open forum with members of the *Mahagi Commission Justice et Paix*	2 April	Mahagi, Ituri	
Setting up listeners' clubs	From 31 March to 4 April	Bunia, Mahagi, Aru, Kasenyi, Mambassa, Ituri	
Radio Okapi* broadcast, *"Institution, c'est facile à comprendre"	From 31 March to 6 April	***Radio Okapi***, Kinshasa	
Programme, *"Droit et Devoir"*	From 7 to 13 April	***Radio Okapi***, Kinshasa	

	Summary	Means of verification
	First meeting in Bogoro (25 km from Bunia), with the participation of 112 people, primarily fishermen, farmers, teachers, students and customary chiefs. The message focused on general information about the ICC and on the two cases. The public expressed a strong desire to follow developments in the Thomas Lubanga trial. Questions asked concerned victim participation and the rebuilding of the infrastructure destroyed during the conflict, as well as the fate of other militia leaders in Ituri.	
	This meeting basically targeted teachers from Aru, who still constitute a respected group of individuals who have the 'ear' of the local population. They were made aware of the Court and of the two ongoing cases. A firm promise was made to disseminate the information they received as well the desire to expand this type of meeting to other categories of the educational sector. Participants: 118 people.	
	This meeting was one of a number of activities intended to provide 118 primary and secondary teachers with accurate information on the Court, and to foster a greater understanding of how the Court operates and thereby prepare the ground for mass outreach to pupils. The issues addressed included general information on the Court, as well as the two ongoing cases. At the end of the presentation, the audience wanted to know whether other Ituri militia leaders would be prosecuted. Questions were also asked about victim participation and the Trust Fund for Victims.	
	Consultation meeting with church and mosque representatives and members of the *Commission Justice et Paix in Mahagi* with a view to setting up a programme for organising outreach days on the ICC in their respective houses of worship. As was the case for Bunia, we used contacts in churches and mosques to reach grass roots communities. Participants: 94 pastors, deacons and other religious representatives.	- Attendance list
	In each of these regions, the delegation from the Court gave out radios and recorders to leaders of listeners' clubs. Listeners' clubs are organised around local radio stations and bring together a representative number of village communities to listen to radio broadcasts on the ICC. The membership in each club varies from 50 to 100, depending on the village. The handover of equipment was always preceded by a presentation on the ICC. Participation: 2000.	- Audience report
	This programme is produced by *Radio Okapi*, the UN radio station. Time of broadcast: approx. 5 minutes. Broadcast during the first week of every month in 5 versions: French (Mondays), Swahili (Tuesdays), Tshiluba (Wednesdays), Kikongo (Thursdays) and Lingala (Fridays). Twice daily. This programme aims to explain how the Court works. The questions are mainly from listeners. *Radio Okapi* broadcasts throughout the country and reaches approximately 25 million people.	- Radio broadcast - Listener feedback
	This programme is produced by *Radio Okapi*, the UN radio station. Time of broadcast: approx. 5 minutes. Broadcast during the second week of every month in 5 versions: French (Mondays), Swahili (Tuesdays), Tshiluba (Wednesdays), Kikongo (Thursdays) and Lingala (Fridays). Twice daily. The questions are mainly from listeners. *Radio Okapi* broadcasts throughout the country and reaches approximately 25 million people.	- Radio broadcast - Listener feedback

Activity	Date	Place	
Seminar: Proceedings before the ICC	21 April	Kinshasa	
Outreach mission in Nyakunde	23 April	Nyakunde, Ituri	
Outreach session in Marabo, 25 km from Bunia.	24 April	Marabo, Ituri	
Broadcasting of *"Connaître la Cour Pénale Internationale"* by Ituri radio stations	From 1 to 25 April	*Radio Amkeni* (Mambassa), *Radio Colombe* (Mahagi), *Radio Tempête du Lac* (Kasenyi), *Radio Océan* (Aru), Ituri.	
Briefing for Bunia listeners' clubs	26 April	Bunia, Ituri	
Publishers' forum: What kind of transitional justice for the DRC?	29 April	Kinshasa	
Live programme on Ituri radio stations	From 28 to 30 April	*Radio Amkeni* (Mambassa), *Radio Colombe* (Mahagi), *Radio Tempête du Lac* (Kasenyi), *Radio Océan* (Aru), Ituri.	
Information meeting on victims' rights before the Court for people in Bunia who have been displaced by war	30 April	Bunia, Ituri	
Information session for senior officers of the Congolese armed forces	2 May	Kinshasa	
Two public meetings in Marabo and Nyakunde, Ituri	2 - 3 May	Nyakunde and Marabo, Ituri.	

	Summary	Means of verification
	At the request of the Gombe Kinshasa Bar, the ICC took part in a seminar on the proceedings before the ICC. Presentations on issues such as victim participation and complementarity were given by lawyers and legal representatives at the ICC, as well the *Auditorat Général* of the Military Court.	- Evaluation sheet - Attendance list
	At the invitation of MONUC's Human Rights Division, the ICC travelled to Nyakunde, chiefdom of the Irumu Territory, for an information day on the developments at the Court, particularly the confirmation hearing in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo* as well as the start of the Lubanga trial. This meeting took place at the administrative headquarters of the local chiefs (*collectivité)* and brought together 55 prominent local figures including *groupement* chiefs, school heads, local chiefs (*collectivité*), the police and military authorities, prominent business people, the president of civil society and the medical staff of the Nyankunde General Reference Hospital.	- Evaluation sheet - Attendance list
	At the invitation of MONUC's Human Rights Division, the ICC travelled to Marabo, a village located 25 km away from Bunia and inhabited mainly by fishermen, many of whom were victims of clashes which have taken place in this locality. Sixty-three participants.	- Evaluation sheet - Attendance list
	Programmes produced by the Court were broadcast in French and local languages.	- Audience report
	Briefing for 12 members of the Bunia listeners' clubs on how the clubs work.	
	What role can the media play in implementing transitional justice in the DRC? This was the topic of a half-day forum organised at the initiative of the BBC World Trust foundation and the ICTJ (International Center for Transitional Justice). Journalists, lawyers and activists of various kinds compared their ideas in an attempt to put forward a transitional justice model appropriate to the situation in the DRC. We set out the outreach challenges with respect to enabling victims to participate in the proceedings. Participants: approximately 50 journalists.	- Attendance list
	Following the broadcasting of "*Connaître la Cour Pénale Internationale*" programmes throughout the month, members of listeners' clubs and other listeners sent in their questions, which the ICC answered live on air.	- Audience report
	The activity took place at the headquarters of the NGO Bassadi in the Ngezi neighbourhood and consisted of informing 106 displaced people about victims' rights before the Court.	
	In collaboration with the National Coalition for the ICC, we held an information session on the Court for senior officers of the Congolese army. Presentations were given on complementarity and victim participation. Our presentations covered the ICC and the ongoing cases. The Chief of Staff of the Congolese army himself participated in the activity. Participation: 150.	
	Further to the objective of reaching previously untargeted populations, we organised in each locality a meeting with local leaders, village chiefs and interested members of the public. The two meetings held in Nyakunde and Marabo were the very first direct contact with the segments of the populations of those areas. Our message consisted of informing them about the Court, its jurisdiction and the ongoing cases. The mission was undertaken in collaboration with the Human Rights Section of MONUC, the UN mission in the Congo. Participation: 563.	- Attendance list - Evaluation forms

Activity	Date	Place	
Public outreach meeting in Komanda	7 May	Komanda, Ituri	
Open discussion between PIDS and RADHIT about joint activities to be carried out	8 May	Bunia, Ituri	
Radio Okapi* broadcast, *"Institution, c'est facile à comprendre"	5 - 10 May	***Radio Okapi***, Kinshasa	
Two public meetings in Kasenyi and Tchomia	9 and 10 May	Kasenyi and Tchomia, Ituri	
Open discussion with NGO representatives, and members of the Coalition for the ICC	10 May	Kinshasa	
Two information sessions for journalists	13 - 14 May	Kinshasa	
Seminar on proceedings before the ICC	16 May	Kinshasa	
***"Droit et Devoir"* programme**	12 - 17 April	***Radio Okapi***, Kinshasa	

	Summary	Means of verification
	As in Nyakunde and Marabo, this was the very first contact with the population of this village. We informed them about the Congolese cases before the ICC. The meeting enabled us to dispel any misunderstanding amongst the public who thought that the ICC was created only for Ituri. The mission was undertaken in collaboration with the Human Rights Section of MONUC, the United Nations mission in the Congo. Participation: 499.	- Attendance lists - Evaluation forms
	During this meeting with RADHIT, the network of human rights NGOs we are collaborating with, we drew up a list of activities to be carried out jointly during the trial of Thomas Lubanga which are adapted to the field. Participation: 10.	
	This programme is produced by *Radio Okapi*, the UN radio station. Duration of broadcast: approx. 5 minutes. Broadcast during the first week of every month in 5 languages: French (Monday), Swahili (Tuesday), Tshiluba (Wednesday), Kikongo (Thursday) and Lingala (Friday). Twice a day. The programme aims to explain how the Court works. Questions come from listeners. *Radio Okapi*'s broadcasts can be heard nationwide and reach roughly 25 million people.	- Radio broadcast - Audience reaction
	Further to the objective of reaching previously untargeted populations, in each locality we organised a meeting with local leaders, village chiefs and interested members of the public. It was the first direct contact with the populations of these two localities. Our message consisted of informing them about the Court, its jurisdiction and the ongoing cases, in particular, the joinder of the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui cases. The mission was undertaken in collaboration with the Human Rights Section of MONUC, the UN mission in the Congo. Participation: 467 (Kasenyi) and 779 (Marabo). Total: 1246.	
	In order to enable a large number of people to be informed about the trial proceedings, we compiled a list, in collaboration with the NGOs, of activities to be carried out jointly during the trial of Thomas Lubanga. Participation: 20.	- Evaluation form - Attendance list
	On 13 and 14 May, we held two information sessions on the ICC for selected journalists in a training session organised by BBC Radio and the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ). The BBC and ICTJ held a training session on transitional justice for around 20 Congolese journalists. Participation: 20.	
	In collaboration with the *Ligue des avocates du Barreau de Kinshasa/Matete*, the ICC organised a seminar on proceedings before the ICC. The ongoing cases and the issue of complementarity were presented to lawyers of the Kinshasa bar association. The opening of the Lubanga trial acted as an impetus to take a look at proceedings before the ICC. The presenter was a lawyer at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. Participation: 103.	
	This programme is produced by *Radio Okapi*, the UN radio station. *Radio Okapi* broadcast the second part of the interview with Laetitia Bonnet from VPRS. Duration of broadcast: approx. 5 minutes. Broadcast during the second week of every month in 5 languages: French (Mondays), Swahili (Tuesdays), Tshiluba (Wednesdays), Kikongo (Thursdays) and Lingala (Fridays). Twice daily. Questions come mainly from listeners. *Radio Okapi* broadcasts nationwide and reaches approximately 25 million people.	- Radio broadcast - Audience reaction

Activity	Date	Place	
Three-day information session for the Nzambe Malamu and Kimbanguist churches and Muslims	15, 16 and 17 May	Bunia, Ituri	
Broadcast of *"Connaître la Cour Pénale Internationale"* by radio stations in Ituri	1 - 25 May	*Radio Amkeni* (Mambassa), *Radio Colombe* (Mahagi), *Radio Tempête du Lac* (Kasenyi), *Radio Océan* (Aru), Ituri.	
Interviews given following the arrest of Jean-Pierre Bemba	Starting on 25 May	Kinshasa	
Production and broadcast of two radio programmes	13 - 29 May	Bunia, Kasenyi, Aru and Mahagi, Ituri	
Explanation of the decision to stay the proceedings in the case of Lubanga Dyilo	From 16 June	Kinshasa and Ituri	
Production of video as an outreach tool (with the participation of the Registrar) [40]	17 June	Kinshasa	
Open discussion with representatives of civil society organisations, victims' organisations and women's organisations based in Kinshasa (with the participation of the Registrar)	17 June	Kinshasa	
Briefing with a network of women's NGOs, *"Action Femme, RAF"*	24 June	Kinshasa	

40. We spent a number of days filming numerous interviews for the videos, which will be broadcast on television and radio.

	Summary	Means of verification
	Information about the Lubanga trial and the warrant of arrest for Bosco Ntaganda was given to worshippers: a total of 1,320 people.	- Attendance lists
	Programmes about the Court were broadcast in French and in local languages. "*Connaître la Cour Pénale Internationale*" is produced by the ICC Outreach Unit.	- Audience report
	We responded to questions from the media on the arrest of Jean-Pierre Bemba, which aroused considerable public interest. Mr Bemba was the opponent of President Kabila in the presidential elections. He is highly popular particularly in Kinshasa. After the arrest, Mr Bemba's supporters denounced "the politicisation of the ICC". Despite the tension caused by the arrest, we were able to convey information from the ICC.	
	To follow up radio programmes on radio stations in Ituri, we produced two radio programmes on the Office of the Prosecutor and the confirmation hearing of Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngundjolo Chui. The programmes are intended for the following radio stations: *Candip*, *Canal Révélation*, *RTK*, *Amkeni*, *Colombe* and *Océan*.	- Programmes produced and broadcast - Discussions in listening clubs
	On 13 June 2008, Trial Chamber I ordered a stay of proceedings in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*. Unless the Chamber orders otherwise, the entire proceedings will remain suspended. Given these circumstances we have, as of this date, played a proactive role in explaining this decision to a variety of audiences: NGOs, students, etc. In particular we have worked with the media, giving an average of two interviews a day.	
	Videos are among the new outreach tools being put to use in preparing people for the upcoming cases. To this end we have produced a video of a discussion between the Registrar and a group of students on a variety of topics. Participants: 17.	
	The discussions covered such topics as recent judicial developments at the Court, particularly the decision of 13 June to stay the proceedings in the case of Thomas Lubanga Dyilo. Other issues addressed were the preparations being made for the confirmation hearing in the case of Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui, victim participation before the Court and the concept of a fair trial, and the Bemba case. Participants: 28.	- List of participants - Evaluation forms
	One-hundred-and-fifty-five people attended this meeting which lasted for the greater part of a day. The high attendance and the debate which followed would indicate a strong interest on the part of the participants. The participants are facilitators and trainers in their respective organisations. One of the participants was a former minister for women's affairs. The network includes almost 60 NGOs. The Court gave a presentation and addressed current issues of interest such as the stay in proceedings in the Lubanga case, the Bemba case, and the start of the confirmation hearing for Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui. Participants: 155.	- Evaluation forms

Activity	Date	Place	
***"Connaître la Cour Pénale Internationale"*, broadcast by Ituri radio**	1 - 25 June	*Radio Amkeni* (Mambassa), *Radio Colombe* (Mahagi), *Radio Tempête du Lac* (Kasenyi), *Radio Océan* (Aru), Ituri.	
Civil society briefing	25 June	Kinshasa	
Briefing with churches (Kimbanguists and Protestants)	25 June	Bogoro, Ituri	
Briefing with NGOs, community leaders and local authorities	25 June	Bogoro, Ituri	
Briefing with students of the University of Kinshasa	26 June	Kinshasa	
Briefing in Kasenyi with female victims of war, local authorities, teachers and fishermen	26 June	Kasenyi, Ituri	
Briefing in Nyakunde with civil society and in Tchomia	26 June	Tchomia and Nyakunde, Ituri	
Briefing with journalists and communication of summaries	27 June	Kinshasa	
Briefing on confirmation hearing for religious communities	27 June	Bunia, Ituri	
Questions and answers on the confirmation hearing published in the media and to NGOs. Publication of Registrar's article in the following newspapers: *le Potentiel*, *L'Avenir*, *le Phare*, *la Référence Plus*, *Africa News*, *Forum des As*, *l'Observateur*	27 June	Kinshasa	

	Summary	Means of verification
	Programmes about the Court were broadcast in French and in local languages. "*Connaître la Cour Pénale Internationale*", was produced by the ICC's Outreach Unit.	
	Forty-five participants, including representatives from primary and secondary education, trade unions, and human rights organisations. The audience were clearly divided between those who strongly supported the ICC and those who thought it had been politicised. Poor understanding of the proceedings compounded fears that victims might hesitate to make use of their right to participate in the proceedings before the ICC.	- Programmes recorded and broadcast - Discussions at listening clubs
	A meeting was held to explain the confirmation hearing to the congregations in question. Participants: 150.	- Evaluation forms
	A meeting was held to explain the confirmation hearing to community leaders and local authorities. Participants: 66.	- Evaluation forms
	The students showed particular interest in discussions on the ICC and the latest judicial developments. Although most of the audience understood the confirmation proceedings and the stay in proceedings in the Lubanga trial, many expressed fears with regard to United Nations involvement in cases before the Court and a trend towards politicisation of the Court. Questions were also taken on Bemba. Participation: 1,730.	- Evaluation forms
	On the eve of the confirmation hearing a meeting was held to explain the proceedings to female victims of war, local authorities, teachers and fishermen. Participation: 73 people.	- Evaluation forms
	Meeting held to explain the confirmation hearing with civil society, journalists and community representatives. Participation: 107 people	- Evaluation forms
	A weekly briefing will be held for journalists for the duration of the confirmation hearing. A summary of the week's hearings will be given at these briefings. The Court's video and audio recordings were made available to television and radio journalists respectively. In the evening of 27 June, most television and radio channels used our images or video for their news. *RTNC* and *Digital TV* showed the whole video. *Congo web TV*, *antenne A* and *RTGA* used excerpts. Participants in the briefing: *RTNC*, *RTGA*, *Digital FM and TV*, *Congo web TV*, *Tropicana TV*, *Uhuru*, *Télé et Radio 7*, *Le Phare*, *L'Observateur*, *ACP*, *APA*. Participation: 16.	
	A meeting was held to explain the confirmation hearing to members of the Muslim community (112), and community representatives (160). Participants: 272.	
	At the start of the confirmation hearing in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui*, an article written by the Registrar was published in the newspapers along with a question-and-answer section on the hearing.	

Activity	Date	Place	
Introductory video (and audio) on the confirmation hearing broadcast on television and radio	27 June 28 June	Kinshasa, Bunia	
Broadcast of audio summaries/video of confirmation hearing	1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 16, and 17 July	Kinshasa and the DRC (*RTNC* and *Digital Congo TV*)	
News briefing	2 July	Bunia, Ituri	
News briefing	4 July	Kinshasa	
Public meeting for local authorities and civil society	4 July	Kasenyi, Ituri	
Broadcasts of audio summaries of confirmation hearing	4-11 and 16 July	Ituri community radio stations	
Open discussion session with the general public, including video screening	5 July	Bunia, Ituri	
News briefing	5 July	Bunia, Ituri	
Open discussion session with a religious community	6 July	Bunia, Ituri	
News briefing	9 July	Bunia, Ituri	

	Summary	Means of verification
	An explanatory video has been made to educate the public with regard to this stage of the proceedings and was broadcast on the day the confirmation hearing started.	
	Videos of the confirmation hearing have been broadcast regularly on *RTNC* and *Digital Congo TV*. These videos were also made available to other television stations in Kinshasa. In the period under review, the team gave nearly 30 interviews to the media in Kinshasa, as well as making frequent guest appearances on the news and special interest programmes.	
	With the start of the confirmation hearing, we have instituted a weekly news briefing. The journalists were more interested in the Bemba case and in recent developments in the Lubanga case than in the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case. There were questions as to what would be the next step following the first appearance of Mr Bemba and whether he might be granted provisional release. The possible release of Thomas Lubanga was one of the main topics and aroused a great deal of interest. Participants: approximately 10.	
	With the start of the confirmation hearing, we have instituted a weekly news briefing. The journalists were more interested in the Bemba case and in recent developments in the Lubanga case than in the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case. There were questions as to what would be the next step following the first appearance of Mr Bemba and whether he might be granted provisional release. The possible release of Thomas Lubanga was one of the main topics and aroused a great deal of interest. Participants: 27.	
	The main purpose of this meeting was to explain the confirmation hearing. For many, the confirmation hearing was the trial itself. But the news of the possible release of Lubanga was cause for concern for the people who fear the triumphant return of the leader of the UPC, endangering victims. Explanations given by the ICC did not allay participants' concerns altogether. Participants: 300, including 106 women.	
	Broadcasts on community radio stations of audio recordings produced by the Court throughout the confirmation hearing of Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui: *Radio Canal Révélation, Radio Candip, Radio Colombe, Radio RTK, Radio Tempête du Lac, Radio Océan*, and *Radio Amkeni*. In the period under review, the team gave nearly 20 interviews to the media in Bunia, as well as making frequent guest appearances on the news and special interest programmes.	
	This meeting, held the day after Bemba's first appearance, focused on the Bemba case. As leader of the MLC, Bemba is well known here, having set up headquarters in Bunia during his rebellion. Thomas Lubanga was one of his many ministers at the time. The public is very interested in this case which, they say, provides an answer to those who thought the ICC was only interested in Iturians. Participants: 182.	
	Weekly news briefing on the latest judicial developments in ongoing cases. Participants: approximately 10.	
	Discussions organised at the Tchem-Tchem chapel with 120 members of the Catholic community to dispel misunderstandings relating to the ICC and to explain the latest judicial developments.	
	Weekly news briefing on the latest judicial developments in ongoing cases. Participants: approximately 10.	

Activity	Date	Place	
Consultation meeting with video screening for women's organisations representatives	9 July	Kinshasa	
News briefing (with a representative of the Office of the Prosecutor)	10 July	Kinshasa	
Two open discussion sessions with the general public, including video screening	11 July	Bogoro and Kasenyi, Ituri	
Open discussion session including video screening at Kinshasa University (law students)	11 July	Kinshasa	
Three open discussion sessions with the general public, including video screenings	13 July	Bogoro, Kasenyi and Tchomia, Ituri	
Information day for Hema leaders	14 July	Bunia, Ituri	
Information day for Lendu leaders	15 July	Bunia, Ituri	
Video screening for civil society representatives	16 July	Kinshasa	
Information day for Ngiti leaders	16 July	Bunia, Ituri	
Information day for Ngiti leaders	16 July	Bunia, Ituri	

	Summary	Means of verification
	Two videos were screened: one related to the confirmation hearing and the other on Bemba's first appearance. Around twenty women representing a variety of organisations responded to our invitation.	
	Most of the questions related to the approach and policies of the Office of the Prosecutor. Almost all the questions were about the Lubanga and Bemba cases. We can confirm that since these briefings started being held, the ICC has been getting increasingly better press. Participants: 29.	- Evaluation forms
	Weekly discussion sessions held with the general public from the villages of Ituri (NGO representatives, women's groups and victims, local and religious leaders, students and journalists), including screenings of videos produced by the Court on the latest judicial developments in ongoing cases. Participants: 230 (108 in Bogoro, 122 in Kasenyi).	
	Videos were screened on the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui confirmation hearing as well as on the first appearance of Mr Bemba. Each appearance by the president of the MLC, Mr Bemba, was met with cheering from the students. The video screenings were followed by debates. Participants: 1,100.	- Evaluation forms - List of questions asked
	Weekly discussion sessions held with the general public from the villages of Ituri (NGOs, women's groups and victims representatives, local and religious leaders, students and journalists), including screenings of videos produced by the Court on the latest judicial developments in ongoing cases. Participants: 270 (Bogoro: 80, Kasenyi: 120 and Tchomia: 70).	
	Ninety-two leaders attended this meeting organised with the security support of MONUC. The principal aim of this meeting was to put a stop to rumours that were being circulated and sustained by Lubanga's supporters. Participants: 92.	
	One-hundred-and-thirteen leaders attended this meeting organised with the security support of MONUC. The principal aim of this meeting was to put a stop to rumours that were being circulated and sustained by Lubanga's supporters. It also aimed to allay the concerns of the Lendus. This meeting created a forum for discussion with Lendu representatives. Participants: 113.	
	Two videos were screened: one related to the confirmation hearing and the other to Bemba's first appearance. The screenings were followed by a debate. As is often the case, questions focused largely on the Bemba and Lubanga cases. Participants: 60.	- Evaluation forms - List of questions asked
	Eighty-four leaders attended this meeting organised with the security support of MONUC. The principal aim of this meeting was to put a stop to rumours that were being circulated and sustained by Lubanga's supporters. The ethnic leaders are key focus points for dispelling misunderstandings surrounding the Court. Participants: 84.	
	Eighty-four leaders attended this meeting organised with the security support of MONUC. The principal aim of this meeting was to put a stop to rumours that were being circulated and sustained by Lubanga's supporters. The ethnic leaders are key focus points for dispelling misunderstandings surrounding the Court. Participants: 84.	

Activity	Date	Place	
News briefing	16 July	Bunia, Ituri	
News briefing	16 July	Kinshasa	
Commemoration of ICC Day and the end of the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui confirmation hearing	17 July	Kinshasa	
Commemoration of ICC Day and the end of the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui confirmation hearing	17 July	Bunia, Ituri	
Open days for law students	18, 22, 25 and 29 July	Kinshasa	
News briefing	18 July	Kinshasa	

	Summary	Means of verification
	Weekly news briefing on the latest judicial developments in ongoing cases. Participants: approximately 10.	
	Weekly news briefing on the latest judicial developments in ongoing cases. Participants: 27.	
	Some 60 people attended this event, which was marked by a number of activities including: - a video screening of the confirmation hearing of Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui before the ICC. - Presentations: reflections on the achievements and prospects of the Court. The co-ordinator of the *Coalition Nationale pour la CPI* [National Coalition for the ICC], gave a presentation: ''*La Cour pénale internationale, 10 ans après: Forces, Limites et défis*'' [The International Criminal Court, 10 years later: Strengths, Weaknesses and Challenges]. Finally, a presentation was given by the *Avocat Général* of the High Military Court: ''*La justice congolaise face au Statut de Rome*'' [Congolese justice and the Rome Statute]. The presentations were followed by a particularly lively debate. - Alongside these discussions, there was an exhibition of photos of the judges, outreach activities, the courtroom and the detention centre, as well as library books and legal documents of the Court, etc. - The event ended with a theatrical production about the ICC (its mandate and the crimes within its jurisdiction). Participants: approximately 60.	
	One-hundred-and-twenty-five influential representatives from the affected communities attended this event, which was marked by a number of activities including: - video screenings of the confirmation hearing of Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui before the ICC, followed by a particularly lively debate. - Following the presentations, participants asked questions related to the next phase of the proceedings, and what would happen to the detainees if the charges were not confirmed. There were also questions related to Thomas Lubanga's release. - Alongside these discussions there was an exhibition of photos of the judges, outreach activities, the courtroom and the detention centre, as well as library books and legal documents of the Court, etc. Participants: 125.	
	Following the briefing and video screenings at the university, and due to the significant student interest in the ICC, the team instituted half-day sessions where students could attend the Kinshasa office to continue the discussions. Some of the students came for information on developments, and many came to do research and ask questions regarding the proceedings. Participants: 120 students.	
	Weekly news briefing on the latest judicial developments in ongoing cases. Participants: 27.	

Activity	Date	Place	
Two open discussion sessions with the general public, including video screening	21 July	Bogoro and Kasenyi, Ituri	
Two open discussion sessions with the general public, including video screening	22 July	Nyakunde and Tchomia, Ituri	
Two open discussion sessions with the general public, including video screening	23 July	Komanda and Marabo, Ituri	
Training session for journalists on the ethical questions surrounding the treatment of problems suffered by children in armed conflicts	30 July	Kinshasa	
Open days for law students	5, 8, 12 and 15 August	Kinshasa	
News briefing	16 August	Bunia, Ituri	
Information day for youths and women at the Asadho/Mont-Ngafula NGO	18 August	Kinshasa	
Information day for civil society representatives in Bukavu	18 August	Bukavu, Kivu	
Information day for students	19 August	Bukavu, Kivu	

	Summary	Means of verification
	Weekly discussion sessions held with the general public from the villages of Ituri (NGO representatives, women's groups and victims, local and religious leaders, students and journalists), including screenings of videos produced by the Court on the latest judicial developments in ongoing cases. Participants: 185 (Bogoro: 80, Kasenyi: 105).	
	Weekly discussion sessions held with the general public from the villages of Ituri (NGO representatives, women's groups and victims, local and religious leaders, students and journalists), including screenings of videos produced by the Court on the latest judicial developments in ongoing cases. Participants: 119 (Nyakunde: 66, Tchomia: 53).	
	Weekly discussion sessions held with the general public from the villages of Ituri (NGO representatives, women's groups and victims, local and religious leaders, students and journalists), including screenings of videos produced by the Court on the latest judicial developments in ongoing cases. Participants: 83 (Komanda: 48, Marabo: 35).	
	At the invitation of *Journalistes pour les droits humains* [Journalists for Human Rights], we gave a presentation on crimes against children under the Rome Statute. We listed and elaborated on the provisions of the Rome Statute related to children, highlighting in particular the charges against Lubanga, Ngudjolo Chui and Katanga, who are charged with crimes of enlisting, conscripting and using children under the age of 15 in armed conflicts. Participation: 20 journalists.	
	Following the briefing and video screenings at the university, and especially due to significant student interest in the ICC, the team instituted half-day sessions where students could attend the Kinshasa office to continue the discussions. Some of the students came for information on developments, and many came to do research and ask questions regarding the proceedings. Participants: 98.	
	Inform journalists on the status of the various cases before the Court Participants: 9 journalists.	
	Around 60 people attended this information day organised together with the management of *Femmes et personnes vulnérables* [Women and Vulnerable Persons] of the Asadho NGO. This is a continuation of the activities launched in June and which target people at a grass roots level. Participants: 60 people.	
	As part of a joint PIDS-VPRS mission, representatives of the Court met with civil society members in Bukavu. Attendees were given information about the Court and the cases before it, and the victim participation process was explained to them. Participants: 38.	
	As part of a joint PIDS-VPRS mission, representatives of the ICC met with students in their final year of law studies at the Catholic University of Bukavu. Attendees were given information about the Court and the cases before it, and the victim participation process was explained to them. Participants: 31.	

Activity	Date	Place	
Information day for civil society representatives	20 August	Goma, Kivu	
Information day for activists from child protection organisations	21 August	Goma, Kivu	
Information day for women's organisations	22 August	Goma, Kivu	
Open discussions with students of the University of Goma	23 August	Goma, Kivu	
Training for community intermediaries as ICC focal points	23-25 August	Bunia, Ituri	
Evaluation of the work of the listening clubs and partner radio stations	25 August to 3 September	Bunia, Ituri	
Information day for child protection organisation activists in Butembo	26 August	Butembo, North Kivu	
Open discussion with civil and religious society representatives in Butembo	27 August	Butembo, North Kivu	
News briefing	28 August	Béni, Kivu	

	Summary	Means of verification
	As part of a joint PIDS-VPRS mission, representatives of the Court offered outreach to around 60 members of civil society in Goma. Attendees were given information about the Court and the cases before it, and the victim participation process was explained to them. Participants: 68.	
	In order to help the affected communities, the Court provided training on victim participation for children's rights activists. Kivu is one of the regions in the country where numerous armed groups operate and continue to recruit children under the age of 15. Participants: 22.	
	In order to help the affected communities, the Court provided training on victim participation for children's rights activists. Kivu is one of the regions in the country where numerous armed groups operate and where there are very high levels of alleged crimes of sexual violence. Participation: 77.	
	Around 80 students attended an open discussion at the University of Goma. The discussion addressed all issues surrounding the cases before the Court and the victim participation process. This was the first time that representatives of the Court had met with the student community of this region. Participants: 80.	
	Forty-five intermediaries were trained and made operational in 20 new villages around Bunia. The aim was to set up a new series of intermediaries in villages which had not yet been reached. Participants: 45.	
	Focus: • Assess collaboration to date with local radio stations, • Assess the operation of listening clubs, • Discuss prospects for 2009.	
	In order to help the affected communities, the Court provided training on victim participation for children's rights activists. Kivu is one of the regions in the country where numerous armed groups operate and continue to recruit children under the age of 15. Participants: 38.	
	Around 40 civil society and religious communities representatives responded to the invitation of the Court. The discussion addressed all issues surrounding the cases before the Court and the victim participation process. Butembo and the town of Béni have experienced wars and armed groups recruiting children under the age of 15. Participants: 47.	
	This was the first time since the confirmation hearing, the stay of proceedings in the Lubanga case, and beginning of the Bemba case that a representative of the Court has been able to meet with the press in Béni. The journalists were more interested in the Bemba case and in the recent developments in the Lubanga case than in the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case. There were questions concerning the next step following the first appearance of Mr Bemba and whether he might be granted provisional release. The possible release of Thomas Lubanga was also one of the main topics and aroused a great deal of interest. Participants: 6.	

Activity	Date	Place	
Two information days on the ICC	29 and 31 August	Mungwalu, Ituri	
ICC information morning in Mwenga	3 September	Mwenga, Ituri	
Information morning in Gongo	5 September	Gongo, Ituri	
Information morning in Inga Barrière	6 September	Inga Barrière, Ituri	
Open discussions for students	2, 5, 9 and 12 September	Kinshasa	
Information sessions in Mahagi territory	16-18 September	Mahagi territory, Ituri	
Information sessions in Aru territory	22-27 September	Aru territory	
Information sessions for human rights activists in faith communities	23, 24 and 27 September	Kinshasa	

	Summary	Means of verification
	Over a period of two days, 180 people were informed about the Court's existence, its role and its activities in the DRC. People who had received outreach agreed to support the Court's work in the field. Participants: 180.	
	Following our objective to raise awareness amongst groups not yet targeted, we travelled from village to village to inform the public about the Court. The work was facilitated in co-operation with the Human Rights Section of the United Nations Mission in the Congo. In Mwenga, a village 38 km south-west of Bunia, the audience consisted mainly of teachers, farmers and some elders. Questions asked included the next steps in the Lubanga and Katanga/Ngudjolo Chui cases and whether Mr Bemba might be provisionally released. Thomas Lubanga's possible release was also one of the main questions which aroused much interest. Participants: 120 (38 women).	
	The main aim of the meeting was to explain the mandate of the ICC and to provide information about the current cases. The audience was made up of church representatives, primary and secondary school teachers and local authorities. Participants: 89 people, including 16 women.	
	This meeting was primarily geared towards women's associations involving women who were victims of sexual violence during the armed conflicts in the region. They received information about the ICC and the current cases, as well as about the process for victim participation. Participants: 60.	
	At the start of the second term, we began offering regular open discussion sessions with groups of students. Many of them came to receive information about current issues. A large number came for research purposes and to ask questions about the proceedings. Participants: 87 students.	
	In collaboration with MONUC's Human Rights Section, we spent three days travelling throughout the Mahagi territory to provide information about the Court. Other than the radio broadcasts produced by the Outreach Unit, the target groups had not received contact with an official from the ICC. The audience was made up of civil society representatives, members of the Magahi Mothers' Forum and members of the listening clubs. Participants: 246 (65 women).	
	In collaboration with MONUC's Human Rights Section, the Court travelled to Aru to provide information about the Court. Other than the radio broadcasts produced by the Outreach Unit, the target groups had not received contact with an official from the ICC. The audience was made up of representatives of civil society, local authorities, teachers, members of listening clubs and students. Participants: 720.	
	Almost 300 people from a network of Christian human rights activists were provided with information about the Court. This comes in the wake of our initial meetings with church representatives. Participants: 296.	

Activity	Date	Place	
Press briefing	29 September	Kinshasa	
Press briefing	30 September	Kinshasa	
Information day for provincial parliamentarians from the Orientale Province	30 September	Kisangani	
Information meeting for representatives from women's organisations	1 October	Kinshasa	
Information meeting for civil society representatives	2 October	Kinshasa	
Information morning for young people from the Muslim community	2 October	Bunia, Ituri	

	Summary	Means of verification
	Explain the decision taken by the judges after the confirmation hearing in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui*. 20 participants.	- News articles or television and radio hook-ups - Questions
	Following the Chamber's decision in the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case, we organised a press briefing. The aim was to give journalists information about the development of the case.	
	The meeting brought together over 60 parliamentarians, headed by the Assembly's rapporteur, from the various political parties and representing the Province's territories and districts, including the Ituri region. They received information about developments in the various cases currently before the ICC and about the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In his presentation, the Outreach Unit representative explained the reasons for maintaining the stay of proceedings in the Thomas Lubanga trial, the decision on the confirmation of the charges against Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui and Germain Katanga, and provided an update on the Bosco Ntaganda case. The parliamentarians voiced their concerns about the acts of violence allegedly committed in the province's Dungu territory by the Lord's Resistance Army, some of whose leaders are wanted under several arrest warrants issued by the Court for crimes allegedly committed in Uganda. They also referred to the fate of the foreign military leaders whose armies had fought in Kisangani in the past. Their main concerns included the recent armed clashes in the Kivus, and the warrants of arrest issued by the Court for crimes committed in Ituri and their implications for the process of demobilising certain armed groups and militias and for establishing peace. 60 participants.	- Evaluation forms
	Explain the decision taken by the judges after the confirmation hearing and provide an update on the other ongoing cases. This audience had already been sensitised prior to the confirmation hearing. 65 participants	- Evaluation forms
	Explain the decision taken by the judges after the confirmation hearing in the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case and provide an update on the other ongoing cases. It should be noted however that the public does not show a great interest in the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case as compared to the Bemba and Lubanga cases, about which a lot of questions are asked. The public is aware of developments in eastern Congo and wants to know whether the Prosecutor will initiate investigations in that part of the country. This audience had already been sensitised prior to the confirmation hearing. 35 participants.	- Evaluation forms
	Explain the decision taken by the judges after the confirmation hearing in the Katanga and Chui case. Renewed hostilities in the Ituri region, particularly around Bunia, are preventing our team from travelling to Bogoro or the other villages. Activities have therefore been exclusively refocused on Bunia for the moment. 45 participants.	- Evaluation forms

Activity	Date	Place	
Information morning for human rights activists	3 October	Kinshasa	
Information morning for *Forum des mamans de l'Ituri* [Ituri Mothers' Forum] (FOMI)	3 October	Bunia, Ituri	
Information meeting for students, lawyers and NGOs	1, 2 and 3 October	Kisangani	
Briefing for new members of RADHIT (*Réseau d'action droits de l'Homme d'Ituri*) [Ituri Human Rights Action Network]	6 October	Bunia, Ituri	
Information morning for students from Kinshasa University	14 October 2008	Kinshasa	
Information morning for human rights activists	20 October	Ngaba neighbourhood, Kinshasa	
Information morning for human rights activists	22 October	Matete neighbourhood, Kinshasa	
Information morning for human rights activists	24 October	Ngiri-Ngiri neighbourhood, Kinshasa	

	Summary	Means of verification
	About 200 people involved in a Christian human rights activist network were informed about the Court. This follows on from our initial meetings with church representatives. Participants: 200.	- Evaluation forms
	Explain the decision taken by the judges after the confirmation hearing in the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case. Renewed hostilities in the Ituri region, particularly around Bunia, are preventing our team from travelling to Bogoro or the other villages. Activities have therefore been exclusively refocused on Bunia for the moment. Participants: 63.	- Evaluation forms
	We were given the opportunity to explain to participants the latest developments in the various ongoing cases arising from the situation in the DRC: developments in the Lubanga case, the decision taken by the judges after the confirmation hearing in the Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui and Germain Katanga case and the Bosco Ntanganda case. Details were provided about developments in the Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo case arising from the situation in the Central African Republic. One observation can be made as a result of these various meetings: the various audiences have great expectations of the Court. About 200 participants.	- Evaluation forms
	General briefing on the ICC and its activities in Ituri as well as on the co-operation between RADHIT and the ICC Outreach Unit. Explain the decision taken by the judges after the confirmation hearing in the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case. Renewed hostilities in the Ituri region, particularly around Bunia, are preventing our team from travelling to Bogoro or the other villages. Activities have therefore been exclusively refocused on Bunia for the moment. Participants: 12.	- Evaluation forms
	Presentation given as part of a comparative law course on major legal systems at the Political Science Faculty of Kinshasa University. It is appropriate to note here the interest academia is now showing in the ICC following the activities carried out since June. About 200 participants.	- Evaluation forms
	Following our initial meetings in church communities, and at their request, we are sensitising activists involved in a human rights advocacy network which has 14 groups in the neighbourhoods of Kinshasa. These meetings are an opportunity for us to more readily reach a wider audience in Kinshasa and on a neighbourhood-by-neighbourhood basis. They are also an opportunity to focus minds on Bemba's confirmation hearing.	- Evaluation forms
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Activity	Date	Place	
Information morning for human rights activists	26 October	Righini neighbourhood, Kinshasa	
Information morning for NGO and civil society representatives	27 October	Kinshasa	
Information morning for human rights activists	28 October	Kindele neighbourhood, Kinshasa	
Information morning with students	30 October	Kinshasa	

	Summary	Means of verification
	Following our initial meetings in church communities, and at their request, we are sensitising activists involved in a human rights advocacy network which has 14 groups in the neighbourhoods of Kinshasa. These meetings are an opportunity for us to reach more readily, a wider audience in Kinshasa and on a neighbourhood-by-neighbourhood basis. They are also an opportunity to focus minds on Bemba's confirmation hearing.	- Evaluation forms
	This information session was held to focus minds on Bemba's confirmation hearing.	- Evaluation forms
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	This information session was held to focus minds on Bemba's confirmation hearing.	- Evaluation forms

Central African Republic

Activity	Date	Place	
Information workshop with victims' associations, human rights organisations and unions	18 January	Bangui	
Information workshop with journalists	19 January	Bangui	
Information workshop with women's and youth groups and religious leaders	21 January	Bangui	
Information workshop with lawyers	22 January	Bangui	
Participatory workshop on strategy development	18, 19 and 20 February	Bangui	
Screening of the initial appearance hearing of Bemba	4 July	Bangui, field office	
Registrar's visit to Bangui	10 July	Bangui	

	Summary	Means of verification
	Objectives: to establish initial, quality contact with representatives of key groups. • to provide them with basic information about the Court and various aspects of its activities • to listen to their expectations and concerns • to answer their questions • to establish bases for partnerships in order to tailor outreach. Eleven attendees: four representatives of human rights NGOs, one representative of victims' associations, and six union representatives.	- Participant self-assessment - Collect questions and concerns
	Second outreach session with journalists: • to provide basic information about the Court and various aspects of its activities • to listen to their expectations and concerns • to answer their questions Participants: ten, including three representatives from the press and seven from radio stations, including two provincial radio stations.	- Participant self-assessment - Collect questions and concerns
	• to establish initial, quality contact with representatives of key groups • to provide them with basic information about the Court and various aspects of its activities • to listen to their expectations and concerns • to answer their questions • to establish bases for partnerships in order to tailor outreach. Eleven attendees: five representatives from women's organisations, two representatives from youth organisations and four religious leaders.	- Participant self-assessment - Collect questions and concerns
	• to establish initial, quality contact with representatives of key groups • to provide them with basic information about the Court and various aspects of its activities • to listen to their expectations and concerns • to answer their questions • to establish bases for partnerships in order to tailor outreach. Participants: 20 members of the Bangui bar association.	- Participant self-assessment - Collect questions and concerns
	Objectives: To give a select number of representatives of key groups in CAR society the opportunity to contribute to the development of the outreach strategy to be adopted by the International Criminal Court. 21 attendees, of whom four are representatives of human rights NGOs, two are representatives of victims' associations, and three are union representatives, three are from women's groups, two are from youth groups, three are lawyers, three are religious leaders and one is a journalist.	- Participant self-assessment
	Around 20 key partners and journalists were invited to follow the initial appearance hearing of Mr Bemba via the screening organised at the field office through the live webstreaming. They were provided with materials, press release, etc.	- Media reports
	The visit of the ICC Registrar to Bangui was the first opportunity for a senior Court official to explain the judicial developments related to the Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo case shortly after his surrender and transfer to the Court on 3 July 2008. On this occasion, she met with various international organisations accredited in the Central African Republic and provided them with an update on the Court's judicial work. Further exchanges of views took place with representatives of the local media and local civil society organisations and focused on the Registrar's responsibilities with respect to ensuring effective participation of victims and witness protection.	- Media reports

Darfur, Sudan

Activity	Date	Place	
Broadcast of an audio drama	14 March	Refugee camps in eastern Chad	
Theatre project	Postponed due to the security situation in eastern Chad	Refugee camps in eastern Chad	
Three meetings with key representatives of the Sudanese community	Confidential	Confidential	
Interactive meeting with women's groups and Radio Internews journalists	1 June	Radio Internews, Abeche, eastern Chad	
Interactive meeting with Bredjing Camp traditional leaders	5 June	Bredjing Refugee Camp, eastern Chad	
Interactive meeting with Bredjing Camp Youth Association	5 June	Bredjing Refugee Camp, eastern Chad.	
Interactive meeting with Bredjing Camp Womens Association	6 June	Bredjing Refugee Camp, eastern Chad	
Interactive meeting with traditional leaders and youth groups in Treguine Camp	7 June	Treguine Refugee Camp, eastern Chad	
Interactive meeting with youth groups in Treguine Camp	7 June	Treguine Refugee Camp, eastern Chad	
Interactive meeting with women's groups in Treguine Camp	8 June	Treguine Refugee Camp, eastern Chad	

	Summary	Means of verification
	To broadcast an audio drama in four local languages (Fur, Zaghawa, Masalit and Darfurian Arabic). Aimed at reaching out to the local Darfurian communities in the refugee camps in eastern Chad to explain the principles of the ICC, the Court's objectives, role and jurisdiction, etc, in order to sensitise the camp members about the work of the ICC and its activities and mission, in turn, preparing them to accept the concept of international justice and to co-operate with the ICC in order to achieve justice.	- Discussions or seminar with audience - Visit to monitor the comments of the audience - Work on the results from the evaluation
	Theatre projects are to be conducted inside each refugee camp for about two to three months. The aim of which is to use theatre to educate people on, and promote the role and jurisdiction of the Court. This in turn will build up the trust of refugees in the ICC, thereby allowing for positive refugee co-operation with the Court in order to implement justice.	- Discussions or seminar with audience - Visit and monitor the group from time to time - Work on the results from the evaluation
	To promote a broader understanding of and support for the ICC and create networks amongst the participants.	- Confidential
	• Provision of accurate information about the ICC. • Explaining ICC activities and mandate. • Answering the questions and concerns raised. Attended by 11 journalists.	- Feedback - Evaluation forms - Question, concerns and answers
	• Provision of accurate information about the ICC. • Managing expectations by answering questions and concerns raised. Attended by 32 traditional leaders.	- Feedback - Evaluation forms - Question, concerns and answers
	• Provision of accurate information about the ICC. • Managing expectations by answering questions and concerns raised. Attended by 30 youth representatives.	- Feedback - Evaluation forms - Question, concerns and answers
	• Provision of accurate information about the ICC. • Managing expectations by answering questions and concerns raised. Attended by 25 women leaders	- Feedback - Evaluation forms - Question, concerns and answers
	• Provision of accurate information about the ICC. • Managing expectations by answering questions and concerns raised. Attended by 25 traditional leaders and youth representatives.	- Feedback - Evaluation forms - Question, concerns and answers
	• Provision of accurate information about the ICC. • Managing expectations by answering questions and concerns raised. Attended by 150 participants.	- Feedback - Evaluation forms - Question, concerns and answers
	• Provision of accurate information about the ICC. • Managing expectations by answering questions and concerns raised. Attended by 37 women.	

Activity	Date	Place	
Interactive meeting with traditional leaders and youths in Farchana Camp	9 June	Farchana Refugee Camp, eastern Chad	
Interactive meeting with women's groups in Farchana Camp	9 June	Farchana Refugee Camp, eastern Chad	
A face-to-face meetings with affected Darfurians in refugee camps in Chad	15 June to 22 June (or as soon as the security issue allows)	Refugee camps in eastern Chad	
Interactive meeting with a Sudanese delegation representing NGOs, journalists, human rights activists, lawyers and researchers	14 July	The Hague, Netherlands	
Participation in a 5-day workshop with a group of Sudanese women representing NGOs, journalists, human rights activists, lawyers and researchers	From 6 to 10 October	Kampala, Uganda	
Interactive meetings with refugee representatives and information meetings with Sudanese refugees	From 19 to 28 October	Farchana camps, eastern Chad	

	Summary	Means of verification
	• Provision of accurate information about the ICC • Managing expectations by answering questions and concerns raised. Attended by 45 traditional leaders and youth representatives.	- Feedback - Evaluation forms - Questions, concerns and answers
	• Provision of accurate information about the ICC • Managing the expectation by answering the questions and concerns raised. Attended by 25 women.	- Feedback - Evaluation forms - Questions, concerns and answers
	To provide updates on ICC activities and increase an awareness of the Court's mandate and judicial activities. This in turn will improve the way the Court is perceived amongst the refugee communities in the camps in eastern Chad.	- Standard evaluation form (if possible) - List of FAQs - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information
	Objectives: To provide accurate information about the ICC and updates on developments in the situation in Sudan; to answer questions and concerns raised. Attended by 11 participants.	- Feedback - Evaluation forms - Quality of participants - Questions, concerns and answers
	Five-day participatory meeting organised by the Women's Initiative for Gender Justice. Objectives: To provide women's groups with accurate information about the ICC. To update them on developments on the situation in Sudan. To answer to their questions and concerns and to provide women's groups with ICC documents in Arabic. Of the 100 women participating in the meeting, 20 of them participated in the discussions on Sudan in Arabic.	- Feedback - Evaluation forms - Questions, concerns and answers
	Objectives: • To update key refugee representatives about the ICC's latest reports and in particular to provide them with accurate. information regarding the request of warrants of arrest by the Prosecutor and possible pending ones. • To conduct information meetings with Sudanese refugees. • To launch a theatre project in the Farchana refugee camp.	- Feedback - Evaluation forms - Questions, concerns and answers

Annex 4: Calendar of Activities planned for 2009

Uganda

Activity	Date	Place	
Pilot SMS rapid response messages[41]	January-February	Kampala field office	
Town hall meetings	2- 5 February	Amuria district, Teso sub-region, north-eastern Uganda	
Participation in radio talk show	5 February	Lira district, Lango sub-region, north-eastern Uganda	
Schools outreach programmes and village meetings	10 - 12 February	Apac town, Lira district, Lango sub-region, northern Uganda	
Town hall meeting and drama performance	17-19 February	Adjumani town, Adjumani district, Madi sub-region, West Nile	
Participate in radio talk show	19 February	Adjumani town, Adjumani district, Madi sub-region, West Nile	
NGO/CBO briefings	February - April	Acholi, Teso, Madi and Lango sub-regions	
Schools outreach and mock court	3-5 March	Pader district, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Participation in radio talk show	5 March	Gulu town, Gulu district, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda.	
Schools outreach/ debate competition and village meetings	10 -12 March	Dokolo district, Lango sub-region, northern Uganda	
Participation in radio talk show	12 March	Lira district, Lango sub-region, northern Uganda	
Schools outreach and town hall meetings	16 March	Amuria district, Teso sub-region, northern Uganda	

41. After the pilot period, it is anticipated that the SMS text messaging service shall be opened to the general public from March 2008.

	Summary	Means of verification
	To test instantaneous rapid response mechanism to respond to frequently asked questions and correct any misconceptions.	Evaluation forms from about 50 participants in the pilot project
	To promote a broader understanding of the ICC and build new grass root networks. Target: about 900 members of the general public.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To explain the activities of the Court, listen to concerns of the general public and correct any misconceptions. Target: the general public.	Number of telephone calls/text messages; participants questions/comments/ contributions
	To promote a broader understanding of the ICC and bolster networks amongst students and teachers; to explain the activities of the Court; listen to concerns of the general public and correct any misconceptions. Target: about 800 students including teachers and general public.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To promote a broader the understanding of the ICC amongst law enforcement personnel, religious leaders and the general public. Target: representatives from the police and the immediate offices of the Resident District Commissioner, religious leaders and the general public.	
	To increase public awareness about the activities of the Court, and listen to the concerns of the general public and correct any misconceptions. Target: general public.	Assessment of programme recordings
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst the community based organisations in the Acholi sub-region. Target: 50 representatives of community based organisations (CBOs) and 50 police personnel.	
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks. Target: about 2,500 students including teachers from three different schools .	Standard evaluation form
	To increase the public's understanding of the activities of the Court, listen to the concerns of the general public and correct any misconceptions. Target: the general public.	Number of telephone calls/text messages; participants questions/comments/ contributions
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst students, teachers and the general public.	- Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To increase the public's understanding of the activities of the Court, listen to the concerns of the general public and correct any misconceptions. Target: the general public.	Assessment of audio recordings of programmes
	To provide updates on ICC activities and build new outreach networks. Target: teachers, students and the general public.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field

Activity	Date	Place	
Training for law enforcement personnel and CBOs	18 - 20 March	Amuria district, Teso sub-region, north-eastern Uganda	
Seminar for Members of Parliament	March - April		
Village meeting, outreach for people with disabilities, debate and quiz competition in Alere Secondary School	7-9 April	Adjumani district, Madi sub-region, West Nile	
Town hall meeting in the Gulu district	21 April	Gulu municipality, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Town hall meetings and drama performances	22-23 April	Gulu district, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Outreach for religious leaders	April - May	Acholi, Lango, Teso and Madi sub-regions	
Village meeting, outreach for people with disabilities	5 -7 May	Lira district, Lango sub-region, northern Uganda	
Town hall meetings, drama performances and Schools outreach	11- 15 May	Kaberamaido district, Teso sub-region, north-eastern Uganda	
Training of community based organisations and police personnel	19-21 May	Gulu district, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Town hall meeting	16 June	Adjumani district, Madi sub-region, West Nile	
Training of police officers and COBs	16 - 18 June	Adjumani district, Madi sub-region, West Nile	
Village meetings and schools outreach	6 - 9 July	Amuria, Kumi, Bukedea, Kaberamaido districts, Teso sub-region, north-eastern Uganda	
Debate and quiz competition in the YY Okot Memorial SS and town hall meetings	14-16 July	Kitgum district, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Training of community based organisations and police personnel	21- 23 July	Lira district, Lango sub-region, northern Uganda	

	Summary	Means of verification
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst police officers and CBOs in the Madi sub-region. Target: 50 police officers and 50 CBO representatives, and the general public.	
	To provide information about the mandate and activities of the ICC ahead of the debate of the ICC Bill. Target: MPs from the affected communities of the Acholi, Lango, Madi and Teso sub-regions including members of the Parliamentary Legal Affairs Committee.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst students. Target: the general public, including IDPs.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst the IDP camps and the general population in Gulu. Target: the general public.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst the IDP camps and the general population in Gulu	
	To promote a broader understanding of how the ICC works amongst leaders of the most affected grassroots communities in the Acholi sub-region. Target: 50 religious leaders per region.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst people with disabilities and the general population. Target: 50 people with disabilities and the general public.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field
	To provide updates about the ICC and bolster networks amongst the grass roots population and students.	
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst the community based organisations in the Acholi sub-region. Target: 50 representatives of community based organisations (CBOs), 50 police personnel and the entire student body of Gulu university.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst the local population. Target: the general public.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst police officers and CBOs in the Madi sub-region. Target: 50 police officers and 50 CBO representatives as well as, the general public.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field
	To promote a broader understanding of the ICC and build new outreach networks. Target: about 2,000 members of the public (all events).	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedba ck information from the field
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst students and teachers and the general public including returnees from IDP camps. Target: about 300 students and about 300 members of the general public.	
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst community based organisations and law enforcement personnel. Target: 50 representatives of community based organisation and 50 from the police in Lango sub-region.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field

Activity	Date	Place	
Follow up training for Teso cultural leaders	10-14 August	Soroti and Kaberamaido districts, Teso sub regions, north-eastern Uganda	
Town/village meetings and outreach for women	18-20 August	Amuru district, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Schools outreach and town hall meetings	8-10 September	Adjumani district, Madi sub-region, West Nile	
Schools outreach, meeting with women and town hall meetings	15-17 September	Kitgum district, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Interactive meetings with women and youth groups	21-24 September	Amuria and Katakwi districts, Teso sub-regions, northern Uganda	
Schools outreach, town hall meetings and gender outreach	13-15 October	Oyam and Amolatar districts, Lango sub-region, northern Uganda	
Gender outreach, meetings with people with disabilities and town hall meetings	20-22 October	Pader district, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Schools outreach programme, town hall meetings and gender outreach	2-5 November	Kaberamaido, Soroti, Katakwi, Amuria districts, Teso sub-region, north-eastern Uganda	
Gender outreach, youth meetings and town hall meetings	10 - 12 November	Amuru district, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Radio programme	January - December	Mega FM located in the Gulu district, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Radio programme	January - December	Voice of Teso FM located in the Soroti district, Teso sub-region, north-eastern Uganda	
Radio programme	January - December	Radio Trans-Nile located in the Moyo district, Madi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Radio programme	January - December	Unity FM located in the Lira district, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Media briefings for journalists in north and north-eastern Uganda	February - November	Acholi, Lango, Teso and West Nile sub-regions. Kampala city, Kampala district	

	Summary	Means of verification
	To provide updates on ICC activities and evaluate the impact of outreach by third party groups. Target: 50 cultural leaders.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field.
	To promote a broader understanding of how the ICC works amongst groups most affected by the conflict in northern Uganda. Target: 300 members of the general public.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field.
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst students, and the general public including returnees from IDP camps. Target: about 300 students and 300 members of the general public.	
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst students, women and the general public. Target: about 700 students and 300 members of the general public will be targeted.	
	To promote a broader understanding of how the ICC works amongst groups most affected by the conflict in northern Uganda.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field.
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst school and grass roots women. Target: about 800 students and teachers and 100 participants from women organisations.	
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst women. Target: 100 women and the general population including returnees from IDP camps.	
	To promote a broader understanding of the ICC amongst the general population and access the impact of outreach by third party groups. Target: 800 students and 100 representatives from women's organisations.	
	To provide updates on ICC activities and bolster networks amongst women. Target: 100 representatives from women's organisations.	
	To increase access to information about the ICC in a more simplified manner using the Luo local language. Target: the general public.	- Assessment of audio recordings of programmes - Reports from implementing partner(s) - Number of telephone calls/text messages; participants - Questions/comments/ contributions
	To increase access to information about the ICC in a more simplified manner using the Ateso local language. Target: the general public.	
	To increase access to information about the ICC in a more simplified manner using the Madi local language. Target: the general public.	
	To increase access to information about the ICC in a more simplified manner using the Langi local language. Target: the general public.	
	To increase the accuracy of media reports by local media houses on ICC issues. To provide accurate information about the ICC for further transmission to Ugandan newspaper readers and radio listeners.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Activity	Date	Place	
Public meetings in Ituri villages, with screenings of video programmes on the Lubanga trial (if proceedings resume) or on the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui trial (if scheduled)	Duration of trial	Bunia, Kasenyi, Mahagi, Aru, Bogoro, Komanda, Nyakunde, Mungwalu, Mambassa, Ituri	
Consultation meetings with key groups, with screenings of video programmes on the Lubanga trial (if proceedings resume) or the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui trial (if scheduled)	Duration of trial	Kinshasa	
Production of radio programmes	January-December	Kinshasa and Ituri	
Launch of radio and television spots on the Court, "Ask the Court"	January (broadcast year-round)	Kinshasa and DRC Bunia, Ituri	
Weekly students' visit to the Kinshasa office	Year-round	Kinshasa office	
Public, theatre-based meetings in Ituri	January	Bunia, Bogoro, Kasenyi, Mahagi and Aru, Ituri	
Student outreach programme	Mid-January and February	Kinshasa and Bunia, Ituri	
Co-ordination of study into knowledge and perceptions of the Court among Iturians	February-March	Bunia, Ituri	
Training of listening club moderators	March	Bunia, Ituri	
Three briefing sessions with university law lecturers	March, June, September	Law faculties Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, North and South Kivu, Kisangani, Ituri	

	Summary	Means of verification
	Should the judges decide to resume the proceedings against Lubanga or set a date for the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui trial, the inhabitants of Ituri villages will be targeted with a whole range of activities, including regular public meetings at which representatives of the Court will provide information on the hearings. Videos of hearings will be played so that local people can see how the Court works in practice. PIDS will hold meetings of this type in Ituri and Kinshasa prior to and throughout, any potential trial.	- Evaluation form - Question log
	Should the judges decide to resume the proceedings against Lubanga or set a date for the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui trial, the various key groups will be targeted with a whole range of activities, including regular public meetings at which representatives of the Court will provide information on the hearings. Videos of hearings will be played so that local people can see how the Court works in practice. PIDS will hold meetings of this type in Ituri and Kinshasa prior to and throughout any potential trial.	- Evaluation form - Question log
	Production of new radio programmes in French, Swahili and Lingala on the work of the Court.	- Audience - Listening club monitoring
	These spots, which consist of a question and an answer format, will relay clear, accurate messages about the Court in general, but also on the various stages of the proceedings, such as the confirmation hearing, the trial, the publication of major decisions, etc. They will be broadcast on radio and television stations in Kinshasa (local and national coverage) and on the community radio network in Ituri.	- Number of broadcasts - Listening club monitoring
	Open discussions with students visiting the Kinshasa field office each week. These regular visits are an opportunity for students to learn about topical matters, to conduct research and to ask questions about current proceedings.	Question log
	These meetings are a follow-up on contacts made in 2008, which at that time consisted of raising awareness amongst community leaders and representatives. The aim is to use theatre to: - reach an ever greater audience in the region. - explain legal developments in the cases before the Court.	- Attendance - Question log
	We will develop a programme geared to students, their teachers and universities to: - reach a greater audience and encourage the inclusion of topics about the ICC in the Congolese curriculum. - explain legal developments in the cases.	- Evaluation form - Question log
	Gauge knowledge of the ICC and compile a databank. The study will be conducted by RADHIT (Human Rights NGO Support Network in Ituri) with material and technical support from the Court.	- Study results
	Train listening club moderators in Ituri: - operational: teach them how, in technical terms, to record questions and opinions about the work of the Court and to forward them. - clarify substantive aspects of ongoing cases, and investigations, etc. as required.	- Evaluation form - Training report - Question log
	Hold sessions involving Court representatives, with lecturers and university officials in law faculties to encourage the teaching of topics relating to the International Criminal Court.	- Evaluation form - Training report - Question log

Activity	Date	Place	
Training sessions for law professionals	March (twice a year)	Kinshasa, Ituri and Kivu	
Mission in Kivu	Late March, early April	Bukavu and Goma, Kivu	
Briefing session for new territorial managers	April-May	Bunia, Ituri	
Organisation of the First Arts Festival on Human Rights	April	Kinshasa	
Consultation meetings with traditional leaders in Ituri	April, July, October	Ituri	
Launch of radio and television plays	May	Kinshasa, Ituri, Kivu	
Quiz-competition on radio plays	June	Bunia, Ituri	
Training session for law professionals	June (twice a year)	Kinshasa, Ituri and Kivu	
Monitoring and supervision of listening clubs	July	Ituri	
Celebration of ICC Day	July	Kinshasa and Bunia, Ituri	
Public theatre-based meetings in Ituri	August	Bunia, Kasenyi, Mahagi, Aru, Bogoro, Komanda, Nyakunde, Mungwalu, Mambassa, Ituri	
Student outreach programme	September and October	Kinshasa and Bunia, Ituri	
Mission in Kivu	Late October, early November	Bukavu and Goma, Kivu	
Drawing competition for Ituri schools on the various crimes within the jurisdiction of the ICC	November	Mahagi, Bunia, Aru Kasenyi, Ituri	

	Summary	Means of verification
	Hold a session involving Court representatives at least twice a year, to contribute to the professional development of Congolese lawyers and judges and to relay the requisite information on the ICC, the Rome Statute and other legal texts, the complementarity principle, etc.	- Evaluation form - Training report - Question log
	Follow up on previous missions in the region and consolidate the local partner network: NGOs, journalists, etc. Hold consultation meetings with various target groups.	- Evaluation form - Question log
	Convene a meeting of the District Commissioner, his deputies, territory administrators and local chiefs *(collectivité)* in Ituri to inform them about the ICC's mission, current cases and to create a basis for co-operation.	- Evaluation form - Question log
	By staging an arts festival on human rights, utilise various means to publicise the idea of combating impunity.	- Video material
	Hold quarterly consultations with traditional village chiefs in Ituri.	- Evaluation form - Question log
	A programme geared to children, young people, women and victims, broadcast once a week. A theatre group will perform short plays (approx. 10 minutes) in French, Lingala and Swahili, broadcast by radio stations in Kinshasa (local and national coverage) and the community radio network in Ituri. The plays will also be recorded on audiovisual media for television.	- Evaluation form - Question log
	The quiz will consist of two questions put at the end of each play. Listeners will send in their answers and the winners will receive a prize. The quiz will initially be restricted to Ituri.	- Evaluation form
	Hold a session involving Court representatives at least twice a year, to contribute to the professional development of Congolese lawyers and judges and to relay the requisite information on the ICC, the Rome Statute and other legal texts including the principle of complementarity, etc.	- Evaluation form - Training report - Question log
	Monitor how the listening clubs are working.	- Supervision report
	ICC Day is an opportunity to bring together partners, journalists, etc. to report on the achievements of the ICC and future prospects.	- Progress report - Question log
	These meetings are a follow-up on contacts made in 2008, which at that time consisted of raising awareness amongst community leaders and representatives. The aim is to: - reach a greater audience and so make headway in the region. - explain legal developments in the current cases.	- Evaluation form - Question log
	Develop a programme geared to students, their teachers and universities. The aim is to: - reach a greater audience and encourage the inclusion of topics about the ICC in the Congolese curriculum. - explain legal developments in the cases.	- Evaluation form - Question log
	Follow up on previous missions in the region and consolidate the local partner network: NGOs, journalists, etc. Inform the public at large about the Court, its role, mission and activities in the DRC.	- Mission report - Question log
	Raise awareness about the ICC amongst children and interact with them through a fun drawing competition.	- List of prize-winners

Central African Republic

Activity	Date	Place	
Consultation meetings with local authorities *(chef de quartier)* from Bangui	January onwards	Bangui (including PK12)	
Consultation and information meetings with women's groups, victims' associations and human rights NGOs	January depending on judicial developments	Bangui	
Consultation and information meetings with lecturers and heads of law schools	January depending on judicial developments	Bangui: Bangui University, *Haute école de gestion* [Advanced School of Management], *Cours préparatoire international* [international preparatory course], Walombe University	
Outreach programme for women	On a regular basis as from January	Bangui	
Outreach programme for law students	On a regular basis as from January (every quarter)	Bangui: Bangui University, *Haute école de gestion*, Walombe University, *Cours préparatoire international*	
Press briefing	Twice monthly	Bangui field office	
Production of radio and television programmes	January - December	Broadcast on television and radio stations with national and local coverage	
Launch of radio and television spots on the Court, "Ask the Court"	January (broadcasts throughout the year)	Broadcast on television and radio stations with national and local coverage	

	Summary	Means of verification
	Meet on a regular basis the main local authorities *(chef de quartier)* of the Bangui neighbourhoods most affected by the crimes which the ICC is investigating.	- Question log
	Women's groups, victims' associations and human rights NGOs are vital partners in reaching the affected communities in the CAR. After the initial outreach meetings organised for them during the course of 2008, it would be useful to bring the representatives together in order to: - reinforce their knowledge and understanding of the Court's mandate and activities. - establish a programme of activities so as to directly reach their members and communities.	- Evaluation forms - Question log
	The heads of several major law schools and similar institutions are prepared to organise an outreach programme for their law students. It would be useful to initially bring lecturers together in order to: - train teaching staff about the Court's mandate and activities. - organise a schedule for lectures by Court representatives aimed at students. - support their reference libraries.	- Evaluation forms - Question log
	We will develop a programme targeting women and members of victims' associations and human rights organisations in Bangui in order to: - explain the ICC's mandate and judicial developments in ongoing cases. - encourage victim participation in proceedings before the ICC. This will be achieved by holding information meetings, screening videos, organising discussions, etc.	- Evaluation forms - Question log
	We will develop a programme geared to law students, their lecturers and universities in Bangui. The aim is to: - explain the ICC's mandate and judicial developments in ongoing cases. - promote teaching about the ICC in Central African schools. This will be achieved by holding panel discussions, regularly displaying information about the ICC, and providing documentation (legal texts etc.).	- Evaluation forms - Question log
	Local and international television, radio and print journalists will be regularly invited to press briefings held at the Bangui field office (at least twice a month and as necessary, depending on judicial developments).	- Question log - Media coverage
	Produce new programmes about the ICC and its activities for television and radio stations in French and Sango. Broadcast on *Télé Centrafrique*, *Radio Centrafrique*, *Radio Ndeke Luka*, *Radio Notre Dame* and its local partners, *Radio Néhémie*, *Radio Voix de la Paix*.	- Audience
	These spots, which will consist of a question and answer format, will relay clear and accurate messages about the Court in general as well as on the various stages of the proceedings such as the confirmation hearing, the trial, the publication of major decisions, etc. This will be achieved by broadcasting in French and Sango on Bangui television and radio stations (local and national coverage).	- Number of broadcasts - Audience

Activity	Date	Place	
Explore the possibility of establishing listening clubs	March	Initially in Bangui (including PK12), and then, if possible (logistical and security issues) in PK 22 and the towns of Bossangoa, Mongoumba, Damara and Bossembélé	
Training sessions for law professionals (judges, lawyers etc.)	March (once every six months)	Bangui	
Outreach mission to affected communities in villages beyond Bangui	On a regular basis as from the first quarter of 2009	If possible (logistical and security issues) in PK 22 and in the towns of Bossangoa, Mongoumba, Damara and Bossembélé	
Celebration of ICC Day	July	Bangui	
Launch of a radio and television play series	Second half of 2009	Broadcast on television and radio stations with national and local coverage	
Public theatre-based meetings	Second half of 2009	Bangui, initially	
Consultation and information meetings with key groups including the screening of videos introducing the Court and the conduct of proceedings	Two weeks before the confirmation hearing in the Bemba case	Bangui	
Live screening of the commencement of major hearings, (start of the confirmation hearing, etc.)	First day of major hearings	Bangui field office	
Information meetings with key groups including the screening of videos summarising the hearing	During the confirmation hearing in the Bemba case	Bangui	
Information meetings with key groups including the screening of videos and an explanation of the judges' decision on the confirmation of charges in the J.P. Bemba case	Within 60 days of the close of the confirmation hearing in the Bemba case	Bangui	

	Summary	Means of verification
	Explore the possibility of setting up listening clubs in various working class neighbourhoods in Bangui in order to enable the most affected communities to follow programmes about the ICC, to forward their questions and concerns to the ICC and to obtain answers from Court representatives.	- Feasibility report
	Hold a session, involving Court representatives, at least once every six months, in order to contribute to the professional development of Central African lawyers and judges and to provide them with the necessary information about the ICC, the Rome Statute and other legal texts, the principle of complementarity, etc.	- Evaluation forms - Training report - Question log
	Hold consultation meetings with representatives of communities most affected by the crimes which the Court is investigating in towns other than Bangui (local chiefs, local NGOs, religious leaders, etc.) in order to prepare for meetings with the general public in these communities.	- Evaluation forms - Question log
	ICC Day is an opportunity to bring together partners, journalists, etc. to report on ICC achievements and prospects for the future.	- Activity report - Question log
	A programme geared at children, young people, women and victims and broadcast once a week. A theatre group will perform short plays (approx. 10 minutes) in French and Sango. It will be broadcast on *Radio Centrafrique, Radio Ndeke Luka, Radio Notre Dame* and its local partners, *Radio Néhémie, Radio Voix de la Paix*. The plays will also be recorded on audiovisual media for television.	- Audience - Number of broadcasts - Listener feedback via SMS
	These meetings will follow up on the various contacts made in 2008 which initially consisted of raising awareness amongst community leaders and representatives. The aim is to use the theatre to: - reach an increasingly wider audience. - explain judicial developments in the cases.	- Evaluation forms
	As soon as the judges have set the date for the confirmation hearing in the J.P. Bemba case, meetings will be held with various key groups: women, women's groups and victims' associations, students and youth groups, human rights NGOs, legal professionals (judges and lawyers) will be targeted with a whole range of activities including regular consultation meetings with representatives of these groups and information meetings involving Court representatives. Videos will be screened to enable the local population to see how the Court operates in practice. PIDS will hold these types of meetings in Bangui prior to and throughout the confirmation hearing.	- Evaluation forms - Question log
	Invite about thirty key partners and journalists to the office to follow the hearings and their key moments via web streaming and to answer their questions.	- Question log - Media coverage
	The various key groups targeted prior to the confirmation hearing: women, women's groups and victims' associations, students and youth groups, human rights NGOs, legal professionals (judges and lawyers) will be invited for the duration of the hearing to follow the proceedings at weekly meetings involving Court representatives. Videos of hearings (hearing summaries) will be broadcast to enable the local population to see how the Court operates in practice and discussions will be organised so as to respond to their questions and concerns.	- Evaluation forms - Question log
	As soon as the judges have issued their decision on the confirmation of charges in the J.P. Bemba case, meetings will be held with various key groups which were sensitised throughout the hearing in order to explain the decision to them and to respond to their questions and concerns.	- Evaluation forms - Question log

Darfur, Sudan

Activity	Date	Place	
Interactive meeting with women's groups	February	Confidential	
Theatre project	February	Farchana refugee camp, eastern Chad	
Broadcast of radio drama play	On going up to July	Chad/Darfur	
Interactive meetings with Sudanese diaspora	Mar 15	The Hague, The Netherlands	
Two interactive meetings with key representatives of Sudanese society, including journalists, lawyers, activists, women, artists, dramatists, teachers, students, etc.	April-May February	Confidential	
Face-to-face meetings with affected communities in three camps in eastern Chad	01-12 June	Three camps in eastern Chad (the camps will be decided later depending on the security situation in Chad)	

	Summary	Means of verification
	Provision of accurate information about the ICC. Explaining ICC judicial activities and mandate with especial focus on women issues. Answering questions and concerns.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field
	Theatres project are to be conducted inside each refugee camp for about two to three months, the aim is to use theatre to educate people on and promote the role and jurisdiction of the Court. This is in turn will build refugee trust in the ICC, thereby allowing for positive refugee co-operation with the Court in order to implement justice.	- Discussions or seminars with audience - Visits to monitor the comments - Work on the results from the evaluations
	To broadcast an audio drama play in four local languages (Zagawa, Masalit, Fur and the local Arabic of Darfur). Aimed at reaching out to local Durfurian communities in refugee and IDP camps to explain the mandate, activities jurisdiction, etc, of the Court in order to sensitise camp members about the work of the ICC and its activities and mission, in turn preparing them to accept the concept of international justice.	- Discussions or seminars with audience - Visits to monitor the comments - Work on the results from the evaluations
	Provision of accurate information about the ICC. Explaining ICC activities and mandate. Answering questions and concerns. Providing updates on the judicial proceedings. To encourage groups to join the network. Correct the wrong perceptions about the ICC.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field
	Provision of accurate information about the ICC. Explaining ICC activities and mandate. Answering questions and concerns. Providing updates on the judicial proceedings. To encourage groups to join the network. Correct the wrong perceptions about the ICC.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field
	To provide updates and accurate information about the ICC mandate, judicial activities and jurisdiction etc. This in turn will improve the way the Court is perceived amongst the refugee communities in Chad. Correct the wrong perceptions about the ICC.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field