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Outreach Report 2009

Public Information and Documentation Section | Outreach Unit

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Executive Summary

Outreach activities target communities affected by crimes in situations and cases heard before the ICC. The programme aims to cultivate a level of awareness and understanding of the Court's mandate and activities, promote access to and understanding of judicial proceedings, and foster realistic expectations about the Court's work. This in turn will engender greater local community participation by addressing their concerns and countering misperceptions.

Over the period under consideration (from 1 October, 2008 to 1 October, 2009), a total of 365 interactive sessions were organised by field Outreach teams in situation related countries targeting directly 39,665 people[1]. Estimated audiences of nearly 34 million people were regularly exposed to information about the ICC through local radio and television stations[2].

During this reporting period the Court consolidated the Outreach Programme in ICC situation-related countries, becoming better known and more relevant for the groups engaged. This has been demonstrated in responses to ICC surveys provided voluntarily by participants attending interactive sessions; an evolution of questions asked about the ICC; an increased number of local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) taking a proactive approach and voluntarily organising ICC-related Outreach activities and an increased number of schools and universities interested in holding ICC informative sessions for students. According to a survey conducted in three situation-related countries, field Outreach teams were cited as the main source of information for local journalists reporting on the ICC; and lastly, there has been an increased demand for radio and television programmes produced by the Court, by local and regional media.

Overall, the Outreach Unit has developed and standardised methodologies, approaches, tailored publications, and communications tools in some of the relevant languages. In this context, a major success has been the testing period of an in-house capacity to produce television and radio programmes. With a small, temporarily recruited, audiovisual team consisting of one producer and one technician, the production includes the following programmes: '*ICC at a Glance*' with summaries of the Court's proceedings in all cases; '*News from the Court*' presenting other events happening at the Court; and '*Ask the Court*' a series in which senior ICC officials answer questions asked by participants during Outreach activities and events held in the field. During the reporting period a total of 222 programmes were produced and used to introduce discussions during interactive Outreach sessions. They were also broadcast by local radio and television stations, published on YouTube (with over 30,000 hits), and disseminated on-line through several NGO sites. In addition, as part of the effort to prepare a manual for Outreach, the Unit developed some guidelines for speakers to address key issues on defence and elements of a fair trial, and a second set of guidelines on sexual gender-based crimes. The use of an internet-based Short Message Services (SMS) system to provide quick answers to questions asked by the interested populace and to improve its timely communication with journalists was launched in one situation country.

Another significant development has been an extended approach implemented this year to efficiently and effectively link the judicial developments of all situations and cases heard before the Court, in a cross-country manner. This has helped to increase the understanding of targeted groups in situations in which judicial proceedings are low due to a lack of arrests, such as in Uganda, and to a lesser extent in Darfur, Sudan. Videos of actual initial appearances, confirmation of charges hearings and the commencement of the trial in the Lubanga case has contributed to making the judicial process understandable. In addition, further explanations about the charges faced by suspects and accused persons in all cases has served to trigger discussions on the type of crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC - some of which are common to various situations - for example, the conscription of children to participate in hostilities; and sexual and gender-based crimes.

Another improvement that can be noted is the regular implementation of a standardised

1 Interactive sessions were conducted as follows: In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 76 with 13,369 participants; in Uganda 208, with 20,798 individuals attending; in the Central African Republic 61, with 4,420 people directly engaged; and in connection with Darfur, 20 sessions were organised, targeting directly 652 individuals, including the participants of meetings held in refugee camps in eastern Chad during the Registrar's visit.

2 In situation-related countries, estimated audiences were reached through the media as follows: In the DRC, 25 million; in Uganda, 8 million; in the CAR 700,000; in Darfur, Sudan, 250,000 plus an undefined number of audiences of popular radio stations and internet sites amongst Sudanese community members.

monitoring and evaluation system. During Outreach activities, ICC officials conduct surveys collecting quantitative and qualitative data that is stored in the Outreach Unit database. Analysis of collated data is used to facilitate reports and to seek plan improvements during periodical reviews. The present report, for instance, has been prepared by assessing performance against the quantitative and qualitative data collated and applying this methodology in all concerned countries. Lastly, in October, the University of California - Berkeley, initiated an opinion poll study in the Central African Republic that will provide the Unit baseline data for further evaluation of the impact of its activities and planning.

Overall, the assessment shows that debates were dominated in general by the judicial developments of all cases, the co-operation of States to enforce warrants of arrest, the application of article 16 in two situations under the Court's jurisdiction to defer investigations and prosecutions, to mention a few. In other cases debates showed that there are misperceptions that can be clarified by the Unit or misinformation that can be corrected. However, there are also external contextual factors outside the Unit's control - including factors intrinsic to judicial proceedings such as the length and speed of procedures - that can also influence public perceptions. Hence, it would be unfair holding the Outreach Programme accountable for opinions derived from such external factors. Further detailed information of progress made per situation is included below.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, the Outreach Unit was completed with the addition of a Field Outreach Co-ordinator in June, 2009. Throughout the course of the year, 13,369 people participated in 76 interactive sessions organised in Ituri, Kisangani, North and South Kivu and Kinshasa. A potential audience of 25 million received information via television and radio broadcasts. Discussions regarding the Lubanga case focused on the length of the trial, a perceived inequality of arms between the Defence and the Prosecution, and the lack of information on the identity of victims and witnesses. Regarding the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case, discussions were dominated by questions about the admissibility of the case, as well as disappointment regarding the postponement of the trial.

In Kinshasa, public focus continued to centre on the Bemba case, with debates ranging from topics about whether Bemba will be able to exercise his political rights if accorded interim release, to why certain States have refused to host him if he is accorded interim release. In March, the Outreach Programme benefited from the missions of the Registrar, Ms Silvana Arbia in Kinshasa and in Ituri, and in July, of the Prosecutor, Luis Moreno-Ocampo in Ituri. During interactive sessions they discussed the Court's work with participants and answered questions and concerns. They also interacted with journalists giving interviews that were broadcast by local media.

The Outreach Unit has established a strong network of human rights NGOs, and has launched several activities in partnership with them. In addition, regular meetings with journalists have taken place in order to ensure accurate and timely reporting. In Bunia, press briefings are held every other Tuesday, and are attended on average by 15 journalists. Press briefings are held in Kinshasa on Fridays, attended on average by 25 journalists. Emphasis on the training of local lawyers and journalists was increased, with the launching of new programmes aimed at training both target groups on human rights issues and the ICC. New weight was also given to Outreach activities with students, with a project currently underway involving the addition of material on the ICC to university curricula.

In **Uganda,** 20,798 people participated in 208 interactive sessions organised in the most war-affected communities of the country, while a potential audience of over 8,000,000 received information via the radio. Discussions continued to be dominated by the debate regarding the peace process, statements by the leadership of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) conditioning any peaceful solution to the suspension of ICC proceedings, and the decision of the Court that the case remains admissible. The Unit has established a strong network with human rights and gender-based NGOs/CBOs (community-based organisations) that have mainstreamed awareness raising activities about the ICC's operations and international criminal justice systems, in their programmes. As a result, six CBOs and three NGOs organised 15 ICC Outreach activities that targeted 2,600 people. The Unit also held several consultative and bi-lateral meetings with over 89 NGOs to explore partnership possibilities that would increase the impact of Outreach and complement the efforts of the Unit. The Schools Outreach Programme was also expanded to reach schools in Kampala. Twenty secondary schools from the north and north-eastern parts of the country, as well as the capital city, Kampala, were visited. The Unit provided notice/information boards to five secondary schools that have established Outreach Clubs in their schools. Through the

focal point teachers of the respective schools, the Outreach Unit provides information for display on the boards for the benefit of the entire school. The Unit also launched an internet-based Short Message Services (SMS) system to provide quick answers to questions asked by the interested populace and to improve timely communication with journalists.

In the **Central African Republic** the Outreach Unit became operational by the end of 2008 with a team of two people, one Outreach Co-ordinator and one Outreach Assistant. The initial phase of activities focused on providing basic information about the ICC and the case *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo* and making proceedings accessible to the most affected communities in Bangui. The Unit efforts were first concentrated in Bangui, engaging primarily human rights activists, local authorities (*chefs de groupes, chefs de quartiers*), university students and professors, lawyers and magistrates, religious groups, youth groups, and women's groups. A one-day training session was conducted benefiting two journalists from each of the media organisations with whom the Outreach team holds regular briefings and maintains permanent contact. A total of 47 journalists attended the training session. In addition four town-hall style meetings were organised to engage large groups of affected communities. Discussions were dominated by the Bemba case and expectations over other potential cases. The second phase of the programme consisted of enhancing the impact of Outreach using the radio series '*Understanding the ICC*' (13 episodes), produced in the local language of Sango and containing answers to 1000 questions put to the Court by the people of Bangui. The third phase has been to hold Outreach activities outside the capital, more concretely in Bimbo and Moungoumba. Overall, during the reporting period the Unit engaged 4,420 people during 61 interactive sessions, while a potential audience of 700,000 received information via the radio. Lastly, in collaboration with the University of California - Berkeley, an opinion poll study is being conducted in the Central African Republic that will provide the Unit with baseline data for further evaluation of the impact of its activities and planning.

In connection with the situation in **Darfur, Sudan**, Outreach activities continued to be held in a confidential manner due to volatile security conditions and the high risks for the population in Darfur, especially after the issuance of the warrant of arrest for the current President of Sudan, Omar Al Bashir. During the period under review, the ICC increased the use of traditional regional and international media, as well as independent radio stations and websites to communicate with the Sudanese public. Some Outreach activities were carried out directly engaging Sudanese communities outside Darfur. The work of the Outreach Unit benefited from the visit of the Registrar to the refugee camps in eastern Chad. On 1 April, Ms Silvana Arbia held interactive sessions with camp leaders, mostly Massalit refugees, as well as with women's groups representatives in the Treguine and Bredjing camps. The latter currently has a population of 30,170 refugees. In addition, through *InterNews* radio broadcasting in refugee camps in Chad, a potential audience of 250,000 Sudanese refugees continued to receive information on the ICC. The Outreach Unit in partnership with a network of NGOs, journalists and civil society representatives also held two interactive sessions engaging large groups, and three consultation meetings. Nearly 200 Sudanese people have been directly engaged so far. These sessions were summarised in nine video and audio programmes (in English and Arabic), in which the most frequently asked questions were answered. The network has volunteered to widely disseminate and publish the programmes on various internet sites and independent radio stations exposing other Sudanese people to accurate information about the Court's work with respect to the situation in Darfur. Efforts have also been made to target affected populations linked to the Abu Garda case. In general, discussions have been dominated by the judicial proceedings in the current case; by the co-operation of States and strategies to arrest suspects at large; future potential cases; and the jurisdiction of the Court. Concerns were raised about crimes allegedly committed outside Darfur, in the territory of Sudan, that might go unpunished.

In conclusion, it should be noted that there have been tangible improvements. However, it should also be acknowledged that much more remains to be done. An assessment of 2009 suggests that the impact of Outreach activities could be increased if some of the following identified challenges are overcome, provided that additional resources are allocated:

- Strengthening the capacity of local NGOs and media -in particular radio- to increase the number of people targeted and exposed to accurate information in all situation-related countries;

- To ensure the presence in The Hague of journalists from local media reporting on the judicial proceedings at trial phase;

- Increasing the number of lawyers and

magistrates trained on the ICC judicial system in all situation-related countries;

- Enhancing the ICC's capacity to use more local languages in all situation-related countries, including the translation of relevant Outreach materials tailored to illiterate groups into most spoken languages;

- Periodical evaluation surveys of the impact of Outreach to be carried out by independent third parties having no direct interest in the results of the studies in each situation-related country.

Another challenge that has been identified and will require further consideration is related to geographic coverage and timing of Outreach operations. Due to constraints, the programme has prioritised communities affected by crimes currently heard before the Court. Hence, activities have been conducted in areas where crimes were committed or where communities that were affected by the crimes live. As a result, a communications gap is growing within the same countries of operations, including areas that have been a theatre of operations for the Ugandan Lord's Resistance Army, allegedly involving suspects wanted by the Court that are at large; and within other potential ICC situations in Afghanistan, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Georgia, Guinea and Palestine.

Introduction

Building on the experience of the last three years, the Court's Outreach Programme is actively engaged in various programmes and activities designed to raise awareness on the role of international criminal justice to help address critical challenges faced by societies affected by conflicts in the 21st century.

During the reporting period (from 1 October, 2008 to 1 October, 2009) more than 39,665 individuals participated in Outreach activities including victims, community and religious leaders, grass-root populations, internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, diasporas, representatives of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), military representatives, women's groups, youth groups, lawyers, magistrates, parliamentarians, teachers, professors, school and university students and journalists. Three-hundred-and-sixty-five (365) interactive sessions were organised by the Outreach teams: 208 in Uganda, 76 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), 61 in the Central African Republic (CAR), and 20 in connection with the situation in Darfur, Sudan. The use of local radio and television stations was dramatically increased in order to multiply the message of the Court in a cost effective way and to support daily Outreach activities. It is estimated that nearly 34 million people were regularly informed through local media during the yearly timeframe. This was significant with regard to the situation in the Central African Republic, where a radio programme was launched in July with an estimated audience of 700,000 people. In addition, internet sites became very popular sources of information amongst the Sudanese diaspora according to respondents of surveys applied during Outreach activities (statistics are currently unavailable to measure the direct number of people reached by these means). Information materials produced by the Court were published on some 20 different websites.

In this context, a major success has been a testing period for an in-house capacity to produce television and radio programmes. With a small, temporarily recruited audiovisual (AV) team consisting of one producer and one technician, production includes the following programmes: '*ICC at a Glance*' with summaries of the Court's proceedings for all cases; '*News from the Court*' presenting other events happening at the Court; and '*Ask the Court*' a series in which senior ICC officials answer questions asked by participants during Outreach activities and events held in the field. During the reporting period a total of 220 audiovisual programmes were produced: 95 DRC related, 76 CAR related and 49 in connection with Darfur. These programmes are used to introduce discussions during interactive Outreach sessions and broadcast by local radio and television stations. They are all available on YouTube (with over 30,000 hits documented) and have also been disseminated on-line through several NGO sites.

A reliable cost-effective distribution system of audiovisual materials from the courtrooms to the field offices has been set up. These files are available on the internet, handed out by Outreach teams to local media lacking the capacity for download, and distributed to 150 francophone radio stations in Africa through the *Radio France International Ordispace* satellite network.

Looking back over the last three years the Outreach Programme has evolved significantly. In 2007, major achievements were related to a significant increase in the number of Outreach activities conducted, and in the improvement of its institutional framework through the establishment of the Outreach Unit. The year 2008, marked the full implementation of a system to evaluate results in response to a recommendation of the Assembly of States Parties (ASP), which in 2006, acknowledged the difficulties of objectively measuring the impact of Outreach, but underlined the need to establish an evaluation system. The applied methodology involves conducting surveys and uploading data on an internal database that is analysed to assess the impact and evolution of the Outreach Programme. During 2009, the Court consolidated the Programme, becoming better known and more relevant for groups that were engaged.

There has also been an increased number of local non-governmental organisations taking a proactive approach, voluntarily organising ICC-related Outreach activities. An increasing number of schools and universities are interested in holding ICC informative sessions for students, and an increasing number of lawyers are approaching the Court to become more involved in the programming. According to a survey conducted in three situation-related countries, field Outreach teams were cited as the main source of information for local journalists reporting on the ICC. Lastly, there is a significant increase in demand by local and regional media for radio and television programmes produced by the Court.

The situation-related reports that are compiled in this publication present the most relevant findings of the evaluation. Assessments were made against expected results. Topics of

discussion dominating debates during interactive sessions are reflected upon. Strategic actions implemented and methodologies used to enhance impact have been included.

Lastly, methods and tools are constantly being reviewed and updated to respond to challenges faced; messages are communicated using a bottom-up approach taking into account the specific information needs of each of the target audiences. By working in this way, the Outreach Unit aims to give these communities a space from which their voices can be heard, rendering it an institution that works for them and in their name. To this end, in 2010 the Outreach Unit will continue to hold face-to-face meetings with affected communities, and will increase the use of interactive television and radio programmes.

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Situation-related Reports

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UGANDA

Executive summary[3]

In December 2003, the Government of Uganda referred the situation in northern Uganda to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court. In October 2005, the Court unsealed the 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. In 2007, Pre-Trial Chamber II terminated proceedings against Raska Lukwiya after he was confirmed dead. So far, no arrests have been made.

Judicial proceedings have been limited in this situation due to the lack of arrests. During the reporting period, the Unit concluded several Outreach activities to raise public awareness about the role of the Court, and disseminated timely information to increase knowledge about its activities in Uganda and other situations under investigation.

Radio remains one of the high-impact, low-cost Outreach tools that have been utilised during the reporting period. This has continued to increase the knowledge of Ugandans on the activities of the Court. In addition to the 160 one-hour interactive weekly radio programmes conducted by the Outreach Unit's radio partners in the affected communities of the Acholi, Lango, Teso and West Nile sub-regions, Outreach staff participated in 38 radio panel discussions hosted by different media houses in Kampala and throughout the affected communities in response to the various concerns of the communities. A potential audience of over 8,000,000 people in Uganda received information about the Court via the radio.

The direct participation of the affected communities in the ICC debates, which allowed their voices to be heard and concerns addressed, was promoted through community town-hall style/village meetings, youth, schools and gender Outreach Programmes and bi-lateral meetings with NGOs. Through 208 face-to-face Outreach meetings, targeting different groups, 20,798 individuals in the most war-affected communities in Uganda were directly reached.

Six community based organisations (CBOs) and three NGOs took a proactive approach during the reporting period and voluntarily organised 15 ICC Outreach activities, targeting 2,600 people. This is a significant beginning, aimed at getting local communities involved in doing Outreach themselves. The Unit held several consultative and bi-lateral meetings with over 89 NGOs to explore partnership possibilities that would increase the impact of Outreach activities in Uganda. In the coming year, the Outreach Unit intends to work towards having more NGOs/CBOs onboard to complement its efforts to increase knowledge about the Court.

The Unit widened its Schools Outreach Programme to reach schools in Kampala. Twenty-one secondary schools from the north and north-eastern parts of the country, as well as the capital city, Kampala, were visited. During the reporting period, the Unit provided notice/information boards to five secondary schools that have established Outreach Clubs in their schools: the Sacred Heart, Gulu High and Sir Samuel Baker secondary schools in the Gulu district; the Lwala Girls School in the Kaberamaido district, and the Community Secondary School in the Soroti district. Through the focal point teachers of the respective schools, the Outreach Unit provides information that is displayed on the boards for the benefit of the entire school.

Several follow-up activities targeting schools, villages, religious and traditional leaders were concluded to reinforce the message and activities of the Court. This included a series of quiz competitions organised in six secondary schools in the Teso sub-region namely the Soroti Central Secondary School, Soroti Secondary School, JERESSAR High School, Community Secondary, Light Secondary and Soroti Central School. Separate workshops were carried out for religious leaders and traditional leaders from the Acholi sub-region and NGO/CBO meetings.

In the upcoming period some of the successful Outreach Programmes will continue to be strengthened. One highlight has been the innovative inclusion of people with disabilities in Outreach efforts that has given them the opportunity for their voices to be heard in the course of transitional justice in the country. The Outreach Unit will explore the possibilities of creating core Court documents and information fact sheets in braille and donate them to institutions for blind people.

Lastly, the Outreach Unit will utilise the opportunity of the Review Conference of the Rome Statute that is scheduled to take place in Uganda between May and June, 2010, to

3 This report details activities conducted from 1 October, 2008 - 1 October, 2009.

showcase how it communicates with affected communities, especially those living in internally displaced persons camps and villages most affected by the conflict. Based on our past experiences in working with different groups, people living in IDP camps, especially women, have expressed that justice and peace are inseparable in transitional justice processes.

Context and Judicial Status

Following the referral of the situation in northern Uganda by the Government of Uganda to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court in December, 2003, the Court issued arrest warrants against five top commanders of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in 2005, for war crimes and crimes against humanity alleged committed in northern Uganda: Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti, Okot Odhiambo, Dominic Ongwen and Raska Lukwiya. Proceedings against Raska Lukwiya were terminated in 2007, following confirmation of his death by the Pre-Trial Chamber II. There has been no arrest in the situation as the remaining four suspects are still at large.

The Court has since submitted requests to Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Southern Sudan, for the arrest and surrender of the suspected members of the LRA. In October, 2008, 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 Garamba National Park in the DRC for more than three years with no action taken by the Government of the DRC to arrest them as required by their obligation under the Rome Statute.

The Office of the Prosecutor has continued investigative activities for alleged new crimes committed by the LRA on the territories of the DRC and Sudan. It is also collecting additional evidence to identify the ringleaders who are alleged to have provided this group with 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 continued. The LRA conditioned the signing of a final agreement to the assurance that their leaders would not be prosecuted by the ICC. The LRA's statement, echoed through various channels, created misperceptions about the Court's nature, its mandate and work. The Outreach Unit has been closely monitoring these developments and continues to take action to respond to concerns and questions that arise from these developments.

In October, 2008, Pre-Trial Chamber II initiated a review of the admissibility of the case in the light of the establishment of a new division in Uganda's High Court to try serious crimes committed during the conflict in the northern part of the country. In March, 2009, after considering submissions from the Government of Uganda, the Office of the Prosecutor, the Legal representatives of the Victims and the Defence Counsel, the Chamber found that at this stage of the proceedings the case remains admissible. The Outreach Unit circulated copies of the judges' decision to several media houses, the diplomatic community, UN agencies, Members of Parliament, NGOs/CBOs, and the legal community. In addition, the Unit conducted face-to-face meetings and broadcast radio programmes to explain the judges' decision to various audiences.

Expected Results

- Increased number of networks and partnership efforts among NGOs/CBOs working with affected communities affected communities to raise awareness about the role, mandate, and activities of the Court in their constituencies, in order to complement to efforts of the field Outreach Unit;
- Increased number of individuals with disabilities engaged;
- Interest of various groups engaged in previous periods remains high by conducting follow-up meetings. These groups include schools, religious and traditional leaders;
- Increased town-hall/village meetings targeting resettling villagers returning from IDP camps;
- New communications tools used to reach a wider population of the country in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Activities

1. Increased number of networks and partnership efforts among NGOs/CBOs working with affected communities that raise awareness about the role, mandate, and activities of the Court in their constituencies, in order to complement efforts of the field Outreach Unit.

Increased awareness about the role and activities of the Court amongst the war-affected communities needs concerted intervention and strong partnership with NGOs and CBOs. Outreach recognises the crucial role NGOs/CBOs play in their respective areas of operation as it relates to directly engaging affected communities that the Outreach Unit cannot reach, i.e. reaching places and people where and who the Unit may not be able to contact. Moreover, because these NGOs/CBOs are based in local communities, they are more accessible and able to share information about the ICC, as well as receive feedback in a timely manner. The Unit has established a strong network with these human rights and gender-based NGOs/CBOs that have mainstreamed awareness raising activities about the ICC's operations and international criminal justice systems, in their programmes. To ensure that NGO/CBO representatives present the Court's message accurately to their communities, the Unit conducted interactive sessions for 200 NGOs/CBOs in the Acholi, Lango Madi and Teso sub-regions to keep them informed of developments in all situations under investigation by the Court.

During the reporting period, six CBOs and three NGOs in the Teso sub-region conducted 15 awareness raising-activities in the districts of Kaberamaido, Amuria Katakwi and Soroti, reaching a population of 2,600 people. It is important to note that since the target beneficiaries of these CBOs are IDPs, this approach makes it easy to directly access and mobilise them. Sensitisation meetings are normally followed by drama performances, depicting scenarios that potentially raise a need for accountability.

In order to provide information on the ICC to affected communities and to clarify any misunderstandings, town-hall meetings are held. This one took place in Lalar village, in the district of Amuru, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda, on 5 March 2009 ©ICC-CPI

In addition to the direct efforts of the NGOs to raise awareness about the mandate of the Court by organising Outreach meetings, over 15 NGOs/CBOs from the war-affected Acholi, Lango, Teso and Madi sub-regions have rendered immense support to the Outreach Unit by circulating Outreach information materials, including over 1,500 different fact sheets about the Court. They worked in partnership with the Outreach Unit to organise village and town-hall meetings by mobilising over five thousand people to attend various sessions.

In Kampala, the Outreach Unit developed new partnerships with local NGOs that seek to promote the understanding of public international law and international criminal justice systems. The Unit partnered with several NGOs, including Advocates for Public International Law Uganda (APILU), to engage with law students in an effort to stimulate their knowledge and interest in the Rome Statute and other international instruments. The Outreach Unit and APILU organised joint sensitisation activities, targeting 748 law students from Makerere, Mukono and the Islamic Universities in Kampala; 230 copies of the ICC's core legal texts were donated to the law libraries of the aforementioned universities as resource materials to expand the knowledge of students concerning the Rome Statute and the application of the law.

The Uganda Coalition for the International Criminal Court (UCICC) has been a great support to the work of the Court in general, and particularly to the Outreach Unit. They independently carried out a wide range of Outreach supportive activities to raise awareness about the Court amongst war-affected people and in Kampala. Activities implemented by the UCICC that complement the work of the Outreach Unit included radio programmes, drama performances, and mock court competitions at the universities as well as face-to-face meetings.

2. Increased number of individuals with disabilities engaged.

The Unit further expanded its network by targeting groups that face special difficulties in accessing information about the Court. These groups are also direct victims of the conflict, which makes it extremely necessary to provide them with information about the mandate of the Court, including victims' participation and reparation processes. In partnership with the relevant district unions for people with disabilities, a series of workshops were conducted and participants were drawn from all districts in the most war-affected sub-regions of Acholi, Teso, Lango and West Nile including Gulu, Pader, Amuru and Kitgum; Soroti, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kumi, Bukedea and Amuria; Dokolo, Lira, Apac, Amolata and Oyam; Adjumani and Moyo.

This is the first time the Court has broadened its Outreach efforts to include people with disabilities in order to strengthen its information sharing processes. To effectively communicate with participants with hearing impairments, the Outreach Unit contracted a sign language facilitator, who translated the discussions of the Outreach meeting to participants with hearing impairments.

Through discussion groups, participants agreed on possible mechanisms to increase awareness about the current activities of the Court amongst their constituents at a grass-roots level. In the coming year, the Outreach Unit will prioritise creating key Court documents in braille and donate them to learning institutions for blind people to enable them direct access to information about the Court.

3. Interest of various groups engaged in previous periods remains high by conducting follow up meetings. These groups include: schools, religious and traditional leaders.

Over the past couple of years, the Outreach Unit has engaged several groups in the most affected communities in the north and north-eastern parts of the country to increase their knowledge about the Court and manage expectations about the scope and limitations of the Court. This makes it extremely necessary to regularly revisit these communities and groups to provide them with relevant updates and to reinforce the message of the Court. The Outreach Unit followed-up with the schools that it had visited last year, and organised separate workshops with religious and traditional leaders, as well as holding village meetings. Three-thousand-nine-hundred-and-fifty (3950) students from five secondary schools previously visited were re-engaged during a series of friendly quiz competitions.

In order to empower students with an understanding of the ICC, the Outreach team held a meeting with students in the secondary school of Pabbo, in the district of Amuru, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda, on 6 March 2009 ©ICC-CPI

The central objective of these competitions was to encourage pupils to fully understand the mandate and activities of the Court through friendly quizzes, thereby enhancing their knowledge of international criminal justice. Outreach School Clubs have been formed by students in five secondary schools in the Gulu, Soroti and Kaberamaido districts as a result of the follow-up visits. The formation of these School Clubs is solely the initiative of the Outreach Unit's focal point teachers who received training during a series of workshops conducted for teachers in 2008. The aim of the Outreach School Clubs is for members of the clubs to be able to provide information and discuss issues about the ICC amongst their peers.

The Outreach Unit has endeavoured to provide notice boards to these schools so that ICC press releases and related information can be displayed to encourage students to update their knowledge of activities occuring at the Court. The Outreach team targeted 14 new schools and reached over 6,000 students, aged 13 - 19 years.

Religious and traditional leaders were initially targeted during the months immediately preceding the launch of Outreach Programmes in Uganda, but because of an increased misperception about the role of the Court as it relates to the Juba peace process, the Outreach Unit also organised

separate follow-up workshops with representatives of these groups to clarify the fact that the ICC is a judicial institution and that it was not involved in the political discussions in Juba. The Outreach Unit used the workshops to provide accurate information on the latest developments regarding the situation in northern Uganda, as well as other situations under investigation. Thirty traditional leaders representing different clans and chiefdoms from the districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Amuru in the Acholi sub-region, and 19 religious leaders from the Acholi sub-region participated in the discussions.

Youth and Gender Outreach Programmes were mainstreamed in the Outreach strategy of 2008 because the Unit identified that these groups have concerns specific to them that need to be addressed. Following last year's results on this initiative and the need to broaden the knowledge of these groups on the Court's activities, the Unit conducted seven youth and ten women's meetings with 1,958 participants from over 100 youth and women's organisations in the Acholi, Madi, Teso and Lango sub-regions. The Unit also joined over 200 women from Paicho sub-county, Gulu district, on 8 June, to commemorate International Women's Day which is celebrated all over the world. The Outreach Unit used that opportunity to highlight the gender-related crimes that the Court investigates and prosecutes.

4. Increased number of village and community town-hall style meetings targeting resettling returnees from IDP camps to provide them information about the Court, clarify misperceptions and respond to various concerns.

In January, 2009, the IDP camps that were home to hundreds of thousands of people most affected by the conflict in northern Uganda, started disintegrating in earnest so that former camp occupants could return to their village of origin. The Outreach Unit prioritised its efforts, conducting village meetings in communities where alleged crimes were committed, to provide inhabitants with information and address their concerns related to the Court. In the Acholi sub-region, extensive activities were conducted in villages and sub-counties including Lalar, Pader Kilak, Pader Kinene, Ngomorom, Omiya-anyima, Bungatiri, Palaro, Lalira gem, Olulum, Lira Palwo, Palabek Kal, Lagoro and Paluga. In the Teso sub-region, the village of Osekai, Wera sub-county was also visited. Village meetings spread to Alito, Dokolo, Oyam, Apac, Tekidi, and Aboke, all in the Lango sub-region. As for the West Nile region, the Adropi, Ofua sub-county, Ciforo sub-county, Mijaale village and Pakele sub-county were all covered. In total, 29 face-to-face village meetings reaching a population of 5,091 people, were organised.

To provide information to affected communities on the ICC and clarify any misunderstandings, the Outreach team met with 86 villagers of Kineni village on 4 April, 2009, in the district of Pader, northern Uganda ©ICC-CPI

In addition, for the first time, town-hall style meetings attended by over 2,600 members of the general public, including opinion leaders, local counsellors, religious leaders, youths and women, were held in the municipalities of Gulu, Soroti, Amuria, Katakwi, Bukedea, Kaberamaido Kumi and Lira. At these meetings, people were receptive and in one place, they even constructed a makeshift bridge to enable the Outreach team to get to their village.

5. New tools developed and used to disseminate accurate information to the general public in a timely and cost-effective manner via the Short Message Services (SMS) system.

Consistent with its core mandate to provide accurate, reliable and timely information to the public through a sustainable two-way communication process, the Unit launched an internet-based Short Message Services (SMS) system. This initiative is invaluable as it relates to creating and maintaining regular communication with the public, including the media, NGOs, Members of Parliament and other stakeholders. By sending bulk messages to hundreds of recipients, the Unit has maintained constant contact with members of the public by responding to their numerous questions and enquiries, and at the same time alerting them to new developments at the Court. Between May and the end of September, 2009, over 500 questions raising different concerns were

received from members of the public. Fifteen media alerts were sent out to inform the public of various developments at the Court. For instance when Abu Garda from the Sudan situation voluntarily appeared before the judges in response to a summons to appear, the Unit informed the general public about this key development by instantly sending out bulk messages to mobile phone users. This in turn generated a lot of questions and debate amongst the public. Whilst others were interested to know the difference between a warrant of arrest and a summons to appear, some were encouraged by that example and expressed the suggestion that it might motivate other suspects wanted by the Court to do the same. The flexibility of this tool is such that information could be sent and received in local languages to accommodate people with limited understanding of English.

This communication approach is expedient in that issues that cannot wait for a face-to-face Outreach meeting or radio programme are raised and addressed immediately. Assistance and support is also provided to Outreach radio partners in the Acholi, Madi, Teso and Lango sub-regions so that questions that cannot be commented on during radio talk shows are sent as text messages, which the Unit can respond at a later date. Local journalists both in Kampala and within affected communities have found this a user-friendly tool as they are able to double-check information and minimise inaccurate reporting.

In line with increasing knowledge about the ICC in Uganda, the Outreach team participated in radio talk shows on *King FM* in Gulu, northern Uganda ©ICC-CPI

Radio remains one of the high-impact, low-cost Outreach tools that has been utilised during the period. The Unit continued its collaborative efforts with four radio partners from the Acholi, Lango, and Teso and Madi sub-regions. At the beginning of the year, a one-day refresher training course was conducted for these partners to reiterate key Court messages and address frequently asked questions raised by callers during talk shows. Fifteen episodes, covering a broad range of issues including the establishment of the Court, procedures for the referral of a situation, arrest and surrender, victims' participation and reparation, witness protection, trials and sentences, were discussed. All 160 hours of radio programmes were broadcast in the local languages of the various areas and reached a potential audience of 8,000,000 people in the north and north-eastern parts of the country, including some parts of southern Sudan. With regular updates and monitoring by the field Outreach team to ensure accuracy and consistency of information provided to the public, the partners continued to present reliable information to their audiences.

As well as the radio programmes implemented by Outreach partners that target the most affected population, the Unit improved direct radio and TV participation within Kampala. Over the years, the Outreach Unit has concentrated a great deal of its efforts to engage the populace in the north and north-eastern parts of the country. However, the growing misperceptions and limited knowledge about the Court's role and activities within Kampala and other parts of the country became a matter of concern to the Unit. The Unit therefore engaged in extensive radio programming, targeting audiences in Kampala, as well as creating partnerships with key radio and television stations to broadcast video and audio summaries of the proceedings of the Thomas Lubanga trial, as produced by the Audiovisual Unit of the Court. Separately, the team participated in 37 live radio and five TV talk shows to address various issues about the Court. Alongside Members of Parliament, and civil society and human rights groups, the team participated in a number of radio debates, to raise awareness about the activities of the ICC in Uganda and other situations under investigation.

Summary of Activities

Face-to-face meetings

- Twenty-nine (29) village/town-hall style meetings were conducted in communities most affected by the conflict in the Acholi, Teso, Lango and Madi sub-regions; 5,091 resettling villagers received information about the mandate and activities of the Court;

- Twenty-one (21) Schools Outreach Programmes in the Acholi, Teso, Lango and West Nile sub-regions reached 10,403 people aged between 13 - 19 years;
- Ten (10) Gender Outreach Programme Meetings targeted women from the Acholi, Madi, Teso and Lango sub-regions; Outreach staff met 835 women directly;
- Seven (7) Outreach activities with 1,123 youths from war-affected communities;
- Four (4) focus group discussions with 56 participants were held to evaluate the impact of Outreach radio programmes implemented by partners in the Acholi, Madi, Teso and Lango sub-regions;
- Ten (10) workshops/seminars were organised for NGOs/CBOs, religious leaders, traditional leaders, the police and people with disabilities from the Acholi, Teso, Lango and West Nile regions; three-hundred-and-twenty-seven (327) people were reached;
- Five (5) public discussions reached 748 university students from Makerere University, Mukono University and visiting American law students;
- Seventy-seven (77) consultations and bi-lateral meetings were held with NGOs, Members of Parliament, the diplomatic community and researchers to update them on the activities of the Court and to discuss issues of partnership with the Outreach section; one-hundred-and-two (102) people were reached.

Activities conducted by Outreach partners

- Fifteen (15) sensitisation meetings, reaching a population of 2,600 IDPs through mass Outreach meetings, village meetings and drama performances carried out by CBOs/NGOs in the districts of Soroti Kaberamaido, Amuria and Katakwi, in the Teso sub-region.

Dissemination of information

- Eleven-thousand-four-hundred-and-four (11,404) legal texts and Outreach information materials were circulated in the affected Acholi, Teso, Lango and Madi sub-regions. In partnership with the NGOs and APILU, the Outreach Unit donated 300 legal texts to the Mukono, Islamic and Makerere University law libraries in Kampala;
- Circulated 543 hard copies of the arrest warrant against President Omar Al- Bashir of Sudan, to members of the diplomatic community, UN agencies, civil society organisations and human rights groups in the Acholi, Teso, Lango, Madi sub-regions and Kampala.

Interaction with the media

- Three-hundred-and-forty-eight (348) journalists were provided with updates on key judicial developments at the Court during thirty interactive meetings, to ensure accurate media reporting; participants included journalists from the Acholi, Teso, Lango and Madi sub-regions, as well as those from Kampala;
- Ninety-two (92) interactive one-hour weekly radio programmes produced and broadcast by Outreach partners in the local languages of the Acholi, Teso, Lango and Madi sub-regions. An estimated total number of 6,000,000 people in the affected communities likely informed by different radio stations;
- Five (5) TV talk shows were broadcast on key television stations with nationwide coverage; potential audience reached is 4,500,000 people;
- Fifty-six (56) press interviews were given to both national and international media to explain the opening of the Thomas Lubanga trial, the judges' decision on admissibility, the arrest warrant issued against President Omar Al Bashir of Sudan and the voluntary appearance of Abu Garda (Sudan) before the ICC judges in response to a summons to appear;
- Five (5) press releases or web-postings were issued by the field office in Uganda;
- Twenty-nine (29) radio talk shows were produced and broadcast by the Outreach Unit.

Measuring Results: Performance Indicators and Data

The impact of Outreach activities during the reporting period was assessed through evaluations that were completed at the end of selected Outreach sessions carried out with various target groups. This process is guided by standard evaluation forms containing open-ended and closed questions distributed 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 carried out have also helped to assess the impact of Outreach activities conducted during the reporting period. The information collected from this process is entered in

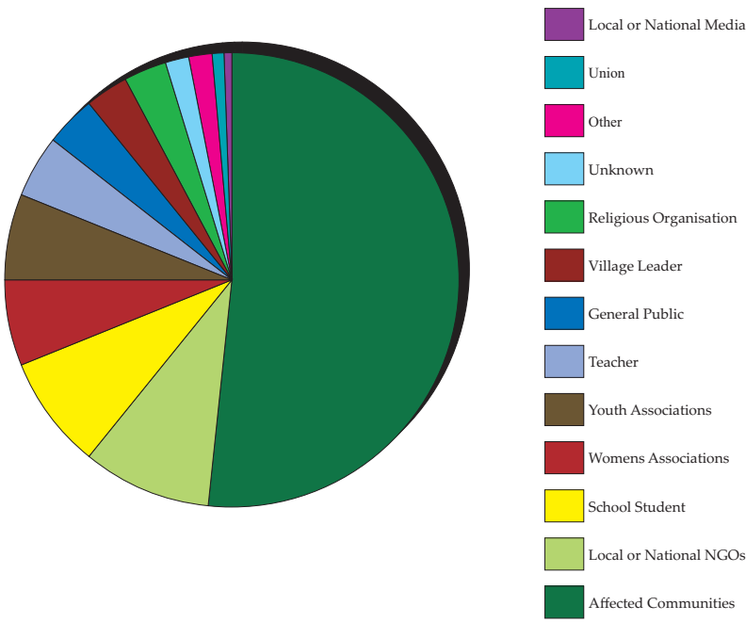
the Outreach Unit's internal monitoring and evaluation database that was developed last year and the following are an analysis of the results.

Internal Evaluation

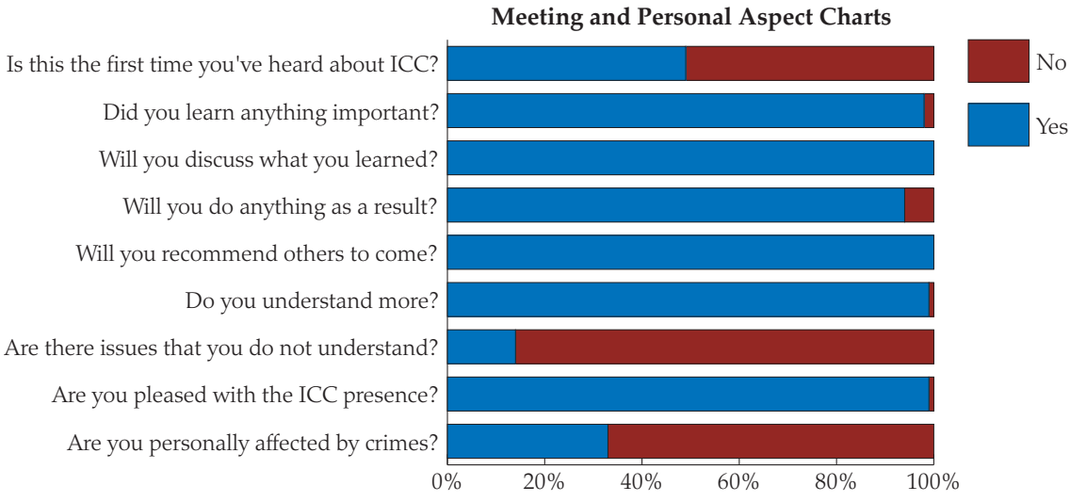
Analysis of the data collected from the surveys ordanised at the end of selected Outreach activities indicated that 51 per cent of respondents stated that they had heard about the ICC before, while 49 per cent stated that this was their first time. This means a lot more needs to be done to increase the Court's visibility within the affected communities. The majority of the respondents (98 per cent) stated that they learnt important new issues about the Court during Outreach sessions and that they will recommend others to attend such meetings. This implies that the various Outreach tools and methodologies used to reach different target groups have proven effective, and that themes of discussion were relevant to the public.

Question sources analysis[4]

The majority of questions asked (52 per cent) during Outreach sessions were raised by people from affected communities whilst the others were asked by local/national NGOs (nine per cent); students (eight per cent); women's associations (six per cent), youth groups, (six per cent); teachers (four per cent). Men have continued to dominate Outreach meetings even though the Unit has designed programmes that specifically target women. Sixty-one (61) per cent of men attended such meetings whilst 71 per cent of men asked questions during various meetings. Thirteen (13) per cent of the questions raised by men were specifically about the policy of the Prosecutor whilst 12 per cent commented on the enforcement of arrest warrants by States Parties.



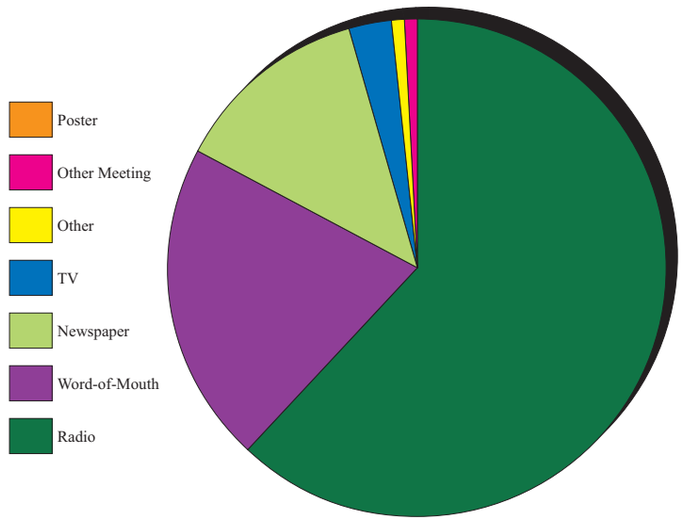
In relation to the perception of people from affected communities regarding the presence of the Court in Uganda, 91 per cent stated that they were happy about it. Thirty-three (33) per cent indicated that they had been personally affected by the crimes under investigation by the Court, whilst 67 per cent stated that they have not been affected by the crimes under investigation.



4 Chart generated by the Outreach Unit's Internal Monitoring and Evaluation Database

Most important source of information about the ICC

Radio and face-to-face meetings constitute the core of Outreach's general information dissemination programmes even though radio remains the most effective means of communicating the Court's message to affected communities. Out of the 5,680 people that participated in the survey, a total of 3,522 (62 per cent) had heard about the ICC via radio (compared to 52 per cent in 2008). Twenty-one per cent heard about the ICC word-of-mouth or via face-to-face meetings (compared to 16 per cent in 2008), 13 per cent via newspapers, two per cent during other meetings, two per cent via TV and one per cent by other means. The follow-up activities in villages that were re-visited greatly contributed in increasing knowledge about the Court. For instance, last year only 35 per cent of people in the Paicho-sub county in the Acholi sub-region had heard about the Court. However, this year, we reinforced the message using radio broadcasts and revisited the area, targeting various groups. The data shows that an encouraging 65 per cent of people in this area now have knowledge about the Court.



Group responses to meeting feedback questions[5]

Meeting logistics

The data shows that 94 per cent of respondents stated that the meetings started at a good time for them and 94 per cent indicated that they ended at a good time. This could be attributed to the Outreach Unit's approach to fully involve community leaders in the pre-event planning processes, giving them legitimacy and ownership of the activities. One-hundred (100) per cent indicated that they understood what was said to them and that the information was presented in an interesting and simple way.

Journalists' survey

A survey conducted by the Outreach Unit from in June, 2009, to assess the services delivered to the media by the Court revealed that official press releases and information on the Court's website were the most preferred sources of information, followed by interviews provided by or through the Public Information and Documentation Section (PIDS). Journalists who volunteered to take part in the survey indicated that they were very satisfied by the support provided with ICC media relations staff. They rated the training provided by the Outreach Unit as very useful and suited their needs.

Evaluation of Questions

In 2007, the frequently asked questions recorded during Outreach activities predominantly focused on the Juba Peace process, accusing the ICC of being a barrier to the peace talks. A shift was seen in 2008, when international and domestic efforts failed to get the LRA leadership to sign a final peace agreement. This development witnessed a wave of new questions and concerns, calling on States Parties and the international community to co-operate in executing the arrest warrants. Following the issuance of arrest warrant against President Omar Al Bashir of Sudan in March, 2009, new and sophisticated questions emerged, which accused the Court of selective justice and targeting only Africans for prosecution.

The categories of questions and comments that dominated public discussions about the ICC during the reporting period included: the co-operation of States Parties to execute arrest warrants, Africa and the International Criminal Court, and the failed Juba peace talks. The bulk of the questions and

5 Chart generated by the Outreach Unit's Internal Monitoring and Evaluation Database

comments called for action to execute the arrest warrants while others insisted that Kony must be tried by the ICC to the exclusion of any other Court. Other issues that participants raised touched on the issue of reparations for victims and witness protection mechanisms.

The trend in the evolution of questions is largely due to the fact that the public is now more exposed to information about the Court's activities and can engage in such debates. The following are examples of the most frequently asked questions (See Annex 2 for additional questions).

Questions

2008	2009
What is ICC doing to enforce its arrest warrants?	What actions will the ICC take if a State Party fails to arrest a suspect within its territory, and within its reach? Who will arrest President Al Bashir? Does the ICC have powers to issue arrest warrants against a sitting head of state?
Why are the state parties not co-operating with the ICC to arrest the suspects wanted by the Court?	Why is it that powerful countries like the United States, Russia and China are not parties to the Rome Statue?
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?	How does the Court identify witnesses? What mechanisms have the Court put in place to protect witnesses during and after testimony?
If the ICC says its serving a complementary role to the domestic judicial system, 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?	Why are all the cases before the ICC coming from Africa? Is the Court a new tool for western imperialism in Africa?
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.

Media analysis

There has been a progressive increase in accurate reports by the media about the mandate and activities of the ICC during the first half of 2009. The Unit, in line with expected results, strengthened its pro-active media Outreach by providing regular electronic media updates to journalists on emerging issues at the Court, and offering interviews to an increased number of national and international media houses, in addition to those operating in West Nile, northern and north-eastern Uganda.

The team utilised the high media attention that followed the commencement of the trial of Thomas Lubanga, the Court's issuance of a warrant of arrest against the Sudanese President, Omar Hassan Al Bashir, in March, and the subsequent controversy of his attempted visit to Uganda in July, 2009. They used those events to explain the Court's mandate and provide updates on the situations in the Central African Republic, Darfur (Sudan), the Democratic Republic of Congo, as well as northern Uganda. The Prosecutor's visit to Uganda in July, 2009, also helped the Unit to raise the profile of the Court nationally, using media interviews and participation in highly interactive radio talk shows to highlight the need for States Parties to fulfil their obligations under the Rome Statute to

co-operate fully with the Court's efforts to hold perpetrators of serious international crimes accountable.

The Steadman Media Monitoring Group, contracted by the Outreach Unit, continued to monitor and provide daily updates of reports broadcast by electronic media[6]. According to statistics from this group, key print, radio and television stations monitored, published and respectively broadcast 1,330 ICC related stories from October, 2008, to September, 2009. Print media accounted for 364 stories whereas electronic media accounted for 1,344 stories (broadcast over 45 hours of airtime). In addition, the Outreach Unit contracted partners from the Acholi, Lango, Madi and Teso sub-regions to support Outreach efforts through the use of 160, one-hour, interactive weekly programmes.

As part of the effort of the Court to foster the dissemination of accurate information about the Court's activities in situations under investigation, the Outreach Unit provides training for Ugandan journalists in Kampala, on 8 September, 2009 ©Bettina Ambach

There was a progressive increase in accuracy of stories reporting on the Court's work in all the situations under investigation, with particular emphasis on the situations in Darfur and northern Uganda, which attracted the most media attention.

External Study Results

According to an independent nationwide study called the "Social Political Economic and Cultural Barometer", prepared by the Social Research Division of the Steadman Group, 54 per cent of Uganda's population received basic information about the International Criminal Court, with 89 per cent of the information received by radio. The majority, 73 per cent, were happy with the presence of the ICC in Uganda, with 67 per cent of respondents indicating preference for the ICC as the best institution to investigate and prosecute those most responsible for committing serious crimes during the conflict in northern Uganda. The majority of respondents (89 per cent) encouraged the ICC to strengthen Outreach efforts using radio broadcasts as the best means to share accurate information and updates about the Court's work.

External Factors Influencing Work and Results

The famine and drought experienced from June to August in about seventeen districts[7] in the north and north-eastern parts of the country limited Outreach efforts to reach extensively large numbers of the affected population. These conditions made it difficult to mobilise people to attend Outreach meetings hence, the low turn-out at village and town-hall style meetings later in the second half of the year.

Even though participants would have been advised otherwise prior to the meetings, the few that attended had high expectations that food or money would be provided at the end of the sessions. The Outreach Unit, therefore, shifted from village meeting to intensified radio and Schools Outreach Programmes in order to reduce the communications gap during the famine period.

Lessons Learned and Upcoming Planned Activities

The Unit's approach to directly engage the affected population through face-to-face meetings at a grass-roots level continues to create positive results. This has encouraged greater participation of affected populations in ICC debates and has increased their knowledge, confidence and trust in the Court's processes.
The inclusion of people with disabilities in Outreach efforts has been innovative, providing them the opportunity for their voices to be heard during the course of transitional justice. In the coming

6 In the case of electronic media, the figures account only for the mainstream radio and television stations broadcasting nationally and in different parts of Uganda that are monitored by the Steadman Group.

7 New Vision, food shortage hits 52 districts, 16 July 2009, pg. 3

year, Outreach will explore the possibilities of creating core Court documents and information fact sheets in braille and donate them to institutions for the blind.

Surveys conducted by independent groups, as well as from the Outreach Unit's internal database have revealed that a greater percentage of the population have been exposed to information about the Court through mass media. Through radio programmes conducted in local languages by Outreach partners in the Acholi, Lango, Teso regions and in the West Nile, affected communities have been exposed to information about the Court. This will be intensified in 2010, to emphasise the message of the Court, and to keep the public abreast of its activities.

To provide information to affected communities such as women's groups the Outreach team met with 40 women from Omiya-Anyima in the district of Kitgum, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda, on 7 April, 2009 ©ICC-CPI

The Schools Outreach Programme that started in 2008, attracted a lot of interest in the affected communities during the reporting period. Schools that had not been previously visited took a proactive approach by inviting the Outreach team to conduct Schools Outreach Programmes in their institutions. The Outreach team concluded 21 schools Outreach activities, reaching 10,403 students. This programme will continue next year both within the affected communities and in Kampala.

In the coming year, Outreach intends to continue strengthening its partnership with NGOs/CBOs so that they can take a more proactive approach whilst conducting ICC-related Outreach activities in the most conflict affected communities.

The SMS project which started in 2009, will be strengthened to reduce the information gap between the Court and the public by responding to questions and concerns about the Court's activities. The Unit will continue to increase the Court's visibility in local communities by participating in radio talk shows and by providing interviews to various media houses to explain key judicial developments in situations under investigation by the Court.

The Outreach Unit will utilise the opportunity of the Review Conference that is scheduled to take place in Uganda between May and June, 2010, to showcase how it communicates with affected communities, especially those living in IDP camps and villages most affected by the conflict. Based on our past experience whilst working with different groups, people living in IDP camps, and in particular, women, have expressed the view that that justice and peace are inseparable in the transitional justice process. The calendar of activities for the upcoming period can be consulted in Annex 3 of the present report.

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THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Executive Summary

The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was referred to the Court by the Government of the DRC in 2004. The Prosecutor opened an investigation focusing initially on crimes allegedly committed in Ituri. The year 2009, began with the opening of the trial against Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, on 26 January. Mid-way through the year, charges were confirmed against Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, (a Congolese national and ex-vice-president of the DRC whose case falls within the situation in the Central African Republic), and the end of the year brought on the commencement of the joint trial against Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui. Bosco Ntaganda remains at large.

Efforts were made to ensure that the Court's proceedings were accessible and understandable to the majority of the affected communities. Video summaries of the proceedings have continued to be screened to large audiences in Bogoro, Kasenyi, Tchomia, Nyakunde, Marabo, Bunia, Mungwalu, Aru, Mahagi, and Komanda (all in Ituri), locations that were either under attack during the conflict or where communities that were affected by the crimes currently live.

Outreach activities were intensified in the Kivus, where the Prosecutor's investigation is ongoing. If and when an arrest warrant comes out of this investigation, it is the aim of the Outreach Unit to have already prepared the population for an eventual trial. A key lesson learned is that it is important to begin Outreach activities before a warrant of arrest is issued so that people are prepared for the news of the warrant and understand the procedure. To this end, video summaries of the proceedings were screened to large audiences in Beni, Bukavu, Goma and Butembo, locations that were also either under attack during the conflict or where affected communities live. Beni and Butembo have a sizeable population of displaced people who fled from Ituri during the conflict there, and are therefore ideal locations for reaching people who have been directly affected by the crimes under investigation.

In the 2008, Outreach Report, it was stated that the Outreach Unit would boost the use of mass media in an effort to increase knowledge about the Court in a cost-effective way. As radio is the most cost-effective way of reaching the widest audience possible, especially when working in remote areas where the population does not always have access to television or the internet, the use of radio broadcasts was increased this year. Summaries of the proceedings were broadcast via ten local community radio stations in Ituri, as compared with seven stations in 2008, reaching an estimated audience of 2.3 million (an increase of approximately 500,000 from 2008). The total population of Ituri is 3.5 million. The Outreach Unit therefore reached approximately 65 per cent of the population of Ituri, as compared with 50 per cent in 2008.

Audiovisual materials have proven to be an invaluable tool for explaining complex legal issues in an easy and simple manner. They are both distributed through the media and used in face-to-face meetings. Arrangements are currently being made with a local radio station for the translation of summaries and other audiovisual programmes produced by the PIDS into Lingala and Swahili. The broadcasting of these summaries and other programmes was reinforced and complemented by the 30 listening clubs established by the Outreach Unit. Trained and well-equipped focal points played the tapes several times during each listening club session, increasing the number of people informed about the proceedings. These clubs gather on a regular basis and are made up of approximately 60 participants per club.

Interaction with civil society groups continued throughout the year. Meetings were held in Kinshasa, Ituri and the Kivus with groups that had previously been targeted and with new groups. The Community Outreach Programme continued, in which regular meetings, training and discussions took place with members of affected communities, including NGO representatives, community and religious leaders, local authorities, women's groups and youth groups. School and university students were targeted as part of the Schools Outreach Programme. In August 2009, in Bukavu, South Kivu, for example, the Outreach Unit held an information and discussion session with university students to teach them about the Court. Lawyers and journalists were also targeted more heavily this year than in the past in an effort to reach those who might have influence on the population and on legislators. A Journalists Outreach Programme and a Legal Outreach Programme were launched for the training of local journalists and lawyers, respectively.

To establish the legitimacy of the Court in the eyes of the people it affects most, it is not only important to explain to affected communities how the Court has been established and the ways it functions; it is also important that the Court interacts with these communities so they understand how justice is rendered. The Outreach Unit communicates its

messages using a bottom-up approach, taking into account the specific information needs of each of the target audiences. By working in this way, the Outreach Unit aims to give these communities ownership over the Court, rendering it an institution that works for them and in their name. To this end, in 2010, the Outreach Unit will continue to hold face-to-face meetings with affected communities, and will increase the use of interactive television and radio programmes.

Context and Judicial Status

In the situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo, three cases are currently being heard before the relevant Chambers: *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*; *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*; and *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui*. A fourth case, *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo*, falls within the situation in the Central African Republic, but because Mr Bemba is an important political figure in the DRC (he was vice-president of the DRC from 2003 to 2006, and ran for president in 2006), Outreach activities in the DRC are also focused on this case. Bemba still enjoys a strong support base in Kinshasa, where in 2006, he received a vast majority of votes and until the moment of his arrest was senator of the province.

The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo

The ICC is currently conducting its first trial at the case against Thomas Lubanga Dyilo. The remaining cases in the DRC situation are in the pre-trial phase. In January 2007, a chamber of three judges confirmed charges of war crimes against Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, an alleged militia leader from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. He is accused of enlisting, conscripting and using children under the age of 15 to participate actively in hostilities. The trial began on 26 January, 2009. The Prosecution, the Defence, the Registry, and eight Legal Representatives of the Victims representing 93 victims are all participating in the trial. On 14 July, 2009, the Prosecution concluded the presentation of its case. The Defence was scheduled to start the presentation of its evidence on 6 October, but this date is currently being rescheduled.

The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui

Germain Katanga was surrendered to the Court on 17 October, 2007, and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui was surrendered to the Court on 7 February, 2008. On 10 March, 2008, the Pre-Trial Chamber joined the cases of Mr Katanga and Mr Ngudjolo Chui, as they were charged with the same crimes, namely using children under the age of 15 to take active part in the hostilities (as a war crime), directing an attack against a civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities (as a war crime), willful killings (as a war crime), destruction of property (as a war crime), pillaging (as a war crime), sexual slavery and rape (as war crimes and crimes against humanity), and murder (as a crime against humanity).

On 26 September, 2008, the judges of the Pre-Trial Chamber confirmed all seven counts of war crimes and all three counts of crimes against humanity. On 27 March, 2009, the Trial Chamber announced that the trial will commence on 24 September, 2009. On 31 August, 2009, Trial Chamber II issued a decision postponing the commencement of the trial until 24 November, 2009.

The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda

Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a warrant of arrest under seal on 22 August, 2006. The warrant was unsealed on 28 April, 2008. Mr Ntaganda remains at large.

The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo

Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo was arrested on 24 May, 2008, charged with war crimes and crimes against humanity. He was transferred to the Court on 3 July, 2008. On 15 June, 2009, the Pre-Trial Chamber confirmed two counts of crimes against humanity (murder and rape) and three counts of war crimes (murder, rape and pillaging). On 14 August, 2009, the Pre-Trial Chamber granted Mr Bemba's request for interim release under conditions, deferring the implementation of this decision pending determination on which State will host him and which set of conditions will be imposed. The same day, the Prosecution appealed the decision granting interim release. On 3 September, the Appeals Chamber granted suspensive effect to the Prosecutor's appeal, thus suspending implementation of the decision on interim release pending the final decision on the merits of the Prosecutor's appeal.

Expected Results

Based on the developments referenced above, during the course of 2009, the Outreach Unit sets to achieve the following expected results:

- Judicial proceedings are more accessible to affected communities and the general public;
- The judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them are better understood by affected communities and the general population;
- Interaction with affected communities has been intensified;
- Timely, accurate and comprehensive information regarding the Court's role and activities is provided to affected communities and the general population;
- Misinformation about the Court has been countered.

Activities

1. Judicial proceedings are more accessible to affected communities and the general public

In order for a larger number of people to have access to proceedings before the Court, the Public Information and Documentation Section produced 19 audio and video summaries of the hearings. Developed over the past year, this important communication tool has been used in various ways and has helped to inform target groups according to their respective interests. Some television and radio stations broadcast these summaries in their entirety, and others broadcast only extracts from them. During Outreach meetings, the summaries were screened in their entirety in order to ensure access to the proceedings by the affected communities. These screenings were preceeded by an introduction to the ICC given by Outreach staff. Aside from providing people with access to the proceedings, these screenings were often followed by lively debates on the issues before the Court. Had the summaries not been screened, not only would the affected communities been left uninformed, but these important debates, interspersed with key questions, would not have taken place. Before the screenings, there were many questions about the identity of the victims and witnesses, for example why they are called by numbers and not by their names. Watching the proceedings with face distortion spurred a debate on why the identities were hidden, allowing the Outreach Unit to explain key concepts regarding the protection of victims and witnesses. Had these screenings not taken place, the proceedings before the Court would have remained an abstract concept for the affected communities.

To publicise the hearings, the Outreach Unit held a video screening of summaries of the proceedings in the Lubanga trial for demobilised child soldiers in Bunia, Ituri, on 9 June, 2009 ©ICC-CPI

In Kinshasa, before the opening of the Lubanga trial, the Outreach Unit screened '*Ask the Court*' and '*ICC at a Glance*' three times per day on two local television stations at 13:00, 16:00 and 20:30, for a total of 45 minutes per day on each station. These times were chosen because they are all prime news time, and therefore would reach the greatest amount of viewers. Six local television stations were also provided with these summaries, which they broadcast once a day for a total of 15 minutes per day on each station.

During the hearing on the confirmation of charges in the Bemba case, the PIDS produced four audiovisual summaries, which were downloaded and distributed by local staff in Kinshasa to television and radio stations. Two television stations with national coverage, broadcast the summaries three times per day, at 13:00, 16:00 and 20:30, for a total of 30 minutes per day on each station. Six local television stations, two of which are owned by Bemba, also broadcast these summaries once a day, for a total of 10 minutes per day on each station.

Regarding the Lubanga trial, the PIDS disseminated live, by satellite, the opening statements of both parties. However, for its own reasons, *RTNC*, the state television station, did not broadcast the entirety of the first days of the trial. Nonetheless, the PIDS continued to make the summaries available to other television stations. In Ituri, these summaries were broadcast by ten local radio stations. An agreement was made with *Radio Canal Révélation* in Bunia to translate these

programmes into Lingala and Swahili. It is predicted that in the future this will reach up to three million people in the district of Ituri.

Agreements with radio stations in Beni and Bukavu (in North and South Kivu, respectively) have been made to broadcast summaries of the proceedings in both the Lubanga and Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui cases. New agreements with radio stations in Goma to broadcast summaries of the proceedings will be signed in November, 2009.

The difficulty in broadcasting these summaries in Kinshasa remains due to a lack of interest in the Lubanga trial by both the television stations and the general public. Another challenge is the fact that these summaries are in French only, and not in local languages. To remedy this, arrangements are currently being made with a local radio station in Bunia to translate the audiovisual programmes from French into Swahili and Lingala.

Another difficulty has been ensuring that communities in remote areas are indeed able to access information broadcast by radio. Since 2007, the Community Outreach Programme has created listening clubs in Ituri with the goal of establishing a direct dialogue with the local population. These clubs, with an average of 60 members each, gather to listen to summaries of the hearings on local radio stations, followed by discussions. Leaders of each club are chosen in advance from teachers, community leaders or students who have participated in information sessions, and the participants are given the opportunity to ask questions. The leaders record the questions and forward them to the Outreach Unit. Monitoring and periodical evaluation of the activities of the clubs have helped the Unit to adjust the system and achive progress. When this project began there were 18 listening clubs, today there are 30.

2. The judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them are better understood by affected communities and the general population

In order to ensure the population's capacity to form educated opinions about the Court and to guarantee its confidence in the Court's ability to render justice, the PIDS has held information sessions interspersed with video screenings of the proceedings, since the beginning of the Lubanga trial. The Outreach team has held these sessions in the Ituri villages of Kasenyi, Bogoro, Mongbwalu, Mahagi, Aru, Tchomia Nyakunde and Mambassa. In the Kivus, these information sessions have been held in Beni, Butembo and Bukavu. These cities and villages were chosen because they were either the scene of fighting during the conflict or are where affected communities currently live. All of the screenings were followed by lively discussion sessions.

To disseminate a clearer understanding of the ICC, an information session was held with religious leaders, who will in term relay the information to their congregations. Mwanga, Ituri, 14 June, 2009 ©ICC-CPI

As a result of these information sessions, the public has come to realise the impartiality of the judges, the rights of the defence, and the role played by the victims. The debates generated by the projections have also allowed the public to understand the protection mechanisms for witnesses and victims, minimising the controversy over the so-called false identity of witnesses and victims.

In order to strengthen the capacity of the legal community in the DRC with respect to the ICC, rendering it better informed and equipped to support the work of the Court, the Legal Outreach Programme has organised six training and information sessions in Kisangani and Kinshasa, with a total participation of 694 attorneys and judges. Training and information sessions with lawyers in Goma and Bukavu are included as part of upcoming activities for the remainder of 2009 and during 2010.

To increase knowledge about the ICC and international criminal law in general, the PIDS has

opened a small library at its Kinshasa office that attracts mostly students and researchers in law and international relations.

3. Interaction with the affected communities has been intensified

To foster greater participation of local communities in the activities of the Court and to maintain a two-way dialogue with the population of the DRC, the Outreach Unit has continued to work closely with local partners. In the Kivus in particular, local NGOs have been very helpful in reaching the affected communities. In April, 2009, in Bukavu, South Kivu, the Outreach Unit held, with the co-operation of the NGOs *Groupe Jérémie* and the National Coalition for the ICC, an information and discussion session with the representatives of 40 local NGOs. A follow-up session was held in August, during which developments at the Court and in the region since the last meeting were discussed and analysed.

To publicise the hearings to affected communities, the Outreach Unit held a video screening of summaries of the proceedings in the Lubanga trial in Akonjikani, Ituri, on 16 August, 2009 ©ICC-CPI

Outreach staff also maintain regular contact with influential groups in the community that have the capacity to relay information about the Court. Meetings with community leaders have proved a very important way of reaching the local population. In Ituri, the Community Outreach Programme included the organisation of meetings with representatives of the Lendu and Hema communities. These meetings have resulted in reducing tension and animosity against the Court and its staff. Other groups, such as religious leaders and students, are regularly informed about developments at the Court. In addition to providing information, the goal is to create an environment of trust with these influential groups in order to spurn more participation in Outreach activities.

Below is a list of the most pressing concerns heard throughout the course of the numerous meetings held with the affected communities:

- The desire to see the victims and witnesses or know their identities. Many participants expressed the opinion that the witnesses called by the Prosecutor are fake. They do not understand why there is voice and image distortion;
- Most participants are convinced that the prosecution witnesses have been paid to testify. To this end, the Outreach team has held information sessions on the status of victims and witnesses and the mechanisms of protection;
- Why have the investigations so far given rise only to the arrest of Congolese nationals. In response to this concern, the Outreach Unit has used various information sessions to explain in detail the principle of complementarity;
- The policies of the Office of the Prosecutor in connection with the situation in the Kivus. In response to this concern, the Outreach team has begun conducting missions in the Kivus every two months, and is currently arranging the broadcast of interactive radio programmes on local radio stations in Beni and Bukavu.

4. Timely, accurate and comprehensive information regarding the Court's role and activities is provided to affected communities and the general population

Throughout the year, the Outreach team has made a point of working as closely as possible with the general public and those authorities who are able to relay information to their communities. In Bunia, two information sessions were held for administrative and local authorities. In total, 36 group and community leaders participated in these meetings, including leaders of the 12 districts of Bunia and representatives of the Office of the Chief of Ituri. Summaries of the hearings were screened during these meetings.

Two information sessions were held for 110 former child soldiers. The objective of these sessions was to inform them about the opening of the Lubanga trial and to show them that the Rome Statute makes the recruitment of child soldiers a serious crime. The participants acted out a mock trial that spurred many relevant questions about the procedures before the Court.

Two discussion sessions were held in Ituri, in the villages of Bogoro and Kasenyi, during the visit of the Registrar of the Court. Nine-hundred-and-fifty-eight (958) people attended these meetings. This was the first time a senior official of the Court had visited villages affected by the crimes being heard before the Court.

Six public meetings were held in the Ituri villages of Bogoro and Zumbe (the native village of Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui), and attracted 420 people.

Three sessions were held exclusively for women in Bunia and Mahagi (in Ituri) in collaboration with the local NGO *Forum des Mamans de l'Ituri* (FOMI). During the conflict in the eastern DRC, rape was often used as a weapon of war. Women are therefore an important target audience for the Outreach Unit. One-hundred-and-fifty-three (153) women's organisations representatives attended these meetings.

A women's group meets with the Outreach Unit in Mahagi, Ituri, on 15 August 2009 to discuss specific issues related to women in conflict ©ICC-CPI

Six information sessions were held with religious groups representatives, for a total of 839 people. These leaders belong to different religious denominations (Catholic, Muslim, Protestant, etc). As the Congolese population is strongly religious, these authorities play a very important role in their communities and strongly influence public opinion through the messages they deliver. Swahili and Lingala, the two languages spoken in Ituri, are used in these meetings, in addition to French.

5. Misinformation about the Court has been countered

In order to prevent misinformation about the Court, the Outreach team has often had to react quickly to address a number of unexpected judicial developments. This year, the following developments required a quick response from the Outreach team: the reclassification of the charges against Jean-Pierre Bemba; the decision granting Bemba's request for interim release under conditions and the Appeals Chamber's subsequent grant of suspensive effect to the Prosecutor's appeal against this decision; the decision of the Appeals Chamber to confirm the stay of proceedings imposed by the Trial Chamber in the Lubanga case and to reverse its decision on release; the Trial Chamber's subsequent lifting of the stay of proceedings.

In response to each of these developments, the following was done to prevent the spread of misinformation:

- Informing the media of the event or decision (at a weekly press briefing in Kinshasa and in Bunia);
- Sending information via email and SMS to people likely to pass on the message (the Outreach team's mailing list includes nearly 300 recipients representing NGOs and the media);
- Disseminating press releases;
- Conducting interactive radio broadcasts: Each morning, a representative of the PIDS in Bunia conducts an interactive broadcast on local radio stations;
- Organising interactive sessions with target groups to inform them of the new event or decision.

The Outreach Unit also held several training sessions with journalists this year in Kinshasa, Kisangani, and in North and South Kivu. These training and information sessions were held in order to increase Congolese journalists' knowledge and understanding of the functioning of the

ICC, and to provide them with information to enable them to disseminate news about the Court accurately. Thirty (30) journalists participated in the course in Kisangani, 24 in Kinshasa, 15 in Goma, and 15 in Bukavu. The sessions held in Kinshasa and the Kivus were organised jointly with the Canadian NGO *Journalists for Human Rights*, which specialises in training local journalists to report accurately on human rights issues.

Summary of Activities

Face-to-face meetings:

Ituri

- Two information sessions for administrative and local authorities were held in Bunia, attended by 36 community leaders (leaders of the 12 districts of Bunia and representatives of the Office of the Chief of Ituri). Summaries of hearings were screened during these meetings;
- Two sessions for demobilised child soldiers were held in Bunia, attended by 110 former child soldiers. The objective was to inform them of the opening of the Lubanga trial. A mock trial was acted out by the children;
- Two discussion sessions were held in Ituri, in the villages of Bogoro and Kasenyi, during the visit of the ICC Registar. Nine-hundred-and-fifty-eight (958) people attended these meetings. This was the first time a senior official of the Court had visited villages that were affected by the crimes;
- Six public meetings were held in locations around Bunia. The meetings were held in Bogoro and in Zumbe, the native village of Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui. A total of 420 people participated in these meetings;
- Three sessions organised exclusively for women were organised in Bunia and Mahagi (in Ituri) in collaboration with the NGO *Forum des Mamans*. In the conflict in the eastern DRC, rape was often used as a weapon of war, so women are an important target audience. One-hundred-and fifty-three (153) women's organisations representatives participated in these meetings;
- Four information sessions held for 249 human rights activists;
- Six sessions were held with religious group's representatives, comprising 839 people in total. Representatives of several different religious denominations were present, including Catholic, Muslim and Protestant members. As Congolese society is deeply religious, these authorities play a very important role and strongly influence public opinion through the messages they deliver. Some religious leaders, particularly in Ituri, even organise video projections of summaries of the Court hearings and invite their congregations to view them.

Kisangani

- Two information sessions attracted 202 people in total. Kisangani is strategically important because it is the political, military and judicial seat of the province that includes the district of Ituri. The participants were informed of the progress of the cases before the Court, in particular those concerning the DRC. Participants expressed their concerns about abuses, including those in the Dungu territory of *Province Orientale*, allegedly committed by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Concern was also expressed regarding the clashes in the Kivus and the impact of the Court's arrest warrants on the process of demobilisation of militias and the re-establishment of peace;
- Two awareness sessions were organised for lawyers and civil and military magistrates in the city of Kisangani. Two-hundred-and-six (206) people in total participated in these sessions;
- Two information sessions were held for students in Kisangani, with the participation of 406 people.

North and South Kivu

- Two information sessions were organised for journalists. The first, held in Beni (North Kivu), brought together 40 journalists working mainly in radio stations throughout the region, some of which also cover the villages of neighbouring Ituri. Most of these programmes are broadcast in Swahili. The second meeting was held in Bukavu (South Kivu), with a participation of 15 journalists;
- Three information sessions were held for students, in which 235 people participated;
- Two meetings were organised for human rights activists, with the participation of 200 people

in total. Human rights NGOs based in eastern Congo are particularly interested in the crimes within the jurisdiction of the ICC.

Kinshasa

- Four awareness sessions were organised for lawyers. Two of the four sessions held in Kinshasa were organised in collaboration with the two legal Bars of the city. The last two sessions were organised in partnership with two lawyers' associations. These sessions were attended by 488 lawyers;
- Eight sessions were organised for women's organisations. These meetings were well attended by 2,597 women. One such meeting was organised in collaboration with the *Women's Initiative for Gender Justice*, an international NGO based in the Netherlands, and was attended by women from the Central African Republic and the provinces of eastern Congo;
- Four sessions for students were organised in Kinshasa. Two-thousand, seven-hundred-and-twelve (2,712) people came to these meetings. Due to their ability to relay information, students represent an important target audience for the PIDS;
- One-hundred-and-sixty-six (166) people have visited the small library opened last year at the field office in Kinshasa. These visitors are mostly law and international relations students who wish to deepen their understanding of the mandate and functioning of the Court. This library, which houses about 80 books, most of which were provided by the library of the Court in The Hague, contributed significantly to the drafting of students' final thesis;
- One information session was organised for parliamentarians on incorporating the Rome Statute into national legislation. This meeting was organised with the collaboration of the NGO *Parliamentarians for Global Action*. The goal was to lead to a deeper awareness of the ICC amongst legislators. Nearly 150 deputies and senators attended the meeting;
- Seventeen (17) sessions or open discussions were organised for human rights activists, attracting 2,181 people. Most of these activists are part of the Catholic, Protestant and Kimbanguist churches, and are very influential in their communities;
- Two public meetings were held in Kinshasa with the collaboration of RECIC, an NGO specialising in civil liberties. Collaboration with RECIC helped us reach people in the outlying districts of Kinshasa, where support for Jean-Pierre Bemba is very high. One-thousand-and-fifty-two (1052) people attended these meetings;
- Two sessions were held with youth groups as part of the Outreach Unit's Awareness Campaign, and were attended by 120 people between 17 and 35 years of age. These meetings were intended, in addition to providing information on the ICC, to show that the Rome Statute makes the recruitment of child soldiers a serious crime. A cultural day for schools was also organised in the same vein. Eleven schools in Kinshasa participated on Saturday, 16 May, preceded by awareness sessions for school teachers. Kinshasa has often been criticised for its indifference to the experience of the population in the east of the country. This activity was an opportunity for the Outreach Unit to integrate the work of its offices in Kinshasa and Bunia, and to allow students in Kinshasa to demonstrate solidarity with their peers in the east. The students read poems and performed ballets, dances and skits in front of over 300 spectators. The message from students was: "*The place of the child is not in the armed forces and those who use children as soldiers are committing a war crime.*" The Outreach Unit invited two Congolese artists, Monik Tenday and Jean Goubald, to participate in the event. The latter is known in Kinshasa for his songs condemning the use of child soldiers. A renowned actor, Jean Shaka Tshipamba, also performed a show featuring the relationship between a commander and a child soldier. Three-hundred-and-fifty (350) students participated in this cultural day.

Interacting with media:

The Outreach Unit estimates that nearly 25 million people were reached in 2009, through television, radio and the printed press. National television stations broadcast live almost the entire opening of the Lubanga trial in January, 2009. Following the Outreach strategy put in place for the start of the trial, *Digital Congo TV*, a private TV station with national coverage, broadcast the programme '*Ask the Court*' three times a day for the six days leading up to the trial. *Radio Okapi*, an important partner of the Outreach team, is a UN radio station based in Kinshasa that covers the whole country. It is known for its professionalism and neutrality. *RTNC*, the state-owned radio and television station, also covers the entire country. On several occasions it provided live coverage of the hearings in The Hague. In Ituri, our partners include the following radio stations: *Canal Révélation, RTK, Radio Candip, Radio Digital, Radio Océan, Radio Amkeni, Radio Colombe, Radio Tempête du lac, Radio Catholique* and *Radio Amani*. In the Kivus, our partners are *Radio Maendeleo* in

Bukavu (South Kivu) and *Radio Muungano* and *Radio Graben* in Beni (North Kivu). The Congolese written press only covers major cities. Many of them have online information which reaches the Congolese diaspora.

The following activities were conducted in 2009 with the media:

- In October and November, 2008, Outreach activities were dramatically increased in response to the decision of the Appeals Chamber to confirm the stay of proceedings imposed by the Trial Chamber in the Lubanga case and to reverse its decision on release, and in response to the Trial Chamber's subsequent lifting of the stay of proceedings. Numerous press briefings were organised after each decision. The following local radio stations in Ituri were targeted for the quick dissemination of information: *Radio Colombe* (in Mahagi) *Radio Océan* (in Aru), *Radio Candip* (in Bunia), *Radio Canal Révélation* (in Bunia), *Radio Amkeni* (in Mambassa), *RTK* (in Bunia and Kasenyi) and *Radio Tempête du lac* (in Aru);
- In collaboration with the television stations of Kinshasa, the Outreach team produced, between October and November, 2008, a series of 30 minutes emissions in Lingala, in anticipation of the confirmation of charges hearing for the Bemba case;
- Five daily newspapers in Kinshasa published an editorial by the Registrar on the opening of the Lubanga trial and the confirmation of charges hearing in the Bemba case, reaching some 100,000 people;
- During the visit of the Registrar Ms Silvana Arbia to the DRC in March, 2009, the Outreach Unit organised two press conferences in Kinshasa and Bunia with 75 Congolese journalists. During the visit of the Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo to Bunia, the PIDS co-ordinated many interviews with the media. A telephone interview with the Registrar was also co-ordinated with the following radio and television stations: *Radio Okapi*, *Canal Révélation*, and *Congo Television*;
- PIDS staff conducted 680 interviews, as well as radio and TV broadcasts between January and September, 2009. These broadcasts or interviews were conducted in French, Swahili and Lingala. The partnership with 10 local radio stations in Ituri ensures a very large media presence;
- Thirty-three (33) press briefings have been held since the beginning of the year, with an average of 25 journalists attending each briefing;
- Twenty-three (23) press releases were distributed by hand to journalists by the staff of the Outreach Unit;
- Approximately 200 SMS messages were sent to journalists outlining each press release.
- Nineteen (19) CDs, produced by the PIDS' audiovisual team in The Hague, were given to our 10 radio partners in Ituri. Since the month of August, 2009, CDs are also being sent to radio stations in Beni and Bukavu, in the Kivus. These audiovisual productions have focused on the summaries of public hearings held in The Hague, on explanations provided by Court officials on decisions made by judges, or on more general news from the Court;
- Thanks to funding from the UK, three Congolese journalists travelled to The Hague to cover the opening of the Lubanga trial. The presence of these journalists in The Hague allowed their respective media houses to obtain firsthand information.

Dissemination of Information:

- Information kits distributed: 11,920.
- Legal texts distributed: 5,601.

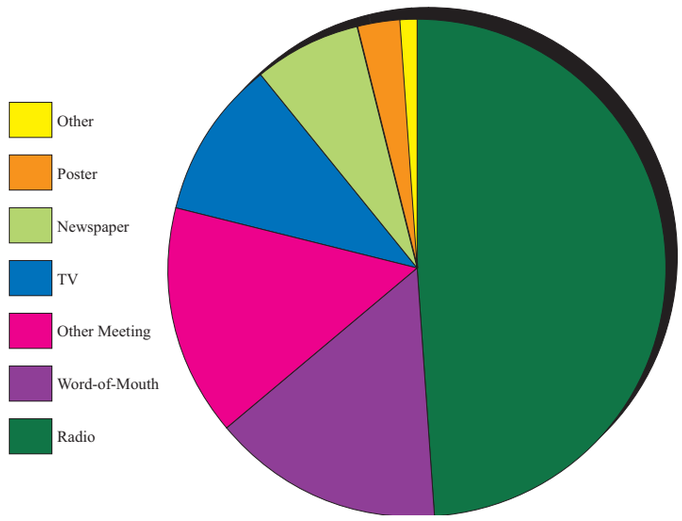
Measuring Results: Performance Indicators and Data

Evaluation included data collected through surveys conducted by Outreach staff during activities with medium and large audiences. Standardised evaluation forms were created previously and were used throughout the year. Question logs, including both open-ended and "yes" or "no"questions, were used to evaluate all Outreach activities. The questions were asked at the end of each activity. The "yes" or "no" questions were answered by raising hands. For the open-ended questions, certain participants volunteered their responses. Periodic monitoring of discussions of listening club members was also conducted to measure attitudes, perceptions and the evolution of knowledge of the members.

Internal Evaluation

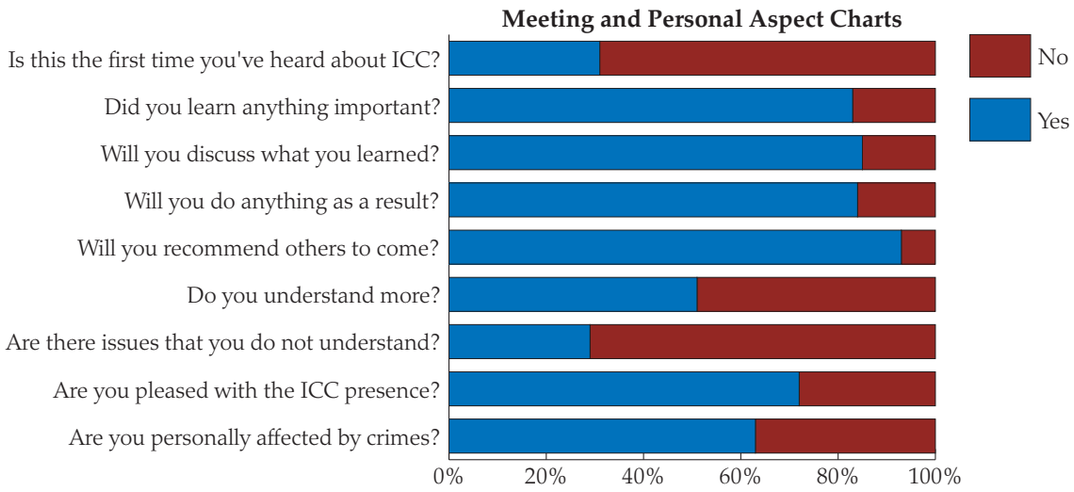
Questions related to means of learning about the Court[8]

In 2009, 69 per cent of participants who took part in Outreach activities said that they had heard about the ICC before, as compared with only 45 per cent in 2008; 31 per cent said they were hearing about it for the first time. Of those who had heard about the ICC before, 49 per cent had heard about it via radio, 10 per cent via the television, 15 per cent by word-of-mouth, seven per cent from newspapers, 23 per cent through some other meeting, three per cent from posters, and one per cent by some other means. Eighty-three (83) per cent of participants said they learned something important to them, as compared with 76 per cent in 2008, and 85 per cent said they would share what they had learned with other people. Eighty-four (84) per cent said they would do something as a result of the meeting, and 93 per cent said they would recommend that others attend a similar meeting. Fifty-one (51) per cent said they understood more about how the ICC works after attending the meeting, but 29 per cent said there were still issues they did not understand (as opposed to 36 per cent in 2008). Many more people expressed contentment with the presence of the ICC in the DRC this year (72 per cent as opposed to only 54 per cent in 2008), while only 28 per cent said they were unhappy (as opposed to 46 per cent in 2008). Sixty-three (63) per cent of participants were personally affected by the types of crimes that the ICC is investigating.



Question related to meetings and logistics[9]

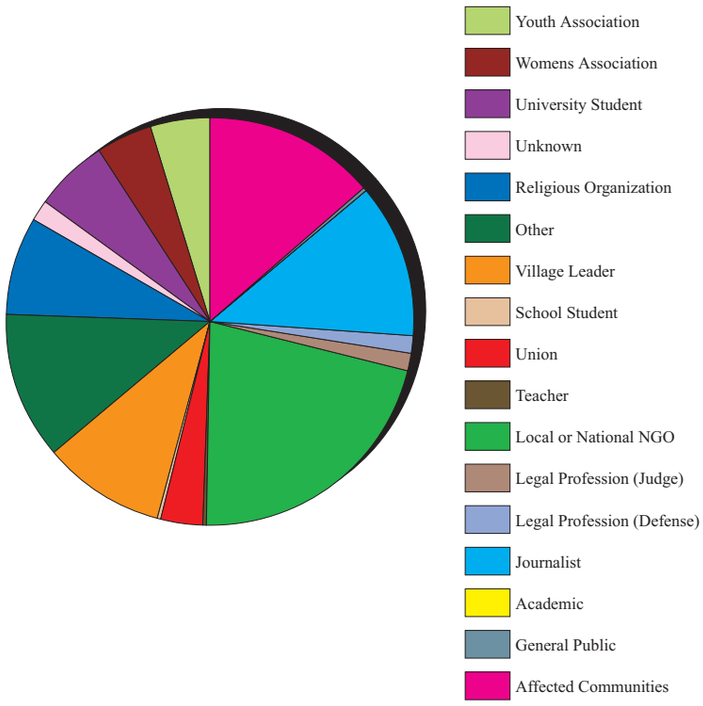
The Outreach Unit also applied questionnaires related to the logistics of the Outreach activities with the aim of improving their organisation to reach a wider public. Data collected in the DRC demonstrates that the vast majority of participants were satisfied with the timing of the meetings (94 per cent as compared with 74 per cent in 2008), and 100 per cent understood what was presented and felt the information was presented in an interesting way, a marked improvement from 86 per cent in 2008.



8 Chart generated by the Outreach Unit's Internal Monitoring and Evaluation Database
9 Chart generated by the Outreach Unit's Internal Monitoring and Evaluation Database

Question sources analysis[10]

During interactive Outreach sessions the majority of questions were asked by representatives of local NGOs (21 per cent) followed by individuals that describe themselves as members of communities affected by the crimes under investigation (14 per cent), journalists (12 per cent) and village leaders (10 per cent), university students (six per cent) and women's groups representatives (five per cent).



Assessing performance with regard to the information needs of journalists

In order to respond effectively to the information needs of journalists, a survey was conducted with journalists from Ituri and Kinshasa. According to the survey, press releases and press briefings are the preferred information sources, followed by telephone conversations with PIDS staff and the ICC website. In general, journalists feel that the information provided by the Court on the website and in its press releases and fact sheets is easy to understand. They are satisfied with how quickly information is obtained when requested, and note that the spokesperson for the ICC in the field is easily accessible for interviews.

In order to improve coverage of the ICC, journalists expressed a need for more general information on the ICC and more frequent press briefings when there are judicial developments.

Evaluation of Questions

In general, questions asked in 2009, tended to be more technical and in-depth than those asked in 2007 and 2008. Regarding the Lubanga case, in past years most questions were about why the trial was taking so long. This year questions were asked regarding the equality of arms and the reasoning behind closed court sessions. Many questions were asked about the validity of witnesses and why the identities of victims and witnesses are often hidden. People manifested less impatience with the length of the trial and more curiosity about the actual proceedings.

With respect to the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case, there were many questions regarding double jeopardy, i.e. Katanga's claim that proceedings are already ongoing in the DRC rendering his case before the ICC inadmissible. A general feeling of disappointment came through in questions about why the trial was postponed, and why the whole process seems to be taking so long.

The focus in Kinshasa continued to be on the Bemba case. Focus shifted away from questions about

10 Chart generated by the Outreach Unit's Internal Monitoring and Evaluation Database

why Bemba is not immune to prosecution, to very detailed questions about the procedure. The decision granting Bemba interim release spurned many questions on the details of his possible release, including where he would live, whether he could run for office, and whether he could return to the DRC. The same question that was asked in 2008, regarding why he was arrested for crimes committed in the CAR and not for crimes committed during the clash with Kabila, was asked again this year.

There were several requests for political commentary, for example on the recent attacks in Kinshasa on the homes of former Bemba collaborators, and on the ICC's position with respect to the African Union's statement that it will not co-operate with the Court for the arrest of Al Bashir.

The question often asked in 2008, whether the ICC can arrest an existing head of state, was answered clearly this year with the arrest warrant issued for President Al Bashir. Questions regarding immunity, asked very often in past years, did not come up nearly as often this year.

A more sophisticated understanding of the procedure before the Court was demonstrated by questions about the upcoming revision of the Rome Statute.

In general, questions this year were more detailed and manifested more curiosity and awareness than in past years. Please find below a table showing the evolution of similar questions from 2007 until 2009:

2008	2009
About the Lubanga case: • When will the trial start? Why does it take so long? • Why has the Court imposed a stay on the 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 Lubanga case:** • When children themselves have voluntarily enlisted in the army, is this a war crime? • Why is the trial taking so long? • How do you explain the fact that the first witness presented by the Prosecutor testified, then tried to withdraw his testimony, and then in the end confirmed his original testimony? • Why don't we see the victims and witnesses?
About the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case: • Why were the cases of Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui joined? • Is it possible to confirm charges against only of them? (alleged perpetrators)?	**About the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case:** • Why is there a case going on at the ICC when there is already a case going on against Katanga in the DRC? • Why is the trial taking so long to start?
About the Bemba case (situation in the CAR): • 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?	**About the Bemba case (situation in the CAR):** • If Bemba is accorded interim release, can he exercise his political rights? • Why have Belgium, France and Portugal refused to host Jean-Pierre Bemba if he is accorded interim release? • If no country agrees to host Bemba, what action will the Court take? • Some States have reported not having sufficient resources to ensure the safety of Mr Bemba. If this is the case, would the ICC supply or supplement these resources? • What is the legal basis justifying the seizure of Jean-Pierre Bemba's property, and that of his wife and children?

2008	2009
About other situations: • Can the ICC request a warrant of arrest against a president still exercising power?	**About other situations/cases:** • What is the position of the ICC vis-à-vis the African Union's statement that it will not co-operate with the ICC on the issue of Al Bashir? • Will the discussion during the revision of the Rome Statute include the fact that Sudan, not a State Party, refuses to co-operate with the Court? • Why doesn't the ICC prosecute Laurent Nkunda? • Why has the Court waited so long to begin investigations in North and South Kivu, where people have been getting killed for such a long time?

Media Analysis

Of the cases currently before the Court, the Bemba case undoubtedly attracts the most attention in the DRC. The MLC leader was vice-president of the Republic and a presidential candidate. At the time of his arrest, Bemba was on his way to becoming the spokesperson for the opposition. For his supporters, Bemba's arrest was merely a way to muzzle the opposition. The goal of the media surrounding Bemba seems to be to allow the opposition to survive and live on even without a leader. Therefore, rumours and propaganda have taken over the media - a situation that the Outreach team has been trying to reverse by the quick and accurate dissemination of information. Even though the media are relying increasingly on press releases from the ICC, knowledge about the Court is still limited. Some journalists have recently begun publishing the ICC press releases in their entirety rather than writing their own articles. Indeed, when reporting on developments at the Court, journalists refer to the press releases put out by the PIDS. Some newspapers simply publish the press releases word-for-word. Others however write up their own commentary, and the information provided by the PIDS must be differentiated from this commentary. This has proven particularly challenging with regard to newspapers and radio and television stations with certain political leanings.

An animated discussion at a recent training session for journalists revealed that many of them hesitate to report on human rights issues, and on the ICC in particular, for fear of receiving threats or losing their jobs. Several journalists told the Outreach team that each time they write an article on the ICC, that before it is published it is heavily censored by the heads of the newspapers, and the content is often changed completely.

External study results

The Outreach Unit in Kinshasa has identified an independent company capable of gathering critical information regarding the views of the population on the ICC. Discussions with this company are underway. The eventual survey they will conduct will establish a baseline for future studies on the impact of Outreach activities for the Court in the DRC.

The *International Bar Association* published a report in June 2009[10] with references to the Court's Outreach work. The report noted that the audiovisual summaries of the proceedings currently produced by the PIDS have proved to be "*a useful and effective Outreach tool and the IBA urges the Registry to ensure that the necessary resources are allocated so that the production of audiovisual summaries can continue*[11]." However, the report pointed out that no written summaries are produced, and given the importance of summaries as an Outreach and public information tool, urged the relevant organs of the Court to produce such summaries[12].

Regarding the opening of the Lubanga trial, the IBA report expresses regret that the Defence

10 International Bar Association, ICC Monitoring and Outreach Programme, First Challenges: An examination of recent landmark developments at the International Criminal Court, June 2009.
11 Id., page 37.
12 Id., page 60.

Counsel's opening speech was not broadcast in the DRC[13]. The report then states that the Outreach Unit explained that arrangements had been made for a live public screening of the proceedings by a local television station in Bunia on the first day of the trial, but as it was not anticipated that the opening of the proceedings would go beyond the first day, the television station continued with its regular agenda. The IBA report states that "*Some persons consulted felt that the Outreach Unit had made a tremendous effort to ensure that the proceedings of the first day were broadcast, and therefore the developments with the Defence speech were unavoidable. However, others considered that the Unit should have prepared for such an eventuality*[14]." The report states that the failure to broadcast the Defence speech was "*regrettable as it reportedly led to concerns about the partiality of the Court among Mr Lubanga's supporters on the ground*[15]." The report points out that given the number of parties and participants involved, the Outreach Unit should have been prepared for the eventuality that the opening proceedings may have extended beyond the first day[16]. However, the IBA praises the Outreach Unit for the efforts it made to solve the problem by ensuring that the satellite feed for the second day was available[17].

In order to enhance the capacities of Congolese students and to improve their understanding of the ICC, the Outreach team held an information session for university students in Bukavu, South Kivu, 1 August, 2009 ©ICC-CPI

External Factors Influencing Work and Results

This year the Outreach team in Kinshasa was completed with the arrival of the Field Outreach Co-ordinator in June, 2009.

The volatile security situation in Ituri and in 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. When Outreach activities are conducted in these, '*Phase IV Security Areas*', prior authorisation of the Registrar is required.

Moreover, the country's size and lack of infrastructure makes Outreach work logistically difficult. Flying is the only valid means of transportation between the provinces, and as Outreach staff are prohibited from flying on airlines that are black-listed, they are required to take MONUC flights. As the UN mission is very much in demand, its aircraft are not always available, and Outreach staff have often had to postpone their missions for several days while waiting for an available flight.

Poor telecommunications infrastructure, including internet and telephone, continues to be a major problem throughout the DRC. Villages usually do not have access to communication means such as telephone, satellite or internet, and Outreach staff must often travel to these villages in order to distribute information by hand or hang up banners announcing important developments at the Court.

Lessons Learned and Upcoming Planned Activities

Overall, an evaluation of the questions for 2009, collated in Kinshasa, Ituri and the Kivus, demonstrates that the population is beginning to understand more clearly both the Court's mission and the legal processes that the Court follows. An evaluation of the activities conducted has demonstrated that the population exposed to Outreach activities for more than one year is beginning to improve its understanding of both the Court's mission and its legal processes. The population of Ituri, in particular, has demonstrated a deeper understanding and awareness of the Court than in previous years. However, data indicates that there is still a lot to be done amongst

13 Id., page 22.
14 Id., page 23.
15 Id., page 23.
16 Id., page 23.
17 Id., page 23.

affected communities. One challenge which remains for the Outreach Unit is the need to intensify the dissemination of neutral information in order to dispel misconceptions. To this end, in August, 2009, the Outreach Unit launched a programme to train journalists together with the NGO *Journalists for Human Rights*. This programme includes monthly training sessions in which basic human rights concepts are reviewed, updates from the Court are discussed, and articles written over the past month are examined for positive and negative points. A training programme for lawyers has also been launched this year, and the Outreach Unit will continue to target both of these groups in 2010.

During the weekly briefings provided by PIDS in the field, interviews are also given to local journalists. Kinshasa, April, 2009 ©ICC-CPI

Surveys conducted show that the percentage of people who have heard about the Court has increased from previous years, but there is still room for improvement. Therefore, the Court will continue to increase the use of mass media in an effort to strengthen such knowledge in a cost-effective way. Radio is the most effective way of reaching a wide audience, especially when working with remote areas. The Outreach Unit will continue using current networks, but will also make new arrangements with other possible partners in the DRC.

In 2010, the PIDS will continue to develop communication tools adapted to each target audience. For example, for groups who can neither read nor write posters and banners will be used, as well as theatre and musical performances.

To counter the propaganda orchestrated by certain politicians, it is important to continue holding information sessions for members of the regional Parliaments. Until now, sessions have only been held with members of the regional parliament of Kisangani. In 2010, the Outreach Unit aims to organise sessions with members of the regional parliaments of Ituri, Kinshasa and the Kivus. Plans for these sessions are currently underway.

Another important objective for 2010, will be to increase awareness about the ICC at university level. Material on the ICC is not currently part of the law faculty curriculum, and only a few teachers include it in their lectures. To this end, information and exchange sessions with university professors are being organised for April and November, 2010.

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DARFUR, SUDAN

Executive Summary

The situation in Darfur, Sudan, was referred to the International Criminal Court by United Nations Security Council resolution 1593 on 31 March, 2005, under article 13(b) of the Rome Statute. The Prosecutor opened an investigation into the situation on 6 June, 2005, after having received an independent assessment of information and evidence.

Currently, three cases are being heard before the Court. There have been judicial developments in the cases of *The Prosecutor v. Omar Al Bashir* and *The Prosecutor v. Bahr Idriss Abu Garda ("Abu Garda")*. No major judicial developments have occurred in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Muhammad Harun ("Ahmad Harun") and Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman ("Ali Kushayb")*. The suspects remain at large.

On 4 March, a warrant of arrest for the President of Sudan Omar Al Bashir was issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I on seven counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity. He is suspected of being criminally responsible, as an indirect (co-) perpetrator, for intentionally directing attacks against an important part of the civilian population of Darfur, Sudan, murdering, exterminating, raping, torturing and forcibly transferring large numbers of civilians, and pillaging their property. The announcement was made public during a press conference held at the seat of the Court, in The Hague, and broadcast live by international media.

On 18 May, Abu Garda appeared for the first time before the Court in compliance with a summons to appear issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I on 7 May, and unsealed on 17 May. The suspect, a member of the Zaghawa tribe of Sudan, has been charged with three counts of war crimes allegedly committed during an attack carried out on 29 September, 2007, against the African Union Mission in Sudan ("AMIS"). From this investigation, the Prosecutor has also applied for the issuance of warrants of arrest or, alternatively, summonses to appear for two other individuals. The confirmation of charges hearing was held in October. At the close of this report the decision by the judges was still pending.

During the reporting period (from 1 October, 2008 to 1 October, 2009), the Outreach Programme focused on explaining the judicial developments in the Al Bashir and Abu Garda cases. The subject of discussions were dominated by the reaction to the warrant of arrest for Al Bashir; the Registrar's requests for States co-operation for his arrest and surrender; the findings by Pre-Trial Chamber I that the Government of Sudan has systematically refused to co-operate with the Court since the issuance of warrants for the arrest of the Sudanese Minister for Humanitarian Affairs, Ahmad Harun, and a regional *Janjaweed* militia leader, Ali Kushayb, on 2 May, 2007, ignoring his obligation under UNSC resolution 1593 and articles 25 and 103 of the UN Charter, to fully co-operate with the Court. With respect to the Abu Garda case, discussions focused on the differences of issuing summonses to appear, alternatively to warrants of arrest, when there are grounds to believe that the suspect is willing to co-operate and will voluntarily appear before the judges.

Overall, 20 activities were organised and 650 individuals were directly engaged. Target groups included Darfuri refugees in eastern Chad and the Sudanese diaspora living in third countries. More recently in connection with the Abu Garda case, efforts were also made to inform the general public about countries that have contributed to the African Union Peace-keeping Mission in Sudan. Outreach efforts were complemented with the use of the media: 250,000 refugees were regularly informed thanks to a partnership with *InterNews* radio; many others have also been informed via radio stations and internet sites popular amongst Sudanese people both within and outside of Sudan.

During the period under review three key Outreach components can be highlighted: (1) External organisations and partners were enabled to prepare themselves and their constituencies on the eventuality of the issuance of a warrant of arrest for President Al Bashir by being informed in advance of the date scheduled by Pre-Trial Chamber I to render its decision on the case. (2) The ICC Outreach Programme became more relevant to the Sudanese diaspora with the use of systematic dialogue, pre-planning and evaluating interactive sessions organised jointly with the Sudanese Democratic Forum (SDF), an association of 13 groups representing civil society, women's groups, multi plural political parties and movements, and journalists. (3) The impact of Outreach activities was enhanced and the number of people exposed to Outreach increased with the production of 49 audiovisual programmes prepared by the ICC and broadcast by radio stations with influence in Sudan and Chad and published on internet sites.

Evaluation conducted through surveys amongst the two main groups targeted during the period under review found that activities were ranked relevant by participants in relation to the

appropriate selection of themes to be discussed. In Chad, data collated suggests that there is an increase in the number of people aware of the Court's work, 80 per cent of respondents stated that they had heard about the ICC as opposed to 75 per cent previously. Word-of-mouth continues to be the main means of learning about the Court.

Context and judicial status

The situation in Darfur, Sudan was referred to the International Criminal Court by United Nations Security Council resolution 1593 on 31 March, 2005, under article 13(b) of the Rome Statute. The Prosecutor opened an investigation into the situation on 6 June, 2005, after having received an independent assessment of information and evidence. Currently, three cases are being heard before the Court.

There were judicial developments in the cases of *The Prosecutor v. Omar Al Bashir* and *The Prosecutor v. Bahr Idriss Abu Garda ("Abu Garda")*. No major judicial developments have occurred in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Muhammad Harun ("Ahmad Harun") and Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman ("Ali Kushayb")*. The suspects remain at large.

On 4 March, 2009, a warrant of arrest for the President of Sudan, Omar Al Bashir was issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I charging him with two counts of war crimes and five counts of crimes against humanity. The announcement was made public during a press conference held at the seat of the Court, in The Hague, and broadcast live by international media. On 10 March, the Prosecution sought leave to appeal the decision not to include the alleged genocide charges initially requested. During interactive sessions there were discussions related to the Court's complex and novel legal basis and the challenges faced by the judges when interpreting the Rome Statute. In this particular case the Pre-Trial Chamber ruled on the threshold requirements necessary for issuing a warrant on charges of genocide. Moreover, it ruled on the non-applicability of immunities before the Court based on the status of a suspect as a head of state. There was also a need to explain that the crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court are the gravest crimes known to humanity, and that within the spirit of the Rome Statute they can only be terminated when the death of the person named in a warrant of arrest is certified.

With respect to the case of Abu Garda, initial efforts were made to publicise his first appearance before the Court on 18 May, in compliance with a summons issued under seal by Pre-Trial Chamber I on 7 May, and unsealed on 17 May. The suspect is a member of the Zaghawa tribe of Sudan and has been charged with three counts of war crimes allegedly committed during an attack carried out on 29 September, 2007, against the African Union Mission in Sudan ("AMIS"), a peace-keeping mission stationed at the Haskanita Military Group Site ("MGS Haskanita"), in the Umm Kadada locality, North-Darfur. The issuance of a summons to appear as an alternative to a warrant of arrest was used as an opportunity to further explain the Rome Statute. A question and answer paper on the topic was widely disseminated and explained during press briefings, interviews and interactive sessions. From this investigation, the Prosecutor has also applied for the issuance of warrants of arrest or, alternatively, summonses to appear for two other individuals. The confirmation of charges hearing scheduled in October will enable the judges to decide if there is sufficient evidence to establish substantial grounds to believe that the person committed the crimes with which he has been charged by the Prosecutor and if the case should be referred for trial. At the close of this report the decision by the judges was still pending. It should be noted that special efforts were made to inform affected communities and the general public in those countries that have contributed soldiers to the African Union Peace-keeping Mission in Sudan, about this case.

Expected Results

- An increased number of organisations and associations are engaged through consultation meetings concerning strategic approaches to improve the Court's Outreach plans in connection with the situation in Darfur;

- An increasing number of Sudanese people outside of Sudan are being directly exposed to accurate information about the Court's operations and understand its nature, mandate, capabilities and limitations;

- An increased number of Sudanese, African and Arab members of the general public are exposed to accurate information through media and internet sites;

Activities

1. An increased number of organisations and associations are engaged through consultation meetings concerning strategic approaches to improve the Court's Outreach plans in connection with the situation in Darfur.

Members of existing networks, including analysts of the situation in Sudan were consulted by the Outreach Unit in an effort to improve planning to target more effectively, communities affected by the crimes heard before the Court related to the situation in Darfur. Initial consultation meetings were held in The Hague with Sudanese community representatives living in third countries in Africa, Europe and North America, and NGO representatives with relevant work related to Sudan.

During her first mission to Chad in April, 2009, the ICC Registrar, Ms Silvana Arbia met with women's group representatives ©ICC-CPI

A first workshop was held in The Hague, in December, 2008 and was followed by several bi-lateral consultations that continued throughout the course of 2009. With the assistance of an external moderator to facilitate dialogue, participants contributed relevant recommendations to overcome the multiple challenges faced by the Outreach Programme to effectively communicate with various target groups. During the discussions, participants identified the main issues of concern and misperceptions to be addressed. They also recommended enhancing the spectrum of groups to be targeted by the Programme, suggesting amongst other things to engage new groups from the different nationalities within Arab countries, namely from NGOs, legal communities and universities. Lastly, a recommendation was made to improve communication with journalists and media representatives in the Middle East and other Arab countries.

A second round of bi-lateral consultation meetings included representatives of key humanitarian organisations and MINUCART in Abeche, Chad. An update on judicial developments in the situation was provided followed by discussions. The meetings served to clarify misperceptions and misinformation derived from the absence of accurate reporting on the Court's work and mandate. The possibility of using humanitarian organisations as Outreach Programme implementation partners was discussed. However, NGO representatives expressed concerns that direct involvement with ICC projects might result in retaliation with a potential negative impact on their own operations in Sudan, including increasing the risk and safety of their personnel in the field and of over 2.2 million internally displaced persons in Darfur.

A third round of consultation meetings was held with members of the Sudanese diaspora living in various countries throughout Europe. Based on these discussions a partnership was agreed to hold a series of informative and interactive sessions with Sudanese civil society representatives and constituencies, including representatives of political parties and journalists. These groups are organised and work in close co-ordination and co-operation with other diaspora groups based in North America, including the United States and Canada.

2. An increasing number of Sudanese outside of Sudan are being directly exposed to accurate information about the Court's operations and understand its nature, mandate, capabilities and limitations.

Activities are carried out to engage Darfuri refugees in eastern Chad and the Sudanese diaspora living in third countries and, more recently in connection with the Abu Garda case, in countries that have contributed to the African Union Peace-keeping Mission in Sudan.

It should be acknowledged that the Outreach Unit, concerned for the safety of its partners living in Darfur and Khartoum, has stopped all communication and contacts with them. As an alternative, during the reporting period, there has been an increased in the use of radio and key websites

enabling the Outreach Programme to increase the number of people exposed to accurate information, and hence decrease in part, the communications gap.

Darfuri refugees in eastern Chad

In this region the Outreach Unit held a limited number of Outreach activities to update actors on the judicial developments in the cases of Al Bashir and Abu Garda. Outreach officials met with refugees in the camps. In addition, thanks to the partnership with *InterNews* radio, 250,000 Darfuri refugees living in twelve camps in Chad were exposed to accurate information about the Court.

Sudanese refugees in Chad engage in a question and answer session with ICC representatives including the Registrar, during her first mission to the region in April, 2009 ©ICC-CPI

In April, 2009, the Outreach Unit benefited from the first mission of the Registrar of the Court, Ms Silvana Arbia, to Chad. In Abeche she met with local authorities, NGO representatives and the leadership of the MINURCAT. Ms Arbia also travelled to the Treguine and Bredjing camps and held discussions with refugees. During her meetings she engaged camp leaders, mostly Massalit refugees, as well as women's group representatives and a great number of victims. Questions mainly focused on the arrest warrant for the Sudanese President, Omar Al Bashir, and answers on the modalities of its implementation by Sudan and the international community, were given. Participants welcomed the arrest warrant, but expressed concern at the lack of State co-operation shown to date. They also emphasised to the Registrar that, as soon as justice is done and peace restored, they wished to return to their place of origin, Darfur.

Lastly, Darfuri refugees were exposed to accurate information about the Court's work, mainly through a drama series broadcast by *InterNews* radio (36 episodes) and two ICC informative programmes '*Ask the Court*' and '*News from the Court*'. More detailed information about the use of other media is provided later in this report.

Sudanese diaspora

The Outreach Programme has continued to engage with the Sudanese diaspora. As a result of consultation meetings with representatives of these groups living in various countries throughout Europe, a calendar of Outreach activities for the course of 2009 was agreed and implemented.

Three interactive sessions were organised in The Hague, in partnership with the Sudanese Democratic Forum. This association includes 13 different non-governmental organisations, political parties and journalists established by the Sudanese diaspora living in Europe. Some 200 people have participated in these meetings. To make the discussions relevant and for greater impact, preparatory meetings were held to define the topics for discussion based on the participant's information needs. Two more meetings are scheduled to take place before the end of the year.

Thematic discussions ranged from the principles ruling the Court's mandate and operations; the jurisdiction and functioning of the Court; the policies of the Office of the Prosecutor; judicial procedures and principle of complementarity; the role of victims before the Court: including victims in the role of witnesses; victims rights to participate and request reparations; facilitating victims to exercise their rights; elements of a fair trial and the rights of the suspects and accused; as well as Outreach-related matters. Meetings are introduced with an update on the most relevant judicial developments in current cases and situations before the Court. This was followed by presentations by ICC officials and Sudanese experts to provide international criminal legal perspectives vis-à-vis national criminal perspectives, showing similarities and differences between the two judicial systems. Presentations were followed by live discussions that served to clarify misunderstandings, clear misperceptions and counter misinformation. All sessions were video-taped and edited in the form of radio and television programmes and published in media outlets and on internet sites.

3. Increased number of Sudanese, African and Arab members of the general public are exposed to accurate information through media and internet sites.

A media strategic plan was implemented to support Outreach activities. International television and radio stations, with influence inside Sudan and/or in the refugee camps abroad were particularly targeted. Over 20 internet sites were also identified as credible and relevant sources of information for Sudanese communities carried materials produced by the Court.

In this context, a major success has been the testing period of an in-house capacity to produce television and radio programmes. With a small, temporarily recruited audiovisual team consisting of one producer and one technician, production so far has included the following programmes: '*ICC at a Glance*' with summaries of the Court's proceedings for all cases; '*News from the Court*', presenting other events happening at the Court; and '*Ask the Court*' a series in which ICC officials answer questions asked by participants during Outreach activities in the field. During the reporting period a total of 49 different programmes related to this situation were produced and disseminated.

One of three interactive sessions that took place in The Hague in partnership with the Sudanese Democratic Forum. 13 June, 2009 ©ICC-CPI

Most of the productions related to the Sudanese situation have been based on the Al Bashir and Abu Garda cases and meetings with the Sudanese diaspora.

The announcement of the warrant of arrest for the Sudanese President Al Bashir (on 4 March) during a press conference, was widely publicised using live television and radio broadcasts, and summarised in the '*News from the Court*' radio and television programmes in English, French and Arabic. The entire press conference was digitised, compressed and uploaded onto the internet making it available to the media, NGOs and general public throughout the world.

The initial appearance of Abu Garda (on 18 May) in compliance with a summons issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I was also summarised for a special edition of the '*News from the Court*' radio and television programmes in English and French, and widely disseminated. The opportunity was used to explain that the Rome Statute enables judges to issue warrants of arrest, or alternatively, summonses to appear. A summons is issued when the judges deem it sufficient to ensure the appearance of a suspect before the Court on the basis of information provided by the Office of the Prosecutor stating that the person has expressed willingness to appear before the Chamber. Accordingly, the issuance of a warrant of arrest does not always appear necessary.

Lastly, Outreach activities conducted with the Sudanese diaspora were filmed and edited for the '*Ask the Court*' television and radio series, produced in English and Arabic. These informative programmes covered four topics: (1) The Court at work; (2) Investigating alleged international crimes committed in Darfur; (3) Fair proceedings; and (4) Assisting the Defence Counsel of the suspects/accused, and the victims, to participate in the proceedings and request reparations.

Summary of Activities

Face-to-face meetings

- Four town-hall style meetings for groups of approximately 400 refugees were held in two camps in eastern Chad. Two meetings were organised on the occasion of the first mission of the Registrar to Abeche. The sessions were attended by camp leaders, mostly Massalit refugees, as well as women's group representatives and a great number of victims. Answers to questions asked about the warrant of arrest for the Sudanese President, Omar Al Bashir were provided. Participants welcomed the arrest warrant, but expressed concern at the lack of State co-operation shown to date;

- Two training sessions were given for refugees engaged in a live theatre project in Farchana. The project initiated in 2008, serves to inform participants on the ICC in connection with the situation in Darfur and to introduce discussions;

- Five consultation meetings were held in Abeche in preparation for strategic plans to conduct Outreach activities during the period under review. The Unit consulted with the local authorities, the leadership of the MINUCART, representatives of the UN system, representatives from humanitarian NGOs, *InterNews* radio journalists and camp leaders, in preparation for activities to be carried out in connection with refugees;

- Three interactive sessions were organised in The Hague to engage the Sudanese diaspora. The first session with 140 participants focused on the Court's mandate, conditions to exercise jurisdiction and current situations under investigation, and derived cases. The second session was attended by 40 people and helped to promote a clearer understanding of the mandate, role, independence and constraints of the Prosecutor. Participants described the ongoing violence within Sudan, but outside of Darfur, and raised concerns that the international community is only focusing on the conflict in Darfur. The third session was organised together with the Victims Participation and Reparation Section to focus on the rights of victims to participate in proceedings and request for reparations;

- Four consultation meetings were held with members of the Sudanese Democratic Forum to prepare or evaluate interactive sessions for the Sudanese diaspora organised during the reporting period;

- One interactive session was held at the seat of the Court with a group of seven religious leaders;

- A two-day workshop was organised in The Hague with Sudanese community representatives living in third countries in Africa, Europe, and North America, and NGO representatives with relevant work experience related to Sudan. An external facilitator helped the group to develop a strategic plan.

Dissemination of Information

- Five-hundred soft and hard copies of legal texts, factsheets and Understanding the ICC-Sudan in Arabic and English were distributed during the interactive sessions.

- Nine audiovisual programmes of the meetings with the diaspora were disseminated by 10 radio stations with influence in Chad and Sudan, and uploaded onto 20 internet sites carrying information about Darfur.

Measuring Results: Performance Indicators and Data

Outreach activities are evaluated, implementing the methodology of surveys responded to on a voluntary basis by participants at the end of each interactive session. These surveys document all the questions asked and concerns raised during meetings and analyse the evolution of such questions, collecting direct feedback from focus groups during consultation meetings, and through media analysis.

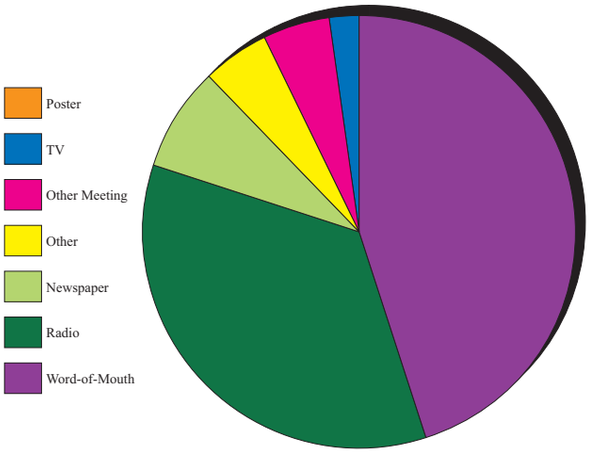
An evaluation is conducted to assess the level of exposure to information about the Court prior to the meeting; how participants learn about the ICC; whether the Outreach activities are significant and relevant, and why: using appropriate topics of discussion; timely and clear presentations; the right interaction with the general public; and materials distributed, amongst others. Also, in order to ensure that Outreach is targeting the right groups, the surveys include questions asking if the person considers themselves a victim of the situation under investigation or if they have never been personally affected, but have been involved in the situation for instance by assisting communities affected.

Internal Evaluation

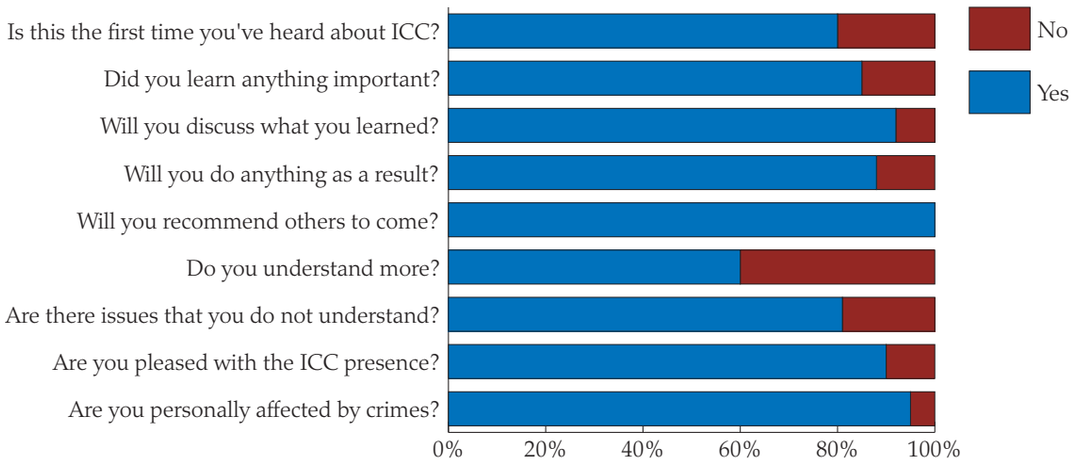
An evaluation of Outreach activities in this situation is presented in two parts. The first one shows data collected during sessions carried out in eastern Chad, and the second one indicates the responses of the diaspora in meetings held in The Hague.

Darfuri Refugees in Eastern Chad

At the end of each Outreach activity 'yes' and 'no' questions were asked which participants answered by raising their hands. According to the data evaluated 80 per cent of respondents stated that they had heard about the ICC before, 20 per cent stated that this was the first time. Forty-five per cent had heard about the ICC by word-of-mouth, 35 per cent via radio, and five per cent during other meetings. The majority of the respondents felt that they had learned something important to them during the activity (80 per cent). Sixty-four per cent stated that they now understood more about how the ICC works, but 81 per cent felt that there were still some issues that needed to be clarified. Ninety-five per cent considered themselves victim of crimes under ICC investigations, while only five per cent stated that they had never been personally affected by any of the crimes being investigated by the ICC.

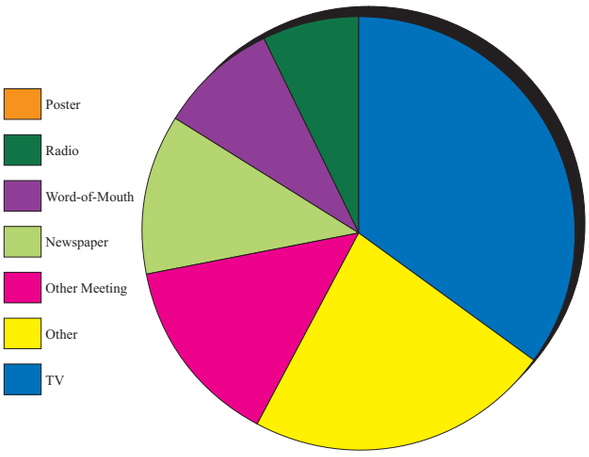


Meeting and Personal Aspect Charts



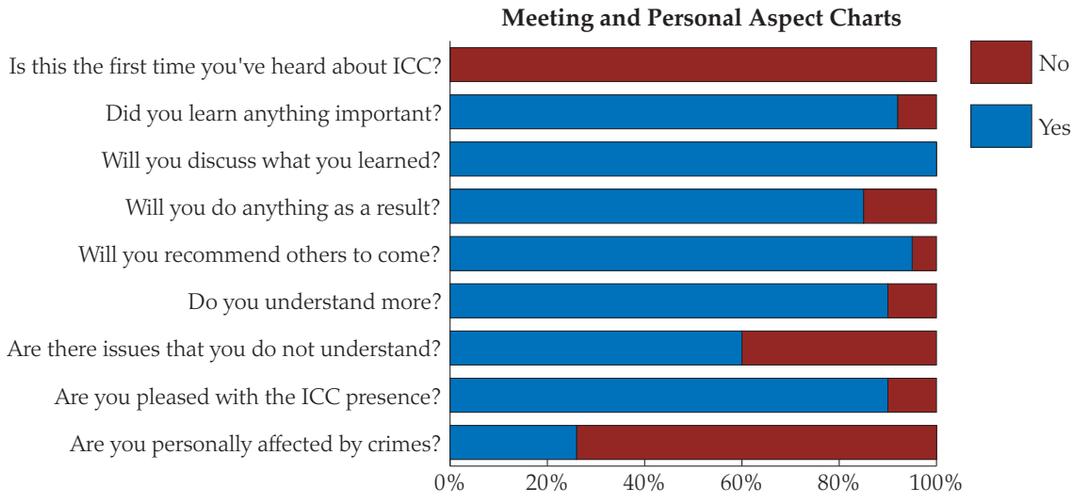
Diaspora

The data evaluated from surveys applied to participants in meetings with the diaspora resulted in 100 per cent of respondents stating that they had heard about the ICC before. Thirty-five (35) per cent had heard about the ICC via television, 23 per cent had learned about the Court through internet sites, 12 per cent via newspapers, and 14 per cent during other meetings.



The majority of the respondents felt that they had learned something important to them during the activity (92 per cent). Ninety (90) per cent stated that they now understood more about how the ICC works, but 60 per cent felt that there were are still some

issues that need to be clarified. Twenty-six (36) per cent considered themselves as a victim of crimes under ICC investigations while 76 per cent stated that they had never been personally affected by any of the crimes being investigated by the ICC, but had been affected by other crimes allegedly committed in Sudan.



Evaluation of Questions

During the reporting period questions recorded by the Outreach Unit reflected the political reaction to the judicial developments in the cases of Al Bashir and Abu Garda. The responses also demonstrated a more sophisticated knowledge and an improved understanding of the Court. Other questions asked were related to the proceedings in the trial of the Congolese national, Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, and strategic actions to ensure the co-operation of States to arrest the four commanders of the Ugandan Lord's Resistance Army that remain at large.

With respect to the Al Bashir case, four major types of question were frequently asked during Outreach activities: questions related to the basis under which ICC judges decided to issue a warrant of arrest for Al Bashir; the consequences of such a decision; strategies implemented by the ICC to ensure co-operation from States to enforce warrants of arrest; and ICC Outreach strategies to counter misinformation amongst the population of Sudan within and outside of the country. In connection with the case of Abu Garda, two major types of questions were asked: questions related to the issuance of summons to appear as an alternative to a warrant of arrest; and what judicial steps are foreseen in the ICC procedures following his first appearance. Other concerns stated were related to the limitations of the jurisdiction exercised by the ICC in Sudan.

A great number of questions asked during the reporting period show that perceptions of target groups were impacted upon by the political reactions of African and Arab countries to the judicial developments in the case of Al Bashir. The formulation of the questions asked shows that people have started to understand more clearly the distinction between the nature and mandate of the ICC as a judicial institution and real politics. In contrast to 2008, no questions were asked this year about possible negative effects of the warrant of arrest against Al Bashir over the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan's People Liberation Movement (SPLM) in 2005. However, there were questions related to the application of article 16, indicating that the Court's interlocutors are now more aware of the Rome Statute. The line of questioning with respect to Outreach suggests that people are worried about advocacy campaigns carried out by opponents to the warrant of arrest for Al Bashir. Questions also indicated that participants had recognised the relevance of Outreach activities to help clear misinformation and expressed concerns about the existence of a significant communications gap and constraints of the Outreach Programme. Overall, questions reflected a better understanding of Court procedure and more realistic expectations related to what the ICC can and cannot do. The table below presents a selection of the most frequently asked questions during this and the previous reporting period. More detailed information concerning questions asked in this situation is available in annex 2 of this report.

2008	2009
• Why did the Prosecutor decide to publicise his request for a warrant of arrest against the President of Sudan? • Can the ICC judges try a person that has not been arrested? • Will the warrants of arrest in the situation of Darfur affect ongoing peace initiatives? • Can the UN Security Council suspend the Al Bashir case before the ICC? • Does the Court have jurisdiction over countries that have not sign of the treaty that established it?	**About the Al Bashir case:** • Did the Court take into account that as a response to the issuance of a warrant of arrest for Al Bashir, the Sudanese government was going to expel humanitarian organisations that were helping internally displaced persons in Darfur? • What is the position of the Court to the reactions of the African Union and the Arab League to suspend proceedings in the case of Al Bashir for 12 months? • There seems to be an advocacy campaign by the Sudanese government to get more countries on its side. Are you taking any steps to counter this campaign? • What strategic actions is the ICC Outreach Programme implementing to counter misinformation spread by the Sudanese authorities?
	About the Abu Garda case: • Why did the ICC judges issue a summons and not a warrant of arrest for Abu Garda? • Will Abu Garda be free to leave The Hague after his first appearance before the judges?
	Other concerns: • Does the ICC have jurisdiction over crimes committed outside Darfur in Sudan that are of similar gravity? • Why is the international community only focusing on crimes committed in Darfur, when there are also crimes committed in other regions in Sudan?
	On other situations: • What implications can the incident involving the first Prosecution's witness in the trial of Lubanga, an alleged child soldier, who recanted his initial testimony, have on the credibility of the ICC? • What efforts have been made by the ICC to ensure State co-operation to enforce warrants of arrest for the Ugandan LRA commanders that have moved military operations into Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic, affecting many civilians that have been killed, injured, raped and abducted?

External Study Results

There was no indication of publications of independent studies monitoring Outreach in this situation.

External Factors Influencing Outreach

The capacity of the Outreach Programme to communicate with interlocutors within Sudan has been diminished. Security conditions in the country preclude Outreach staff from disseminating information within Sudan via existing networks composed of representatives of key social groups. Concerns for the safety of partners made the Outreach Unit stop all communications with them. Hence, work has focused on engaging the diaspora, refugees in eastern Chad and informing media.

Thematic discussions during interactive sessions were influenced by external political factors such as the controversy surrounding the warrant of arrest for Al Bashir, and the suspension of the ICC's prosecution of Al Bashir based on article 16 of the ICC's Statute that allows the Security Council to defer an ICC investigation or prosecution for renewable 12-month periods under Chapter VII of the UN Charter in order to preserve international peace and security. Another topic of discussion was the timing of the proceedings and the order by the Sudanese government to key relief organisations in Darfur to leave Sudan.

Lessons Learned and Upcoming Planned Activities

A key component of the Outreach Programme for the situation in Darfur was to inform the general public that a significant judicial development was about to happen in the case of President Al Bashir. On 23 February, Pre-Trial Chamber I announced that on 4 March, it would issue its decision concerning the Prosecution's application for the issuance of a warrant of arrest against the Sudanese President. Outreach staff were engaged in a communications effort using a combination of the media and their own efforts to give relevant partners and the public as much information as possible. This enabled informed officials of external organisations to prepare the ground and prevent possible unrest, especially in refugee camps in eastern Chad. Background information including a question and answer paper was also shared with partners to provide timely and accurate answers to questions asked by the general public.

A second key component of the Outreach Programme during the period under review was to engage in systematic dialogue with members of the Sudanese diaspora. This was possible thanks to the partnership with the Sudanese Democratic Forum (SDF), a network representing civil society organisations, women's groups, multi plural-political parties and movements, and journalists. The ICC Outreach Programme became relevant to the diaspora in part because of the pre-planning of events. Outreach staff and SDF representatives identified the specific information needs of the diaspora that were addressed during Outreach activities and used to introduce topics and moderate live discussions. The raised impact of these activities was reached by filming the discussions, broadcasting them by radio and posting them on websites. Following each of the meetings an evaluation took place and planning for the next session begun.

The third component of the Outreach Programme for the period under review was to increase the use of international media to reach not only the Sudanese, but also the Arab populace. The attention given by international media, including Arab media to the news of the warrant of arrest of Al Bashir, proved that there is a great opportunity to increase the use of media when there are topics relevant to specific geographical regions. In such cases, special efforts should be made to amplify the information as much as possible, including contemplating the use of video-links for press conferences.

Challenges faced by the Outreach Unit in this situation remain vast. To continue engaging Darfuri refugees and to improve our co-ordination with all actors present in the camps, Outreach strategies need to be further defined to make them more relevant. This requires staff with a special profile who are able to liaise with these actors, pro-actively participating in *InterNews* informative programmes and communicate with refugees. Currently the Unit has one vacant post (local and general services). It has been difficult to find the right profile for this post that currently has been advertised twice.

With the new Legal Field Outreach Co-ordinator joining the Court in November, the strategic plan for the upcoming period will be to continue engaging with the diaspora, strengthening relationships with existing networks and developing new ones. Special efforts will be made to enhance Outreach activities for the Arab world, through the use of the media, and to establish networks with professors and students of selected universities, NGOs and legal communities.

To keep target groups informed on judicial developments, face-to-face meetings will be held, and complemented by ICC audiovisual productions and an increased use of international media, in particular Arab media, as well as radio stations and specialised internet sites with influence in Sudan and Chad. More detailed information about future plans is available in annex 3 of this report.

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THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Executive Summary

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 provisionally to arrest Mr Bemba. Mr Bemba was arrested by the Belgian authorities on 24 May, 2008 and was surrendered to the Court on 3 July, 2008. On 4 July, 2008, he made an initial appearance before the judges of Pre-Trial Chamber III. A confirmation of charges hearing was held in The Hague from 12 to 15 January, 2009 before Pre-Trial Chamber III.

In its decision of 4 March, 2009, Pre-Trial Chamber III decided to adjourn the confirmation hearing in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo* and request the Prosecutor to consider submitting to the Chamber an amended document containing the charges. The Chamber indicated that the legal characterisation of the facts with which Mr Bemba was charged could point to another type of criminal responsibility, namely responsibility as a military commander and superior authority. The Prosecutor accordingly submitted an amended list of charges which dealt with this issue. In its decision of 15 June, 2009, Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed certain of the charges brought by the Prosecutor against Mr Bemba. He is accused, as a military commander, of two crimes against humanity (rape and murder) and three war crimes (rape, murder and pillage). On 18 September, 2009, the Presidency of the Court constituted Trial Chamber III, which will be in charge of the trial. The trial will commence in 2010.

On 29 June, 2009, a public hearing was held before Pre-Trial Chamber II to consider Mr Bemba's detention. In its decision of 14 August, 2009, Pre-Trial Chamber II decided, subject to conditions, to grant the request for the interim release of Mr Bemba. The Prosecutor immediately appealed this decision. On 3 September, 2009, the Appeals Chamber decided to grant suspensive effect to this appeal. Implementation of the decision on interim release is therefore suspended pending a final decision on the Prosecutor's appeal.

There have been significant Outreach activity developments throughout the year in the Central African Republic. Two members of staff were recruited for the Outreach Unit during the last quarter of 2008. The Unit was fully operational therefore when the confirmation of charges hearing in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo* was held in The Hague in January, 2009. All the legal developments in the case have been publicised widely in Outreach sessions within affected communities. The sessions led by Outreach Unit staff have taken place in the various neighbourhoods of the capital, Bangui, and in the towns of Bimbo (Ombella-Mpoko Prefecture) and Mongoumba (Lobaye Prefecture). These Outreach sessions have helped to disseminate key messages about the ICC (in particular those related to its mandate, role, and activities) amongst civil society representatives. The sessions were structured interactively, with the aim of communicating information to the target public about the progress of the legal proceedings in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo*, and of clarifying any misunderstandings about how the International Criminal Court operates.

In July, 2009, the Outreach Unit also launched an extensive series of awareness-raising radio programmes in Sango, the most widely spoken language in the Central African Republic, in order to promote a clearer understanding of the Court amongst the general public. The programmes were in a question-and-answer format and designed to provide responses, in the local language, to the questions most frequently put to Court staff during Outreach sessions. They were broadcast throughout the Central African Republic, and targeted an estimated 700,000 people nationwide.

The various news items appearing throughout the year relating to the International Criminal Court were given wide coverage in the nation's media (radio, television and press). Press conferences, press releases, interviews and audiovisual materials produced by the Court also helped professionals working in the Central African media to follow the progress of the legal proceedings on a regular basis, and to relay this information accurately to the general public.

There still remains a significant amount of Outreach work to be done in the interior of the country. The Unit's strategy for the coming year will focus mainly on two areas: meeting the information needs of people living in the interior of the country, and ensuring that media professionals are able to properly relay information to the general public on the commencement of Bemba's trial. In addition, the Outreach Unit will endeavour to maintain and develop partnership links already established with the various target groups, such as women's groups, victims' associations, NGOs dealing with protection and the defence of human rights, university teachers and students, legal practitioners and representatives of religious organisations.

Context and judicial status

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 Mr Bemba. On 10 June, 2008, the Chamber issued a new warrant of arrest, supplementing the initial one. In the context of an armed conflict stated to have taken place in the Central African Republic between 26 October, 2002 and 15 March, 2003, the *Mouvement de libération du Congo* (MLC) forces led by Mr Bemba allegedly carried out a widespread and systematic attack against the civilian population, in particular in Bangui, Boy-Rabé, Point Kilomètre 12 ("PK 12"), Point Kilomètre 22 ("PK 22") and Mongoumba, targeting a large number of civilian victims.

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 on 4 July, 2008. A confirmation of charges hearing was held in The Hague from 12 to 15 January, 2009 before Pre-Trial Chamber III. In its decision of 4 March, 2009, Pre-Trial Chamber III decided to adjourn the confirmation hearing in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo* and requested the Prosecutor to consider submitting to the Chamber an amended document containing the charges. The Chamber indicated that the legal characterisation of the facts with which Mr Bemba was charged could point to another type of criminal responsibility, namely responsibility as a military commander and superior authority (article 28 of the Rome Statute). The Prosecutor accordingly submitted an amended list of charges dealing with this issue. In its decision of 15 June 2009, the Pre-Trial Chamber confirmed some of the charges brought by the Prosecutor against Mr Bemba. He is accused, as a military leader, of two crimes against humanity (rape and murder) and three war crimes (rape, murder and pillage). On 18 September, 2009, the Presidency of the Court constituted Trial Chamber III, which will be in charge of the trial. The trial is scheduled to commence in 2010.

On 29 June, 2009, a public hearing was held before Pre-Trial Chamber II to consider Mr Bemba's detention. In its decision of 14 August, 2009, the Pre-Trial Chamber decided, subject to conditions, to grant the request for the interim release of Mr Bemba. The Prosecutor immediately appealed this decision. On 3 September, 2009, the Appeals Chamber decided to grant suspensive effect to this appeal. Implementation of the decision on interim release is therefore suspended pending a final decision on the Prosecutor's appeal.

The investigation in the CAR is still in progress and the Office of the Prosecutor continues to gather evidence in order to establish responsibility for the crimes committed between 2002 and 2003. As regards crimes within the Court's jurisdiction committed since the end of 2005, the Prosecutor will continue to monitor the investigations and prosecutions conducted under the local judicial system.

Expected results

The priorities of Outreach have been:

- To increase awareness and general understanding amongst the general public in the CAR of the International Criminal Court's mandate, role, functioning and activities, including its specific operations in the CAR;

- To ensure that professionals working in local media are given rapid and accurate updates on legal developments, so that they in turn can keep the general public informed.

Activities

Outreach activities in the Central African Republic were developed significantly during the year. Two members of staff were recruited for the Outreach Unit in Bangui in the last quarter of 2008. A Field Outreach Assistant joined the field office in October and a Field Outreach Co-ordinator joined in December. The Outreach Unit was thus fully operational when the confirmation of charges hearing in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo* took place in The Hague from 12 to 15 January, 2009.

The following activities were undertaken, listed according to expected results:

1. To increase awareness and general understanding amongst the public of the International Criminal Court's mandate, role, functioning and activities, including the ICC's specific operations in the CAR.

In January 2009, the Outreach Unit launched its Outreach campaign for the CAR, conducting five workshops with the main leaders of the various target groups identified in advance:

- A first workshop was held with the managers of NGOs dealing with the protection and defence of human rights, victims' associations and women's groups;
- A second workshop was held with the main religious authorities;
- A third workshop was held with the heads of universities in the CAR and student groups representatives;
- A fourth workshop was held with the local authorities in Bangui (the mayors of the eight *arrondissements* in Bangui);
- A fifth workshop was held with the legal community, the list of those invited to participate having been drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of Justice of the CAR.

These five workshops were designed to present to the various representatives the content of the messages issued by the Court regarding its mandate, role, functioning, activities and legal updates in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo*. The workshops played a key role in the Outreach campaign for 2009.

Following the workshops, Outreach Unit staff were invited to conduct sessions with NGOs working for the protection and defence of human rights, victims' associations, women's groups, various religious authorities in the country and within university and student groups. Likewise, the Outreach Unit was invited by the mayors of each *arrondissement* in Bangui to conduct Outreach activities with local leaders (*chefs de quartiers*), and by the President of the Bar Association to organise two Outreach sessions for lawyers in the CAR.

In order to enhance the capacities of students and improve their understanding of the ICC, the Outreach Unit held a face-to-face meeting with the students and teachers from the law and economic sciences departments of the University of Bangui, 16 September, 2009 ©ICC-CPI

Between January and September 2009, Outreach Unit staff conducted 61 Outreach sessions attended by some 4,420 participants.

These sessions were structured as follows: the first part gave an overview of the International Criminal Court, its mandate, role, and activities, including a brief outline of the various situations currently before the ICC (Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan and the Central African Republic). This was then followed by a question-and-answer session with the participants. This helped to clarify a number of misunderstandings about the Court's mandate and function, in particular concerning its independent status. The second part of the session focused on the situation in the Central African Republic, and more specifically on the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo*: video summaries of the confirmation of charges hearing were shown, and explanations were given about the various parties present in the courtroom and on the legal developments of the case following the confirmation hearing. This part was followed by an interactive question-and-answer session with the participants.

2. To ensure that professionals working in the Central African media are given rapid and accurate updates on developments at the Court, so that they in turn can keep the general public duly informed.

The Central African Republic has an estimated population of 4,216,664, with an illiteracy rate amongst people aged 10 years or more of 57.3 per cent (46.2 per cent men, 68 per cent women)[18].

18 UNDP, National Human Development Report 2007/2008 - Central African Republic.

The communities most seriously affected by the crimes mentioned in the warrant of arrest for Mr Bemba are in Bangui (pop. 687,634) and the following towns: Mongoumba (pop. 20,715), Bossangoa (pop. 126,229), Damara (pop. 32,321) and Bossembélé (pop. 37,849).

Faced with such a level of illiteracy and given the geographical area to be covered by the Court's Outreach activities, radio remains the preferred and most cost effective method for targeting a wide audience. The Outreach Unit has set up a partnership with the following radio media:

- *Radio Centrafrique* (public) and *Radio ICDI* (private): these two radio stations broadcast nationwide and can potentially reach the entire population of the CAR;
- *Radio Ndeke Luka*, *Radio Tropique*, *Radio Néhémie* (AMMICA), *Radio Voix de la Paix*, *Radio Voix de la Grace* (ESCA), *Radio Linga* and *Radio Notre-Dame*: these private radio stations are based in Bangui, but can be received within a 100km radius of the capital. The station with the largest audience is *Radio Ndeke Luka*. Some stations target younger people. Others are of a religious nature (Catholic, Protestant or Muslim). By working with all these Bangui-based radio stations, the Outreach Unit is able to have a strong impact on the local population as a whole.
- *Radio Maria*, *Radio Zoukpana* (previously called *Mambéré Kadei*), *Radio Maïgaro*, *Radio Siriri*, *Radio Bé Oko*, *Radio Kuli Ndunga* (previously called *Voix de la Sangha*): these community radio stations are based in the interior of the country. *Radio Maria* serves the town of Bossangoa (Ouham Prefecture), Bouca, Batangafo and the surrounding villages. *Radio Zoukpana* serves the towns of Berberati (Mambéré Kadeï Prefecture) and Carno. *Radio Maïgaro* serves the town of Bouar (Nana Mambéré Prefecture) and the villages north of the town. *Radio Siriri* serves the town of Bouar (Nana Mambéré Prefecture) and the surrounding villages. *Radio Bé Oko* serves the town of Bambari (Ouaka Prefecture) and the surrounding villages. *Radio Kuli Ndunga* serves the towns of Nola (Sangha Mbaire Prefecture), Salo, Bayanga and the surrounding villages.

The Outreach Unit also works with televised media and press aimed at targeting decision-makers and the elite more effectively. There is only one public TV channel (*TV Centrafrique*). There are around a dozen newspapers and periodicals published on a regular basis: *Le Citoyen*, *Le Confident*, *L'Hirondelle*, *Le Démocrate*, *Le Peuple*, *Top Contact*, *Centrafric Matin*, *La Plume*, *Globe Le Visionnaire*, *L'Agora*, *Le Défi*, *Le Miroir* and *La Renaissance*.

Media professionals in the CAR have been the Outreach Unit's main vector of information on legal developments in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo*. The television, press and radio stations have helped to broadcast every major public hearing related to this case. The confirmation of charges hearing held in The Hague from 12 to 15 January was broadcast over a period of four days at the ICC's field office in Bangui. Similarly, the hearing of 29 June to consider Jean-Pierre Bemba's detention was posted on the ICC website. Press conferences have also been held, including video-conference from The Hague, to accompany the various legal developments. These various possibilities made available by technology have been well received across the media because they have brought the Netherlands-based Court right to their doorstep in Bangui.

As part of briefings held on a regular basis PIDS staff provide an interview in Sango (the local language) to *Linga* and *Ndeke Luka* radio stations in Bangui, October, 2009 ©ICC-CPI

Press releases and audiovisual media produced by the Court are still the preferred methods of providing the Central African media with up-to-date information. Due to the fact that Internet access is only readily available to the very few, the Outreach Unit endeavours to print all press releases in an A4 format and distribute them in person to its thirty-or-so media partners. This has enabled Court staff to quickly establish a regular link with each partner. The contents of each press release are explained to the media partner at the time of delivery.

Similarly, the audiovisual materials produced by the Public Information and Documentation Section based in The Hague are sent via the Internet to the Court's field office in Bangui. They are then copied onto CD and DVD by Court staff in Bangui and sent to radio and TV stations for broadcast to the general public.

Lastly, in July, 2009, the Outreach Unit launched an extensive series of Outreach radio broadcasts in Sango. This series entitled '*Understanding the ICC*' was designed to inform the public in the CAR about the ICC's role, mandate, function and activities and was broadcast by the nine radio stations based in Bangui and the six community radio stations in the interior of the country. This Sango-language programme is estimated to have targeted around 700,000 people nationwide.

In order to provide information on the ICC to affected communities and to clarify any misunderstandings, town-hall meetings were held in all parts of Bangui - such as this one in the 4th *arrondissement*, in Boy Rabe, Bangui, August, 2009 ©ICC-CPI

A second, 16-episode series called '*Ask the Court*' was finished in September, 2009 and broadcast on radio and public television in the Central African Republic from October onwards. The series gives members of the public in the CAR the opportunity to put questions directly to senior Court officials based in The Hague. The President of the Court (Judge Sang-Hyun Song), the Registrar of the Court (Ms Silvana Arbia), and the Director of the Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Co-operation Division of the Office of the Prosecutor (Ms Béatrice Le Fraper du Hellen) have all answered questions raised by the public.

Summary of activities

Face-to-face meetings

- Fourteen (14) Outreach sessions were held with NGOs working for the protection and defence of human rights, victims' associations and women's groups. The sessions were attended by around 1,142 people;
- Twelve (12) sessions were organised for administrative and/or local authorities local leaders (*chefs de quartiers*). A total of some 527 leaders attended these sessions. All the local authorities of seven of Bangui's *arrondissements* were invited to participate in the sessions organised by the Outreach Unit (at the time of going to press, the session for the authorities of the capital's 1st *arrondissement* had not yet taken place). The administrative and local authorities of Mongoumba (Lobaye Prefecture) have all taken part in an Outreach session, as have the administrative authorities of Bimbo (Ombella-Mpoko Prefecture). Outreach sessions with the local authorities local leaders (*chefs de quartiers*) are currently being organised in the four electoral districts of Bimbo;
- Nine (9) sessions were held in higher education institutions, attended by some 697 students and lecturers from Bangui University, Walombé University, New Tech University, and *Cours préparatoire international*. Privileged partnerships have been established with each of these institutions. The Outreach Unit routinely provides these institutions with press releases concerning the legal developments of the Court (related to the situation in the Central African Republic and to other situations), for public display on campus;
- Three (3) sessions were held with legal practitioners (lawyers, judges and others), and attended by 73 people. An invitation list for the first session was drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of Justice. The other two sessions were by invitation from the President of the CAR Bar Association;
- Nine (9) sessions were held with religious groups representatives, and attended by a total of 524 people. These leaders represented a range of religious denominations (Catholic, Muslim, Protestant, etc.). Given the depth of religious conviction throughout the CAR, these authorities play a very important role within the communities and can exert a strong influence on public opinion;
- Ten (10) sessions were held with youth representative groups and were attended by a total of 922 people. In the Central African Republic, youth representative groups are associations whose members are aged between 17 and 35 years;

- Four (4) sessions open to the general public were held in the various *arrondissements* of Bangui from August 2009. These sessions were attended by 535 people. Community interest was generated by the local *arrondissement* committees of the Central African Human Rights League (*Ligue Centrafricaine des Droits de l'Homme*);
- Eighty-eight (88) people visited the 'documentation and information' area of the ICC's field office in Bangui. The field office is open to the public every morning and provides documentation and information on the Court's activities. During its first six months of operation, this facility has mainly attracted law students wanting to find out more about the Court's mandate and functioning and to obtain copies of the legal texts governing the Court.

Distribution of information

Everyone who took part in an Outreach Unit session received an information pack about the International Criminal Court. Target groups with a secondary level of education also received a booklet in French called, '*Understanding the International Criminal Court in the Central African Republic*'. Target groups with a higher level of education received not only the general information kit and booklet, but also the basic legal texts related to the Court.

Interaction with the media

- Five (5) days' screening of public hearings (with a 30 minute delay via the ICC website) were organised in the ICC field office premises in Bangui. Each of these screenings was attended on average, by twenty journalists;
- Twenty-nine (29) press releases were personally delivered by teh Outreach Unit staff to media professionals in the CAR. These press releases provided updates on legal developments at the Court (in the Central African Republic and other situations). Each press release distribution was accompanied by a briefing with the media concerned;
- Two (2) press releases were produced by the Outreach Unit staff in Bangui to inform the public in the CAR about the Outreach activities underway throughout the country;
- Twenty-three (23) audio reports produced by the Audiovisual Unit of the Public Information and Documentation Section in The Hague were sent to radio stations in Bangui and the provinces. Similarly, 12 video reports were sent to *TV Centrafrique* for broadcasting. These AV productions provide summaries of the public hearings held in The Hague, explanations by Court officials of decisions rendered by the judges, and news of more general developments at the Court;
- A training session for local journalists was held on 22 April 2009 to improve their knowledge and understanding of how the ICC works. The session was attended by 47 people (two from each organisation were invited so that each entity will have two representatives adequately trained on the ICC). Five workshops in sub-groups were also held during the latter part of the day for journalists to give their recommendations for developing Outreach activities for the general public in the second half of 2009;
- The Outreach Unit co-ordinated interviews between local journalists and ICC officials other than those working in the PIDS. Two video-conferences with representatives of the Office of the Prosecutor based in The Hague were conducted from the ICC field office in Bangui. A telephone interview with the Registrar was also conducted from the Bangui Field Office. Lastly, three interviews (in French and Sango) with the Legal Representatives of the Victims took place at the premises of *Radio Centrafrique* and *Radio Ndeke Luka*;
- Twenty-eight (28) interviews were given to the media by the Outreach Unit staff. They were conducted in either French or Sango, and took place either at radio stations, at radio stations during activities conducted in the neighbourhoods or at specific meetings between the ICC and the media;
- An extensive 13-episode series of Outreach radio broadcasts in Sango, called '*Understanding the International Criminal Court*', was aired between 6 July and 4 October, 2009. Each episode was broadcast by each radio station for a week. An estimated 270 hours or more of information on the ICC was broadcast in Sango. The programme was well received by the general public and helped to significantly spread key messages about the Court amongst those people affected by the crimes being heard before the Court. The Sango-language programme targeted an estimated 700,000 people nationwide.

Measuring results: performance indicators and data

External assessment

During the first half of 2009, the Outreach Unit made efforts to identify an independent body to

gather critical information on the Central African public's perception of the ICC, as well as justice in general and of the rule of law. The Unit contacted the University of California, Berkeley, a provider of previously similar research in other contexts for the Court. The University conducted a feasibility study in Bangui in May, and subsequently confirmed its interest in carrying out a field study for the ICC in the CAR. A survey will be conducted during October/November, 2009 by the University in partnership with a local organisation. The survey will help to provide a reference point for future studies on the impact of the Court's Outreach activities in the country.

Internal assessment

An internal assessment of Outreach activities was conducted through meetings with medium-sized and large audiences. A standard form was drawn up in advance and used throughout the year. The form includes open and closed questions; these questions are asked at the end of each Outreach session. Answers to closed questions are given by a show of hands. Answers to open questions are given voluntarily from the floor.

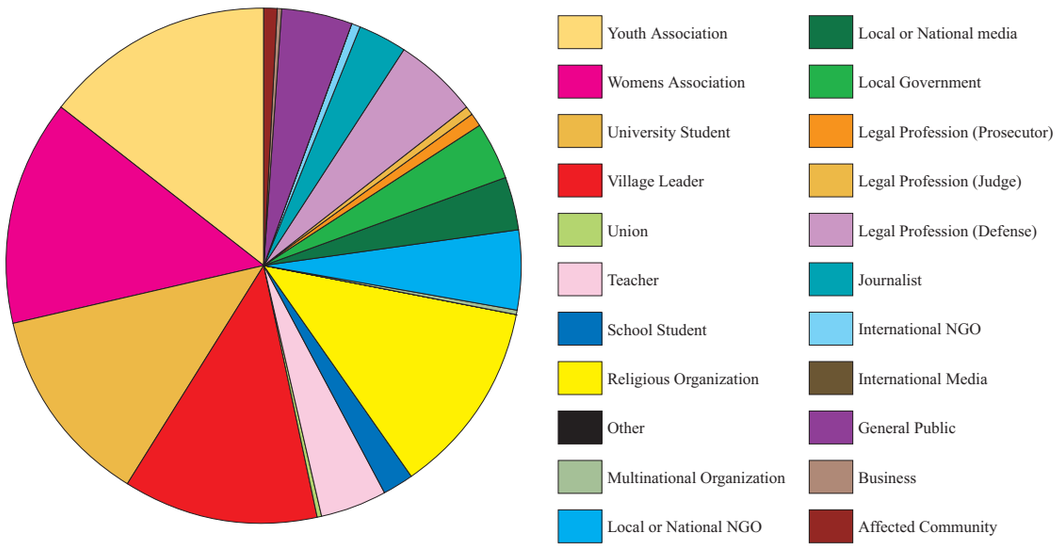
Results

Between January and September, 2009, Outreach Unit staff conducted 61 Outreach sessions attended by some 4,420 people. Activities were also organised with local media professionals (briefings, press conferences, and training). Staff were asked a total of 1884 questions, all activities combined. Twenty-seven (27) per cent of questions were of a general nature concerning the ICC's role and mandate. Ten (10) per cent of questions related more specifically to current cases (after the arrest of a suspect), the vast majority relating of course to the Bemba case.

Of those taking part in Outreach activities, 62 per cent were men and 38 per cent were women. The Outreach Unit endeavoured to pay particular attention to gender distribution in order to ensure that women were adequately represented at its activities. It also became immediately apparent to Unit staff that men found it easier to ask questions in public. The Unit made efforts to encourage women to speak and ask questions during interactive discussions. As a result, 50 per cent of the questions asked at Outreach activities were from women.

Distribution by target group was as follows: 14 per cent of questions were asked by women's groups; 14per cent by youth representative groups; 13 per cent by university students; 12 per cent by village leaders; 12 per cent by religious leaders. The chart below gives the distribution of questions asked in relation to the various groups targeted by Outreach activities.

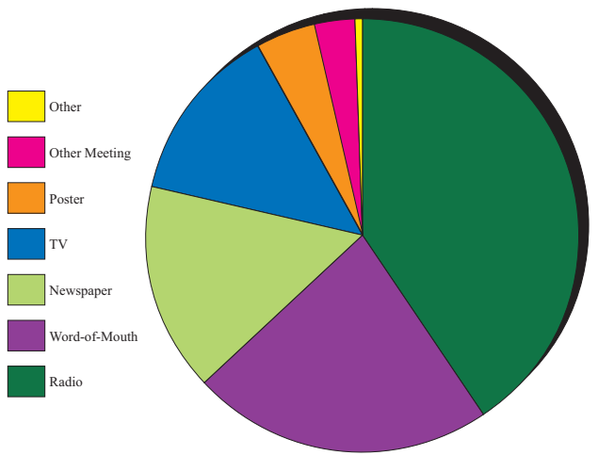
Distribution of questions by target group

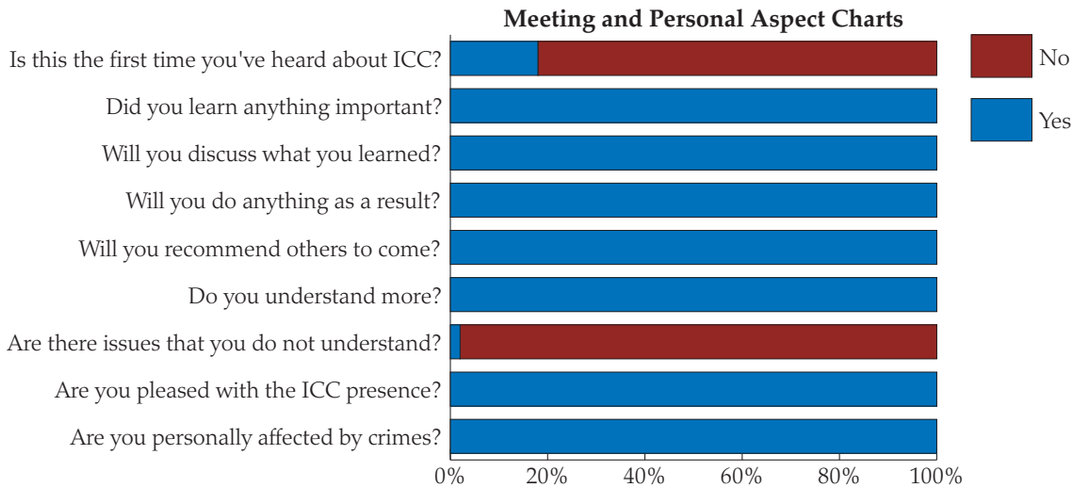


An analysis of the data gathered in the surveys conducted at the end of each activity shows the following: 82 per cent of people questioned had already heard of the ICC; 18 per cent heard of it for the first time on this occasion; 41 per cent had heard of the ICC on the radio; 13 per cent on the television; 23 per cent by word-of-mouth; 16 per cent in the newspapers; five per cent at other meetings; and five per cent by other means. These figures must however be qualified by the fact that the Court's Outreach activities mainly took place in or near Bangui. Therefore, the people taking part in the survey had access to media such as television and newspapers.

Information sources

All participants thought that they had learned something important from the activity and said that they now had a better understanding of the Court's work; two per cent of participants thought that some issues still needed to be clarified. All participants said that they were prepared to inform people around them about what they had learned during the activity. They said they were pleased with the Court's presence in the CAR, although some people mentioned that they would have to follow the Court's proceedings closely in the coming months before they could say they were "totally satisfied".





Media satisfaction survey

In June 2009, a satisfaction survey was distributed to all CAR media partners in order to assess the quality of the partnership between the Outreach Unit and the media. Each partner had the opportunity to answer the questions and put forward its recommendations anonymously. It is apparent from this assessment that the media in the CAR are satisfied with the services offered by the Outreach Unit based in Bangui. The press releases handed out in person to journalists by the Unit's staff appear to be the media's preferred source of information. The information distributed is considered as "useful", or even "very useful" by almost all the media. The media also highlighted the Public Information and Documentation Section's responsiveness to journalists' requests. Lastly, the training given to journalists in April 2009 was given a positive rating by all the media, the vast majority considering it as "very useful".

Two areas for improvement, however, were highlighted in the questionnaires: more training for journalists (especially journalists based in the provinces), and more information on the other

situations (Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sudan). The Outreach Unit will continue to work on both these recommendations. In September, 2009, the ICC's Public Information and Documentation Section, based in The Hague, launched a weekly publication called 'The ICC Weekly Update'. This weekly digital publication is distributed to the Central African media and is a good tool for communicating information on legal developments in the cases related to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan and Uganda. Similarly, training for journalists based in the provinces is already planned for November, 2009.

Evaluation of questions

As in the other situations, the Outreach Unit collected data on the most frequently asked questions. The most frequently asked questions in 2009 do not show a significant increase in knowledge about the Court when compared to the most frequently asked questions in 2007 or 2008. This is explained by the fact that the 2007 and 2008 Outreach activities were essentially targeted at the elite and decision-makers, who had generally received higher education. The 2009 Outreach campaign reached a much wider audience, in working-class areas of the capital and in rural areas. The participants were sometimes illiterate and/or hearing about the International Criminal Court for the first time.

Many questions related to the basic function of the Court, including its independence from the United Nations Security Council and from politics in general. Here are some examples of the most frequently asked questions in 2009 (also see annex 2).

2007	2008	2009
1. Why is the ICC investigating in the Central African Republic?	1. Is the Prosecutor only investigating the crimes committed in 2002-2003? How about the crimes committed more recently in the north of the country?	1. Was the International Criminal Court created solely to try Africans?
2. How can situations come before the ICC?	2. Since the situation in the CAR was referred by the government, can the ICC remain independent from the Government of the CAR?	2. What is the relationship between the International Criminal Court and the United Nations Security Council?
3. Why did it take so long for the Prosecutor to launch the investigation in the CAR?	3. Why has Jean-Pierre Bemba been arrested by the ICC?	3. Why is Jean-Pierre Bemba the only person being targeted by the ICC for the events of 2002-2003?
4. What are the crimes being investigated in the CAR?	4. What are the charges against Jean-Pierre Bemba?	4. What can the ICC do to end the acts of violence which are currently being committed on the territory of the Central African Republic?
5. Is the ICC only interested in sexual crimes?	5. Why didn't the ICC take into consideration Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba's immunity as a senator in the DRC?	5. What procedure do victims have to follow if they want to fill in the form for participation?
6. Who will oversee the Prosecutor's investigation?	61. Will the Prosecutor's investigation end because of the amnesty law?	6. What reparations will be awarded to the victims of the Banyamulenge?
7. How will the current security situation affect the functioning of the Court?	7. Why has the ICC issued a warrant of arrest against Mr Bemba only? What about the other alleged criminals?	7. When will Jean-Pierre Bemba's trial start?

Analysis of media reports

The Outreach Unit monitors the Central African press on a daily basis. A press review is compiled for internal use by the Court. This is done by selecting press articles from the newspapers (paper format), then scanning and circulating them in a document in pdf format.

Over the year, information relayed by local media on the ICC's activities has become more accurate. The Outreach Unit staff have worked closely with the press in order to quickly rectify any inaccuracies that may appear. According to the press reviews compiled, a total of 472 articles dealing with the ICC were published between November 2008 and September 2009, including 226 produced by the ICC (press releases, information sheet, teaching tools, etc.).

External factors affecting work and results

The main factors influencing the Outreach Unit's work over the past year were:

Socio-economic context: The population of the Central African Republic is 4,216,664. It is estimated that over 57 per cent of the population is illiterate (68 per cent of women and around 46 per cent of men). Therefore, the best way of conveying information to the general public is by radio. Therefore, particular emphasis has been given to producing suitable radio programmes.

Local NGOs, women's groups and victims' organisations, in Bangui meet with the Outreach Unit to view and discuss the '*Ask the Court*' video programme produced by PIDS. October, 2009 ©ICC-CPI

Cultural context: Although French was used for most Outreach sessions targeting the elite and decision-makers, it was soon found to be of limited use for the majority of the Outreach Unit's activities, which, since March, 2009, have been aimed at a wider audience; these activities usually have to be conducted in Sango. The limited human resources of the Outreach Unit have continued to present an obstacle to organising face-to-face meetings (only one member of the Unit speaks Sango).

Logistical considerations: The Central African Republic does not always have the infrastructure to allow for fast and effective communication, in particular via the internet. Information must therefore be delivered by hand. This makes the distribution of press releases particularly difficult: for every press release, the Outreach team visits between 30 and 40 different partners spread around the city of Bangui.

Lessons Learned and Upcoming Planned Activities

The Outreach Unit has made efforts to put in place an extensive Outreach programme, organising sessions and launching radio programmes, to quickly familiarise the public in the CAR with the basic principles governing the Court: its mandate, role, function and activities. Although the radio programmes in Sango have targeted the whole of the country, significant Outreach work remains to be done in the provinces.

Provinces:

The Outreach Unit will concentrate on intensifying Outreach activities in the provinces. Bimbo, Damara, Bossembélé and Bossangoa will be the focus of an extensive Outreach campaign between October 2009 and March 2010. Sibut and Bozoum will be targeted between April and September, 2010.

Particular attention will be given to the media working in the provinces. Local radio presenters will be invited to take part in two days of training in Bangui to familiarise them with the procedures and functioning of the International Criminal Court. The training is scheduled for November, 2009.

Bangui

Outreach activities in Bangui will concentrate on regularly updating the level of knowledge of the various target groups concerning developments in Court proceedings. The Unit will continue to meet regularly with the main representatives of civil society in order to facilitate interaction with the local population. These meetings will primarily target:

- Women's groups, victims' associations, human rights NGOs;
- Law lecturers and students;
- Legal practitioners, such as judges and lawyers.

In October 2009, the Outreach Unit will launch its second series entitled *'Ask the Court'* (radio and TV spots about the Court). In addition, the Unit will continue to provide the Bangui media (radio, press, television) with rapid and accurate information about developments at the Court. Briefings will be held regularly, not only on the situation in the Central African Republic, but also on the other situations before the Court.

Commencement of the trial in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo*

Before the commencement of the trial, video-conferences with the Office of the Prosecutor, the Legal Representatives of the Victims and Mr Bemba's Defence Counsel will be organised with the media in the CAR. The first two days of the trial will receive wide publicity. The Outreach Unit will organise broadcasts via the Court's website for the media, women's groups, victims' associations, and human rights NGOs. Every following week, the hearings will be summarised on CD and DVD for the benefit of the media.

AV summaries of the trials related to the situation in the DRC are shown in town-hall style meetings with young people from Bangui. The youth group of the 2nd *arrondissement* of Bangui attended in May, 2009 ©ICC-CPI

Documentation in Sango

It is estimated that over 57% of the population is illiterate. Because the written word is not the preferred means of communication, the Outreach Unit will focus its limited resources on producing a booklet in Sango consisting mainly of illustrations, intended for communities affected by crimes falling within the Court's jurisdiction. The document will be designed in partnership with the Victims Participation and Reparations Section.

A complete schedule of planned activities can be found in Annex 4 to this report.

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Conclusion

Conclusion

Looking across the reports of all the situation-related countries, tangible improvements were made. The Court has consolidated the Outreach Programme, and the ICC is becoming better known and understood amongst the relevant groups engaged. This can be seen in responses to surveys provided by participants attending interactive sessions and in an increased number of local non-governmental organisations taking a proactive approach and voluntarily organising ICC-related Outreach activities.

Respondents to surveys showed that the majority of people in all the situations had heard about the Court: 69 per cent in the DRC; 51 per cent in Uganda; 82 per cent in the CAR; 80 per cent amongst Sudanese refugees in Chad, and 100 per cent amongst the Sudanese diaspora in connection with Darfur. Regarding the presence of the Court, the majority of the population interviewed in the four situations stated that they were happy with the presence of the Court: in the DRC, 72 per cent; in Uganda, 91 per cent; in the CAR, 100 per cent - although some of the participants showed caution stating the need to closely follow the judicial developments in the situation to see whether or not there has been progress. In connection with the situation in Darfur, of the majority of the refugees interviewed in eastern Chad, 98 per cent were happy with the intervention of the ICC and 100 per cent of the respondents amongst the diaspora were very happy with the Court's investigation.

The Outreach Unit has established a strong relationship with the network of human rights and gender-based NGOs/CBOs that have mainstreamed awareness raising activities about the ICC's operations and the international criminal justice system in to their programmes. In three of the four situations there is an increased number of organisations voluntarily hosting ICC Outreach activities or requesting Outreach teams to co-organise them. In northern Uganda, for instance, six CBOs and three NGOs voluntarily organised 15 ICC Outreach activities, whilst over 89 NGOs are considering partnership with the Outreach Programme. In connection to the situation in Darfur a consortium of 13 associations representing the Sudanese diaspora in Europe have become partners with the Outreach Unit; and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo a significant number of activities have been carried out with human rights, women's rights and faith groups involving their grass-roots populace and constituencies. In the Central African Republic, current efforts are focusing on introducing the Court and clearing up any misperceptions of the various social groups, including civil society representatives, faith groups, academia and others. In all four situations more schools and universities have requested the need to host ICC informative sessions for their students, and the majority of those attending interactive sessions said that they were satisfied with the meetings and volunteered to assist the Unit to organise future activities to engage new groups.

Groups exposed to Outreach showed a clearer understanding of the work of the Court and a more realistic view of the ICC. This was demonstrated in direct feedback provided during consultation meetings. Respondents to applied surveys also recommended an increase in the number of activities aimed at strengthening national capacities on criminal law in line with the provisions of the Rome Statute - especially amongst legal communities. Respondents stressed that being the ICC, a court of last resort, the principle of complementarity should be enforced as provided by the ICC governing treaty. In addition, the majority of respondents were of the opinion that bearing in mind the temporary presence of the Court in these countries, the Outreach Programme should implement plans aimed at leaving a legacy, especially in schools, universities and local media.

In response to these recommendations, and building on the experience of the last three years, the Unit will continue to apply participatory and interactive methodologies in all activities, and will prioritise themes agreed upon with beneficiaries of the Outreach Programme. To facilitate this evolving process, the following four categories have been defined, under which activities and key target populations are grouped, and relevant thematic approaches identified.

- **The Community Outreach Programme** will engage victims and potential victims, traditional and religious leaders, NGO representatives, women's groups, youths, people with disabilities, the grass-roots populace, internally displaced persons, refugees, the diaspora, and military representatives, amongst others. Depending on the level of knowledge of the groups, topics of discussion will range from a general understanding of the ICC to more specific situation and case-related judicial proceedings. Themes will be defined based on frequently asked questions, concerns raised, and feedback received from focal groups during consultation meetings.

- **The Legal Outreach Programme** will engage legal communities, bar associations, magistrates, prosecutors, human rights activists and parliamentarians. Topics for discussion will focus on legal aspects, principle of complementarity, implementing legislation, and the ICC list of Counsel to assist suspects/accused with their defence, and victims to fulfil their rights before the Court. Amongst these groups, the Visiting Professional and Internship Programme funded by the European Union will also be promoted.

- **The Academic Outreach Programme**: engaging professors, teachers, school and university students, particularly those from faculties of law, political science, international affairs and journalism. Topics will be selected together with professors and teachers to compliment education provided by schools and universities. These sessions aim to include a basic knowledge of international criminal law and the ICC within the curriculum and to leave a legacy of the temporal presence of the Court within these countries. Amongst these groups, the Visiting Professional and Internship Programme of the Court funded by the European Union will also be promoted.

- **The Media Outreach Programme**: engaging media representatives, associations of journalists, NGOs dealing with the training of journalists, and associations protecting journalists, amongst others. Topics of discussion will be based on the judicial developments and the Court's activities that are newsworthy. These meetings aim to increase the accuracy of reports, and to leave a legacy whilst strengthening media capacity on judicial reporting. Amongst these groups, the Visiting Professional and Internship Programme of the ICC will also be promoted.

An important component necessary to re-enforce the activities organised under the above mentioned categories will continue to be the information provided to the general public through the media. In this regard, special efforts will be made to bring the judicial proceedings to affected communities, in real time, during key hearings such as first appearances, the first day of the confirmation of charges hearings and the commencement of trials. In the upcoming period, three key moments are foreseen: the commencement of the trials of Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ndgudjolo Chui, and of Jean-Pierre Bemba, and the start of the Defence's presentation of its case in the trial of Thomas Lubanga Dyilo. These efforts will include the use of satellite services and arrangements with national television stations to broadcast the procedures, provided that host States accept co-operation with the Court and guarantee that broadcasts will not be interrupted without previous notice. In addition, radio and television programmes with summaries of the proceedings will continue to be produced in-house, broadcast through local radio and television stations, and uploaded onto internet sites. The Unit hopes that during trial proceedings, media house journalists from countries directly concerned with the proceeedings will be able to report from The Hague, with the economic support of donors and third parties.

In all situations, co-operation from States including national authorities and local civil society organisations to enhance the impact of Outreach activities remains crucial. The endeavour is challenging. The efforts of the Court should be complemented by those of States, international governmental organisations and civil society including NGOs in continuing to promote awareness and understanding of the Court. Co-operation and interaction with stakeholders is fundamental for building a well known and recognised organisation, ICC informative and educational ventures intended to leave a legacy could greatly benefit from their support, especially by encouraging schools and universities to include principles of international criminal law and the ICC in their curricula. Putting public radio stations and television channels at the Court's service would also ensure affected communities access to the Court's proceedings.

Lastly, the Outreach Programme acknowledges and shares concerns raised by NGO representatives, journalists and members of the legal community, of the increasing communications gap within different regions of the world where the Outreach Programme does not have a presence. Of particular concern is the lack of understanding about the ICC amongst communities in countries with situations currently under preliminary analysis by the Office of the Prosecutor, namely Afghanistan, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Georgia, Guinea and Palestine. To carry out timely and proper Outreach activities in these countries will be possible if new resources are allocated to the Court.

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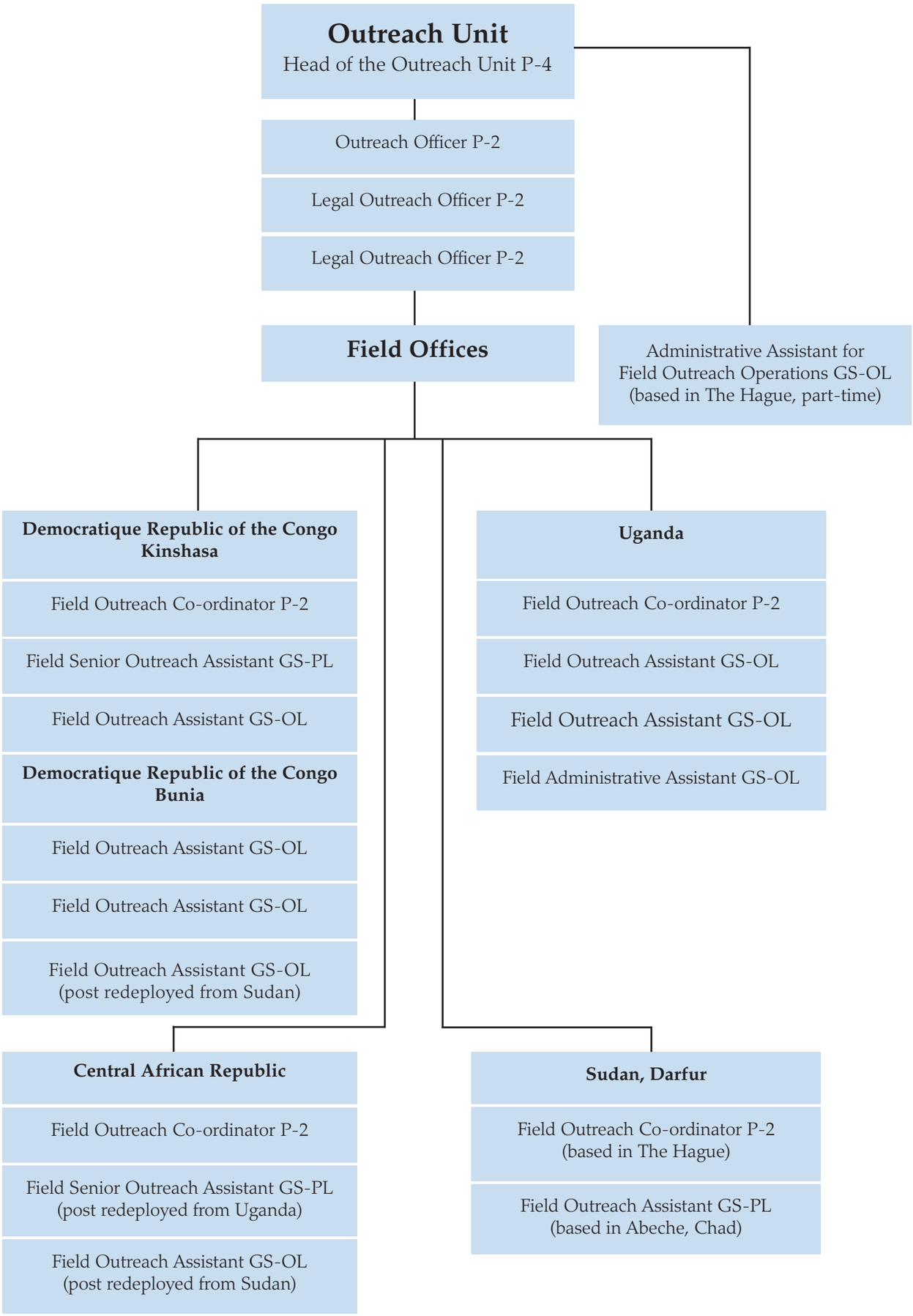
Annexes

Annex 1: Outreach Unit Organisational Chart



Annex 2: Evolution of Frequently Asked Questions

A list of the most frequently asked questions by members of the communities reached has been prepared by the Outreach Unit dating from the beginning of its activities. The collected questions have served multiple purposes including: to facilitate the work of 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

2009

The categories of questions and comments that dominated public discussions about the ICC during the reporting period included: the co-operation of States Parties to execute the arrest warrants, Africa and the International Criminal Court, and the failed Juba peace talks between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). The bulk of the questions and comments called for action to execute the arrest warrants while others insisted that Kony must be tried by the ICC to the exclusion of any other Court. Other issues that participants raised touched on issues of reparations for victims and witness protection mechanisms.

This trend in the evolution of questions is largely due to the fact that the public is now more exposed to information about the Court's activities and can engage in such debates.

- What actions will the ICC take if a State Party fails to arrest a suspect within its territory, and within its reach?
- Can the ICC set up its own army/police force to arrest suspects?
- Who will arrest President Al Bashir since he is the head of the security agencies in Sudan?
- If President Al Bashir comes to Uganda and the government fails to arrest him, what actions would the ICC take against the Government of Uganda?
- Why does the ICC make its arrest warrants public and yet it does not have the capacity to arrest the suspects?
- Can UN forces arrest any suspect wanted by the Court?
- Will the Court suspend its arrest warrant for President Al Bashir if the African Union makes that request through the United Nations Security Council?
- Why is the ICC only targeting Africa?
- Why are all the cases before the ICC coming from Africa? Is the Court a new tool for western imperialism in Africa?
- Does the ICC have powers to issue arrest warrants against a sitting head of state?
- Why is it that powerful countries like the United States, Russia and China are not parties to the Rome Statue?
- If Uganda indicates that it is able and willing to investigate and prosecute Kony and the other suspects, will the ICC hand over the case to the Special Division of the High Court?
- Will the Court issue new arrest warrants against other people that allegedly committed crimes during the conflict in northern Uganda?
- Will the Prosecutor amend the arrest warrants for the top LRA commanders to include new crimes that they are allegedly committing in the DRC and CAR?
- How does the Court identify witnesses?
- Can an accused person serve as a witness in his case?
- What mechanisms have the Court put in place to protect witnesses during and after testimony?
- If all the LRA suspects die, will the Court compensate the victims that have been granted status to participate in the proceedings?
- Will the ICC 'withdraw' its arrest warrants against the top LRA commanders so that the people can enjoy peace in northern Uganda?

2008

Most frequently asked questions were related to the peace talks and the interests of peace, on the enforcement of warrant of arrests but also to other situations, such as the arrest of Jean-Pierre Bemba (on the CAR situation) and the request of 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 never committed atrocities in northern Uganda?
- How can the ICC help with the Karamojongs who are also committing atrocities in north and north-eastern Uganda?
- What will happen if the top LRA commanders named on 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 Court division in the High Court to try Kony and the other LRA commanders?
- What will ICC do if the special war crimes division under the Ugandan judicial system begins its work?
- Why is the US and others super powers not members of the Court?
- Why is the ICC after Al Bashir and not Museveni, Mugabe and Bush?

2007

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 were committed before 1/7/2002, can a different tribunal be set up to deal with such crimes?
- Is the accused entitled to bail under the ICC system?
- How will the ICC guarantee the protection of victims after the Court's proceedings?
- Whose justice is the ICC working for? Is it for the victims? Is it for the international community?
- What will be the form of reparation the ICC will give to victims?
- Why is the ICC only active in Africa?

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?

The Democratic Republic of the Congo

2009

In general, questions asked in 2009 tend to be more technical and in-depth than those asked in 2007 and 2008. Regarding the Lubanga case, this year, questions were asked regarding equality of arms and the reasoning behind closed court sessions. Many questions were asked about the validity of witnesses and why the identities of victims and witnesses are often hidden. People manifested less impatience with the length of the trial, and more curiosity about the actual proceedings. With respect to the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case, there were many questions regarding double jeopardy, i.e. Katanga's claim that proceedings are already ongoing in the DRC rendering his case before the ICC inadmissible. A general feeling of disappointment came through in questions about why the trial was postponed, and why the whole process seems to be taking so long. The continuing focus in Kinshasa is on the Bemba case. Focus has shifted away from questions about why Bemba is not immune to prosecution to very detailed questions about the procedure.

The question often asked in 2008, whether the ICC can arrest an existing head of state, was answered clearly this year with the arrest warrant issued for President Al Bashir. Questions regarding immunity, asked very often in past years, did not come up nearly as often this year.

About the Lubanga case

- Why is the trial taking so long?
- When children themselves have voluntarily enlisted in the army, is this a war crime?
- Why doesn't the Defence have the same tools at its disposition as the Prosecutor?
- How do you explain the fact that the first witness presented by the Prosecutor testified, then changed his testimony, and then in the end confirmed his original testimony?
- Why are there so many closed sessions?
- Why don't we see the victims and witnesses?

About the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case

- Why is there a case going on at the ICC when there is already a case going on against Katanga in the DRC?
- Why is the trial taking so long to start?

About the Bemba case (situation in the CAR)

- If Bemba is accorded interim release, can he exercise his political rights?
- If the Court prosecutes genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, why were investigations not triggered regarding the clashes between the troops of Jean-Pierre Bemba and Kabila, when so many people were killed?
- How can the ICC continue to seek evidence from the Central African Republic when Mr Bemba has already been arrested?
- Why have Belgium, France and Portugal refused to host Jean-Pierre Bemba if he is accorded interim release?

- If no country agrees to host Bemba, what action will the Court take?
- Would it be possible for Mr Bemba to spend his interim release time in the DRC?
- Some States have reported not having sufficient resources to ensure the safety of Bemba. If this is the case, would the ICC supply or supplement these resources?
- What does the ICC think of the attacks on the homes of government ministers and former collaborators of Bemba?
- What is the legal basis justifying the seizure of Jean-Pierre Bemba's property, and that of his wife and children?

About other situations/cases

- What is the position of the ICC vis-à-vis the African Union's statement that it will not co-operate with the ICC on the issue of Al Bashir?
- Will the discussion during the revision of the Rome Statute include the fact that Sudan, not a State Party, refuses to co-operate with the Court?
- Why is the ICC not prosecuting Laurent Nkunda?
- What are the planned topics for discussion during the revision of the Rome Statute?
- Is it true that the Prosecutor has launched 48 arrest warrants in the situation of the DRC?
- Why has the Court waited so long to begin investigations in North and South Kivu, where people have been getting killed for such a long time?

2008

Most of the questions raised in 2008 in DRC dealt 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 DRC, especially in Kinshasa. The other ongoing cases (Katanga and Chui, 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 the 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 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 Dyilo* are genuine?
- Can Lubanga apply for interim release?
- Can Lubanga's biological family visit him?
- Where is Thomas Lubanga detained?
- Why did Mr Thomas Lubanga's lawyer resign?
- Why didn't Mr Flamme have all the resources to defend Lubanga?

About the case of Germain Katanga

- What are the counts against Mr Katanga?
- Can you describe the judicial procedure?
- Why isn't the Court prosecuting those who are believed to have committed crimes in Ituri?
- Why is the Court operating only against the people in Ituri?
- Has Katanga chosen a Counsel?
- Can Katanga be provisionally released if he proves that he does not understand nor speak French?
- Has the ICC any interest in what is happening in Kivu?
- In the 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? It is seen as targeting one single community in Ituri?
- How can the Court deal with the Lubanga case if it is not based in Bunia?

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

2009

Most frequently asked questions dealt with reactions to judicial developments in the cases of Al Bashir and Abu Garda related to the investigations in this situation. However, another line of questioning showed that there was some interest and knowledge of cases in other situations under investigation. Some people asked about proceedings in the trial of the Congolese Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, and some other questions asked on the status of the State's co-operation to arrest four commanders of the Ugandan Lord's Resistance Army that remain at large.

- How the Court came to the conclusion to issue a warrant of arrest for President Al Bashir?
- Did the Court take into account that as a response to the issuance of a warrant of arrest for Al Bashir, the Sudanese government was going to expel humanitarian organisations that were helping internally displaced people in Darfur?
- What is the position of the Court to the reactions of the African Union and the Arab League to suspend proceedings in the case of Al Bashir for 12 months?
- Given that most members who founded the ICC are African countries does the lack of support on this matter affect the Court's position?
- There seems to be an advocacy campaign by the Sudanese government to get more countries on its side, are you taking any steps to counter this campaign?
- What strategic actions is the ICC Outreach Programme implementing to counter misinformation spread by the Sudanese authorities?
- How does the Outreach Programme inform people inside Sudan of the activities of the Court?
- Is the Outreach Programme targeting Sudanese refugees in the Central African Republic and Uganda?
- Why did the ICC judges issue a summons to appear and not a warrant of arrest for Abu Garda?
- Will Abu Garda be free to leave The Hague after his first appearance before the judges?
- What next steps follow the first appearance?
- Is it mandatory for Abu Garda to be present during the confirmation of charges hearing?
- Does the ICC have jurisdiction over crimes committed outside Darfur, but still in Sudan that are of similar gravity?
- Why is the international community only focusing on crimes committed in Darfur, when there are also crimes committed in other regions in Sudan?
- What implications can the incident involving the first Prosecution's witness in the trial of Lubanga, an alleged child soldier, who recanted his initial testimony, have on the credibility of the Court?
- What efforts are made by the ICC to ensure co-operation from States to enforce warrants of arrest of the Ugandan LRA commanders that have moved military operations into Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic affecting many civilians that have been killed, injured, raped and abducted?

2008

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 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 intermediaries helping victims to fill out 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 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 failed to arrest 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 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?

The Central African Republic

2009

As in the case for the other situations, the Outreach Unit collected data on the most frequently asked questions. The most frequently asked questions in 2009 do not show a significant increase in knowledge about the Court when compared to the most frequently asked questions in 2007 or 2008. This is explained by the fact that the 2007 and 2008 Outreach activities were essentially targeted at the elite and decision-makers, who had generally received a higher education. The 2009 Outreach campaign reached a much wider audience, in working-class areas of the capital or in rural areas. The participants were sometimes illiterate and/or hearing about the International Criminal Court for the first time. Many questions related to the basic function of the Court, including its independence from the United Nations Security Council and from politics in general.

- Was the International Criminal Court created solely to try Africans?
- What is the relationship between the International Criminal Court and the United Nations Security Council?
- Why is Jean-Pierre Bemba the only person being targeted by the ICC for the events of 2002-2003?
- What can the ICC do to end the acts of violence which are currently being committed on the territory of the Central African Republic?
- What procedure do victims have to follow if they want to fill in the form for participation?
- What reparations will be awarded to the victims of the Banyamulenge?
- When will Jean-Pierre Bemba's trial start?
- How do you justify the slow pace of proceedings before the ICC?
- Why has Jean-Pierre Bemba been arrested, whereas former President Ange Félix Patassé, who got Bemba's men to come to the Central African Republic, is enjoying his freedom?
- Why isn't the Court prosecuting the Americans, who have perpetrated serious crimes in Iraq?
- What does the ICC think about the African Union's refusal to cooperate with the ICC in the arrest of the Sudanese President, Al Bashir?
- Does the ICC have an army?
- Where is the ICC's prison?
- Why doesn't the ICC have jurisdiction over crimes committed before 1 July, 2002?
- What will be the ICC procedure for awarding reparation to victims?

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 on the 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 jeopardize 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 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?

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Annex 3: Calendar of upcoming Outreach activities

Uganda

Activity	Date	Place (district, region)	
Schools Outreach quiz competition	5-8 October	Participating schools: St. Joseph's College Layibi, Sacred Heart Secondary School, Gulu Central High School, Sir Samuel Baker Secondary school. Gulu district, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Schools Outreach Programme; **Meeting with police officers; Town-hall style meeting;** **Gender Outreach Programme meeting and seminar for lawyers**	13 - 27 October	Kumi Secondary School, Kumi district, Teso sub-region Katakwi sub-county, Katakwi district, Teso sub-region, north-eastern Uganda	
Village, youth and women's meetings	10 - 19 November	Lango, and Acholi sub-regions, northern Uganda	
Partner radio programmes **Compilation of reports and planning for 2010 Outreach activities**	December	Acholi, Teso, Madi and Lango sub-regions , northern Uganda	
Consultation meetings with partners	January	Kampala	
Village, youth and women's meetings **Radio talk shows**	1- 20 February	Gulu, Amuru Pader districts in (Acholi Acholi sub region) Soroti, Kaberamido and Amuria districts, Teso sub-region, north-eastern Uganda Adjumani town and nearby sub-counties; Madi sub-region, West Nile. Soroti district, Teso sub-region; Gulu district, Acholi sub-region; Lira district, Lango sub-region and West Nile, northern Uganda	
Town-hall and village meetings	8 - 26 March	Lango, Acholi, Teso and Madi sub-regions	
Schools Outreach Programme		Gulu, Pader, Kitgum and Amuru districts, northern Uganda	
Schools Outreach and youth meeting	5-23 April	Adjumani district, West Nile, northern Uganda	

	Summary (objective, target audience)	Means of verification
	To revisit schools that were previously visited in order to test the students' knowledge on the operations of the Court as well as reinforce key information through friendly quiz competitions.	- Quality of responses; number of correct answers to questions
	To increase the knowledge of various target groups on the activities of the Court and respond to their concerns.	
	To increase the knowledge of various target groups on the activities of the Court and respond to their concerns.	
	To increase the knowledge of affected communities on the activities of the Court and respond to their questions and comments.	
	To share the Outreach work plan for 2010 and identify areas of partnership. Target ten human rights and gender based NGOs in Kampala.	- Feedback reports
	To follow up with groups previously met to reinforce the message of the Court. Target: 1,500 members of the affected population.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants - Questions and answers
	To provide accurate information on the activities of the Court and respond to questions.	- Quality, type and number of questions received from the audience - Recorded CDs of talk shows
	To increase knowledge of the Court amongst the war-affected communities and clarify misconceptions about its role. To increase knowledge of the Court among the war-affected communities and clarify misconceptions about its role.	- Monthly reports - Standard evaluation forms - Quality of participants questions and concerns - Photos and videos of activity
	Provide accurate information, strengthen networks and respond to concerns of the different target groups.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports

Activity	Date	Place (district, region)	
Media briefing with journalists	5-23 April	Adjumani district, West Nile; Gulu, Amuru and Pader districts, Acholi sub-region	
Women's meeting		Soroti, Amuria and Katakwi districts, Teso sub-regions, north-eastern Uganda	
Planning and consultation meetings ahead of the special Outreach Programmes to be organised for diplomats and NGOs that would be attending the ICC Review Conference in Kampala, Uganda	7- 28 May	Gulu and Amuru districts, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Youth and women's meetings; Schools Outreach and town-hall meetings	7- 28 May	Dokolo, Apac, Amolatar districts, Lango sub-region. St. Mary's Girls, Aboke, Lango sub-region, northern Uganda Amuria, Kumi, Bukedea, Kaberamaido districts, Teso sub-region, north-eastern Uganda	
Outreach in IDP Camps	1-25 June	Gulu and Amuru districts, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Media briefing	1-25 June	Gulu district, northern Uganda	
Schools Outreach Programme and village meetings	5-23 July	Apac, Lira districts and St. Catherine school Lira, Lango sub-region, northern Uganda	
Town-hall meeting and sensitisation follow up meeting with Persons With Disabilities (PWDs)		Adjumani district, West Nile, northern Uganda	
Town-hall meetings; youth and gender meetings Sensitisation follow up meeting with PWDs. Media briefing	2-20 August	Soroti, Amuria, Katakwi, Bukedea, Kaberamaido and Kumi Teso sub-region north-eastern Uganda; Soroti District, Teso sub-region, northern Uganda	

	Summary (objective, target audience)	Means of verification
	To update journalists on the current activities of the Court and address misperceptions. To provide information about the mandate of the ICC, including gender and other sexual assault-related crimes investigated by the Court.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To hold a number of consultative meetings with respective camp leaders and local counsellors to brief them about the Outreach activities planned for delegates attending the Review Conference. Sixty-three (63) camps leaders and local counsellors.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	Disseminate information about the mandate of the court and respond to questions. To increase the knowledge of the affected communities on the roles and activities of the Court and provide feedback to questions. Key opinion leaders including local counsellors, teachers, traditional leaders, women and youth leaders will be targeted.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To showcase Outreach activities to participants attending the ICC Review Conference. Target communities in northern Uganda: -Pabbo Pabbo sub-county (53,000) -Atiak sub-county (19,0000 -Acet Odek sub-county (30,000) (Gulu Acholi sub-region) In Gulu and Amuru: -Odek Odek sub-county (13,224) -Lamogi Anaka sub-county Amuru district -Palaro, Palaro sub-county (3,900) (Acholi sub-region)	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To brief journalists about the Review Conference and the Outreach activities representatives of states and diplomats will be attending.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To broaden the 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. To broaden the understanding of the ICC amongst PWDs leaders and the general public. Target: Representatives of PWDs Unions and the general public.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To broaden the understanding of the ICC amongst the affected populations; Representatives from the PWDS and the general public; To provide information to the journalists	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports

Activity	Date	Place (district, region)	
Short Message Services (SMS)	January-December	Kampala field office	
Participation in radio talk shows **Meeting with NGO partners that conduct Outreach activities**	2-25 August	Lira district, Lango sub-region, north-eastern Uganda Adjumani town, Adjumani district, Madi sub-region, West Nile Gulu town, Gulu district, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Interaction with the affected communities using Outreach radio partners			
Radio Programmes	February - December	Mega FM located in Gulu district, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda; Voice of Teso FM, located in Soroti district, Teso sub-region, north-eastern Uganda; Radio Trans-Nile located in Moyo district, Madi sub-region, northern Uganda; Unity FM located in Lira district, Lango sub-region, northern Uganda	
Outreach with Ateso cultural leaders	6-24 September	Soroti district, Teso sub-region	
Schools Outreach Programme		Soroti Ngora High school Kumi and Kumi Wiggins Kumi district, Teso sub-region, eastern Uganda	
Outreach with traditional leaders		Adjumani district, Madi sub-region	
Interactive village meetings with women and youth groups including participation on radio talk shows	4-22 October	Gulu, Pader and Kitgum districts, Teso sub-region, north-eastern Uganda Amolatar, Dokol and Apac districts, Lango sub-region, northern Uganda Soroti, Amuria and Katakwi districts, Teso sub-region, north-eastern Uganda	
Interactive meetings with women and youth groups including participation on radio talk shows	5- 19 November	Adjumani & Moyo districts, Madi sub-region, northern Uganda	
Compilation of report and drafting activity budget	1-15 December	Kampala field office	

	Summary (objective, target audience)	Means of verification
	To ensure that people get accurate and timely information instantly; Respond to frequently asked questions and correct any misconceptions. Target: Outreach partners and general public.	- Number and type of SMS received - Number of responses to queries
	To explain the activities of the Court, listen to concerns of the general public and correct any misconceptions. General public will be targeted.	- 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 local languages of the area. General public to be reached 3.5 million.	- Assessment of audio recordings of programmes - Reports from implementing partner(s) - Number of telephone calls/text messages; participants questions/comments
	To provide updates about ICC activities and bolster networks amongst Teso cultural union.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants' questions and answers - Feedback information from the field
	To broaden understanding of how the ICC works amongst groups most affected by the conflict in northern Uganda. Target: 300 women and youth and radio 2.5 million.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports
	To broaden knowledge of the Court amongst groups most affected by the conflict in northern Uganda. Target: 300 women and youth; 2.5 million potential audience to be reached via radio.	- Standard evaluation form - Quality of participants questions and answers - Feedback information from the field - Monthly reports

The Democratic Republic of the Congo

During October and November 2009, the Outreach Programme focused on the commencement of the trial in the case of Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui. Activities undertaken are available at the ICC web site: www.icc-cpi.int, under the Outreach sub-site. Bearing in mind that this report will be published by the end of November, the calendar below covers from December 2009 to October 2010. An additional calendar regarding the Bemba case will be developed once the commencement of the trial has been scheduled.

Face-to-face activities with various target groups

Activity	Period and Location	Audience	
Information tour on the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui trial	1 - 3 December, 2009 Bogoro, Kasenyi, Tchomia	General public	
Press briefing	4 December, 2009 Bunia	Journalists	
Outreach tour giving an update on judicial activities at the Court	5 - 6 December, 2009 Komanda, Marabo	General public	
Outreach tour of Ituri	7 - 10 December, 2009 Kasenyi, Tchomia, Bogoro, (Ituri)	General public	
Outreach mission north of Bunia	7 - 14 December 2009 Mahagi Aru (Ituri)	General public	
Information days on the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui trial and the Lubanga trial	8 - 11 December, 2009 Bunia	Elders, neighbourhood leaders, church leaders, students, teachers	
Press briefing	12 December 2009 Bunia	Journalists	
Information tour to the villages affected by the crimes allegedly committed by Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui	15 - 17 December 2009 Nyakunde, Komanda Marabo (Ituri)	General public	

	Objectives	Evaluation
	To ensure that affected communities are kept up to date on the progress of the trial.	- Meeting report
	To ensure that local journalists receive accurate and up to date information on the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui, and the Lubanga trials.	- Press briefing report
	To ensure that the affected communities are kept up to date on the progress of the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui, and the Lubanga trials.	- Meeting report
	In order to counter misinformation and propaganda vis-à-vis the Court, participants will be provided with information so as to be able to form educated opinions about the Court. These information sessions are being held in order to render the judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them understandable for affected communities and the general population. People will have the opportunity to ask questions and have a direct relationship with the Court. They will be able to form educated opinions about the Court resulting from accurate information.	- Attendance list
	To ensure the affected communities are kept up to dates on developments at the Court.	- Meeting report
	Update partners on developments at the Court.	- Activity report
	To ensure that journalists receive accurate information on the developments in the Katanga & Ngudjolo Chui and Lubanga cases.	- Report
	In order to counter misinformation and propaganda vis-à-vis the Court, participants will be provided with information so as to be able to form educated opinions about the Court. These information sessions are being held in order to render the judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them understandable for affected communities and the general population. People will have the opportunity to ask questions and have a direct relationship with the Court. They will be able to form educated opinions about the Court resulting from accurate information.	- Attendance list

Activity	Period and Location	Audience	
Establishment of new listening clubs, including in Mambassa and Mungwalu, (12 clubs in total)	Second half of January, 2010 Territory of Mambassa and Mungwalu, (Ituri)	General public	
Training session with legal practitioners Two (2)days	January, 2010 Kinshasa	Lawyers	
Two(2) assessment missions to Kivu	January and September, 2010	The media	
Two (2) missions to Ituri	January and September, 2010	Journalists, members of listening clubs	
Two (2) missions to Kisangani: Provide information on the cases, particularly the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui, Bemba and Lubanga trials. Maintain a dialogue with the target audiences	Period to be determined depending on developments in the cases	Journalists, legal practitioners, provincial parliamentarians, NGOs and civil society representatives, general public	
Training session with legal practitioners	February, 2010 Kinshasa	Judicial police officers	
Training session with judges	March, 2010 Kinshasa	Civilian and military judges	

	Objectives	Evaluation
	In order to ensure that people in remote areas will be able to follow and understand the judicial proceedings, more listening clubs will be created. In order to foster greater interaction with the affected communities and establish a direct relationship with them, people will be given the opportunity to ask questions and express their concerns. In order to counter misinformation and propaganda vis-à-vis the Court, participants will be provided with information so as to be able to form educated opinions about the Court.	- Questions asked by the members of these listening clubs
	In order to strengthen the capacity of the legal community in the DRC with respect to the ICC, rendering it better informed and equipped to support the work of the Court, information and training sessions will be held with members of the legal community. To increase the potential for the registration of Congolese lawyers on the Court's list of duty counsel.	- Attendance list - Questions asked
	- Assess our media strategy - Develop a media Outreach database - Prepare a clear and focused media campaign which incorporates Kinshasa. 2010 will have a strong judicial focus and the media must be used effectively to inform as many people as possible.	- Attendance list - Activity forms
	- Assessment of listening clubs - Develop a media outreach database - Prepare a clear and focused media campaign which incorporates Kinshasa. 2010 will have a strong judicial focus and the media must be used effectively to inform as many people as possible.	- Attendance list - Activity forms
	In order to counter misinformation and propaganda vis-à-vis the Court, participants will be provided with information so as to be able to form educated opinions about the Court. These information sessions are being held in order to render the judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them understandable for affected communities and the general population. People will have the opportunity to ask questions and have a direct relationship with the Court. They will be able to form educated opinions about the Court resulting from accurate information.	- Attendance list - Activity forms
	In order to strengthen the capacity of the legal community in the DRC with respect to the ICC, rendering it better informed and equipped to support the work of the Court, information and training sessions will be held with members of the legal community. To increase the potential for the registration of Congolese lawyers on the Court's list of duty counsel.	- Attendance list - Questions asked
	In order to strengthen the capacity of the legal community in the DRC with respect to the ICC, rendering it better informed and equipped to support the work of the Court, information and training sessions will be held with members of the legal community. To increase the potential for the registration of Congolese lawyers on the Court's list of duty Counsel.	- Attendance list - Questions asked

Activity	Period and Location	Audience	
Three (3) training sessions with journalists (Partner: Journalists for Human Rights)	March, June and September, 2010 Kinshasa	Journalists	
Information session with civil society representatives, students and NGOs in the Kivus **(with VPRS)** **Maximum duration: 10 days**	February, 2010 Beni and Bukavu, (Kivus)	Civil society, students, NGOs and community representatives	
Four (4) information sessions with civil society, students and NGOs	January, April, August and December 2010 Kinshasa	Civil society	
Information session plus screenings of the summaries of the hearings in ongoing proceedings **(at least 88 screenings)**	January to November, 2010 eight screenings a month over an 11 month period Ituri	Local and international NGOs, local authorities, women's associations, soldiers, police officers, students, teachers, secondary school pupils, civil servants, listening clubs	
Distribution of DVDs and CDs containing summaries of the various proceedings to partners	January to December, 2010 Ituri and Kivu	Human rights NGOs, community leaders	

	Objectives	Evaluation
	In order to counter misinformation and propaganda vis-à-vis the Court, training sessions with journalists will be held in co-operation with Journalists for Human Rights, an NGO that specialises in training local journalists on reporting on human rights issues. To provide accurate and comprehensive information regarding the Court's role and activities to affected communities and the general population, ensuring an increased understanding of the role of the Court.	- Articles published - Questions asked - Broadcasts produced
	These information sessions are being held in order to render the judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them understandable for affected communities and the general population. People will have the opportunity to ask questions and have a direct relationship with the Court. They will be able to form educated opinions about the Court resulting from accurate information. People in remote areas will have access to information that would otherwise not be available to them.	- Attendance list - Questions asked
	More people will be able to follow and understand the judicial proceedings. Participants will increase their understanding of the role of the Court. People will have the opportunity to ask questions and have a direct relationship with the Court. People will be able to form educated opinions about the Court resulting from accurate information. People in remote areas will have access to information that would otherwise not be available to them.	- Attendance list - Questions asked - Photos
	These information sessions are being held in order to render the judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them understandable for affected communities and the general population. People will have the opportunity to ask questions and have a direct relationship with the Court. They will be able to form educated opinions about the Court resulting from accurate information. People in remote areas will have access to information that would otherwise not be available to them.	- Questions asked following the screening or distribution of CDs and DVDs
	Summaries of the proceedings are being distributed in order to render the judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them understandable for affected communities and the general population. People will be able to form educated opinions about the Court resulting from accurate information. People in remote areas will have access to information that would otherwise not be available to them.	- Screening or distribution of CDs and DVDs - Questions asked following the screening or distribution of CDs and DVDs

Activity	Period and Location	Audience	
Outreach missions to the villages affected by the crimes related to the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui trial before the Court. **(at least 24 missions)**	January to November, 2010 Bogoro, Kasenyi, Chomia, Nyakunde, Komanda and Marabo, (Ituri)	General public	
Outreach campaign in schools	February, 2010 Kinshasa, Bunia	Pupils and teachers	
Organise and hold five briefings for traditional chiefs from the five territories of Ituri	March - April, 2010 Ituri	Traditional chiefs	
Outreach campaign in schools	May, 2010 Kinshasa, Ituri	Pupils and teachers	
Ten (10) meetings with civil society, students, NGOs in the Kivus **(with VPRS)**	May, 2010 Kivus	Civil society, students, NGOs and community representatives	
Training session with legal practitioners **(2 days)**	June 2010 Kinshasa	Lawyers, civilian and military judges	
Assessment of listening clubs **(40 in total)**	March, May, July and October, 2010 Mahagi, Kasenyi, Mungwalu, Aru, Bogoro and Mambassa, (Ituri)	Listening clubs	

	Objectives	Evaluation
	This activity is being held in order to render the judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them understandable for affected communities and the general population. As a result, more people will be able to follow and understand the judicial proceedings. Participants will increase their understanding of the role of the Court. People will have the opportunity to ask questions and have a direct relationship with the Court. People will be able to form educated opinions about the Court resulting from accurate information.	- Attendance list - Questions asked
	This activity is being organised to target youths in the DRC and raise their awareness about the ICC, partly in an effort to prevent the enrolment of child soldiers in the military.	- Attendance list - Questions asked
	This activity is being held in order to render the judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them understandable for affected communities. People will have the opportunity to ask questions and have a direct relationship with the Court.	- Attendance list - Questions asked
	This activity is being organised to target youths in the DRC and raise their awareness about the ICC, partly in an effort to prevent the enrolment of child soldiers in the military.	- Attendance list - Questions asked
	This series of meetings is being conducted as part of a policy to increase Outreach activity in the Kivus. The objective is to render the judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them understandable for affected communities, particularly in the Kivus where the Prosecutor is currently carrying out an investigation.	- Attendance list - Questions asked
	In order to strengthen the capacity of the legal community in the DRC with respect to the ICC, rendering it better informed and equipped to support the work of the Court, information and training sessions will be held with members of the legal community. To increase the potential for the registration of Congolese lawyers on the Court's list of duty counsel.	- Attendance list - Questions asked
	In order to augment the visibility of the Court by increased use of radio, and to ensure that people in remote areas will be able to follow and understand the judicial proceedings, more listening clubs will be created. To ensure that participants will increase their understanding of the role of the Court In order to foster greater interaction with the affected communities and establish a direct relationship with them, people will be given the opportunity to ask questions and express their concerns. In order to counter misinformation and propaganda vis-à-vis the Court, participants will be provided with information so as to be able to form educated opinions about the Court.	- Attendance list - Questions asked

Activity	Period and Location	Audience	
Ten (10) meetings with civil society representatives, students, NGOs in the Kivus **(with VPRS)**	July, 2010 Kivus	Civil society representatives, students, NGOs and community representatives	
Training session with legal practitioners **(2 days)**	September, 2010 Kinshasa	Lawyers, civilian and military judges	
Ten (10) meetings with civil society representatives, students, NGOs in the Kivus **(with VPRS)**	October, 2010 Kivus	Civil society represenatives, students, NGOs and community representatives	
Information and discussion session for academia **(2 days)**	April, 2010 November, 2010	University teachers	

Outreach activities via the media

Activity	Period and Location	Audience	
Production of a programme on the year's judicial activities at the ICC	First week of December, 2009 Kinshasa	General public	
Participation in "Debate of the Week' on *Tele 7*	First week of December, 2009 Kinshasa	General public	
Special programme on the Lubanga trial	1 - 31 December, 2009	1 - 31 December, 2009 Ituri radio stations, general public	

	Objectives	Evaluation
	This series of meetings is being conducted as part of the policy to increase Outreach activity in the Kivus. The objective is to render the judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them understandable for the affected communities, particularly in the Kivus where the Prosecutor is currently carrying out an investigation.	- Attendance list - Questions asked
	In order to strengthen the capacity of the legal community in the DRC with respect to the ICC, rendering it better informed and equipped to support the work of the Court, information and training sessions will be held with members of the legal community. To increase the potential for the registration of Congolese lawyers on the Court's list of duty counsel.	- Attendance list - Questions asked
	This series of meetings is being conducted as part of a policy to increase Outreach activity in the Kivus. The objective is to render the judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them understandable for the affected communities, particularly in the Kivus where the Prosecutor is currently carrying out an investigation.	- Attendance list - Questions asked
	Universities will be targeted in order to reinforce the capacity of professors and academics in general with regard to the ICC, with a view to incorporating information on the ICC into university curricula.	- Attendance list - Activity forms

	Objectives	Evaluation
	In order to render the judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them understandable for affected communities. In order to augment the visibility of the Court and to ensure that people in remote areas will be able to follow and understand the judicial proceedings. In order to counter misinformation and propaganda vis-à-vis the Court. People will increase their understanding of the role of the Court.	
	In order to render the judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them understandable for affected communities. In order to augment the visibility of the Court and to ensure that people in remote areas will be able to follow and understand the judicial proceedings. In order to counter misinformation and propaganda vis-à-vis the Court. People will be able to call in and directly ask questions about the Court.	
	In order to ensure that the media and the general public are kept up to date on the progress of the trial, PIDS will provide daily information to local radio stations.	- List of listening questions

Activity	Period and Location	Audience	
Briefing with the media: latest information and responses to journalists' concerns	Depending on developments in proceedings	The media Journalists	
Distribution of summaries of the proceedings to the media	Depending on developments in the proceedings	The media Journalists	
Production and presentation of a monthly broadcast on Bunia television on various topical subjects	January - November, 2010 Bunia, Ituri	General public	
Production of short interactive programmes in conjunction with 10 local Ituri radios stations on developments in the various cases before the Court	January - December ,2010	General public	
Production of interactive radio and television programmes about the ICC	Monthly Kinshasa, Kivu	General public	
Publication of a weekly Q&A column on the ICC in newspapers published in the east of the country: *Les Coulisses* (Beni, Butembo, Bunia); *Le Millénaire* (Bunia); *Graben* (Bukavu)	January, 2010	General public Regional elite	
Production of television programmes in Lingala, "*Mpo na ekolo*" and "*Mpifo*"	Monthly Kinshasa	General public, working classes, housewives, unemployed youths	

	Objectives	Evaluation
	In order to render the judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them understandable for affected communities. In order to augment the visibility of the Court and to ensure that people in remote areas will be able to follow and understand the judicial proceedings. In order to counter misinformation and propaganda vis-à-vis the Court. People will increase their understanding of the role of the Court.	- Reports broadcast - Articles published - Feedback - Attendance list
	In order to render the judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them understandable for affected communities. In order to augment the visibility of the Court and to ensure that people in remote areas will be able to follow and understand the judicial proceedings. In order to counter misinformation and propaganda vis-à-vis the Court. People will increase their understanding of the role of the Court.	- Broadcasts of summaries of hearings - These channels' or stations' media plans
	This monthly broadcast will be carried out in order to keep the affected communities updated on developments before the Court, and to make sure they understand these developments.	- Attendance list - Questions asked - Articles published and reports broadcast
	In order to foster greater interaction with affected communities and establish a direct relationship with them, short interactive radio programmes will be broadcast during which people can phone in with questions and concerns about the Court. These programmes are also a cost-effective way to increase the visibility of the Court.	- Radio and television broadcasts of these interviews - Response to the broadcasts of these interviews
	In order to foster greater interaction with affected communities and establish a direct relationship with them, interactive radio and television programmes will be broadcast during which people can phone in with questions and concerns about the Court.	- Programmes broadcast - Questions asked
	The Outreach Unit will publish a weekly section in a newspaper on questions and answers on the ICC. Readers will be able to send their questions to the newspaper, which will be answered in the following week's edition. This is being done both to render the judicial developments before the Court and the procedures behind them understandable for affected communities and the general population, and to foster greater interaction with the affected communities, thus establishing a direct relationship with them by responding candidly to their questions.	- Articles published
	In order to ensure that members of the affected communities who do not understand French are kept informed about developments before the Court, audiovisual programmes will be produced in Lingala. The result is that more people will be able to follow and understand the judicial proceedings. As these programmes will be interactive, people will have the opportunity to ask questions and have a direct relationship with the Court.	- Broadcasting of recorded programmes - Questions following the broadcasting of these programmes

Activity	Period and Location	Audience	
Weekly briefing with the media	Every Friday	Journalists	

Communication tools

Activity	Period	Target audience	
Production and distribution of the cartoon strip	February, 2010	Young people and indirectly, the general public	
Compose a song about the ICC	June, 2010	General public, performers	
Organisation of a game/competition in schools	June, 2010 Kinshasa, Ituri	Final year pupils	
Production of posters conveying messages about the ICC	Kinshasa, Ituri, Kivu	General public	
Production of a new version of "Understanding the International Criminal Court" (French, Lingala, Swahili)	May, 2010	General public	
Screenings of the video summaries of the hearings	January - December	General public	

	Objectives	Evaluation
	In order to provide accurate and comprehensive information regarding the Court's role and activities to the affected communities and the general population, and to counter misinformation and propaganda vis-à-vis the Court, the Outreach Unit will continue to hold weekly press briefings at its field offices.	- Articles published - Reports broadcast - Questions asked

	Objectives	Evaluation
	Inform young people and combat any interest in joining the armed groups. Raise greater awareness of the Court amongst the affected communities and the population as a whole. Counter misinformation and propaganda vis-à-vis the Court.	- Number of cartoon strips distributed - Questions asked following the distribution of the cartoon strip
	Inform young people and combat any interest in joining armed groups. Raise greater awareness of the Court amongst the affected communities and the population as a whole.	
	Inform young people and combat any interest in joining the armed groups . Raise greater awareness of the Court among the affected communities and the population as a whole.	- Attendance list - Responses given by the pupils taking part in the competition
	Raise greater awareness of the Court amongst the affected communities and the population as a whole. Counter misinformation and propaganda vis-à-vis the Court. Provide accurate and comprehensive information to the affected communities about the Court's role and activities. Raise the Court's profile.	- Number of posters distributed throughout the towns and villages targeted by our Outreach activities - Questions asked after these posters have been distributed
	Raise greater awareness of the Court amongst the affected communities and the population as a whole. Respond to people's concerns and manage their expectations. Counter misinformation and propaganda vis-à-vis the Court. Provide accurate and comprehensive information to the affected communities about the Court's role and activities. Raise the profile.	- Number of booklets throughout the towns and villages targeted by our Outreach campaign - Questions asked following the distribution of these posters
	Raise greater awareness of the Court amongst the affected communities and the population as a whole. Respond to people's concerns and manage their expectations. Counter misinformation and propaganda vis-à-vis the Court. Provide accurate and comprehensive information to the affected communities about the Court's role and activities. Raise the profile.	- Number of screenings - Attendance list - Questions asked

Darfur, Sudan

Activity	Date	Place (district, region)	
Press Conference	16 October	Press briefing room ICC premises	
Outreach interactive session: Differences between ICC procedures and Sudanese criminal procedures	17 October	Confidential	
Confirmation of charges hearing in the Abu Garda case	19 to 29 October	Public hearing at the seat of the Court	
Consultation meeting	To be confirmed	ICC premises	
Outreach interactive session **- Victims before the ICC:** **As witnesses** **As participants** **- Right to reparations** **- Legal assistance to victims**	12 December	Confidential	
Six consultation meetings	October to December	ICC premises	
Two interactive sessions per country	To be determined	To be determined	
Two interactive thematic sessions per country	To be determined	To be determined	
Production and dissemination of radio programmes	Periodicity to be determined	N/A	

	Summary (objective, target audience)	Means of verification
	Press conference about the upcoming confirmation of charges hearing for the Abu Garda case scheduled to begin on 19 October. Webstreaming has been arranged. Dissemination by radio and internet sites using part of the diaspora network.	- No. participants - No. media - Publications
	Fourth informative session with members of the Sudanese diaspora. Pre-event arrangements were made with the Sudanese Democratic Forum to present the main steps of the national judicial process in Sudan and of the ICC judicial process. The session will be filmed by the ICC and presented in the form of '*Ask the Court*' programmes and disseminated by radio stations and websites specialising in Sudanese affairs. Seventy-five (75) participants.	- Feedback reports - Standard surveys - Questions asked
	Publicity for the hearings will aim at Sudanese target groups and partners and media in African countries concerned with this case. An introductory video about the confirmation of charges hearing and summaries of the proceedings will be disseminated and uploaded on the ICC website. Disseminated by civil society representatives in concerned countries, the counsel representatives of victims, national armies, internet sites and radio stations.	- Feedback reports - Media trends - No. hits from internet sites including the ICC website and YouTube
	With representatives of the Sudanese Democratic Forum. Evaluation of the session of 17 October and preparation for the upcoming session.	N/A
	To improve the understanding of the Sudanese communities, in particular the diaspora, on the key features of the ICC. Discussions will focus on the various roles of victims before the ICC, their rights to participate in the proceedings, requests for reparations and on receiving legal assistance.	- Feedback reports - Standard surveys - Questions asked
	The new Field Legal Outreach Co-ordinator is joining the ICC in November. A series of consultation meetings with various partners will be scheduled.	N/A
	To improve the understanding of ICC proceedings, address concerns and answer questions from the Sudanese diaspora living in Belgium, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom. Consultation meetings to engage partners in the organisations will also take place.	- Feedback reports - Standard surveys - Questions asked
	To address specific information needs of Sudanese women in the diaspora.	- Standard surveys - Questions asked
	Understanding the ICC: Introduction to the Court's mandate and work. '*Ask the Court*' (series): programme tailored to meet specific information needs of target groups. '*ICC at a Glance*' (series): summaries of the Court proceedings. '*News from the Court*' (series): programme about other events at the Court.	

Activity	Date	Place (district, region)	
Consultation meetings and interactive sessions with traditional leaders, youths and school teachers	To be determined	Chad: Farchana camp Goz Beida camp Iriba camp	
Consultation meetings and interactive sessions with traditional leaders, women and school teachers	Periodicity to be determined	Chad: Farchana camp Goz Beida camp Iriba camp	
Consultation and co-ordination meetings	Weekly meetings	Chad	
Consultation and informative sessions	Periodicity to be determined	Chad	
Two consultation meetings and interactive sessions	To be determined	To be determined	
Two consultation meetings and interactive sessions	To be determined	To be determined	
Two consultation meetings and interactive sessions	To be determined	To be determined	

	Summary (objective, target audience)	Means of verification
	To engage youths and school teachers, and establish school and youth Outreach Clubs to address their specific information needs.	- Feedback reports - Standard surveys - Questions asked - Number of school Outreach Clubs established
	To engage women's groups and establish Outreach Clubs to address their specific information needs.	- Feedback reports - Standard surveys - Questions asked - Number of women's Outreach clubs established
	To consult and co-ordinate work, receive feedback and follow protocols and best practices with IGO and NGO representatives assisting Darfuri refugees in Chad.	- Internal reports
	To increase the use of *InterNews* radio to enhance the impact of the Outreach Programme on Darfuri refugees, addressing their specific information needs and responding to their questions.	- Broadcast time - Questions asked
	To establish the basis of a Legal Outreach Programme for north Africa and the Arab world, by engaging lawyers, magistrates, parliamentarians, etc, using existing networks and creating new ones.	- Feedback reports - Standard surveys - Questions asked
	To establish the basis of an Academic Outreach Programme for north Africa and the Arab World, by engaging professors and students at the law, political science, international affairs and journalism faculties of universities using existing networks and creating new ones.	- Feedback reports - Standard surveys - Questions asked
	To increase the knowledge of journalists on ICC-related issues and establish the basis of a Media Outreach Programme for north Africa and the Arab world, by engaging representatives of the Association of Journalists, journalists and students of journalism using existing networks and creating new ones.	- Feedback reports - Media trend analysis - Standard surveys

The Central African Republic

Activity	Date	Place (district, region)	
Baseline survey	Between September and December 2009	Bangui	
Screening of the public hearings with States on the conditional release of J-P Bemba	Events to be confirmed	Bangui	
"*Understanding the ICC*" radio series in Sango	First two weeks of October 2009	Bangui	
Interactive cultural game-show	October 2009	Bangui	
Meeting with NGOs following completion of the Sango radio series, "*Understanding the ICC*"	October 2009	Bangui	
Assessment mission to Damara	October 2009	Damara	
Assessment mission to Bossembele	October 2009	Bossembele	
Assessment mission to Bossangoa	October 2009	Bossangoa	
Training of provincial journalists	Two (2) days in November 2009	Bangui	
Outreach session for the National Assembly	Between October and December 2009	Bangui	

	Summary (objective, target audience)	Means of verification
	Collaboration between the Outreach Unit and an independent institute (consultants' arrival in Bangui scheduled for mid-September 2009).	- Publication of the institute's final report
	Provide the CAR media (print media, radio stations and TV) with the means to enable them to watch the public hearings to be held in The Hague via the ICC website with a 30-minute delay.	- Attendance sheet kept - PIDS/CAR press review
	Distribution of episode 13 on CD to the CAR radio stations for broadcasting (Bangui and provincial radio stations). Final item in the Outreach radio series in Sango. Concluding interviews with Outreach Unit officials.	- Weekly report submitted by each radio station to the ICC field office in Bangui - Interviews recorded on CD
	"ICC Special" cultural game-show entitled *Mandako*, to be organised in conjunction with *Radio Ndeke Luka Mandako* on completion of the 13 episodes of the Sango Outreach series.	- Number of participants who correctly answered the question asked - Programme recorded on CD
	Distribution of the 13 episodes to women's groups, victims' associations, human rights NGOs, for use by their organisations.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form
	Initial contact with local authorities and planning of an Outreach session with these authorities; identification of the main civil society representatives (journalists, NGOs, traditional chiefs, lawyers, etc.) and planning of Outreach sessions with these target groups.	- Planning of Outreach sessions as a result of this mission
	Initial contact with local authorities and planning of an Outreach session with these authorities; identification of the main civil society representatives (journalists, NGOs, traditional chiefs, lawyers, etc.) and planning of Outreach sessions with these target groups.	- Planning of Outreach sessions as a result of this mission
	Initial contact with local authorities and planning of an Outreach session with these authorities; identification of the main representatives of civil society (journalists, NGOs, traditional chiefs, lawyers, etc.) and planning of Outreach sessions with these target groups.	- Planning of Outreach sessions as a result of this mission
	Aims of the training: - Increase awareness and understanding amongst provincial journalists of the mandate, role and function of the ICC and of ongoing situations; - Update on the latest legal developments in the case of *The Prosecutor v. J-P Bemba Gombo*; - Increase awareness among provincial journalists of the activities of the Public Information and Documentation Section; - Record provincial journalists' recommendations on developing a partnership with their community radio stations; - Distribution of ICC information kits and copies of the Rome Statute.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	- Increase awareness and understanding amongst elected representatives of the mandate, role and function of the ICC and of ongoing situations; - Update on the latest legal developments in the case of *The Prosecutor v. J-P Bemba Gombo*; - Presentation of the Public Information and Documentation Section's activities to elected representatives; - Distribution of ICC information kits and copies of legal texts.	- Number of elected representatives attending the session - Multi-question log form

Activity	Date	Place (district, region)	
***'Ask the Court'* Series on radio and TV stations**	October 2009 to February 2010	Bangui and provinces	
Production and printing of a short booklet in Sango intended for those affected by crimes being heard before the Court	October 2009 to January 2010	Bangui	
Four (4) Outreach sessions with local authorities in Bimbo	October and November 2009	Bimbo	
Eight (8) Outreach sessions for the general public	October to December 2009	Bimbo	
Training of intermediaries	November 2009	Bangui	
"*Understanding the ICC*" Radio series in Sango	November 2009	Provinces	
Information campaign on victims' rights	2-3 days in November 2009	Bangui	
Two (2) Outreach sessions with the authorities	November 2009	Damara	
Two (2) Outreach sessions with the authorities	December 2009	Bossembele	

	Summary (objective, target audience)	Means of verification
	Press release to launch the *'Ask the Court'* series (radio and TV spots about the Court). Organisation of a meeting with radio stations and the national TV channel, to present the series in greater detail and explain how it will be shown. One episode to be broadcast weekly over 16 weeks (16 episodes in total).	- Weekly report to be submitted by each radio station and by TV to the ICC field office in Bangui
	An estimated 57 per cent of the population is illiterate. As the written word is not the preferred means of communication, the Outreach Unit will focus its limited resources on producing a short booklet in Sango consisting mainly of illustrations, intended for those affected by crimes within the Court's jurisdiction. The booklet will be produced jointly with the Victims Participation and Reparations Section.	- Number of booklets distributed in 2010
	- Raise awareness amongst local and neighbourhood leaders of the four electoral districts in Bimbo (Ombella Mpoko) concerning the mandate, role, function and activities of the ICC; - Present summaries of the confirmation of charges hearing and recent legal developments in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba*; Question and answer sessions; - Distribution of ICC information kits.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	- Raise awareness among the population of Bimbo (Ombella Mpoko) on the mandate, role, functioning and activities of the ICC; - Present summaries of the confirmation hearing and recent legal developments in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba*; Question and Answer sessions; - Distribution of ICC information kits.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	Many of those who received training from the ICC in 2008 have been replaced by others. These newcomers also need to be trained. The Outreach Unit is planning to co-ordinate, jointly with the Victims Participation and Reparations Section, a seminar targeted at intermediaries.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	Re-broadcast the 13 episodes of the Sango radio series targeted at local provincial community radio stations which did not take part when the series was launched in July 2009.	- Weekly report to be submitted by each radio station to the ICC field office in Bangui
	Organise, jointly with the two legal representatives of the victims, a press conference targeted at the media and a meeting with intermediaries.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	- Raise awareness amongst administrative, local and religious authorities in Damara (Ombella Mpoko) on the mandate, role, function and activities of the ICC; - Present summaries of the confirmation of charges hearing and recent legal developments in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba*; Question and answer sessions; - Distribution of ICC information kits.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	- Raise awareness amongst administrative, local and religious authorities in Bossembele (Ombella Mpoko) on the mandate, role, function and activities of the ICC; - Present summaries of the confirmation of charges hearing and recent legal developments in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba*; Question and answer sessions; - Distribution of ICC information kits.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet

Activity	Date	Place (district, region)	
Two (2) Outreach sessions with the authorities	January 2010	Bossangoa	
Information campaign on the Trust Fund for Victims	On the commencement of the Trust Fund's activities	Bangui	
Awareness-raising amongst international NGOs and United Nations agencies (humanitarian and development)	January 2010 and September 2010	Bangui	
Three (3) Outreach sessions for the general public	January to March 2010	Damara	
Three (3) Outreach sessions for the general public	January to March 2010	Bossembele	
Three (3) Outreach sessions for the general public	January to March 2010	Bossangoa	
Seminar for lawyers from the CAR	February 2010	Bangui	
Participation in events related to International Women's Day	March 2010	Subject to demand	
Training of CAR journalists	April 2010	Bangui	

	Summary (objective, target audience)	Means of verification
	- Raise awareness amongst administrative, local and religious authorities in Bossangoa (Ouham) on the mandate, role, function and activities of the ICC; - Present summaries of the confirmation of charges hearing and recent legal developments in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba*; Question and answer sessions; - Distribution of ICC information kits.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	Coordinate information meetings targeted at journalists and NGOs to explain the Trust Fund for Victims' mandate, so as to avoid any misunderstanding.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	Presentation by the Outreach Unit on the mandate, role, function and activities of the ICC at humanitarian co-ordination and development meetings organised by OCHA. Two presentations a year are desirable, so as to make up for staff turn-over in the various organisations.	- Number of attendees - Multi-question log form
	- Raise awareness amongst the population of Damara (Ombella Mpoko) on the mandate, role, function and activities of the ICC; - Present summaries of the confirmation of charges hearing and recent legal developments in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba*; Question and answer sessions; - Distribution of ICC information kits.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	- Raise awareness amongst the population of Bossembele (Ombella Mpoko) on the mandate, role, function and activities of the ICC; - Present summaries of the confirmation of charges hearing and recent legal developments in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba*; Question and answer sessions; - Distribution of ICC information kits.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	- Raise awareness amongst the population of Bossangoa (Ouham) on the mandate, role, function and activities of the ICC; - Present summaries of the confirmation of charges hearing and recent legal developments in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba*; Question and answer sessions; - Distribution of ICC information kits.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	Co-ordinate, jointly with the Defence Support Section, a seminar for CAR lawyers in order to present the obligations/duties of lawyers registered on the list of counsel and to encourage potential candidates.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form
	- Raise awareness amongst women's groups on the mandate, role, function and activities of the ICC; - Present summaries of the confirmation of charges hearing and recent legal developments in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba*; Question and nswer sessions; - Distribution of ICC information kit.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	- One-day training session with journalists from the capital to explain how the trial of J-P Bemba will be conducted (role-play simulating a courtroom; ways in which the witnesses will be examined; protective measures for victims and witnesses, what is a closed session? etc.). - Presentation of the Outreach tools available to the media during the trial.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet

Activity	Date	Place (district, region)	
Assessment mission to Sibut	April 2010	Sibut	
Assessment mission to Bozoum	April 2010	Bozoum	
Two (2) Outreach sessions with the authorities	May to September 2010	Sibut	
Two (2) Outreach sessions with the authorities	May to September 2010	Bozoum	
Three (3) Outreach sessions for the general public	May to September 2010	Sibut	
Three (3) Outreach sessions for the general public	May to September 2010	Bozoum	
Satisfaction survey of journalists	June 2010	Bangui	
Celebration of the ICC day	17 July 2010	Bangui	
Two (2) Outreach sessions for the general public	July 2010	Mongoumba	
Study to assess the impact of Outreach activities in the CAR	September to December 2010	Target areas	
Receive members of the general public to the "public information and documentation" area of the ICC field office	Throughout the year, mornings only	Bangui	

	Summary (objective, target audience)	Means of verification
	Initial contact with local authorities and planning of an Outreach session with these authorities; identification of the main civil society representatives (journalists, NGOs, traditional chiefs, lawyers etc.) and planning of Outreach sessions with these target groups.	- Planning of Outreach sessions as a result of this mission
	Initial contact with the local authorities and planning of an Outreach session with these authorities; identification of the main civil society representatives (journalists, NGOs, traditional chiefs, lawyers, etc.) and planning of Outreach sessions with these target groups.	- Planning of Outreach sessions as a result of this mission
	- Raise awareness amongst administrative, local and religious authorities in Sibut (Kemo) on the mandate, role, function and activities of the ICC; - Present summaries of the confirmation of charges hearing and recent legal developments in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba*; Question and answer sessions; - Distribution of ICC information kits.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	- Raise awareness amongst administrative, local and religious authorities in Bozoum (Ouham-Pende) on the mandate, role, function and activities of the ICC; - Present summaries of the confirmation of charges hearing and recent legal developments in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba*; Question and answer sessions; - Distribution of ICC information kits.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	- Raise awareness amongst the population of Sibut (Kemo) on the mandate, role, function and activities of the ICC; - Present summaries of the confirmation of charges hearing and recent legal developments in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba*; Question and answer sessions; - Distribution of ICC information kits.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	- Raise awareness amongst the population of Bozoum (Ouham-Pende) on the mandate, role, function and activities of the ICC; - Present summaries of the confirmation of charges hearing and recent legal developments in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba*; Question and answer sessions; - Distribution of ICC information kits.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	Annual satisfaction survey of journalists, carried out simultaneously in all of the countries in which ICC field offices are based.	- Questionnaires completed by the CAR media
	Radio interviews with ICC officials to respond to listeners' questions.	- Number of interviews - Programme recorded on CD
	Present recent legal developments in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba*; Question and answer sessions.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	Collaboration between the Outreach Unit with a local partner (who was trained by an independent institute the previous year). Monitoring of the methodology established the previous year.	- Publication of the partner's final report
	Every morning from Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays), the Outreach Unit will continue to receive members of the general public seeking documentation or information on the Court's activities. However this area will be closed when the two staff members travel to the provinces.	- Number of visitors received every month

Activity	Date	Place (district, region)	
Information sessions with women's groups, victims' associations, human rights NGOs	Depending on developments at the Court - at least every three months	Bangui	
Information sessions with law teachers and students	Depending on developments at the Court - at least every six months	Bangui	
Information sessions with legal practitioners such as judges and lawyers	Depending on developments at the Court - at least every six months	Bangui	
Press conference	Depending on developments at the Court - at least every two months	Bangui	
Three (3) video-conferences with The Hague	Before the trial	Bangui	
Screening area	First two days of the trial	Bangui	
Distribution of audio and audiovisual material summarising the week's hearings (in French and Sango)	On a weekly basis (during the trial)	Bangui	
Eight (8) Outreach sessions for the general public (one per *arrondissement*)	Within three months of the trial's commencement	Bangui	

	Summary (objective, target audience)	Means of verification
	Provide the latest information on the ICC's activities (at the same time, ICC press releases will be distributed to these organisations within two days of publication).	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form
	Provide the latest information on the ICC's activities (at the same time, ICC press releases will be distributed to law faculties within two days of publication).	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	Provide the latest information on the ICC's activities (at the same time, ICC press releases will be distributed to the president of the Bar Association within two days of publication).	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	Provide the latest information on the ICC's activities. In fact, the media are in constant contact with the Outreach Unit and promptly receive all of the information tools produced by the Public Information and Documentation Section (print media; case information sheets; audiovisual material).	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet
	Three video-conferences with the CAR media will be organised as follows: one with the Office of the Prosecutor, one with the Legal Representatives of the Victims and one with Mr Bemba's Defence team.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Press articles and radio hook-ups
	Provide the CAR media (print media, radio and TV stations) with the means to enable them to watch the first two days of the Bemba trial via the ICC website, with a 30-minute delay.	- Attendance sheet kept - PIDS/CAR press review
	The week's hearings will be summarised in CD and DVD format targeted at radio stations and the national TV channel.	- Weekly report submitted by each radio station and by the national TV channel to the ICC field office in Bangui
	Publicise the DVD summaries of the first two days of the Bemba trial; interactive discussion to respond to participants' questions.	- Attendance sheet kept - Multi-question log form - Evaluation sheet