Foreword

ICC Registrar Silvana Arbia ©ICC-CPI/Max Koot

This is the fourth Outreach Report published by my office since the Outreach Unit of the International Criminal Court (ICC) was established in 2007. It presents the work carried out from 1 October 2009 to 1 October 2010 by ICC Outreach Unit staff members at the seat of the Court in The Hague, and in Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Central African Republic (CAR), and Kenya. It also includes the work of the Outreach Unit in Chad and other countries where large groups of Sudanese populations are currently residing. The report outlines many of the activities conducted during this period and the results achieved, as well as the contextual judicial and other factors influencing our work, challenges faced along the way, and the plans for going forward. The report is also a demonstration of the hard work and dedication of my staff, both at headquarters and in the field. They have contributed to further advance our plans to make justice meaningful among communities affected by the crimes in situations and cases brought before the Court.

Over the past reporting period, the Registry has responded to a series of emerging challenges while maintaining its efforts to counter misconceptions, make proceedings accessible, and create realistic expectations of the Court's work among affected communities. Our rapid response capacity was once again tested this year in explaining and clarifying certain judicial decisions. My office was able to deploy an interdisciplinary team in Kenya before Pre-Trial Chamber I decided to grant the Prosecutor approval to investigate alleged crimes committed in the territory of that country in relation with the post-election violence of 2007 and 2008. In a joint mission, Outreach Unit officers and staff members of the Victims Participation and Reparation Section (VPRS) succeeded to enable affected communities to present their views on possible ICC operations in their country by interacting with key actors. In the DRC, timely explanations were provided to communities on the Trial Chamber's decision to stay the proceedings in the case *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo* and the Prosecutor's subsequent appeal against that decision.

In Kampala, Uganda, in the context of the Review Conference of the Rome Statute in June 2010, we lent our support to efforts made by the Assembly of States Parties and civil society organisations as part of the stocktaking exercise with regard to victim's issues. Outreach Unit staff members in Uganda facilitated sessions which enabled States' delegates and NGO representatives to interact with large groups of affected communities in the northern part of the country. In addition, I participated in panel discussions in Kampala that served to underline the significant role that outreach plays in allowing victims to see justice being done, in particular bearing in mind that the Court's seat is far away from places where crimes subject to ICC prosecutions were committed. In addition, with the support of the Registry's Public Information and Documentation Section (PIDS), press releases and videos of key events helped to publicise the Review Conference and its adjunct events.

In this period, considerable efforts were also made to strengthen the Legal Outreach Programme in the context of the Female Counsel Campaign, launched in association with the

International Bar Association (IBA), and aimed at increasing the number of female counsel representing defendants and victims before the Court. Starting with the target audience of African female lawyers in countries where the Outreach Unit operates, legal practitioners were provided with detailed information on the Court's mandate and proceedings, and on how to apply to be on the ICC List of Counsel and the ICC List of Assistants to Counsel.

This report is prepared in part to assess progress made, and in part to adjust our strategies and plans for future activities based on data collected from our internal monitoring system and studies published by others. Planning for 2011 has greatly benefited from independent research carried out by the University of California at Berkeley and 24 Hours for Darfur, involving affected populations in four of the five situations where outreach is operational. To cover Kenya, the Outreach Unit has contracted researchers to prepare baseline data that will enable us to conduct future impact assessments with a scientific approach. In the upcoming period, activities have been defined to enhance the impact and improve the quality of outreach activities through the four existing core outreach programmes: Community, Academic, Legal and Media Outreach Programmes.

Based on the reports from the last four years, significant progress can be seen. Collecting and analysing data from these years has improved plans for future programmes, within the bounds of our existing resources. The scope of our work has been better defined to engage affected communities where they live. We are also ensuring that the content of outreach sessions are directly relevant to our target audiences. By using videos and radio programmes, we have enhanced the impact of our work, particularly among groups with a low literacy rate; this technology also allows us to increase the frequency of interactions between affected communities and the heads of the organs of the Court. Much of our progress is also due to improved coordination and cooperation with other partners.

Allow me to conclude by thanking all those who have contributed to our work over the past years and continue to support us in our current efforts. My special gratitude goes to local partners in each situation, national and international civil society organisations, bar associations, universities and media houses. My appreciation also goes to States that since 2006 have allocated the budget for outreach programmes, highlighting the relevance of this non-judicial core function; to donors that provide direct funding to civil society organisations; and to academic human rights centres that are also working to serve affected communities. We count on their continued support to fulfil our mandate to assist affected communities in exercising their rights to have access to justice rendered by the International Criminal Court.

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Introduction

The Outreach Unit of the International Criminal Court (ICC) conducts activities to reach communities affected by alleged crimes in situations and cases brought before the Court.

The Outreach Unit's programmes aim to cultivate a level of awareness and understanding of the ICC's mandate and mode of operations, 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 in Court proceedings by addressing the concerns of those in affected communities and by countering misperceptions.

This report covers the period from 1 October 2009 to 1 October 2010. It outlines activities conducted, lessons learned, and questions that participants asked during the reporting period.[1] The report also sets out action plans for 2011. The annexes to the report include an organisational chart of the Outreach Unit and calendars of activities scheduled for the upcoming year.

The ICC's Outreach Unit is operational in Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Central African Republic (CAR), and Kenya. Though not operational in Darfur, Sudan, related outreach activities are conducted in Eastern Chad; in countries with a high concentration of Darfuri diasporas; and in Senegal, Mali and Nigeria States, the homes of peacekeepers who were the victims of alleged crimes in Darfur.

As at the end of the reporting period (1 October 2010), the Court has nine cases, and 14 arrest warrants have been publicly issued, with one arrest warrant having been withdrawn following the death of one suspect. In addition, three summonses to appear have been issued. To date, there are four suspects in custody, eight suspects are still at large, and one suspect has been arrested and is currently in France.

Over the reporting period, priority has been placed on strategies to make justice meaningful among key groups within affected communities – in particular women, children and youths – and steps have been taken to advance partnerships with local and national institutions when security conditions allow, with the ultimate objective of ensuring that key stakeholders will continue to promote the principles of the judicial system established by the Rome Statute and to contribute to the respect for and support of international criminal law, beyond the Court's temporary presence in these countries.

Overall, from 1 October 2009 to 1 October 2010, the Outreach Unit organised a total of 422 interactive sessions in situation-related countries by field outreach teams targeting directly 46,499 people, of which 11,605 were women. Estimated audiences of nearly 70 million people were regularly exposed to Court information through local radio and television programmes. The majority (70 percent) of respondents to surveys conducted among participants during these sessions, had realistic expectations about the scope of the work of the Court. More specific results per situation-related country are detailed below.

In **Uganda**, with a team of four staff members, 22,894 people participated in 165 interactive sessions. Through outreach activities with a specific gender focus, the number of women reached increased from 837 in the previous year to 2,397 women this year. Also, a potential audience of 8 million people received information through interactive radio and television programmes produced by Court officials in partnership with local media houses. Discussions focused on statutory provisions regarding investigations and prosecutions, charges faced by suspects in this situation, and distinctive roles played by the Court and the Assembly of States Parties (ASP). During the lead-up to the Review Conference on the Rome Statute held in Kampala, Uganda, the Court and national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) collaborated to facilitate the interaction of victims and populations in the affected communities with States' delegates, the President of the ASP, and the ICC President. Consultation meetings with over 40 local and international NGOs were held to explore opportunities to establish sustainable partnerships, and increase the impact of outreach activities.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**, with a team of six staff members, 16,990 people – including 6,796 women – participated in 190 interactive sessions. A potential audience of 30 million received information via radio and television. In July the Quick Response System (QRS), which was developed in 2008, enabled the Outreach Unit staff members to explain to affected communities and the DRC population the Court's decision to suspend the trial of Mr Thomas Lubanga and order his release. Overall, outreach sessions targeted people in rural areas of the country where there is no access to the Internet, phones or the printed press. These sessions have been held in Lingala and Swahili. Another key development was that the Outreach Unit offered training sessions on the ICC to professors and students in the Faculties of Law of four universities in Goma, Bukavu, Kisangani and Lubumbashi, as well as for students in Kinshasa and Bunia.

In the **Central African Republic (CAR)**, with a team of three staff members, 4,773 people were engaged in the course of 53 interactive sessions. Of all the participants, 2,181 (or 52 percent) were women. An estimated audience of 800,000 received information via the radio. In 2010, outreach

1 These FAQs can be compared with those from past years, which are published in previous Outreach Reports on our website: www.icc-cpi.int.

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activities in the CAR shifted from interacting with affected populations in Bangui, to reaching out to affected groups living in villages and towns inside the country. Due to the nature of crimes in this situation, special attention has been given to groups of women. To effectively engage with affected groups, the Court's Outreach Unit increased its capacity to communicate in Sango, recruited an additional Outreach Assistant who is a native Sango speaker, and produced in-house radio programmes in that language.

With regard to the situation in **Darfur, Sudan**, with one staff member based in The Hague, and one under recruitment based in Chad, 1,650 refugees were engaged in a course of 55 interactive sessions. In eastern Chad, 12 sessions were held with 1,180 refugees attending, of whom 154 were women. In Europe, 565 members of the Darfuri diaspora – including 23 women – participated in outreach sessions. This year, communities in diaspora were targeted in the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Belgium. An estimated audience of 10 million was regularly informed through interactive radio programmes produced by the Court and broadcasted in cooperation with radios targeting Darfuri communities worldwide and with audiences inside Sudan. Special efforts were made to facilitate Sudanese legal practitioners to learn about the ICC mandate and functioning, and to understand the process for being admitted as Counsel to represent defendants or victims before the Court.

In the **Republic of Kenya**, the Court's outreach activities have been carried out since December 2009. With one staff member temporarily appointed to the situation, and in the course of four missions, 192 people from affected communities – including 77 women – participated in 14 interactive sessions. These meetings enabled leaders representing affected communities to express their views to the Court on the ICC's operations in Kenya. Training was also provided to 87 journalists representing mainstream print, radio and TV media houses. As a result, information on the ICC published by media houses improved and was more accurate than in the past. In addition, a potential audience of 20 million was likely informed about the Court in February when a case information fact sheet with frequently asked questions on the ICC's operations in Kenya was published in three newspapers, with an estimated circulation of 550,000. In August, 200,000 copies of the booklet Understanding the ICC (edition for Kenya) were distributed with one of the main national newspapers. Lastly, a consultation process to assess knowledge and perceptions about the Court is being conducted and its findings will be used for planning and evaluation purposes.

The Court has continued to produce radio and television programmes to publicise judicial proceedings among local and global audiences, and to increase understanding of the Court's mandate and work in communities affected by these situations. Through 375 programmes produced by the Court – 153 more than during the previous year – local and global audiences were regularly informed. Also, large groups of victims and affected communities received responses to their questions and had their concerns addressed by the ICC President, Prosecutor and Registrar or other senior officials, via the programme Ask the Court. In addition, the Court publicised activities carried out by ICC officials in connection with the Review Conference on the Rome Statute that was held in Kampala, Uganda. All productions were made available to global audiences through the ICC's YouTube channel (with 50,000 views, which is 20,000 more than in the previous year), as well as national, regional and international media.

Information efforts were enhanced to reach out to legal communities in situation-related countries and other countries in Africa. The Female Counsel Campaign was jointly launched in May 2010 with the International Bar Association (IBA), aiming to increase the number of female lawyers authorised to represent defendants or victims at the Court. The information campaign, organised in cooperation with national bar associations in nearly 15 countries, offered a unique opportunity to raise awareness and increase understanding of the ICC among the legal communities of African countries. Furthermore, the campaign has helped to establish and strengthen networks with African legal communities as well as to identify local events and publications that might be used again in the future for ICC collaborations. The campaign is expected to continue in other regions.

The period under the review has shown a more fully developed outreach programme. It has advanced in terms of improving strategic approaches, limiting the scope of work towards engaging affected populations, and prioritising certain groups that will ensure sustainability to the outreach programme. Another significant achievement has been a better use of surveys and independent studies to adjust plans. The Outreach Unit has also launched perception surveys and analyses as part of its initial operations, which will serve as baseline data for evaluating and measuring the impact of its work.

Challenges that remain include improving communication tools tailored to the less educated and strengthening gender outreach programmes and activities towards engaging children and youths. As shown in the 2011 action plans, the Outreach Unit will focus on overcoming such challenges, while continuing to make judicial proceedings accessible and to explain developments in situations and cases brought before the Court.

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Situation-related Reports

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UGANDA

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Executive Summary

The Government of Uganda referred the situation in northern Uganda to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in December 2003. Following this referral, investigations were initiated by the Office of the Prosecutor. There is one case in this situation: *The Prosecutor v. Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti, Okot Odhiambo and Dominic Ongwen*.

Arrest warrants against these top commanders of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) were issued in 2005, for crimes against humanity and war crimes allegedly committed in northern Uganda. There have been no arrests.

Given this background, the Outreach Unit has continued efforts to foster a greater understanding among Ugandans of the Court's mandate and its mode of operation by using examples of ICC judicial proceedings in connection with situations in other countries. The Kampala Field Outreach Unit directly engages Ugandans through its four core programmes: Community Outreach, Academic Outreach, Legal Outreach, and Media Outreach. These programmes are implemented in the northern and eastern regions of Uganda, more specifically: the Acholi, Madi, Teso and Lango sub-regions, spread throughout the 21 districts of the northern region and 24 districts of the eastern region of the country, where the alleged crimes were committed and communities most affected by such crimes have since settled. The estimated population of the two regions together is 11.6 million inhabitants.

In order to assess the impact of its work, the Outreach Unit uses quantitative and qualitative indicators. The present report is based on data from ICC surveys among individuals directly engaged; feedback received from groups during focal discussions; frequently asked questions; and media trends. Results of the analysis are applicable to geographical areas where operations are carried out. The analysis does not attempt to present nationwide views.

Quantitative indicators show that from 1 October 2009 to 1 October 2010, in the course of 165 outreach activities, 22,894 Ugandans were directly engaged, in comparison with 20,798 in 2009; 32,312 in 2008; and 9,224 in 2007. A potential audience of over 10,000,000 people received information through radio and television programmes implemented by Outreach Unit partners and Court staff members. The Outreach Unit has partnered with radio stations that have greater penetration in the affected communities, increasing its estimated audience from 8 million in 2009 to 10 million and offering information through one-hour talk shows broadcast every week.

Once communities have participated in ICC discussions, they display more in-depth knowledge on the Court's mandate and its work. This is demonstrated through qualitative indicators: responses to surveys, formulation of more sophisticated questions, and comments made. Overall, the population reached this year has more realistic expectations about what the Court can and cannot do in Uganda. Most survey respondents were of the view that much more needs to be done at the national level. A large majority of them (70 percent) thought that decision makers should explore opportunities to strengthen national justice to ensure that impunity will no longer be tolerated in their evolving society. Very few of the interviewees (10 percent) would be somewhat satisfied if those allegedly responsible for their suffering went unpunished; many respondents (60 percent) stated that people that bear the greatest responsibility for the gravest crimes allegedly committed in Uganda should be tried by the ICC.

In the same context, nearly all participants (90 percent) were satisfied with the Outreach Unit's efforts and praised progress made to partner with civil society groups, educational organisations, legal practitioners and the media. In the participants' views, to institutionalise activities through the establishment of outreach programmes implemented together with local actors – including schools, universities, non-government organisations (NGOs), and the media – will ensure that the effects of the outreach programmes will last in the country beyond the presence of the ICC.

The Outreach Unit is committed to continuing this trend of working with local actors in the year ahead. The local actors' involvement in planning and facilitating outreach activities has enhanced the impact of the Outreach Unit's work. Since late 2007, when security and safety conditions started to improve in the northern and eastern regions of Uganda, the established networks of leaders, civil society organisations and community-based organisations (CBOs), teachers, youths, women's associations, groups of people with disabilities, lawyers and journalists have greatly contributed to cement the Outreach Unit's core programmes.

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Context and Judicial Status

The Government of Uganda referred the situation in northern Uganda to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court in December 2003. Following this referral, investigations were initiated by the Office of the Prosecutor.

The Prosecutor v. Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti, Okot Odhiambo and Dominic Ongwen

The Court issued arrest warrants against five top commanders of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in 2005, for crimes against humanity and war crimes alleged to have been committed in northern Uganda: Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti, Okot Odhiambo, Dominic Ongwen and Raska Lukwiya. Judicial proceedings against Raska Lukwiya were terminated by Pre-Trial Chamber II in 2007, after the confirmation of his death. In 2009, the Court confirmed the admissibility of the case.

The Office of the Prosecutor has continued investigative activities for alleged new crimes committed by the LRA in the territories of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Central African Republic (CAR) and Sudan.

Requests for the arrest and surrender of the suspects were submitted to the authorities of the DRC and Sudan.

There have been no arrests in the situation as the remaining four suspects are still at large.

Participation of Victims

Pre-Trial Chamber II has granted 21 persons the status of victim authorised to participate in the situation, and has granted 41 persons permission to participate in the case.

At the national level, the following events influenced the Outreach Unit's work:

- On 12 March 2010, the Ugandan Parliament adopted the ICC Crimes Bill, giving the Special War Crimes Division (WCD) in the High Court of Uganda the legal mandate to investigate and prosecute genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. The Act entered into force on 25 June 2010.
- The Review Conference on the Rome Statute and stocktaking exercise on its impact was held in Kampala, Uganda from 31 May to 11 June 2010.

Activities

The Outreach Unit directly engaged Ugandans through its four core programmes: Community Outreach, Legal Outreach, Academic Outreach and Media Outreach. These programmes are implemented the northern and eastern regions of Uganda, more specifically: in the Acholi, Madi, Teso and Lango sub-regions, spread throughout the 21 districts of the northern region and 24 districts of the eastern region of the country, where the alleged crimes were committed and communities most affected by such crimes are settled. The estimated population of the two regions together is 11.6 million inhabitants.

During the reporting period, in the course of 165 outreach activities, 22,894 Ugandans were directly engaged. Also, every month, an estimated audience of 10 million people was likely informed about the Court through interactive radio and television talk shows implemented by Court staff members and Outreach Unit partners.

Community Outreach Programme

The Community Outreach Programme was launched in Uganda in 2007 to engage grassroots populations affected by alleged crimes in situations and cases heard before the Court. Special efforts have been made to reach displaced populations, particularly children, youths, teachers, women and people with disabilities in these populations.

The Community Outreach Programme promotes a better understanding of the Court's mandate and its mode of operation, answers communities' questions, and addresses their concerns. It serves as a platform to provide information on victims' rights before the Court and facilitates interactions with ICC officials and others. It works in close collaboration with networks of local leaders, community-based organisations (CBOs), women's groups, youths, children, and community radio stations.

Displaced populations have been the most important target of the Community Outreach Programme in Uganda. In the past two years, as a result of improved security in northern Uganda, some 1.4 million (of

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1.8 million) Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) left IDP camps in the Acholi, Lango and Teso sub-regions and returned to either ancestral homes or transit sites. Therefore, the Outreach Unit has moved operations to a significant number of towns and villages, in an effort to continue to reach them.

Community Outreach Programme activities were carried out in the following towns and villages:

- **Acholi sub-region**: Lukodi sub-ward, Tingkidi, Agwaryugi, Lalweny, Lagoticol, Loyobo, Pece Division, Layibi Division, Gulu Municiapality, Agoro, Lukole, Kalalu, Kitgum, Pader, Pajule, Pabar, Pajong, Lagoro, Kitgum Matidi, Lukung, Padibbe;
- **Lango sub-region**: Oriang, Awe-Acae, Abia, Apungi, Lira Municpality, Apac, Oyam Central Division, Railway Division;
- **Teso sub-region**: K-cell, Amotom, Agonga, Opoot, Obalanga sub-county, Alito-amuria, Katine, Lwala, Kaberamido, Abalanga, Soroti municipality, Amuru, Oridai Angeakiteng, Angica, Alipa, Ajelet, Arapai, Odudui, Amotot, Ireget, Amorut, Ongongoja, Aketta, Kuju, Amuria town council and Amuria central ward;
- **Madi sub-region**: Russia village, Adropi sub-county and Dzaipi village, in the Adjumani district.

Turnout to ICC sessions has decreased. The Outreach Unit consulted local partners on this issue; in their view, this might be because the communities that have left institutional camps are facing socio-economic challenges, and are struggling to overcome them. Some may have also lost interest in the ICC process due to the lack of arrests, the lack of judicial developments in the situation, and the understanding that reparations will come only after an accused person is convicted.

The Outreach Unit used some key events as opportunities to raise the visibility of the ICC. Such events include the Review Conference on the Rome Statute and commemorative days, such as the anniversary of the entry into force of the Rome Statute and the International Day of Justice.

Outreach to Women

As part of the Community Outreach Programme, gender-related outreach activities were launched in Uganda in 2008, to specifically reach those affected by rape and other forms of sexual and gender-related violence that were allegedly committed against women on a massive scale during the conflict in northern Uganda.

The Outreach Coordinator addressing women regarding gender-related crimes on the occasion marking International Women's Day on 8 March in Takaramiam, Gweri sub-county, Soroti district, Teso sub-region, Uganda ©ICC-CPI

Of those in affected communities, women are among the most vulnerable. Due to their low level of literacy and other socio-cultural factors, access to beneficial information on issues that affect them is limited. The Outreach Unit therefore specifically seeks to provide them with information, as the work of the Court is particularly relevant to direct victims of rape, sexual slavery, abduction and torture.

During the period under review, in the course of nine meetings, 2,459 women were reached, in comparison with 836 directly engaged during ten meetings organised in 2009. There has also been a marked increase in the number of women attending general village/town hall meetings, which were previously almost exclusively attended by men.

The inception of this programme created a platform for hundreds of rural women to openly discuss Court-related issues that are unique to them, which had been left unaddressed in the past. Representatives of women's groups are breaking barriers in making their voices heard in ICC discussions, by taking up lead roles in mobilising their female peers to attend and participate in community debates.

The Kampala Field Outreach Unit has also made it an annual practice to join women in rural communities in activities marking International Women's Day, which is recognized in different parts of the world on March 8. This year, during the week-long celebrations, the Outreach Unit held interactions that targeted women in several villages in Amuria and Soroti districts, north-eastern Uganda. Among the thematic issues discussed during these meetings were the mandate of the Court and the role of the ICC in investigating sexual and gender-related crimes.

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ICC Outreach Unit staff members explained that the Rome Statute was the first international treaty to recognize a range of sexual and gender-related crimes as being among the most serious crimes under international law. The crimes discussed included rape, sexual slavery, forced marriage, forced pregnancy, forcible prostitution and gender-based persecution. The women related to a range of these crimes, and called for the prosecution of the perpetrators.

The women recognized the challenge of executing arrest warrants issued by the ICC judges; they look forward to greater cooperation from States Parties to the Rome Statute and the international community in order to ensure that the suspects are arrested and surrendered to the Court. The women who have attended Court-organised meetings with a gender focus have expressed that they feel valued for being one of the Court's specific target audiences, which they see as an indication that the ICC recognizes their suffering.

In light of the low level of education of most women on a grassroots level, one useful tool the Outreach Unit used to communicate key messages during these sessions is drama performances enacted by local drama groups that have been trained on the mandate and functions of the Court. Outreach Unit staff members used several scenes presented by the drama groups as reference points to further explain the crimes the Court investigates and prosecutes, as well as its judicial processes.

Commemorative Events

In an unprecedented display of support, hundreds of people in the northern and eastern regions of Uganda celebrated the 8th anniversary of the entry into force of the Rome Statute on 1 July 2010, and the International Day of Justice on 17 July 2010.

Ugandan police officers leading a parade, followed by a brass band and civil society organisations, in celebration of the entry into force of the Rome Statute on 1 July © ICC-CPI

"Say no to impunity – accountability and justice for all" was the message spread by commissioners, representatives of civil society organisations, unions of persons with disabilities, women's groups, local leaders, teachers and school children from eight secondary schools participating in various events held in the districts of Soroti, Amuria and Kaberamaido in July. The message was echoed by interactive radio talk shows and a nationwide television discussion reaching an estimated audience of over 4 million.

During the events, over 500 participants acknowledged certain significant provisions in the Rome Statute, especially the inclusion of gender and sexual-related crimes, and crimes against children. Others expressed appreciation for the provision of rights for victims to participate in Court proceedings, giving them an exceptional opportunity to present their views and concerns before the judges, as well as the right to request reparations at the end of trials if an accused person is found guilty.

On 17 July, on the occasion of the International Day of Justice, over 180 people participated in events organised in Lukodi village, Gulu district, north-eastern Uganda. This is an emblematic location, as it was the scene of a 2004 massacre of over 70 Lukodi inhabitants, who were reportedly killed at the centre of the village, allegedly by LRA rebels. The residents of the entire village fled to live in IDP camps for safety. With the return of peace, the camps were dismantled. After having resided in camps for more than six years, the people of Lukodi decided to return to their village to start a new life.

In all the commemorative events, groups affected by crimes committed in Uganda insisted that States Parties should galvanise efforts to arrest and surrender suspects to the ICC to enable the Court to fulfil its mandate of ending impunity. Local council authorities, women and youth leaders of Lukodi village highlighted the importance of the work done so far by the Court through outreach activities, as in their view, this constant engagement with affected communities has made them understand the relevance of justice served for societies in transition.

Interaction between the ICC President and Affected Communities

The ICC President addressed an audience of 1,020, including local authorities, women, representatives of civil society groups, youths, people with disabilities, and children.

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The ICC President underscored the importance of justice and accountability to address the heinous crimes committed against the civilian population, including vulnerable groups. The ICC President's visit and address to the affected communities helped to reinforce the messages the Outreach Unit has been disseminating regarding what the Court can and cannot do. Representatives of the various groups who attended the meetings noted that the visits were an affirmation that the Court cared about the suffering they experienced during the conflict, and had increased their confidence and trust in the work of the Court.

The ICC President, Judge Sang-Hyun Song, interacting with affected communities during outreach sessions held in Gulu municipality and Bungatira sub-county, northern Uganda, in the lead-up to the Review Conference in June 2010 © ICC-CPI

Pertinent issues raised by members of the community included the cooperation of States Parties in enforcing arrest warrants issued by the ICC; the provision of adequate resources to assist the rehabilitation processes of victims; and questions as to why the ICC is focusing only on situations in African States for its investigations and prosecution.

Bridging Affected Communities with States' Delegates

The Community Outreach Programme became a significant platform to explain the Review Conference on the Rome Statute that was held in Kampala, Uganda, from 31 May to 11 June 2010, and facilitated interaction between communities and 34 delegates of States, including the President of the Assembly of States Parties (ASP), Christian Wenaweser.

The ASP President, Mr Christian Wenaweser, and the field Outreach Unit staff members meeting with community members of Tingkidi village, Amuru district, Acholi sub-region, Uganda, in June 2010 © ICC-CPI

Interaction between States' delegates and communities was facilitated in partnership with several local and international NGOs, particularly No Peace without Justice, the Ugandan Coalition for the ICC, and the Human Rights Network of Uganda (Hurinet).

In the course of four field visits, States' delegates engaged 3,500 participants in the following northern and north-eastern parts of Uganda: Tingkidi village in Amuru district, Acholi sub-region; Barlonyo and Abia villages in Lira district, Lango sub-region; and Obalanga sub-county, Teso sub-region.

Representatives of the affected communities expressed their views and concerns on the ICC's work in Uganda. They acknowledged the relevance of international criminal justice to try those who have committed serious crimes, but were of the view that support for the ICC should be translated into cooperation from States to enforce the Court's decisions as provided in the Statute. They referred to the outstanding warrants of arrest in the situation in Uganda and the continued LRA operations in neighbouring countries. Several community leaders who spoke during these meetings also expressed appreciation to the Outreach Unit and NGOs for making it possible for them to interact with the President of the ASP and the States' representatives.

The Review Conference and Affected Communities

In direct discussions with victims, States' delegates, highlighted the amendments that were proposed for discussion at the Review Conference, including the stocktaking exercise on what impact the ICC's work has on victims, complementarity, justice and peace, and cooperation. The stocktaking exercise was particulary important in assessing the impact of the Rome Statute on victims and affected communities. In relation to this, a panel including the ICC Registrar discussed the participation of victims, the protection of victims and witnesses, the role of outreach and the Trust Fund for Victims. States' representatives further provided clarification and detailed information on a range of issues and concerns presented by the victims.

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Summary of Activities

For the Community Outreach Programme this year, the Outreach Unit:

The ICC Registrar (second to the right) participating in the Review Conference panel on the impact of the Rome Statute on victims and affected communities © ICC-CPI

- Conducted 60 community village/town hall style meetings targeting persons with disabilities, the elderly, youths, civil society groups, local leaders and the general public in various districts in the Acholi, Lango, Teso and Madi sub-regions, attended by a total of 17,888, compared with 5,091 reached in 2009.
- Held 36 consultative and bilateral meetings with local and international NGOs, reaching 714 people from Kampala, and the Acholi, Lango, Teso and Madi sub-regions.
- Concluded nine outreach meetings on gender-related issues targeting women in the Acholi, Lango, Teso and Madi sub-regions, reaching directly a total of 2,397 women, compared with 835 women reached in 2009.

Academic Outreach Programme

The primary objective of the Academic Outreach Programme is to encourage schools and universities to teach about the Court. Outreach Unit staff members have introduced the subject matter directly to teachers, high schools students, professors, and Faculties of Law, International Relations, Political Science, and Journalism. The focus is on providing these groups with adequate information on the mandate of the Court, fundamental principles of international criminal justice, the rule of law and transitional justice mechanisms. The Academic Outreach Programme operates during the normal school/university calendar within the country, to ensure effective coordination and participation of students and professors.

University Events

In order to inform students of the Court's mandate, the rule of law, the international criminal justice system and transitional justice mechanisms, the Outreach Unit organised a series of public lectures and presentations, debates, quiz competitions, moot court demonstrations and other informative sessions. Hundreds of students and lecturers from the Ugandan Christian University, Islamic University, Kampala International University, Makerere University, Kumi University, Gulu University, and the International Law Institute participated in these activities and were eager to learn about the ICC's operations through the question and answer session. In addition, over 1,000 copies of key court informational materials and legal texts, including the Rome Statute as well as the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, were donated to the universities as resource materials.

The Outreach Unit has provided scores of briefings and interviews to academics and researchers conducting studies on the work of the ICC, in general, and the impact of the outreach programme, in particular. The practical information arising from the Outreach Unit's hands-on experience, gained through its transparent interaction with the affected communities, helped to give balanced information to researchers who would otherwise not have the opportunity to interface with victims' groups. The Outreach Unit has been credited in a host of research papers, documentaries and other academic presentations.

School Outreach Clubs

Since 2008, programmes targeting children have been at the core of every outreach strategy. Children are among those most affected by the conflict in northern Uganda, either as direct victims of abduction and recruitment into fighting forces, or as witnesses to the killing of those they know, often including their parents and/or relatives, by fighting forces. It is therefore crucial to facilitate their participation in processes that would ultimately affect them.

Children between the ages of 13 and 19 are the primary target audience of outreach school clubs. Over 10 thousand children from various secondary schools in the Acholi, Teso, Madi, and Lango sub-regions have participated in activities organised by the Outreach Unit. With five outreach school clubs fully operational, the Outreach Unit embarked on trainings for the leaders and members of the school clubs and their focal point teachers, to empower them with adequate and factual information about the Court.

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The Outreach Unit's sessions with children provided them with access to valuable information and materials about the Court. It is envisaged that the children will discuss and share this with their peers and with adults, including their parents or guardians. It is expected that through this link, ICC information will be further communicated to other children through existing networks of outreach school clubs, human rights clubs and drama groups that focus on children.

Outreach Unit school club students at a recording studio and participating in radio programmes where "children talk to children" on the Day of the African Child, celebrated annually on 16 June © ICC-CPI

Discussions with children were also focused on the provisions of the Rome Statute regarding the non-prosecution of persons below the age of 18 when the alleged crimes were committed, the investigation and prosecution of crimes committed against children during armed conflicts, and the rights of victims, including children, to participate voluntarily in ICC proceedings.

The Outreach Unit has designed a role-play model for the children to enact. The model demonstrates how Court proceedings are conducted at the ICC, and showcases the different roles of all the parties and participants in the courtroom. The role-play model has been enacted in over 40 secondary schools in the Acholi, Lango, Madi and Teso sub-regions. Fascinating and critical debates have ensued among children following the enactment of the role-play model, on topics including witness protection mechanisms; why the accused person, whom they imagined was already guilty, is being represented in Court by counsel; and the distinct roles of victims before the Court.

Further to trainings and other interactions that have been organised for school children, the Outreach Unit carried out its first children's dialogue for representatives of various outreach school clubs in northern Uganda, Gulu district, to commemorate the Day of the African Child, which is observed annually across Africa on 16 June. The commemorative acts included an outreach session and a one-hour radio talk show hosted on Mega FM, a local community radio station based in Gulu. Thousands of children who have suffered and are still suffering from the serious international crimes committed during armed conflicts participated in the programme, with listeners calling in to the radio station to participate in the discussions. The special guests and the audience highlighted several abuses allegedly committed by different armed actors during conflicts. Issues related to war crimes of an international nature were also discussed. People asked questions about heinous acts such as murder, conscription, abduction, slavery, torture and rape. Several children called the radio station and commended the Outreach Unit for the initiative that enabled the "children to talk to children" on issues that affect their well-being.

Summary of Activities

For the Academic Outreach Programme this year, the Outreach Unit:

- Conducted 12 school programmes that reached 6,452 school children, between the ages of 13 and 19, as well as teachers from senior secondary schools in the Acholi, Teso and Lango sub-regions.
- Held five public discussions in Makerere University, Christian University, Gulu University, the International Law Institute and Kampala International University and reached 1,258 students, compared to 748 students in 2009.
- Carried out five school quiz competitions and role plays in the Gulu district; participating schools included Sir Samuel Baker, St. Joseph's College, Layyibi College, Sacred Heart and Gulu Central High.
- Held four consultative and coordination meetings with members of outreach school clubs in secondary schools; a total of 62 members were met.

Legal Outreach Programme

Counsel and paralegals constitute key constituencies that have expressed great interest in ICC-related issues. In cooperation with partners, in particular with the Ugandan Coalition for the ICC, the Federation of Female Lawyers (FIDA - Uganda), the Ugandan Law Society, and Advocates for Public International Law Uganda, training and informative sessions have been organised.

Fostering Participation and Enhancing Expertise

The Legal Outreach Programme aims to provide local legal communities with updates about the ICC's activities and stimulate their interest in adding their names to the ICC's List of Counsel, which would

enable them to practice at the ICC. To reach these legal communities, the Outreach Unit partnered with the Uganda Law Society[2] to conduct a one-day workshop used as a training session for 50 Ugandan lawyers who are currently practicing in various Ugandan national courts.

Legal professionals participating in an Outreach Unit workshop, which offers training and encourages lawyers to apply to the ICC's Visiting Professional's Programme and the ICC List of Counsel © ICC-CPI

In the past, very few Ugandan counsel, particularly female counsel, had signed up to the ICC List of Counsel or expressed interest in doing so. The workshop was therefore used as a platform to encourage lawyers with extensive academic and/or professional expertise in an area of work relevant or related to the Court to participate in the Court's Visiting Professionals Programme.

A range of thematic topics discussed in the workshop included an overview of the ICC's activities, victims' participation and the reparations process, the activities of the Trust Fund for Victims, and the Review Conference of the Rome Statute. Many of the questions centred on the requirements for counsel to practice at the ICC, victims' participation and reparation, the cooperation of States Parties, and the ICC's independence from external interference. The workshop's guest speakers emphasised that Ugandan lawyers could gain valuable experience and expertise by practicing at the ICC.

The Outreach Unit held bilateral meetings with the Federation of Female Lawyers (FIDA - Uganda) and the Uganda Law Society to consult on matters of mutual interest, for the purpose of collaboration. Partnerships with these legal groups resulted in a high turnout of over 150 Ugandan lawyers, to both the launch of the Female Counsel Campaign and the moot court demonstration organised by the Court as additional events during the Review Conference.

In partnership with the NGO Advocates for Public International Law Uganda, the Outreach Unit facilitated a seminar attended by 820 young lawyers who had graduated from the Law Development Centre in Uganda. Outreach Unit staff members gave an overview of how the Court works and provided updates on the current situations under investigation. Participants were encouraged to apply to the Court's Internship and Visiting Professionals Programme to gain experience and share knowledge on international judicial proceedings.

Summary of Activities

For the Legal Outreach Programme this year, the Outreach Unit:

- Held one workshop for lawyers in Kampala; 48 Ugandan lawyers and legal professionals who are currently practicing in Ugandan courts received information and updates on the ICC's activities.
- In partnership with the NGO Advocates for Public International Law Uganda, held one informative session with young legal professionals who were graduating from the Law Development Centre; 820 lawyers received information on the ICC.
- Held eight bilateral meetings with members of the Uganda Law Society and Federation of Female Lawyers (FIDA - Uganda) in Kampala.
- Facilitated in one workshop organised by the International Law Institute, which brought together 24 students from 15 African countries.

Media Outreach Programme

The Media Outreach Programme in Uganda was established in 2005. Since then, regular informative sessions, consultation meetings and training sessions have enabled the Court to improve the accuracy of reports appearing in the press. In addition, the impact of outreach activities was enhanced through interactive radio talk shows funded by the ICC and conducted by independent counsel, and by increasing ICC officials' participation in local media news and debate programmes.

Informing Communities through the Media

Mass media, in particular radio, has continued to play a pivotal role in disseminating news and information

2 The Uganda Law Society is a corporate body that has a membership of over 1,200 lawyers spread across the entire country. Their aim is to improve the professional standards of members of the legal profession, and to promote human rights and the rule of law in Uganda by assisting the Government and the Judiciary in the Administration, and the practice of law for the benefit of the people of Uganda.

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on the ICC to the war-affected communities in northern and north-eastern Uganda, and in Kampala. A survey of the affected communities by the Human Rights Center of the University of California, Berkeley (the "Berkeley report")[3] revealed that 88 percent of the respondents had received ICC information via the radio. Communities often listen to their local/community radio stations, and information disseminated through this medium has reached a large population within a reasonable period of time, including in remote villages, where the illiteracy rate is often high. Through the Outreach Unit's existing partnerships with recognized and credible community radio stations in the Acholi, Lango, Madi and Teso sub-regions, millions of Ugandan victims living in remote communities have had access to information about the Court, victims' participation, and the reparations process.

Reporters posing questions to an Outreach Unit staff member in Kampala, Uganda, on 15 April 2010 © ICC-CPI

To minimise the spread of misperceptions, the Outreach Unit engaged with media practitioners who report about the Court, in electronic and print media, to widen their knowledge on various topics surrounding the Court's functions. A round of refresher training workshops and seminars were carried out in cooperation with diverse media networks from the Acholi, Lango, Teso, Madi sub-regions and in Kampala. The Outreach Unit invited 180 journalists, including vernacular radio and newspaper houses operating in Kampala and the district headquarter towns of Gulu, Soroti, Lira and Adjumani. The interactive sessions resulted in open discussions that addressed misinformation and misconceptions about the Court, which are sometimes repeatedly reported in the news. Journalists recognized that accurate, factual, and objective reporting of judicial procedures is crucial to the general public, who depend heavily on the media for updates.

Interactive sessions were also held in advance of the Review Conference to explain the purpose of the conference, its significance and the topics that would be discussed. These meetings prepared journalists to fully understand the issues addressed at the Review Conference to ensure wide coverage and accurate reporting of the issues discussed at the conference.

Outreach Unit staff members provided 25 media briefings to journalists, and circulated 247 copies of ICC Weekly Update newsletters, press releases, case information summaries and other relevant documents, to keep them abreast of developments in the Court. The Outreach Unit also concluded 202 media interactions, addressing a wide range of issues on the Court's operations.

The Court-funded, interactive weekly radio programmes, which are implemented by partners, have continued to attract more listeners in conflict-affected communities. These programmes are presented in the local language predominantly spoken in the areas of operation. They are aired on Mega FM in Gulu, Radio Unity FM in Lira, Voice of Teso FM in Soroti and Trans Nile Broadcasting Service in Adjumani district, in the Acholi, Lango, Teso and Madi sub-regions, respectively. In the course of 144 hours of radio broadcasts, a potential audience of more than 10 million Ugandans has been reached through radio, in comparison with 8 million people reached in 2009. The Outreach Unit maintained its quality-check role by updating, editing and monitoring the content of the information that is presented in these talk shows to ensure that accurate information is provided to the general public.

Prior to, during and after the Review Conference, radio programmes which were implemented by Outreach Unit partners were tailored to update the general public about the Review Conference and the resolutions that were adopted there. In this way, victims, NGO representatives and other interested parties who did not attend the conference were kept informed of the discussions and outcomes. Outreach Unit staff members increased their direct participation in live radio and TV discussions. These direct interactions between Court staff members and the general public through the radio help to put a face to the Court.

Summary of Activities

For the Media Outreach Programme this year, the Outreach Unit:

- Provided 186 journalists with ICC information and updates on key judicial developments, during five media briefings held to correct misperceptions and ensure accurate media reporting.

3 "Transitioning to Peace" - A population-based survey on attitudes about social reconstruction and justice in northern Uganda, by Phuong Pham and Patrick Vink, Human Rights Center of the University of California, Berkeley, December 2010.

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The participants included senior news editors and reporters from local and international news agencies.

- Produced 120 hours of radio broadcasts of ICC local programmes in the Acholi, Lango, Teso and Madi sub-regions in northern Uganda, and in Kampala. An estimated audience of 8 million Ugandans likely informed through the live call-in programmes.
- Participated directly in 16 radio and 4 interactive TV talk shows broadcast nationwide by the Kampala Field Outreach Unit.
- Gave 40 interviews to the media to clarify and provide accurate information on the Court.
- Provided 60 media outlets, including local, national and international media, with updates about the Court directly from the Kampala Field Outreach Unit.
- Reported on key Kampala Field Outreach Unit events organised during the reporting period, through eight press releases or web postings on the ICC website.
- Participated in 16 live radio talk shows in Kampala, and the Acholi, Lango and Teso sub-regions.

Dissemination of Informational Materials

- Distributed 20,312 ICC informational documents and legal texts to embassies, diplomats, UN agencies, Members of Parliament, NGOs, the media, legal groups, universities, schools and public libraries in the Acholi, Lango, Madi, and Teso sub-regions and in Kampala City.
- Sent 511 ICC Weekly Update newsletters electronically to journalists and NGO representatives.
- Circulated 25 press releases to media houses based up-country in the affected communities and in Kampala City.

Lessons Learned

External Studies

In May 2010, the Berkeley report[4] was published, which evaluated the perceptions and levels of knowledge about the ICC among the local populations in the affected sub-regions of Uganda. The report revealed that only 59 percent of those surveyed had heard about the Court, compared with 70 percent reported in a 2007 Berkeley survey. This decrease may be due to Berkeley's reported change in research methodology. In addition, the affected communities are now returning and resettling in their villages; this could mean that providing feedback to a survey is now a lower priority for many who know about the Court. Also, the limited judicial activities in relation to this situation may have made people lose interest in discussions about the ICC.

The Berkeley report supported the fact that radio is the main source of information about the ICC (88 percent), although it pointed out that lively debates, such as those carried out in 2005 and 2007, may have decreased. The report also ranked the level of knowledge of the people sampled as being "bad" or "very bad" (66 percent).

By comparison, a survey conducted by the Victims' Rights Working Group[5] showed that, in spite of the acute limitations in relation to victims' needs, victims communities recognized that, "where outreach activities have taken place, there is an increased knowledge among victims and affected communities about the ICC and its mandate – the first step towards exercising at least their rights to be informed".
Internal Assessment and Results

Internal Assessment and Results

From 1 October 2009 to 1 October 2010, the Outreach Unit conducted 165 interactive, face-to-face activities that engaged different categories of people, including victims and affected communities. The target audience included school children, teachers, university students, lecturers, persons with disabilities, the elderly, youths, the media, legal professionals, local leaders, NGOs and members of the general public. The Outreach Unit directly reached 22,894 people through these meetings, while an estimated audience of 10,000,000 people also learned about the ICC through 120 interactive radio and television programmes implemented by the Outreach Unit's partners and Court staff members.

Frequently Asked Questions

Advancement in the level of knowledge of the Ugandan population regarding the complex mandate of the Court was largely determined through the analysis of the frequently asked questions recorded during outreach meetings held with different categories of the local population. Compared to questions asked in

4 Ibid.

5 "The impact of the ICC on victims and affected communities", April 2010, pg 8.

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2007 and 2008 – when a number of people were beginning to take interest and get involved in ICC debates through various outreach forums – the questions, concerns and comments raised in 2009 and 2010 have been more dynamic and consistent. The consistency in these questions is largely due to the limited judicial developments in the case.

The call for the support and cooperation of States Parties and the international community to enforce ICC outstanding arrest warrants is unwavering, with 23 percent of all questions asked focusing on enforcing the outstanding arrests of LRA commanders. This is closely linked to the 18 percent of questions on reparation issues. Outreach messages about reparation issues have been very clear, and victims' communities have expressed frustration about the possibility of not receiving reparations since no suspect is yet before the Court. Views have also been expressed on the Court's relationship with Africa; victims' participation and witness protection; complementarity and admissibility processes; and on the Review Conference.

On enforcement of arrest warrants and States' cooperation:

- Is Uganda still a member of the ICC (i.e., a States Party to the Rome Statute)?
- What is the status of the ICC arrest warrants in the Ugandan situation now that the Ugandan Parliament has passed into law the ICC Bill?
- Why can't the ICC exert pressure to countries like the DRC, CAR, Sudan and Uganda to arrest LRA commanders?
- I understand that, 111 States have ratified the Rome Statute of the ICC. What are you doing as members of those States to enforce ICC arrest warrants? For example, the authorities in Chad failed to arrest President Al Bashir when he recently visited that country.
- Why can't States Parties consider creating their own police force to enforce ICC arrest warrants?
- What penalty can ICC States Parties impose on member states that do not cooperate to arrest ICC suspects?
- What implications does the issuing of an arrest warrant against Omar Al Bashir, a sitting head of state, mean for the already fragile peace process in Sudan?
- I understand Mr Kony is a supernatural being. If so, how are you going to arrest a spirit?
- Can individuals arrest Mr Kony or any other suspect wanted by the ICC?
- Won't Mr Kony come back and commit more crimes due to the delayed arrest?
- Is Vincent Otti still alive?
- Do Non-States Parties have the obligation to arrest suspects who are wanted by the ICC when those suspects are within their territories?
- Who will arrest President of Sudan Omar Al Bashir since Sudan is not a State Party to the Rome Statute and it has publicly refused to cooperate with the ICC?
- What is the position of the ICC regarding the AU resolution requesting members of the AU to not cooperate with the ICC in enforcing arrest warrants?
- Can the ICC consider offering a reward for the arrest of Joseph Kony and other suspects? This would encourage people to give information that might lead to his arrest.
- What is the duration of an arrest warrant?

ICC and Africa:

- There are allegations that the ICC is only targeting African countries and its leaders. Is that true?
- Is the ICC a new form of colonialism in Africa?
- It was widely rumoured that Vincent Otti was killed in 2007, and the Court still counts him as one of the suspects wanted by the Court. What is the Court saying about this?
- Why is it that all the situations before the Court are coming from Africa? Are serious crimes not being committed outside Africa?

On victims' participation and reparations/witnesses' protection:

- The International Criminal Court proceedings are very long and complex. How will the ICC help rehabilitate desperate victims whose needs cannot wait until there is a trial or a decision of guilt?
- Does the ICC offer medical treatment to people who suffered during the war?
- How are victims and witnesses identified?
- If all the remaining LRA suspects die before arrest and trial, what will be the fate of victims? In what form will justice be delivered to the victims and how will they get reparations?
- Who will meet the legal aid costs for representing victims since victims will not have sufficient

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funds to pay for legal services?

- If witnesses or victims feel unsafe in their communities after giving testimony, what will the ICC do to protect them and their families?
- Are there means for victims to be examined in a non-public forum so as to ensure their safety, confidentiality and security during and after trials?
- Should the ICC withdraw from the Uganda situation, what will happen to the victims and witnesses who have been identified by the ICC to participate in the proceedings?
- What will the ICC do for victims, especially women and children, most of whom are now widows or orphans as a result of the conflict?
- Victims who qualify for compensation for the harm they suffered during the northern Uganda conflict are many; how then would this compensation be awarded?
- Are witnesses paid to testify in Court?
- Who will assist the victims in completing the participation forms since most victims who may want to participate are illiterate?
- Will the ICC only compensate victims that will participate in the judicial process?

Intermediaries:

- I am an intermediary. I helped people to fill out the forms but we have not received any communication from the ICC and people are asking for a response. Can you give us an update?
- Why don't you train more intermediaries to help victims fill out forms?

On complementarity/admissibility:

- The ICC Bill has become law. What is next for the ICC?
- Will the LRA matter before the ICC be transferred to the Special Division of the High Court in the interest of complementarity?
- Is the Ugandan situation still admissible before the ICC?
- Has the government of Uganda or any other party challenged the admissibility of the LRA case that is before the ICC?

On the Review Conference:

- What is the relevance of the ICC Review Conference scheduled in Kampala from 31 May – 11 June 2010?
- How will the Review Conference benefit the affected communities and other Ugandans and what does it mean for Uganda?
- Why was Uganda selected to host the Review Conference?
- Will victims be selected to attend the Review Conference in Kampala? Who will provide the logistics for their attendance?
- Besides the four amendments that you have highlighted, will the Review Conference review the date of the entry into force of the Rome Statute of 1 July 2002 to cover other crimes committed before 2002 in the Ugandan situation?
- We have heard that the USA and other countries that are not States Parties to the Rome Statute are planning to attend the Conference as observers. Will they be given an opportunity to suggest amendments to the Statute even though they are not members?
- Will the concerns that we are expressing to the delegates be reflected in decisions during the Review Conference?

On investigations and OTP policies:

- LRA rebels are still active and continue to commit crimes in the DRC, the CAR and Darfur. What will the ICC do if they come back to commit more crimes in northern Uganda?
- Why can't the ICC also investigate and prosecute the suppliers of arms to the suspects and countries hosting them?

Expectations:

- Will the ICC bring back the children that Mr Kony and his soldiers captured?
- Why can't the ICC consider opening an office in northern Uganda to facilitate easy access for

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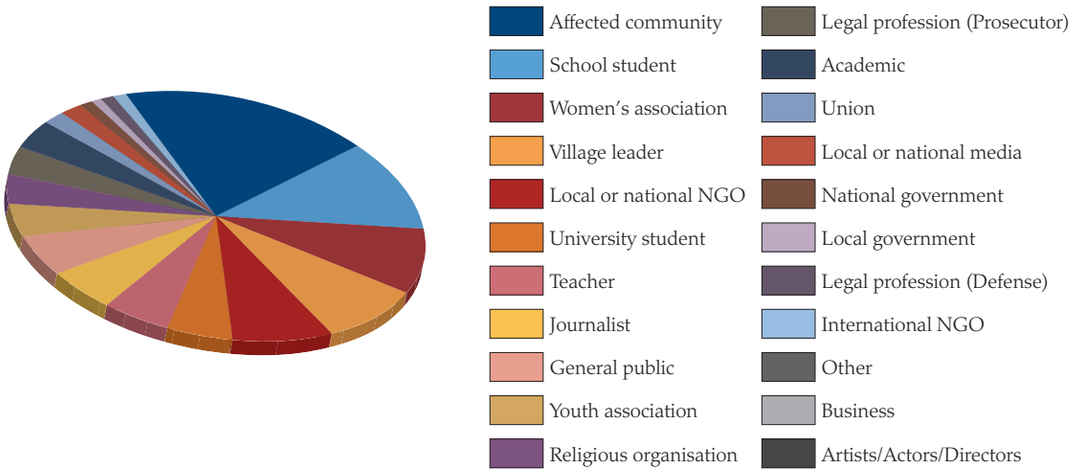
the victims and witnesses?

Participants Asking Questions

This year, the Outreach Unit went further to specify different categories of people asking questions, in order to identify the concerns that are unique among different groups. For this reason, only 19 percent of the questions were raised by those in the general category of "affected communities" (compared with 52 percent in 2009). Others raising questions were identified by more specific categories. For example, 11 percent of the questions came from school students who were specifically targeted through the Academic Outreach Programme, while 9 percent were asked by women's associations, 9 percent by village leaders, 8 percent by local national NGOs, and 5 percent by legal professionals. This is attributed to the all-inclusive methodology used during planning and mobilisation of communities for outreach meetings that gave opportunities to all groups to participate and interact with Court officials.



Distribution of Questions According to Target Groups

The statistics also revealed that, despite the Outreach Unit's continued efforts to encourage women to participate in ICC discussions, the percentage of questions from women is still low. Out of the 1,484 questions recorded during outreach sessions, 1,068 (72 percent) came from men and only 416 (28 percent) were asked by women. The Outreach Unit will intensify its efforts to increase the number of outreach meetings on gender-related issues that will give women the opportunity to participate and express their concerns about the Court's work on issues that are specific to them.

Of those asking questions, 72 percent were literate, while 28 percent were less educated. Several outreach activities during the reporting period targeted schools, students, teachers, lawyers, journalists and NGOs; generally, these groups are literate and are more able to participate actively in the programmes. In 2011, more community-based outreach meetings will be organised to enhance the participation of the less educated or less able to participate, especially the elderly and persons with disabilities.

The data showed that outreach meetings were predominantly attended by people between the ages of 18 and 49. The population distribution of the country may account for this, as this age group makes up about 55 percent of the population. People within this age bracket are more likely to attend public meetings because they are energetic and interested in contemporary debates that affect their lives. It is also observed that people within this age range occupy leadership positions in their respective communities; in addition, when encouraging others to attend meetings, they may find it easier to mobilise their peers than their elders. To encourage more senior community members to attend such meetings, special programmes have been organised for the elderly. Between August and September, five sessions were carried out that specifically targeted elderly people.

Logistics and Personal Aspects

The Outreach Unit's strategic approach in engaging local leaders in extensive consultation and mobilisation to determine the appropriate times for meetings could have accounted for the 100 percent satisfaction of respondents regarding meeting schedules. The Outreach Unit is very mindful of the social, political and economic dynamics in the affected communities and the need for planning and consultations with the target groups prior to outreach sessions.

On the question of whether respondents have been personally affected by the crimes under the Court's jurisdiction, 71 percent (or 10,283 people) responded in the affirmative while 29 percent (or 4,122 people) stated that they were not personally affected. The statistics also indicate that 98 percent of people who

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interacted with Court officials were happy with the presence of the Court in Uganda. This strongly confirms the victims' yearning for justice and accountability for the crimes committed against them during the conflict.

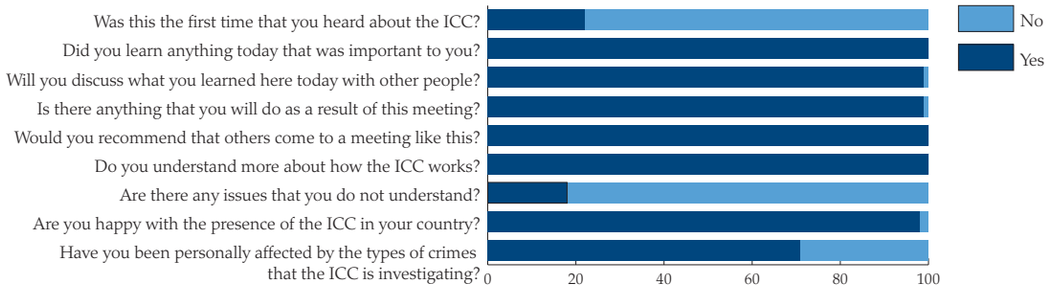
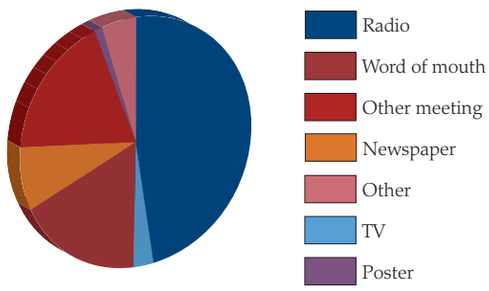


Table of Meetings and Individual Perceptions

Similar to last year, 100 percent of respondents indicated that they had a better understanding of how the Court works after being exposed to ICC information; 99 percent indicated that they would share with others what they learned from the meetings; and 100 percent indicated that the information was presented in an interesting way. The use of drama, the local languages and references to local examples and analogies can account for these high percentages and positive responses.

Lessons Learned regarding the Media (Insert chart)

Outreach Unit data indicates that radio is still the highest-ranking source of ICC information for affected communities, though it decreased from 62 percent last year to 51 percent this year. The decrease could be because people are moving from the IDP camps back to their homes, limiting access to communal radios. The decrease could also be linked to competing priorities for information and knowledge about peace recovery and developmental programmes, coupled with socio-economic challenges involved in, for example, purchasing a radio.



Information Sources

Radio has been a successful tool for disseminating information. Other sources of information are word-of-mouth and meetings (43 percent), newspapers (9 percent) and television (3 percent). The Review Conference also brought attention to the Court, as all the deliberations were covered and broadcast live via the government-owned TV station, the Uganda Broadcasting Cooperation (UBC).

Action Plan for 2011

The Outreach Unit has identified the following strategic objectives for the upcoming operational period from 1 October 2010 to 1 October 2011.

For the Community Outreach Programme, the Outreach Unit will increase the percentage of people, in particular formerly displaced persons, exposed to information about the Court by intensifying and strengthening its already existing working relationships with existing village structures. The Outreach Unit will work to engage grassroots populations, CBOs, youth leaders, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. The Outreach Unit plans to reach more women's networks and to raise the number of sessions engaging female groups from 9 to 20. Communication tools will also be improved, through activities such as training sessions for leaders of drama performance groups based in northern Uganda.

For the Media Outreach Programme, the Outreach Unit will create improved methodology to attract listenership, encourage greater community participation, as well as popularise the existing radio programmes implemented by the Outreach Unit's partners through community radio stations in the Lango, Teso, Acholi and Madi sub-regions. Prior to their weekly presentations, these partners will meet different groups in their respective villages, and encourage them to ask questions about the Court. These questions will be recorded and the presenters will respond to them in their subsequent presentations. This is a more cost-effective way for communities to have their questions answered. In addition, respected and influential community leaders who have participated in outreach sessions will be invited to participate periodically in these talk shows to further explain the mandate of the Court. The Outreach Unit will continue to negotiate with the community radio stations to have all ICC outreach radio programmes run during peak hours. Court staff members will be more involved in participating in radio programmes to respond to frequently asked questions and to correct misperceptions.

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In the coming year, the Outreach Unit will conduct refresher trainings for local and national journalists to emphasise key messages about the Court and provide updates. This will minimise the potential for inaccurate reporting due to a lack of adequate information. ICC Weekly Update newsletters and relevant press releases will be circulated to all media houses to keep them abreast of developments in the Court. The Outreach Unit will continue to provide media briefings to journalists as well as grant interviews.

The Outreach Unit will strengthen its existing relationships in its Academic Outreach Programme involving a number of universities, including Makerere University, Islamic University, Kumi University, Gulu University, Kampala International University, Uganda Management Institute, Ugandan Christian University, Nsamizi University, Uganda College of Commerce, and the International Law Institute. The programme will also be extended to other universities in the affected communities and in Kampala. The Outreach Unit will work closely with student leaders and their lecturers to identify and plan activities. Experts on the ICC and international criminal justice systems will be invited to provide lectures to students.

Comprehensive follow-ups will be conducted in schools that have been visited, and the programme will be expanded to reach new schools. Information/Notice boards will be provided to schools that have not received them. The Outreach Unit will coordinate programmes including panel discussions, symposiums on the ICC, moot court competitions, public lectures, essay competitions, debates, and quiz competitions that will enhance students' participation and increase their knowledge about the ICC. A round of trainings will be conducted for ICC focal point teachers who are also supervising the existing school clubs, to make school projects a sustainable legacy of the Academic Outreach Programme in Uganda.

The 2011 goals for the Legal Outreach Progamme are to increase the number of legal practitioners trained on the mandate and functioning of the Court, and to coordinate more activities with international and local NGO partners in northern Uganda and in Kampala.

Through the Legal Outreach Programme, the Outreach Unit will continue targeting lawyers and magistrates through its partners: Uganda Law Society, Advocates for Public International Law Uganda, Federation of Female Lawyers (FIDA - Uganda), and the Justice Law and Order Sector. The Female Counsel Campaign will continue to encourage female lawyers to sign up to the ICC List of Counsel. Activities that will be conducted with these groups include seminars and workshops, sensitisation meetings, and discussion panels. Using the Justice Law and Order Sector's existing structures can help ensure the sustainability of the Legal Outreach Programme in Uganda.

The Review Conference held in Kampala was an opportunity for the Outreach Unit to showcase how it communicates with the affected communities. The Outreach Unit arranged to give representatives of States Parties, Court officials and NGOs first-hand experience with the communities, and to share the numerous challenges the Kampala Field Outreach Unit is faced with in conducting outreach activities. The four field visits to the affected communities organised for the States' delegates in advance of the Review Conference, and the remarkable visit of ICC President Song in May, presented to these officials a number of the realities on the ground. These include genuine concern shown by victims regarding the enforcement of outstanding warrants of arrest of LRA commanders, and the challenge presented by limited accessibility to the victims' communities in remote villages via hazardous roads.

Notwithstanding the many challenges faced by the Outreach Unit in carrying out its programmes, outreach work is ongoing, and the Kampala Field Outreach Unit is committed and passionate about accomplishing the crucial mission of making the Court processes accessible and meaningful to the victims, by providing them with beneficial information about the Court.

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THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

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Executive Summary

The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was referred to the Court by that State Party to the Rome Statute in April 2004. The Prosecutor opened an investigation focusing initially on crimes allegedly committed in Ituri since July 2002.

As at the end of this reporting period, three cases in this situation have been brought before the Court: *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo* (Mr Lubanga); *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui* (Mr Katanga and Mr Ngudjolo Chui); and *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda* (Mr Ntaganda). The two first cases have been at the trial stage since 26 January 2009 and 24 November 2009, respectively; the third case is at the pre-trial stage, with the suspect still at large. Investigations in North and South Kivu have continued.

Another ICC case of interest to the population in the DRC is the trial of a Congolese national Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo (Bemba). This trial is connected with an investigation in the situation in the Central African Republic and is scheduled to commence before the end of 2010.

Through its work in the DRC, the Outreach Unit engages affected communities, particularly women, children and youths, civil society organisations and local authorities; legal practitioners; schools and universities; and the media. It promotes a general understanding of the ICC and explains specific judicial developments of cases. It fosters participation of affected populations in the process by consulting with them on strategic planning, answering questions and addressing their concerns. By working in this way, the Outreach Unit aims to give these communities a sense of ownership of the Court, rendering it an institution that works for them and in their name.

From 1 October 2009 to 1 October 2010, in the course of 190 activities in the DRC, 16,990 people – including 6,796 women – were directly engaged, compared to 18,946 in the previous period.

Outreach sessions were opened with video screenings of summaries of the proceedings in situation-related cases. Large audiences interested in the developments of the Lubanga case as well as that of the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case were engaged in the province of Ituri in Bogoro, Kasenyi, Tchomia, Nyakunde, Marabo, Bunia, Mungwalu, Aru, Mahagi, and Komanda, locations that were either under attack during the conflict or that are now inhabited by groups that were affected by the alleged crimes.

Outreach activities also continued in the Kivus, where large audiences learned about ICC Judicial Processes; parties and participants in the procedures and the rights of victims; and suspects and accused persons. Joint missions were conducted with officials of the Victims Participation and Reparations Section (VPRS) of the Registry to enable affected communities to understand their rights to participate in proceedings. This year, due to security concerns, the Outreach Unit was restricted in terms of movement outside Goma and Bukavu. Nonetheless, the team conducted activities in the villages of Uvira, Kalehe, and Kavumu (South Kivu), and hopes that the security situation will soon improve so that activities can be conducted in other villages throughout the Kivus.

Audiovisual materials have proven to be an invaluable tool for explaining complex legal issues in an easy and simple manner. They are distributed through the media as well as used in face-to-face meetings. An agreement with the NGO Search for Common Grounds has enabled the ICC to disseminate the information through 20 radio stations and 6 television channels, reaching an estimated audience of 30 million throughout the country. This was done via 36 hours and 24 minutes of radio and television broadcasts of audiovisual summaries of trials, produced by the Public Information and Documentation Section (PIDS) of the ICC Registry, at the seat of the Court in The Hague. In addition, Outreach Unit staff members conducted three interactive radio programmes on Radio Okapi, the radio station of the United Nations, and four on Radio Canal Revelation, a local Iturian radio station. Thanks to an agreement signed with Canal Revelation, audiovisual programmes are now translated into both Swahili and Lingala, reaching populations in more remote areas who do not speak French.

The broadcasting of these summaries and other programmes was reinforced and complemented by listening clubs established by the Outreach Unit. There are currently 40 listening clubs, an increase from 30 in 2009. Trained and well-equipped focal points play 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 to 80 participants each.

Some unforeseen judicial developments once again tested the Quick Response System (QRS) that was developed in 2008. The Outreach Unit needed to explain to affected communities and the DRC population in an effective and timely manner the Court's decision to suspend Mr Lubanga's trial and order his release. The decision of the Trial Chamber was made in July as a result of the Prosecutor's non-compliance with an order of the Chamber to divulge to the Defence the name of an intermediary; the Trial Chamber stated that a fair trial was no longer possible. Media was used extensively, followed by informative sessions with local NGOs, community leaders, and students in Bunia. Press releases were also displayed in public areas of seven churches in Ituri. Audiovisual productions were prepared and broadcasted via radio and television, and screened during outreach sessions. Ensuring this communication is

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instrumental in preventing misconceptions.

Communities in the DRC were also pleased to receive high-profile visits during the reporting period. In December 2009, the President of the Court, Judge Sang-Hyun Song, visited Kinshasa as well as Bunia and Fataki, both in Ituri. He met with senior government representatives, members of the local civil society, affected communities, and journalists. In January, the President of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute, Christian Wenaweser, travelled to Bunia where he interacted with NGOs, local religious leaders, and students. In June, a delegation from the Committee on Budget and Finance of the ICC and representatives of States Parties to the Rome Statute heard the views and concerns of affected communities in Bunia. These States Parties' representatives visited the DRC in connection with their participation in the Review Conference of the Rome Statute, held in Kampala, Uganda, from 31 May to 11 June 2010.

An evaluation of the activities conducted has demonstrated that populations exposed to outreach activities for more than two years are beginning to improve their understanding of both the Court's mandate and its proceedings. The populations of Ituri and of the Kivus, in particular, have demonstrated a deeper understanding and awareness of the Court than in previous years. Surveys conducted show that the percentage of people who have heard about the Court has increased from in previous years.

Quantitative and qualitative indicators confirmed that some progress has been made. However, much more remains to be done, particularly to cement processes that were initiated during previous years as part of the Community Outreach Programme. During 2011, special attention will be paid to strengthen the Gender Outreach Programme and the Media Outreach Programme. The latter requires efforts to help journalists to report on the work of the Court without having to face threats and acts of retaliation for doing so. Activities related to the Academic and Legal Outreach Programmes will also be included in the 2011 plan of action.

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Context and Judicial Status

The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was referred to the Court by that State Party to the Rome Statute in 2004. The Prosecutor opened an investigation the same year focusing initially on crimes allegedly committed by leaders of armed groups active in Ituri since July 2002. In 2008, the Prosecutor expanded investigations to North and South Kivu.

As at the end of this reporting period (1 October 2010), three cases have been brought 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 a Congolese national and important political figure with a strong base Kinshasa, his case is followed with special interest by the public in the DRC.

The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo
On trial since 26 January 2009, Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, an alleged militia leader from the DRC, faces war crimes charges of enlisting, conscripting and using children under the age of 15 to participate actively in hostilities. On 14 July 2009, the Prosecution concluded the presentation of its case. On 27 January 2010, the Defence began its presentation. On 8 July, as a result of the Prosecutor's non-compliance with an order of the Chamber to divulge to the Defence the name of an intermediary, the Trial Chamber ordered a suspension of proceedings, stating that a fair trial was no longer possible. On 15 July, the same Chamber ordered Thomas Lubanga's release. On 23 July, the Appeals Chamber granted suspensive effect to the Prosecutor's appeal against the 15 July decision on release. The result of this suspensive effect is that Thomas Lubanga will remain in detention until the Appeals Chamber renders a decision on the Prosecutor's appeal. The judges have granted 103 victims the right to participate in the proceedings.

The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui
On trial since 24 November 2009, Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui face war crimes charges: using children under the age of 15 to take active part in the hostilities, directing an attack against a civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities, wilful killings, destruction of property, pillaging, and sexual slavery and rape (as war crimes and crimes against humanity), and murder (as a crime against humanity). The Prosecution is currently presenting its evidence before Trial Chamber II. The judges granted 363 victims the right to participate in the proceedings.

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 faces charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity allegedly committed during a conflict in the Central African Republic. He was transferred to the Court on 3 July 2008. He has been accused of 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 2009, 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. On 2 December 2009, the Appeals Chamber rendered a decision on this appeal, reversing the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision on interim release. The date for the start of the trial was initially set for 27 April 2010, but was subsequently delayed until 5 July so that the Trial Chamber could rule on the admissibility challenge brought by the Defence before the commencement of the trial. The start date was subsequently postponed to 14 July due to administrative reasons, in particular the likely change in the composition of the Bench, and in order to facilitate necessary preparation for the commencement of the trial. On 24 June 2010, the Trial Chamber rejected the Defence's admissibility challenge. The Defence appealed that decision on 5 July, and on 7 July the Trial Chamber decided to postpone the commencement of the trial again, stating that in the interests of justice the Appeals Chamber must render a decision on the admissibility appeal before the trial can begin.

Activities

The Outreach Unit directly engages Congolese through its four core programmes: Community Outreach, Legal Outreach, Academic Outreach and Media Outreach. These programmes are implemented in the Ituri province, North and South Kivu, and Kinshasa.

From 1 October 2009 to 1 October 2010, in the course of 190 activities in the DRC, 16,990 people – including 6,796 women – were directly engaged, compared to 18,946 in the previous period. Also, every month, an

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estimated 30 million people were likely informed about the Court through radio and television programmes.

Community Outreach Programme

The Community Outreach Programme was established in 2007 to engage directly women, youths, religious leaders, NGO representatives, neighbourhood leaders, and government representatives. Using a bottom-up approach, the programme takes 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 sense of ownership over the Court, rendering it an institution that works for them and in their name.

Outreach to Women

In the judicial and local context, in 2010 the Outreach Unit has focused much more on engaging women's groups. To do so, a partnership was entered into with the local NGO CAFEM (*Carrefour des Femmes*) facilitating interactions. During 13 sessions held this year, 2,225 women presented their concerns on sexual and gender-based violence in conflict zones in the DRC. Outreach Unit staff members explained the provisions of the Rome Statute and the inclusion of such crimes in ICC warrants of arrest. There was also an exchange of views on how to strategically reach large populations of women through efficient means, in a manner that will allow them to feel at ease in speaking about their own experiences.

The Outreach Unit holding a women's only outreach session in Kinshasa, the DRC, in April 2010 ©ICC-CPI

Consulting Influential Groups

The Outreach Unit addressing questions during a session with local community leaders, women's groups, and NGO representatives in the village of Mahagi, in Ituri, the DRC, in September 2010 ©ICC-CPI

Outreach Unit staff members 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, for example, the Community Outreach Programme included the organisation of separate meetings with representatives of the Lendu and Hema communities, religious leaders, and neighbourhood leaders. In addition to providing information, the goal is to create an environment of trust with these influential groups in order to generate more participation in outreach activities.

Interaction between the ICC President and Affected Communities

The President of the Court, Judge Sang-Hyun Song, arrived in Bunia on 14 December 2009. On 15 December he travelled to Fataki, a village 83 km outside of Bunia and the hometown of Thomas Lubanga Dyilo. There, President Song attended an information and discussion session organised by the Outreach Unit with 535 participants. Among other topics, President Song spoke about the creation of the Court and its role in international justice, and the incorporation of the Rome Statute into national legislation. Afterwards participants were given the opportunity to ask questions and present their concerns about the Court.

Bridging Affected Communities with States' Delegates

The Registrar of the ICC, Silvana Arbia, together with representatives of States Parties to the Rome Statute and members of the ICC Committee of Budget and Finance, travelled to Bunia during the first week of June 2010 to interact with affected communities and hear their views and concerns in relation

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to the work of the Court. Some of the concerns raised related to the two trials in progress in the Lubanga case as well as that of Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui, all of whom are accused of committing crimes in Ituri. Other concerns raised related to issues of State cooperation with the Court, in particular with regard to the execution of arrest warrants and the commitment of States Parties to providing support for the work of the Court in the field. During the visit, the delegation met key players working alongside the Court in the field. It then took part in an interactive outreach session for the public on the work of the Court, which was attended by more than 100 representatives from local NGOs and media organisations, women's groups, youth and student groups, and local leaders. The Registrar and States' representatives also took the opportunity to discuss with ICC field office employees in Bunia issues of witness protection, victims' participation and the implementation of outreach activities, especially at the trial stage. These are issues and challenges that ICC staff members face on a daily basis.

The ICC Registrar responding to a question of a woman from Bunia on what the ICC can do for victims of sexual violence, on 5 June 2010 © ICC-CPI

Summary of Activities

For the Community Outreach Programme this year, the Outreach Unit:

- Held 60 information and discussion sessions in Bunia with government representatives, human rights activists, religious leaders and students. A total of 4,379 people participated in these activities.
- Held 13 information and discussion sessions with affected communities in the villages of Mandro, Drodro, Fataki, Tchomia, Kasenyi, Zengu, Gote, Drele, Nurrambe and Djugu in order to explain the types of reparation available to victims participating in proceedings before the Court. A total of 510 people participated in these sessions.
- Held 13 meetings in order to evaluate the effectiveness of listening clubs in the villages of Kasenyi, Mwanga, Kotoni, Bogoro, Mahagi and Lengabo, with 145 listening club members.
- Held 28 information and discussion sessions in Bunia's churches with religious leaders and their congregations. A total of 1,000 people participated in these sessions.
- Conducted seven one-day information sessions on the rights of victims together with the Victims Reparation and Participation Section in several villages throughout Ituri (Rwampara, Fayaki, Mandro, Drodro, Tchomia, Kasenyi and Bogoro). A total of 900 people participated in these activities.
- Conducted two information sessions with 122 local government representatives from both North and South Kivu.
- Held two meetings with 120 human rights activists in Goma and Uvira.
- Held three information and discussion sessions with affected communities in the villages of Uvira, Kalehe and Kavumu, all in South Kivu. A total of 498 people participated in these sessions.
- Held one information and discussion session in Goma with 500 officers of the FARDC, the national army.
- Held two information and discussion sessions in Bukavu and Goma, in respective collaboration with *Groupe Jeremie* and with the *Barza Communautaires*, community forums that are organised to resolve disputes. A total of 35 people participated in these sessions.
- Held four information and discussion sessions with 664 members of youth groups.
- Held seven information and discussion sessions in Kinshasa with women's groups; and held one in Bunia, with the participation of 1,352 women.
- Conducted one information and discussion session in Kinshasa with 50 officers of the FARDC.
- Held one information and discussion session with 450 government representatives in Kinshasa.
- Conducted four information and discussion sessions with 508 *chefs des quartiers* in Kinshasa.

Academic Outreach Programme

The Academic Outreach Programme was established to promote an understanding of the ICC mandate

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and its proceedings among students, teachers, and professors of primary schools, secondary schools, and universities. Through direct engagement, the Outreach Unit is looking to foster the participation of children and youths in the process. The ultimate goal is to encourage teaching on international criminal law and the ICC by including the topic of international criminal law in the formal curricula of faculties of Law, Political Science, International Affairs, and Journalism.

In 2010, there was a sharp increase in activities with university students. Outreach Unit staff members conducted week-long seminars on the ICC at four universities in Goma, Bukavu, Kisangani and Lubumbashi, followed by a three-day training session in Goma for five professors from the law faculties of all four universities, aimed at building their capacity to run these seminars themselves. In addition to the seminars, seven conferences on the ICC were held with 2,137 university students in Kinshasa, ten sessions with 964 students in Bunia, one session with 13 students in Bukavu, South Kivu, one with 150 students in the village of Uvira, South Kivu, two in Goma with a total of 140 students, and one in Lubumbashi with 250 students.

Legal Outreach Programme

Through the Legal Outreach Programme, the Outreach Unit engages legal practitioners to increase their understanding of the Court's mandate and proceedings, and to inform them of the admission criteria to become members of the ICC List of Counsel or the List of Assistants to Counsel that will make them eligible to represent victims or suspects/accused persons before the Court. They might also play an important role in helping affected communities understand their rights before the ICC and facilitating these communities' participation in proceedings.

The legal community was also targeted more actively than in the past. A training session on the ICC was held in Kinshasa with 99 participants, including members of both Bar Associations of Kinshasa as well as civil and military judges. Two training sessions were also held in the Kivus, in both Goma and Bukavu, with 60 participants attending each session. In addition to these training sessions, a conference was organised in Kinshasa to discuss the evaluation and evolution of the Rome Statute in the context of the Review Conference then taking place in Kampala.

Media Outreach Programme

The Media Outreach Programme was established in 2005 in order to engage journalists working for local community radio stations, commercial radio stations, television stations, and newspapers. The aims were to establish networks of media practitioners for consultation on best practices to effectively reach large populations and to improve accuracy on media reporting with regard to the ICC.

Informing Communities through the Media

Radio continues to be the most effective way of reaching a wide audience in the DRC, where the overwhelming majority of the population does not have access to television, the Internet, or the written press. This year the Outreach Unit entered into a partnership with the NGO Search for Common Ground, by which audiovisual summaries of the proceedings produced in The Hague are broadcast on 20 radio stations and 6 television stations throughout the DRC. With this new partnership, the Outreach Unit was able to dramatically increase the number of people reached.

The Outreach Unit hosting a training session in Goma in November 2009 in conjunction with the Canadian NGO, Journalists for Human Rights © ICC-CPI

An estimated 30 million people were reached in 2010 through television, radio, and the printed press. Outreach Unit staff members conduct regular interactive programmes on both radio and television. In Bunia, Outreach Unit staff members conduct daily morning radio broadcasts on updates from the Court on ten local radio stations. They also participate in weekly, two-hour interactive radio broadcasts on the Court on two local radio stations in Bunia. These programmes are broadcast in the afternoon, with the majority of air time dedicated to responding to questions posed by listeners. Newspapers in Kinshasa regularly publish the ICC's press releases. In the past year, certain radio stations in Ituri have closed down and others have opened. Our partners in 2010 therefore include the following radio stations: Radio Nationale de Bunia, Radio Tempête du Lac (in Kasenyi, Ituri), Radio Amkeni (in Mambassa, Ituri), Radio Peace (in Bunia), Canal Révelation (in Bunia), Radio Colombe (in Mahagi, Ituri), Radio Fides (in Bunia),

RTK (in Bunia), Radio Umoja (in Tchomia, Ituri), Radio Candip (in Bunia and strongly supportive of Thomas Lubanga).

The Congolese written press only covers major cities. Many newspapers have online information which reaches the Congolese diaspora, but does not reach the local population who do not have access to the Internet.

As part of the Media Outreach Programme, the Journalists Training Programme initiated in 2009 has continued this year, with 6 training sessions held in Kinshasa, 17 in Bunia, 3 in South Kivu, and 3 in North Kivu, benefiting a total of 996 journalists. These training and information sessions are 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. 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.

The Outreach Unit conducting a session to update local journalists, teachers and NGO representatives in the village of Aru, in Ituri, the DRC, in September 2010 © ICC-CPI

Activities with the media were increased in 2010 in response to the Appeals Chamber's rejection of conditional release in the Bemba case, the Trial Chamber's decision on admissibility in the Bemba case, the Trial Chamber's decision on the stay of proceedings in the Lubanga case and its subsequent decision to release him, as well as the issuance of a new warrant of arrest against President Al Bashir that includes the crime of genocide.

Summary of Activities

For the Media Outreach Programme this year, the Outreach Unit conducted the following activities.

National:

- Produced the following interactive television programmes on the ICC this year: *Droit et Justice* was produced and broadcast monthly on Antenne A, a station with regional coverage; *Debat de la Semaine* was produced and broadcast monthly on Télé 7, a station with regional coverage; *Questions d'Actualite* was produced and broadcast monthly on RTNC, a station with national coverage. In addition to these regular monthly programmes, in response to each important judicial development, Outreach Unit staff members participated in interactive televised programmes conducted in Lingala on Raga, a station with regional coverage, and Digital Congo and RTNC, stations with national coverage.
- Conducted, along with staff members in the Court's Public Information and Documentation Section (PIDS), more than 1,000 interviews, as well as radio and TV broadcasts, over the course of 2010. These broadcasts or interviews were conducted in French, Swahili and Lingala.
- Coordinated with NGO Search for Common Ground to distribute audiovisual summaries produced by PIDS to radio and television stations throughout the DRC. These audiovisual productions have focused on the summaries of public hearings held in The Hague, on explanations provided by Court officials of decisions made by judges, or on more general news from the Court. They are distributed twice a month to 20 radio stations and 6 television stations throughout the DRC.

Kinshasa:

- Arranged to have 41 audiovisual summaries, which were produced at the seat of the Court in The Hague, broadcast twice a week at 10:00 and 21:00 on RTGA, a television station with national coverage. In the past, these summaries were in French only, and not in local languages. To remedy this, arrangements were made this year with a local radio station in Bunia to translate the audiovisual programmes into Swahili and Lingala. This has allowed the Outreach Unit to relay information to a much wider audience.

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- Organised a press conference in Kinshasa with a total of 20 journalists during ICC President Song's visit to the DRC in December 2009.
- Held 27 press briefings this year, with an average of 25 journalists attending each briefing.
- Distributed 26 press releases by hand to journalists.
- Sent approximately 250 SMS messages to journalists outlining each press release.
- Held one training session for journalists together with the NGO Journalists for Human Rights.

Ituri:

- Organised a press conference in Bunia with a total of 20 journalists attending during ICC President Song's visit to the DRC in December 2009.
- Held 27 press briefings this year in Bunia, with an average of 25 journalists attending each briefing.
- Distributed 26 press releases hand to journalists in Bunia.
- Conducted 312 interactive radio broadcasts in Bunia this year on ten local radio stations with coverage throughout Ituri, as well as 23 television broadcasts on national television, on updates from the Court.
- Arranged with two newspapers in Bunia (Le Pacificateur and Le Miroir) to publish 13 press releases as well as a monthly column summarising outreach activities conducted in Ituri.
- Posted 35 press releases in glass display cases in the 12 quarters of Bunia.
- Conducted two training sessions on the ICC with journalists in Bunia.

Kivus:

- Continued production of the interactive programme, *Understanding the ICC*, broadcast weekly on Radio Maendeleo in Bukavu.
- Arranged to have extracts from the handbook *Understanding the ICC* published weekly in the newspaper *Les Coulisses* in Beni, North Kivu.
- Held three training sessions with journalists in Goma and three such sessions in Bukavu, in partnership with the NGO Journalists for Human Rights.

Lessons Learned

External Studies

This year, Interactive Radio for Justice (IRFJ) published the results of the first year of a two-year Impact Assessment Analysis which include Bunia as well as Goma and Kasugho, in North Kivu. In North Kivu, surveys were given to members of IRFJ's listening groups before they began listening to the programmes, and again after having listened for one year. In Bunia, interviews were used in lieu of surveys. The study found that in all the sites covered, the percentage of local community members who believe that ICC officials understand their needs increased significantly. In Goma, there was a 24 percent increase; in Kasugho a 60 percent increase. In addition, in the mid-project surveys, all or nearly all members of the listening clubs stated that they had heard of the ICC. In Ituri, where IRFJ has been active for five years, 54 percent of listening group members stated that, in their opinion, the IRFJ programmes have allowed ICC authorities to better understand the listeners' needs in terms of justice. The study in Ituri has also shown that over the past five years, there has been a marked improvement in the understanding of the ICC by people who have been listening to the programmes. There has also been a steady decrease in the number of questions posed on the basic ICC structure and procedures, and a rise in questions about specific cases before the Court. This data supports the Outreach Unit's own internal assessment and results.

Internal Assessment and Results

The Outreach Unit's internal evaluation of the activities conducted has demonstrated that populations exposed to outreach activities for more than two years are beginning to improve their understanding of both the Court's mandate and its proceedings. The populations of Ituri and of the Kivus, in particular, have demonstrated a deeper understanding and awareness of the Court than in previous years. Surveys conducted show that the percentage of people who have heard about the Court has increased from previous years.

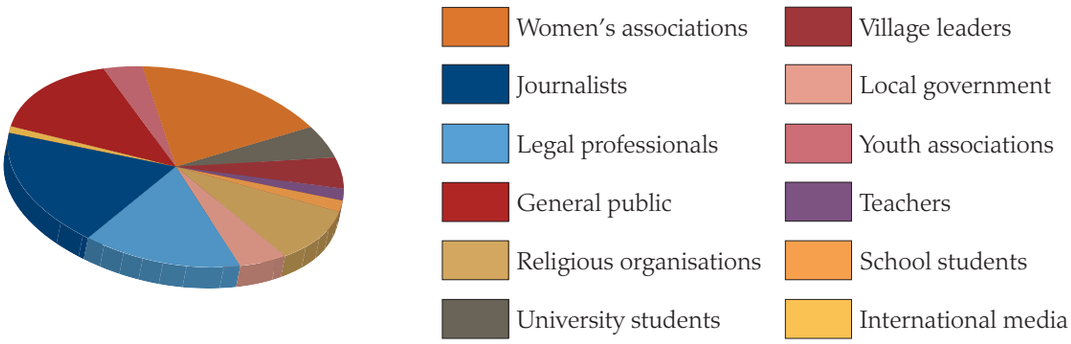
Frequently Asked Questions

Overall, an evaluation of the questions posed from various target groups over the course of 2010, collated

in Kinshasa, Ituri and the Kivus, demonstrates that the population is gaining a better understanding of both the Court's mandate and proceedings. Questions asked in 2010 tended to be more technical and in-depth than those asked in 2007, 2008 and 2009. Regarding the Lubanga case, in past years most questions were about why the trial was taking so long. This year many questions were asked regarding victims and witnesses. Questions also focused on the cooperation of States Parties, and the way the Court deals with the issue of non-cooperation. Frustration was expressed about the decisions on Mr Lubanga's release, neither of which actually culminated in his actual release.

With respect to the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case, there were many questions regarding the legitimacy of the victims and witnesses. Frustration continued as to why the Court seems to have States arresting and surrendering only people from Ituri, whereas alleged criminals from other parts of the DRC appear to enjoy immunity.

The focus in Kinshasa continued to be on the Bemba case. Attention shifted away from questions about why Bemba is not immune to prosecution, and shifted instead to very detailed questions about the procedure. Most of the questions focused on Bemba's financial situation, for example, how his family will be able to live now that the Court has frozen his assets. The most frequent question that arose was why the Court has arrested Bemba and not Patassé, former president of the CAR.



Distribution of Questions According to Target Groups

A question that arose very often in past years was whether the ICC could arrest a sitting head of State. With the issuance of the arrest warrant for President Al Bashir of Sudan, this question did not arise this year. Most people were aware of the existence of the warrant, and questions focused on how the ICC was planning to arrest him in the face of non-cooperation by several African countries.

In general, questions this year were more detailed and manifested more knowledge and awareness than in past years. The following were the most common questions asked over the course of 2010:

Questions about the Lubanga case:

- How does the Court deal with a witness who contradicts himself in his testimony?
- Will the Court compensate Mr Lubanga for all the time spent in detention if he is found innocent?
- Isn't it contradictory that the DRC government invited the Court to investigate and now refuses to arrest Bosco Ntaganda in the name of peace?
- Why can't the ICC ask MONUC to arrest Bosco Ntaganda since the DRC government won't?
- How can the Court let a suspect roam free when they know exactly where he is? (This refers to Bosco Ntaganda, currently in Goma, North Kivu, for whom a warrant of arrest has been issued by the ICC.)
- Why is the Court complicating things by announcing Mr Lubanga's release twice now, without ever actually releasing him?
- What are the methods used in the field to identify victims and witnesses?
- What is the future of the Court, given that many African countries have refused to cooperate? Could this mean the end of the Court?

Questions about the Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case:

- How can the Court ensure that the victims who participate in this case are real victims?
- Why has the Court only arrested Iturians and not other Congolese who have also committed crimes?
- How can Katanga be on trial before the ICC when he was already tried in the DRC?
- If Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui are found innocent, will they be compensated for all this time spent in detention?

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Questions about the Bemba case:

- Why was Bemba arrested and not Patassé since Patassé is the one who invited Bemba to CAR to help him?
- How is Bemba's family going to live since the Court has frozen his assets?
- If Bemba is found innocent, will he be compensated for the time he spent in detention?
- Why did Belgium refuse to host Bemba if he was accorded conditional release?
- Why were Bemba's assets frozen when he hasn't been found guilty?

Questions about other situations / the ICC in general:

- If an accused is found guilty but is indigent, who will give reparations to the victims?
- If State Parties do not cooperate in arresting suspects and the ICC does not have its own police force, how is the ICC going to arrest anyone?
- These trials are all taking so long. Don't you think this qualifies as an unreasonable delay?
- Who founded the ICC?
- How is the Court ever going to arrest Al Bashir if Sudan is not a State Party?
- How is the Court going to continue operating in the DRC when MONUC leaves?
- Why is there still no arrest warrant for a non-African?
- What can the ICC do about a State Party that refuses to arrest a suspect in its territory when there is a warrant of arrest?
- What types of reparations are available for victims?

Lessons Learned regarding the Media

A major lesson learned over the years is that radio is the most effective way of reaching a wide audience, especially when working with communities in remote areas. The Outreach Unit will continue working extensively with radio stations in the DRC, and will continue the partnership entered into this year with the NGO Search for Common Ground, through which the Unit saw a dramatic increase in the number of people reached.

This year it was observed that the media tended to rely more heavily on ICC press releases than in the past. Indeed, when reporting on developments at the Court, journalists refer to the press releases put out by the Court's Public Information and Documentation Section (PIDS). Some newspapers simply publish the press releases word-for-word. Others, however, write up their own commentary, and the information provided by 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.

At the numerous training sessions conducted this year in cooperation with the NGO Journalists for Human Rights, journalists continued to discuss their hesitation to report on human rights issues. Reporting on the ICC appears to be particularly difficult in that the journalists risk receiving threats or even losing their jobs. Last year several journalists expressed concerns about frequent internal censorship applied to their reports on ICC issues and stated that the content is often completely changed. This continues to be the case this year, giving way to even more frustration by journalists who find themselves better trained after attending the Outreach Unit's regular training sessions, but unable to implement the techniques and knowledge acquired for fear of retribution.

Action Plan for 2011

Using important lessons learned throughout the course of 2010, the Outreach Unit is currently developing its action plan for the year 2011. In the year to come, PIDS will continue to develop communication tools adapted to each target audience. Posters will be created to relay certain key messages, for example the impartiality of the ICC judges, the principle of a fair trial, the rights of the accused and of the victims, and the fight against impunity. A board game on the ICC will also be created and distributed in schools and community centres. In addition, tools that have been used in the past (theatre and songs about the ICC) will continue to be used in 2011.

The Community Outreach Programme will continue to target women, youths, religious leaders, NGO representatives, neighbourhood leaders, and government representatives. Based on requests from the population over the course of 2010 and lessons learned throughout the year, the Outreach Unit will increase the number of activities conducted with women and government representatives. Women in the DRC continue to struggle to obtain information and to be heard. It is the goal of the Outreach Unit

to break down the barriers that keep women from being informed and able to exercise their rights. Six sessions specifically for women are being planned in collaboration with the Court's Victims Participation and Reparations Section (VPRS). Most of these sessions will take place in the Kivus and will be organised together with local NGOs and women's groups. The sessions will focus on crimes of sexual violence under the Rome Statute.

In order to combat the use of child soldiers, on the Day of the African Child (16 June 2011) a cultural day will be organised to educate children, teachers and parents about the use of child soldiers as a war crime. This cultural day will take place in several schools in Bukavu, South Kivu. The first session of this kind was conducted by the Outreach Unit in Kinshasa in 2009. Bukavu was chosen for 2011 because it is in the eastern DRC where most victims of this crime reside.

Regarding government representatives, in order to correct detected misconceptions, the Outreach Unit will increase the number of information sessions conducted with this target group. In 2009, outreach sessions with government representatives were held only in Kisangani. In 2010, the Outreach Unit held sessions with government representatives in Bunia, Kinshasa and North and South Kivu. The goal for 2011 is to continue conducting sessions in these cities, and to expand these sessions to representatives based throughout the DRC.

The network of listening clubs will be expanded in 2011 to include additional groups of villages in North and South Kivu. The Outreach Unit has agreed to establish, in partnership with Radio Maendeleo in Bukavu, South Kivu, the creation of 12 additional listening clubs. The Unit is currently in negotiations with several potential partners in North Kivu to implement additional listening clubs in the area. This will increase the total number of radio listening clubs established and funded by the Court to 52.

An important objective for the 2011 Academic Outreach Programme will be to increase awareness about the ICC at the university level. In 2010, Outreach Unit staff members conducted seminars at four universities throughout the DRC as well as one training session for law professors. In 2011, these seminars will be conducted at seven universities, two in Kinshasa, and one in each of the following locations: Lubumbashi, Goma, Bukavu, Kisangani and Bunia. In addition, the Outreach Unit will launch a programme, in partnership with the Academy of International Criminal Law in Kinshasa, to create summer courses on the ICC. The summer courses will be conducted by Outreach Unit staff members in the field, and personnel from various sections of the Court, from both the field offices and the seat of the Court in The Hague, will also be invited to participate and share their expertise. The aim for 2011, in addition to conducting seminars and courses, will be to collaborate with the professors and help them to conduct seminars themselves. To this end, training sessions will be held with law professors in order to strengthen their teaching capacity on the ICC. As part of the training, Outreach Unit staff members will supervise seminars in order to provide professional guidance.

In addition to the programme of seminars and courses being implemented throughout the year, the Outreach Unit also plans to launch a Moot Court Programme for law students. This will give students the opportunity to explore in depth the types of issues that might arise during a trial before the Court. Outreach Unit staff members will be present during these moot court sessions to give feedback and respond to the students' questions.

A significant challenge which remains for the Outreach Unit' Media Outreach Programme is the barrier imposed on the printed press by journalists' fear of reporting on the ICC. Until now, regular training sessions have been conducted with journalists. For the year 2011, the Outreach Unit is planning to expand this training programme to cover newspaper managers, who decide which articles written by journalists are actually published, and what the content of those articles will be.

The focus of the Legal Outreach Programme in 2010 was on training the legal community on international law and the ICC. In 2011, the focus of these training sessions will be on establishing a network of lawyers and judges who are well-informed about the ICC, studying the Rome Statute *vis-à-vis* the national system, discussing the bill currently before Parliament on the incorporation of the Rome Statute, and re-enforcing the African Female Lawyers Campaign. A partnership is currently underway with the International Bar Association (IBA) to conduct training sessions for local lawyers and judges throughout the DRC. The goal is for Outreach Unit staff members, together with an IBA representative, to conduct a minimum of six training sessions throughout the year 2011 in Lubumbashi, Kinshasa, Kisangani, Bunia, Goma and Bukavu. In addition to these six sessions, the IBA will conduct regular training sessions of its own on international law. In order to add an ICC component to that programme, the IBA representative will transmit questions about the ICC that arise during the training sessions to Outreach Unit staff members in the field. The answers will then be relayed to the participants at the following training session. In this way, the ICC can be "present" at each of these sessions.

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DARFUR, SUDAN

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Executive Summary

The situation in Darfur, Sudan was referred to the International Criminal Court (ICC) 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.

Since the referral, public arrest warrants have been issued in the Darfur investigation against Ahmad Muhammad Harun (Mr Ahmad Harun), Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman (Mr Ali Kushayb) and Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir (Mr Al Bashir). These three suspects remain at large.

The Court has issued three summonses to appear for Bahar Idriss Abu Garda (Mr Abu Garda), Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain (Mr Banda), and Saleh Mohammed Jerbo Jamus (Mr Jerbo). On 8 February 2010, Pre-Trial Chamber I refused to confirm the charges against Mr Abu Garda. The confirmation of charges hearing in the Banda and Jerbo case is scheduled for 8 December 2010.

In connection with the situation in Darfur, and within the above-mentioned judicial context, the Outreach Unit conducted activities during the reporting period (from 1 October 2009 to 1 October 2010) aimed to reach both new and existing participants. When reaching out to new groups of Darfuris affected by crimes in this situation, the Outreach Unit provided these groups with information to increase their understanding of the Court's mandate and proceedings. For groups already participating in outreach activities, the Outreach Unit sought to foster even greater participation, by providing these groups with updates of judicial decisions and proceedings, answering their questions and addressing their concerns. Target audiences were mainly Sudanese living in Europe, eastern Chad and groups in Senegal and Nigeria affected by the attack that was carried out on 29 September 2007, against personnel of the African Union [peacekeeping] Mission in Sudan, at the Haskanita Military Group Site (MGS Haskanita), in the Umm Kadada locality of North Darfur, Sudan.

During the reporting period, the Outreach Unit focused its activities on: reaching a greater number of affected communities from Sudan now living in Europe and Chad; strengthening relationships with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) focused on the Darfur situation; enabling Sudanese legal practitioners to apply to be on the ICC List of Counsel and List of Assistants to Counsel by explaining the process; and correcting misconceptions about the Court's work by wider dissemination of factual information prepared by the ICC.

Overall 1,745 individuals, of whom 177 were women, participated in 55 interactive sessions in eastern Chad and in Europe. Thus, 1,000 more individuals were engaged during this reporting period than in the previous one (during which 650 people participated in 20 sessions). The Outreach Unit gradually enhanced operations to reach Sudanese diasporas in the Netherlands as well as in six other European countries: Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. In total, 565 members of the Darfuri diasporas, including 23 women, participated in outreach sessions; 1,180 refugees, of whom 154 were women, attended 12 outreach sessions in eastern Chad. In addition, an estimated audience of 10 million was regularly informed through 77 radio programmes (compared with 49 radio programmes in 2009) prepared by the ICC and broadcasted by radio stations with target audiences in Sudan and eastern Chad.

Outreach session discussions focused on the judicial developments in the case *The Prosecutor v. Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir*. Of particular interest was the second warrant of arrest issued by the Court for Mr Al Bashir for three counts of genocide. It was important to convey to affected communities that this new warrant did not replace or revoke the first one against the same suspect for five counts of crimes against humanity and two counts of war crimes. By the end of August, Darfuri audiences were also briefed on the Court's decisions informing the United Nations Security Council and the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute about Mr Al Bashir's visits to the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of Chad, "in order for them to take any measure they may deem appropriate". Affected communities welcomed these decisions and expressed the hope that these decisions would result in actions to ensure that States comply with their obligations.

Special efforts were also made to engage with Sudanese legal practitioners to increase their understanding of the ICC's mandate and functioning, and explain the process for being admitted as Counsel to represent defendants or victims before the Court.

According to ICC surveys conducted during outreach activities, participants found the discussion topics to be relevant to them. The majority of the respondents had heard about the ICC through word-of-mouth (50 percent), media, particularly the radio (35 percent), and websites (15 percent).

An independent study published during the reporting period showed that Darfurian refugees in 12 camps in eastern Chad considered the ICC as the best mechanism to ensure justice for those causing suffering in Sudan. According to the study "Darfurian Voices", the majority of survey respondents had heard of the Court. Men were substantially more likely (92 percent) than women (72 percent) to have heard of the ICC. The vast

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majority (98 percent) of leaders who knew about the ICC considered it to be an impartial institution. Many of the respondents who had heard about the ICC knew about the arrest warrants that had been issued for Mr Al Bashir (99 percent), Mr Ali Kushayb (42 percent) and Mr Ahmed Harun (37 percent).[6]

The survey results in this situation show the progress made and the areas where future activities would be most effective. During this reporting period, outreach activities were conducted not only in the Netherlands but also in six other European cities with large concentrations of Darfurians, which has helped to enhance the programme's impact. There is a need to increase interaction with refugees in eastern Chad to create realistic expectations about the work of the Court. During the upcoming reporting period, the Outreach Unit will increase the number of sessions to meet information needs of women and legal practitioners. In addition, efforts will be made to develop communication tools to increase the understanding of the ICC among teachers and students in schools in refugee camps in eastern Chad. Interaction with diasporas remains a priority. Hence, cooperation with existing partner organisations will continue in Europe, and efforts to establish new networks in other countries will also be made.

6 "Darfurian Voices": A project by 24 Hours for Darfur, www.darfurianvoices.org. Random-sample survey representative of the entire Darfurian refugee population living in the refugee camps in eastern Chad. A total of 2,152 refugees were interviewed.

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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.

The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Muhammad Harun and Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman

Warrants of arrest against Mr Ahmad Harun and Mr Ali Kushayb were issued on 27 April 2007.

On 19 April 2010, the Prosecutor filed a request with the Pre-Trial Chamber to make a finding under article 87 of the Rome Statute that the Government of Sudan had failed to cooperate with the International Criminal Court according to Security Council resolution 1593 (2005) in the execution of the arrest warrants. On 25 May 2010, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a decision to inform the members of the Security Council about the lack of cooperation by Sudan. The Pre-Trial Chamber transmitted its decision to the Council, through the Secretary-General, in order for the Council to take any action it might deem appropriate (see S/2010/265). The suspects remain at large. Six victims have been authorised to participate in pre-trial proceedings in the case.

The Prosecutor v. Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir

A first warrant of arrest against Mr Al Bashir, current President of the Sudan, was delivered on 4 March 2009. On 3 February 2010, the Appeals Chamber decided that the Pre-Trial Chamber had applied an erroneous standard of proof in deciding not to issue an arrest warrant in respect of the crime of genocide. This aspect of the decision was reversed and the Appeals Chamber directed the Pre-Trial Chamber to decide anew, using the correct standard of proof, on whether to issue an arrest warrant in respect of genocide. On 12 July 2010, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a second warrant of arrest with respect to three counts of genocide. The latter warrant of arrest does not replace or revoke the previous warrant of arrest issued on 4 March 2009, which also remains in effect. Like the first warrant of arrest, the second warrant of arrest was notified to all States Parties to the Rome Statute, to the authorities of Sudan and to all Security Council members that are not States Parties to the Rome Statute.

The suspect remains at large. A total of 12 victims have been admitted to participate through their legal representative in the proceedings in this case.

The Prosecutor v. Bahar Idriss Abu Garda

Mr Abu Garda is the Chairman and General Coordinator of Military Operations of the United Resistance Front. He was charged with three counts of war crimes in connection with an attack perpetrated on 29 September 2007 by the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), which he allegedly commanded, against the personnel, installations, material, units and vehicles of the African Union [peacekeeping] Mission stationed at the Haskanita military group site.

Mr Abu Garda appeared voluntarily on the basis of a summons to appear delivered by Pre-Trial Chamber I on 7 May 2009. The hearing took place from 19 to 30 October 2009. A total of 87 victims were authorised to participate through their legal representatives in the proceedings for the confirmation of charges. Witnesses were heard, including an expert military witness and a victim from among the injured peacekeepers. Four legal representatives represented victims from Nigeria, Mali and Senegal. On 8 February 2010, Pre-Trial Chamber I declined to confirm the charges against Mr Abu Garda on the ground that the Prosecutor's allegation that he participated in the attack on the Haskanita military group site was not supported by sufficient evidence. On 23 April 2010, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected the Prosecutor's application for leave to appeal the decision rejecting the confirmation of charges. The Prosecutor stated that it would submit additional evidence.

The Prosecutor v. Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain and Saleh Mohammed Jerbo Jamus

On 27 August 2009, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued under seal a summons to appear against two alleged rebel leaders in the situation in Darfur, Sudan: Mr Banda, who is the Commander-in-Chief of JEM, and Mr Jerbo, who is the former Chief-of-Staff of the Sudan Liberation Army-Unity. The Prosecution alleges that they both participated as co-perpetrators or indirect co-perpetrators in the attack on the Haskanita military group site on 29 September 2007 (see above, *The Prosecutor v. Bahr Idriss Abu Garda*). They are charged with three charges of war crimes in connection with this attack. The summonses to appear were unsealed on 15 June 2010. On 17 June 2010, Mr Banda and Mr Jerbo both appeared voluntarily before Pre-Trial Chamber I for an initial appearance. The hearing on the confirmation of charges is scheduled to start on 8 December 2010. They remain at liberty pending that hearing.

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Apart from the judicial context outlined above, another contextual factor influencing the Outreach Unit's work was Mr Al Bashir's re-election as President of Sudan in April, as well as his official visits to Chad and Kenya.

Activities

The Outreach Unit is not present in Darfur. Therefore, activities are conducted in Chad and in Europe that aim to increase understanding of the Court's mandate and proceedings among Sudanese, especially Darfuris, affected by alleged crimes in situations and cases brought before the Court.

Overall, in the course of 55 outreach activities, 1,745 Sudanese were directly engaged, while an estimated audience of 10 million was likely informed about the Court through monthly radio programmes. Key groups were engaged through the Outreach Unit's core programmes: Community Outreach, Legal Outreach, Academic Outreach and Media Outreach.

In Chad, activities were organised in 4 of 12 refugee camps: Gaga, Farchana, Bredjing and Treguine, all administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In Europe, ICC officers interacted with networks of Sudanese based in Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The topics of discussion were related to judicial developments of case specifics and the roles that the Prosecutor, the Defence team, and the victims' legal representatives play in Court's proceedings. In addition, specificities of cases in the situation were also discussed. Participants during interactive sessions were concerned about the enforcement of the Court's decisions, particularly of warrants of arrest. They asked what measures the Court had been able to take to request States to fulfil their obligations under the Rome Statute and the United Nations Charter, and effectively cooperate with the ICC on these matters. Participants were able to name Mr Ahmad Harun and Mr Ali Kushayb, as well as Mr Al Bashir, as suspects wanted by the Court that are still at large.

Community Outreach Programme in Eastern Chad

In Chad, general interactive sessions were held with refuge camp leaders, *sheiks* of blocks, school teachers, women, and journalists. With one staff member based in The Hague, and one under recruitment based in Chad, 1,180 refugees were engaged in the course of 12 interactive sessions. Staff members of the Outreach Unit and the Victims Participation and Reparation Section (VPRS) of the Registry provided information on the judicial developments in the situation and cases. These ICC staff members also explained the rights of persons among affected communities and the process to apply to be granted status of victims before the ICC and participate in proceedings through legal representation. Sessions were conducted in Classic Arabic and Darfuri Arabic in Gaga and Treguine camps, while in Farchana and Breidjing interpretation into Massalit was necessary.

An Outreach Unit staff member showing pictures of the suspects in the Darfur situation at an outreach session with local leaders (*sheikhs* and *sheikhas*) in the camp of Bredjing, eastern Chad, on 9 May 2010 © ICC-CPI

The Outreach Unit established networks among those in refuge camps to build long-term relationships and sustainable, two-way communication. Sheiks agreed to the composition of these groups, designating one or two representatives for each block, in each camp (the number of blocks per camp ranges from 22 to 41). Frequency and means of communication between the Outreach Unit and the refugees was also agreed upon.

Informing Refugees through the Radio

The Outreach Unit has continued informing Darfuri refugees in eastern Chad and elsewhere through popular radio stations among Sudanese communities including Radio Dabanga (Hilversum, the Netherlands), Radio Aafia (Washington, USA), Radio Sudan Service (Kenya), and InterNews.

During the reporting period under review, 21 radio programmes prepared by the Outreach Unit were

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broadcasted by InterNews. Each of these 3-minute long programmes includes a brief introduction, followed by questions asked by refugees and responses from ICC officers. The Outreach Unit has received positive feedback from the listeners, who consider the programmes to be friendly and easy to understand. These programmes were re-enforced by 77 radio and television programmes prepared by the Outreach Unit with summaries of the Court's proceedings and other events.

Community Outreach Programme in Europe

Panelists presenting at an outreach session in Birmingham, UK, on 27 June 2010 © ICC-CPI

In Europe, the Outreach Unit gradually enhanced operations to reach Sudanese diasporas not only in the Netherlands but also in six other European countries: Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. In the course of 13 sessions, 565 members of the Darfuri diasporas, including 23 women, were directly engaged.

The action plan for the reporting period was further developed in coordination with existing networks of Darfuri organisations and national non-governmental organisations focusing on the crisis in Darfur. In the course of 30 consultation meetings with these groups, the Outreach Unit established the thematic content of interactive sessions based on the information needs of the communities.

Summary of Sessions Held in Europe Per Country:

- **Belgium**: One in Antwerp
- **France**: Two in Paris (in partnership with the Association of Darfuri Community and the French non-governmental organisation advocating for the Darfuri cause, *Collectif Urgence Darfour*)
- **Germany**: One in Frankfurt
- **Switzerland**: One in Zurich
- **The Netherlands**: Four in The Hague (in partnership with the Sudanese Democratic Forum)
- **United Kingdom**: Two in London, one in Manchester and one in Birmingham

Participants watching a presentation at an outreach session in Manchester, UK, on 26 June 2010 © ICC-CPI

Thematic discussions included understanding judicial proceedings and due process; neutrality and independence of the Registry; jurisdiction, complementarity and cooperation; prosecutorial policies; and the rights of victims to participate in proceedings and request reparations. The Outreach Unit also provided updated information of the cases derived from the investigation in this situation. Presentations were followed by interactive discussions that served to clarify misunderstandings, correct misperceptions and counter misinformation. Most of these sessions were video-taped by the participants and edited to create radio and television programmes and published via media outlets and on Internet sites. In this regard, special attention was given to respecting the participants' safety and sense of security, and to avoid video-taping/photographing faces.

Outreach to Women

Women are often among the most vulnerable groups within affected communities; they may also have particular concerns and specific information needs. For various reasons, including cultural and livelihood reasons, women have showed little interest in participating in outreach activities in the past.

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Therefore, in order to improve the strategic approaches toward Darfuri women, the Outreach Unit held consultation meetings with representatives of Women and Children of Darfur association, and the Women's Committee of the Sudanese Democratic Forum (SDF). They advised the Outreach Unit to hold confidential, indoor, closed sessions with women in the presence of their husbands, and when necessary, of their children.

Local community members gathering for an outreach session in the camp of Treguine, eastern Chad, on 12 May 2010 © ICC-CPI

During the reporting year, in cooperation with external partners as well as VPRS staff members and the Gender and Children Unit of the Office of the Prosecutor, interactive sessions were held, including some confidential, indoor sessions. In all cases, women attended accompanied by their husbands and children. The provisions of the Rome Statute on crimes affecting women and children were discussed.

As a result of these activities, some Sudanese women in Europe also participated in workshops organised by VPRS, to act eventually as intermediaries and help female groups to prepare application forms that will enable them to exercise their rights before the Court.

The Outreach Unit acknowledges with gratitude receipt of messages from communities and organisations reached throughout this period. The SDF highlighted the fact that the outreach schedule for the Sudanese communities in Europe was implemented as planned and welcomed efforts made to target women.

Legal Outreach Programme

Special sessions were held to engage Sudanese legal communities to provide them with information on judicial developments, and to explain to them the process to apply to become a member of the List of Counsel and the List of Assistants to Counsel to represent suspects and accused persons and victims before the ICC. In association with the Registry Counsel Support Section, interactive sessions were organised in The Hague, and in London.

Sudanese women were also engaged in the context of the launching of the Female Counsel Campaign. Follow-up meetings with lawyers, including female lawyers, have resulted in submission of applications by Sudanese male lawyers and one female lawyer. These applications are currently under consideration.

Media Outreach Programme

Ensuring that accurate information is published by traditional and new media organisations is essential. Therefore, the Outreach Unit is committed to help journalists to increase their understanding of the Court's mandate and proceedings, the judicial process and the system established by the Rome Statute. The Outreach Unit strategically targets Arab media reporters. Media houses approached included Pan-Arab media outlets with a strong influence on populations living inside and outside Sudan.

During the reporting period, more than 30 consultation and training meetings were held with journalists. Presentations providing a general understanding of the ICC were followed by discussions. The Outreach Unit benefited from the advice of journalists on best practices to work with reporters. Accurate reporting could eventually enhance the impact of outreach activities and expand our audience to the public at large.

Following these sessions, from January to September 2010, 50 reports on ICC operations were broadcast or published by the Pan-Arab/Darfuri Media, in coordination with the Outreach Unit, including four reports by BBC Arabic. Pan-Arab Media also reported on the outreach activities conducted in connection with the situation in Darfur.

Journalists participating in the media outreach programme sessions appreciated efforts made by the Court with respect to training on judicial reporting, Messages were sent by reporters working for pan-Arab Media outlets including BBC and AFP.

Summary of Activities

During the reporting period, the Outreach Unit:

- Conducted 12 interactive sessions attended by 1,650 refugees in four camps in eastern Chad

- Conducted 13 interactive sessions attended by 565 members of the Darfuri diasporas,
- Conducted one interactive session and three consultation meetings with women groups associations were attended by 23 women
- Held 30 bilateral consultation meetings with 50 focal points of networks partnering with the Outreach Unit, including lawyers, journalists and activists
- Held one workshop to train women interested in assisting affected women to exercise victim's rights to submit applications to participate in ICC proceedings and request reparations

Lessons Learned

External Studies

An independent study was conducted between April and July 2009 by researchers of the NGO 24 Hours for Darfur[7] who interviewed 1,872 adult civilians in all 12 Darfurian refugee camps in eastern Chad. They also conducted in-depth interviews with 280 tribal, civil society, and rebel leaders. This external evaluation included various questions on justice in general terms and on the ICC. The results of the study, which were presented this year by the authors at the seat of the Court in The Hague, have been used to adjust the Outreach Unit's action plan taking into account the areas identified that need particular attention. The results will also be used as a reference point for future studies on the impact of outreach activities in the refugee camps in Chad.

Refugees trying to follow an outreach session from outside a crowded room in the camp of Bredjing, eastern Chad, on 8 May 2010 © ICC-CPI

The study showed that men were substantially more likely (92 percent) than women (72 percent) to have heard about the ICC. Most of those respondents who had heard of the ICC reported that they did not know very much about its activities: only 20 percent of men (30 percent of leaders) and 7 percent of women (12 percent of leaders) reported that they understood what the Court does. Many of those respondents who had heard about the ICC knew about the arrest warrants that had been issued for Mr Al Bashir (99 percent), Mr Ali Kushayb (42 percent), and Mr Ahmed Haroun (37 percent).

The study also included questions related to the relationship between peace and justice. Respondents were asked whether they believed that pursuing justice now through the ICC would endanger the prospect for peace in Darfur. A minority (13 percent) answered that it would endanger peace. The predominant response was that criminal justice was essential for securing peace.

The study recommended that the Outreach Unit increase its engagement with communities affected by the conflict and to educate them on the Court's mandate, proceedings, and efforts related to the conflict in Darfur. Some of the strategies suggested in the study are already in the process of implementation, including establishing and maintaining open lines of communication with the refugee population through field visits and the use of widely accessible communication channels such as Arabic-language radio. Other recommendations have been included in the plans for the upcoming period from 1 October 2010 to 1 October 2011.

Internal Assessment and Results

An internal assessment of outreach activities was conducted through meetings with large and medium-sized groups. The Outreach Unit's standard form including open and closed questions were asked to participants during outreach sessions; and some consultation meetings with focus groups also helped to assess outreach activities at both levels with refugees in Chad and diasporas in Europe.

During the period under review, Outreach Unit staff engaged a total of 2,215 Sudanese in the course of 55 interactive sessions in Chad and in Europe. Activities in the camps in Chad were attended by sheiks, tribal leaders, teachers, and some representatives of civil society organisations, women, lawyers and journalists. In Europe, participants in outreach sessions were representatives of civil society organisations, legal practitioners, women's groups and journalists. During all these activities combined,

7 Darfurian Voices, 24 Hours for Darfur. BOWLBY, Matthew, Research Director; LOEB, Jonathan, Managing Director; and NAIMARK-ROWSE, Benjamin, Advocacy Director.

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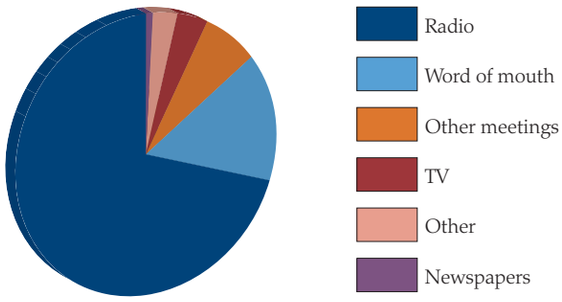
some 625 questions from participants were recorded. Of these, 20 percent were general questions on the role and mandate of the ICC; 15 percent were on the obligations that States Parties to the Rome Statute and United Nations member states have to enforce the Court's orders; 30 percent were related to current cases, a great majority of these were in connection with the Al Bashir case; 20 percent were on how victims can participate in proceedings and request reparations, and 10 percent were on the Outreach Unit's future plans.

Of all outreach activity participants, 92 percent were men and 8 percent were women. Increasing the number of women participating in outreach activities continues to be a challenge for the Outreach Unit. During debriefing consultation meetings with focus groups, partners have recommended that women be targeted through male groups initially, and once trust is gained, women would gradually participate in outreach sessions.

In order to ensure that messages were fully understood, all outreach sessions were conducted either in classic Arabic or Arabic with Darfuri dialect, or with interpretation from English into Arabic.

Lastly, in order to reach out to Darfuris in Sudan, and to inform the public at large, programmes in Arabic were prepared by the Outreach Unit and broadcast through radio stations with great influence in the region. Also, websites of partners of the Outreach Unit also published ICC materials enabling Sudanese groups in the world to be provided with accurate information about the Court.

The graph below represents the distribution of groups participating during outreach sessions, or receiving information produced by the Court.



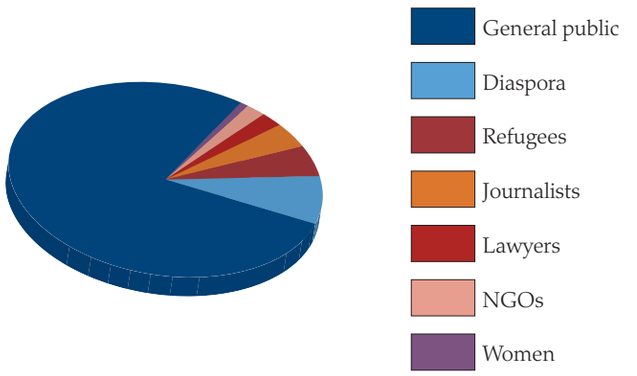
Information Sources

Analysis of the responses by interviewees showed that the majority (95 percent) had heard about the ICC. Of those who had already heard of the Court, 15 percent had attended outreach sessions before; 42 percent had heard about it on the radio, 23 percent by word of mouth, 5 percent from newspapers, 7 percent from websites, 5 percent from television and 4 percent by other means. The figures are comparable with those of previous years except that they showed that new groups were participating in outreach sessions for the first time.

Information Sources

Frequently Asked Questions

An assessment of the most frequently asked questions from participants during outreach sessions showed that there was no significant increase of knowledge about the Court among the refugees. In the case of the diasporas, groups that participated in outreach sessions two or more times have understood the ICC mandate and judicial procedures. The evolution of the level of understanding can be assessed by comparing this year's questions with those asked in 2007, 2008 and 2009 published in previous reports.



Distribution of Questions According to Target Groups

Many of the questions asked this year were in relation to the Al Bashir case, Court's actions aiming at having States Parties to the Rome Statute and United Nations Member States complying with their obligations, the application process for victims to participate in proceedings and the application process for lawyers to become members of the ICC List of Counsel and List of Assistants to Counsel.

Below are some examples of the questions most frequently asked by participants during the reporting period:

Length of proceedings:

- Why are the procedures taking too long in the Al Bashir case?
- Why are the judicial procedures so slow in the cases related to Darfur?

Enforcement of arrest warrants:

- How does the ICC implement its decisions? How are we supposed to believe in the efficiency of the Court if it does not have sufficient power to enforce its own decisions?
- Why can't the ICC ask the United Nations Security Council to impose sanctions on the countries that are ignoring the Court's decisions, or to use its international forces to implement the ICC's decisions (i.e., arrest Mr Al Bashir)?
- How can the affected communities trust in the efficiency of the Court, now that Chad and Kenya, which are States Parties to the Rome Statute, have received Mr Al Bashir in their countries?

Double standards:

- Why is the ICC focusing on Africa and ignoring Palestine, Iraq and Afghanistan?

Outreach role:

- How can the ICC reach out to the affected communities in Darfur?
- How can the victims in Darfur reach the Court?
- Why doesn't the Outreach Unit produce television reports on the victims' rights of participation and reparations?
- How can the victims know that their rights have been restored?
- Why can't the Court support initiatives in Darfur to aid the Outreach Unit's work?

Office of the Prosecutor:

- Why does the ICC focus on the mastermind of the crimes and ignore those who executed the crimes?
- Where are the other suspects on the 53-name list that was handed to the Prosecutor by the United Nations Security Council when the situation in Darfur was referred to the ICC?
- Why has the Prosecutor neglected crimes that occurred in southern Sudan? And in some other villages in Darfur, like Tina?

Victims' participation and reparations:

- What does the Court offer to victims of the crime of rape?
- What does the ICC offer to children who are victims of international crimes or crimes against humanity?
- Why are there only 12 victims registered before the Court in the Al Bashir case? Why can't VPRS make more efforts in Chad to engage more victims? Why doesn't VPRS train Sudanese jurists in the Netherlands and send them to Chad to assist victims in filing applications for participation and reparations?
- What are the necessary documents for a victim to provide the Court in order to get approval for participation or reparations?
- How can victims who don't have identity documents identify themselves before the VPRS?
- What if the convicted refused to apologise, if the judges decided that he should do so as a symbolic form of reparation?
- Who compensates the victims if the accused is not convicted?
- Is it possible for the victims to fill out the applications for the participation and/or reparations online? Is it possible for the victims to send the VPRS' applications online without signatures, given that it is difficult to find printers and scanners anywhere in Darfur or Chad?

External Factors Affecting Work and Results

The main factors influencing the work of the Outreach Unit during this period were of political and cultural nature.

Political context:

In 2010 Mr Al Bashir was re-elected President in Sudan. This political development became a topic of discussion during outreach sessions with participants expressing the increased level of frustration

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among refugees and diasporas who have hoped that the warrant of arrest issued by the Court was going to be enforced. Outreach Unit staff members had to create realistic expectations among the groups by explaining the judicial nature of the Court, which has no police capacity.

Also, in the course of the year two States Parties to the Rome Statute, the national authorities of the Republic of Chad and the Republic of Kenya received the official visit of the President of the Sudan. The Court issued two decisions informing the Security Council of the United Nations and the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute about these acts in order for them to take any measure they may deem appropriate.

The capacity to engage affected populations from Darfur still living in Sudan remains one of the most significant challenges for the Outreach Unit. Efforts were made to inform these groups using a variety of means, including radio stations with influence in the region, and engaging refugees and diasporas that might help to convey some accurate information on the Court's activities. Furthermore, it has not been possible for the Outreach Unit to assess perceptions and levels of knowledge about the Court of those living in Sudan.

Cultural context and the participation of women:

It was difficult to hold outreach sessions for groups of Darfuri women living in Europe. Since there had been no increase in the number of Darfuri women participating in outreach sessions in the past, this year women's associations and cultural experts were consulted. Recommendations to first gain Darfuri men's trust will be part of future plans to gradually reach female groups.

Action Plan for 2011

During the upcoming year, the Outreach Unit will continue to promote a greater understanding of the Court's role, at various stages of proceedings, among the affected communities and other target groups. Special efforts will be made in 2011 to build solid relationships with current outreach session participants, with the long-term goal of fostering greater participation, particularly among women.

For the Community Outreach Programme, the Outreach Unit will increase the number of people directly exposed to information about the ICC in eastern Chad and among the Sudanese diaspora in Europe, North Africa and the Arab region. Three regular missions covering the 12 United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees' camps in eastern Chad are scheduled to be conducted throughout the year 2011. The Outreach Unit will conduct interactive sessions in the Arab countries that host high concentrations of the diaspora, in order to provide them with accurate and comprehensive information regarding the Court's mandate and activities.

For the Media Outreach Programme, the Outreach Unit will continue to ensure accurate information to the Pan-Arab and Darfuri Media through consultation meetings and establish relations with key journalists, which is essential to countering misreporting about the Court and its activities in Sudan and the Arab region as a whole. Training on the Court's mandate and work will be provided for Sudanese and Arab journalists covering the Court's work. Those journalists are key targets for outreach activities as they allow the Court to reach the largest number of people. Furthermore, audio dramas will be produced in cooperation with radios targeting the refugees in eastern Chad and the population in Darfur, in addition to the existing radio programmes implemented by the Outreach Unit's partners.

In 2011, the Outreach Unit will start approaching universities in order to establish its Academic Outreach Programme, with the aim of involving major faculties of law and political science in the Arab countries with a high concentration of the Sudanese diaspora. The Outreach Unit aims to strengthen partnerships with regional non-profit NGOs in 2011, with the long-term goals of implementing workshops for focal point academics who are leading these faculties. Schools in the United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees will be a main target for interactive outreach projects, as children are considered among the most vulnerable victims of deadly conflicts. Specific strategy will be finalised for reaching and engaging with this sector, and comprehensive follow-ups will be conducted in schools that have been visited during the year 2011.

Using important lessons learned throughout 2010, the Outreach Unit will improve its action plan for its Legal Outreach Programme. Training on the Court's mandate and proceedings will be provided for Sudanese legal practitioners among the diaspora in Europe, as they may potentially play a direct role in the Court's proceedings. More Sudanese lawyers will be encouraged to apply to the ICC List of Counsel and List of Assistants to Counsel, in order to be directly engaged in the Court's activities with regard to Darfur. The Outreach Unit will continue targeting associations of lawyers in Chad and the

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Arab countries with a high concentration of the Sudanese diaspora, in order to coordinate programmes including workshops and panel discussions that attract a large number of trainee lawyers and young legal practitioners.

Despite the challenges facing the Outreach Unit in carrying out its programmes with regard to the situation in Darfur, the outreach activities for Darfur in 2011 will focus on ensuring an effective presence in the refugee camps in eastern Chad, and on strengthening ties with the diasporas across Europe, North Africa and the Arab region. Efforts will be made to inform a larger number of victims of crimes committed in Darfur of their rights before the Court, and to make the International Criminal Court more accessible and comprehensible for the affected communities.

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THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

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Executive Summary

The situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) was referred to the International Criminal Court (ICC) by that State Party to the Rome Statute 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 him. 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 15 June 2009, Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed some 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. Trial Chamber III set the commencement date of the trial for 27 April 2010. In February 2010, the Defence team submitted a challenge to the admissibility of the case on the grounds of respecting the complementarity of the work of the Court and of the authorities in the Central African Republic, the lack of the requisite level of gravity, and an abuse of process in the case against Mr Bemba. Consequently, by its decision of 8 March 2010, Trial Chamber III decided to postpone the commencement date of the trial in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo* (the Bemba case) until 5 July 2010, so that the challenge to the admissibility of the case could be resolved before the trial commenced. Trial Chamber III's decision on the admissibility challenge was made public on 24 June 2010: the judges found that the case against Mr Bemba was admissible. However, the commencement of Mr Bemba's trial, which was scheduled for 5 July, was postponed until 14 July 2010 for administrative reasons. With the judges of Trial Chamber III having dismissed the challenges to the admissibility of the case and abuse of procedure submitted by the Defence, the Defence immediately appealed the decision.

Thus, as at the end of this reporting period (1 October 2010), the challenge to the admissibility of the case must be considered by the Appeals Chamber. However, the Appeals Chamber refused to grant suspensive effect to that appeal. Trial Chamber III therefore decided to continue the proceedings and organised a number of status conferences to deal with various issues before being able to determine a new date for the commencement of the trial in the Bemba case.

Although the 2009 outreach strategy had focused principally on the capital, Bangui, and the neighbouring areas, the outreach strategy implemented in 2010 focused more on the population in the territory's interior, in the locations where the alleged crimes during the events of 2002-2003 were committed. The Court's Outreach Unit conducted outreach activities throughout the year in all of the locations mentioned in the judicial proceedings in the Bemba case, namely Point Kilomètre 12 (PK 12), Point Kilomètre 22 (PK 22), Damara, Sibut, Bossembele, Bossangoa, Bozoum and Mongoumba.

The Outreach Unit developed a plan of action for each location, in partnership with the administrative authorities and key representatives of civil society. Outreach activities were held with various target groups identified in advance in order to explain the mandate, role, functioning and activities of the ICC, as well as the judicial developments in the Bemba case. The large majority of these outreach sessions were conducted in Sango, the most widely spoken language in the CAR.

The Outreach Unit, which until now had been composed of two staff members, was reinforced in May 2010 with the addition of a second Sango-speaking field outreach assistant. The three-person team is now fully operational. The Outreach Unit is thus better able to conduct outreach activities in Sango, which has already enabled Court staff members to engage more fully with the affected communities in the CAR interior.

Between 1 October 2009 and 1 October 2010, the Outreach Unit staff members held 52 outreach sessions attended by some 4746 participants. By way of comparison, 4420 people participated in the 2009 outreach activities. The Outreach Unit is pleased that it was able to meet approximately the same number of people as the year before despite having conducted its activities outside of the capital, which involves a considerable number of logistical constraints due to travel requirements.

The partnership established in 2008/2009 between the Outreach Unit and professionals from all of the CAR media (television, press and radio) continued throughout the year. The Outreach Unit organised a wide range of activities for the media: training for journalists based in the interior; broadcasts of all of the public hearings in the Bemba case, with a 30-minute delay; regular press briefings; interviews with Court staff members; dissemination of press releases, weekly newsletters and audiovisual productions; broadcasts of the French audiovisual outreach programme "*Demandez à la Cour !*" ("Ask the Court!") between October 2009 and January 2010. With the support of the media, information on the ICC is regularly relayed to an estimated target population of 800,000 people nationwide.

Radio is still the main source of information for more than half of the CAR population.[8] Court

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staff members placed particular emphasis on their partnership with the radio stations (in Bangui and the provinces) in order to relay information to a wide audience. The use of Sango was also prioritised in interviews and in the production of audiovisual reports so that information on the ICC could be easily understood by as many people as possible.

For this purpose, a new outreach radio programme exclusively in Sango was launched in August 2010 and is broadcast by radio stations based in Bangui and by community stations in the interior. The programme, "*CPI a kiri na peko ti a ounda ti alla*" ("The ICC Answers Your Questions"), is directed and produced entirely by the Bangui Outreach Unit. A new episode is produced every month. The aim of the programme is to address the questions most frequently asked during the month's outreach sessions held in the affected communities.

After more than two years of outreach campaigning by the Court in the CAR, in the capital and neighbouring areas (2008/2009) and in locations in the interior (2010), the affected communities are now well informed on the mandate, role, functioning and activities of the Court. The victims have a better level of awareness of their rights and how they can exercise them before the Court. The "pre-trial" outreach phase in the Central African Republic is complete. The challenges for the Outreach Unit in 2011 will focus on the commencement of the Bemba trial and on making the judicial proceedings in the case public. The key issue will be maintaining regular dialogue with the affected communities in all of the geographical areas targeted for outreach activities.

8 In "Building peace, seeking justice: A population-based survey on attitudes about accountability and social reconstruction in the Central African Republic", Human Rights Center, University of California/Berkeley – Patrick Vinck and Phuong Pham - July 2010.

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Context and Judicial Status

The situation in the Central African Republic was referred to the Court by that State Party to the Rome Statute on 22 December 2004. 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 him. On 10 June 2008, the Chamber issued a new warrant of arrest, supplementing the initial warrant. During an armed conflict which purportedly took place in the CAR from 26 October 2002 until 15 March 2003, the forces of the MLC (*Mouvement de Libération du Congo*), commanded by Jean-Pierre Bemba, allegedly launched a generalised and systematic attack against the civilian population – in Bangui, Boy-Rabé, PK 12, PK 22 and Mongoumba in particular – which targeted a significant number of civilian victims.

The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo

Jean-Pierre Bemba was arrested by the Belgian authorities on 24 May 2008 and 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. On 15 June 2009, Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed certain charges against Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, determining that there are substantial grounds to believe that, as a military commander, he is allegedly criminally responsible for two crimes against humanity (rape and murder) and three war crimes (rape, murder and pillaging of a town or location).

In June 2009, Pre-Trial Chamber II considered the possibility of Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo's interim release, under certain conditions. By its decision of 14 August 2009, Pre-Trial Chamber II decided to grant the request for Mr Bemba's interim release, subject to certain conditions. The Prosecutor filed an appeal against that decision. On 3 September 2009, the Appeals Chamber decided to grant his appeal suspensive effect. On 2 December 2009, the Appeals Chamber decided to reverse the decision on Mr Bemba's interim release. The Appeals Chamber considered that a decision to release the accused under certain conditions must be singular and indivisible, and must set specific conditions on the release. Moreover, it considered that, before granting a request for interim release, the State accepting to host the person concerned should be designated and the conditions on the release should be set. Consequently, Mr Bemba was not granted interim release. Since his transfer to the Court in July 2008, he has been in custody at the ICC Detention Centre in The Hague.

Having confirmed certain charges brought against Jean-Pierre Bemba, Pre-Trial Chamber II referred the case to trial before Trial Chamber III, which set the commencement date of the trial for 27 April 2010. In February 2010, the Defence team submitted a challenge to the admissibility of the case on the grounds of respecting the complementarity of the work of the Court and of the authorities in the Central African Republic, the lack of the requisite level of gravity, and an abuse of process in the case against Mr Bemba. Consequently, by its decision of 8 March 2010, Trial Chamber III decided to postpone the commencement date of the trial in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo* until 5 July 2010, so that the challenge to the admissibility of the case could be resolved before the trial commenced. Trial Chamber III's decision on the challenge to admissibility was made public on 24 June 2010: the judges found that the case against Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo was admissible. However, Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo's trial, which was scheduled to commence on 5 July, was postponed until 14 July 2010 for administrative reasons. With the judges of Trial Chamber III having dismissed the challenges to the admissibility of the case and abuse of procedure which the Defence had submitted, the Defence immediately appealed the decision.

As at the end of this reporting period (1 October 2010), the challenge to the admissibility of the case must be considered by the Appeals Chamber. However, the Appeals Chamber refused to grant the appeal suspensive effect. Trial Chamber III therefore decided to continue the proceedings and organised a number of status conferences to deal with various issues before determining a new date for the commencement of the trial in the Bemba case. To date, Trial Chamber III has granted victim status to 135 (natural or legal) persons in the case.

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

Activities

Outreach activities have continued in the CAR throughout the year, with no major constraints. Although the 2009 outreach strategy had focused principally on the capital, Bangui, and the neighbouring areas, the outreach strategy implemented in 2010 focused more on the population in the interior in the locations where the crimes during the events of 2002-2003 were allegedly committed.

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The Outreach Unit, which was until now composed of two staff members, has been reinforced with the addition of a third person, an outreach assistant who joined the field office in May 2010. The three-person team is now fully operational. The team is now better able to conduct outreach activities in Sango, the language spoken in the CAR, which has already enabled Court staff members to engage more fully with the affected communities in the interior.

Between 1 October 2009 and 1 October 2010, Outreach Unit staff members conducted 52 outreach sessions, attended by some 4746 participants. By way of comparison, 4420 people participated in the 2009 outreach activities. The Outreach Unit is pleased that it successfully met approximately the same number of people as the year before, despite having conducted its activities outside of the capital, which involves a considerable number of logistical constraints due to travel requirements.

Community Outreach Programme

In the Interior

From 1 October 2009 until 1 October 2010, the Outreach Unit intensified its outreach campaign in the CAR. The Outreach Unit conducted activities in all of the locations mentioned in the judicial proceedings in the Bemba case, which are as follows: PK 12, PK 22, Damara, Sibut, Bossembele, Bossangoa, Bozoum and Mongoumba.

The Outreach Unit developed a plan of action for each location in partnership with the administrative authorities and key representatives of civil society. The outreach activities were held with various target groups identified in advance, according to the following methodology:

- An initial outreach session was conducted with the location's administrative authorities (prefect, sub-prefect, mayor, teachers, judges, police or gendarmerie officers, etc.); these leaders subsequently provided the Court staff members with valuable support in involving the population in outreach activities.
- A second outreach session was then conducted with the local authorities (group and neighbourhood leaders) in order familiarise them with the work of the ICC and the Outreach Unit's messages.
- A third outreach session specifically targeted religious authorities who in turn passed on positive messages regarding the work of the ICC, which greatly encouraged the population to come and participate in subsequent outreach activities.
- A fourth outreach session was held with voluntary associations (NGOs, groups, associations, etc.) representing civil society which enabled direct dialogue with the affected communities.
- A fifth outreach session exclusively targeted women's groups in order to encourage them to participate in the sessions.
- A final outreach session was held for the general public. Thus, any person who had been unable to attend one of the above sessions was able to attend the "general public" session which was open to everyone.

This methodology made it possible to explain to the various leaders and communities affected by the crimes allegedly committed between October 2002 and March 2003 the mandate, role, functioning and activities of the ICC, as well as the judicial developments in the Bemba case. The great majority of these outreach sessions were conducted in Sango, the CAR's local language. During these sessions, the rights of the victims – particularly the opportunity the Court offers them to participate in the proceedings and request reparations – were discussed in detail. Furthermore, some of these outreach sessions were jointly conducted with one staff member from the ICC's Victims Participation and Reparations Section (VPRS).

Outreach Unit staff members presenting at a town-hall meeting with the affected communities, Sibut, the CAR, on 8 June 2010 ©ICC-CPI

In Bangui, the Capital

The outreach activities in Bangui essentially concentrated on regularly updating the various human rights NGOs, victims' associations and women's groups in order to facilitate interaction with the local

population and the victims in particular. Information meetings with the leaders of these organisations were held regularly. The majority of the associations represented at the information meetings are affiliated with the Central African Coalition for the International Criminal Court (the CCCPI). The information meetings are generally attended by approximately 20 representatives of civil society.

Various tools are used during these meetings, but particular emphasis is placed on screening the Court's audiovisual productions (e.g., summaries of the hearings in the Bemba case, ICC news, etc.). In one of the meetings, the Court's 2009 annual Outreach Report was delivered. The Outreach Unit also uses the opportunity these meetings provide to regularly assess the progress of the Court's outreach strategy in the CAR and to inform the various organisations about future activities. In turn, the NGOs use the opportunity to share the victims' questions and concerns with the Court staff members. This continuous dialogue enables the Outreach Unit to improve the quality of its services and further target the information needs of affected communities.

This partnership between the Court and civil society lead to a joint celebration of International Criminal Justice Day on 17 July with the CCCPI and the Outreach Unit of the Court's Bangui field office. For this event, a conference followed by discussions was organised in order to respond to the questions and concerns of the general public.

Outreach to Women

A study conducted by the University of California, Berkeley, on the CAR population in November and December 2009 on how peace, justice and reconciliation are perceived enabled the Bangui Outreach Unit to gain a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of its outreach strategy in the CAR. In particular, the study shed light upon the fact that, in general, it was much more difficult for women to access information and that men had much better knowledge of the mandate and functioning of the ICC than women. The University of California, Berkeley, informed the Outreach Unit of the study's preliminary results as early on as possible.

Celebrating Women's Week with the women's association named OFCA, in Bangui, the CAR, on 10 March 2010 ©ICC-CPI

By doing so, the Outreach Unit was able very quickly to adjust its activities in order to ensure that women – a priority target group in the Court's outreach strategy in the CAR given the nature of the crimes allegedly committed in 2002-2003 – have fast and reliable access to information on the ICC.

The Outreach Unit decided to hold more outreach sessions exclusively for women. When both men and women are invited to a meeting, the women are generally much shyer and more hesitant; they sometimes decide not to attend the meeting at all. Moreover, during such meetings, it is generally the men who take the floor and ask questions. The women often take on a more passive role; they do not listen very attentively and they do not voice their concerns.

Throughout the year, the Outreach Unit held ten sessions exclusively for women. These ten sessions were attended by a total of 1530 women. The sessions were held in Bangui, as well as in various locations where the crimes of the events of 2002-2003 were allegedly committed. In order to mobilise the women in each location, the Outreach Unit sought the support of the OFCA (*Organisation des Femmes Centrafricaines*), an association that has a local division in each of the provincial towns where the Court aims to conduct outreach activities. Owing to that support, the Court staff members were able to strengthen the dialogue with the women's groups.

The Outreach Unit also wanted to actively celebrate Women's Week (in March 2010) with various women's groups. The ICC was invited to the general assemblies of a number of women's groups in order to introduce the Court.

In order to clearly communicate the Court's message to the various women's groups, the Outreach Unit sometimes had to use a specific approach. For example, an outreach session for Muslim women's groups was conducted wholly in Arabic, with the assistance of an interpreter, to make it easier for the women to understand the Court staff members' message.

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The Outreach Unit has made women the core focus of its activities in 2010. In total, 52 percent of the 4746 participants taking part in the year's outreach activities were women (combined total of the participants in mixed and women-only sessions). These efforts will continue in 2011.

Summary of Activities

For the Community Outreach Programme this year, the Outreach Unit:

- Held 16 outreach sessions with NGOs working to protect and defend human rights, victims' associations and women's groups. Some 1972 participants attended.
- Held 14 sessions for administrative and/or local authorities (group leaders, neighbourhood or village leaders, and religious leaders). Some 816 leaders attended the meetings. This high number is due to the fact that many locations in the interior were included in the Court's outreach activities throughout the year. In each location where the Court was conducting outreach activities for the very first time, the Outreach Unit worked hard to meet with the local/administrative authorities in order to explain very clearly the mandate and functioning of the Court and consequently avoid any misunderstandings over the presence of Court staff members in their area.
- Held 13 sessions open to the general public, attended by 1493 participants. This high number is due to the fact that many locations in the interior were included in the Court's outreach activities throughout the year. In each area where the Court was conducting outreach activities for the very first time, the Outreach Unit concluded its visits by holding a session open to the general public, which generated a great deal of interest in the affected communities.

Academic Outreach Programme

University Partnerships and Events

Privileged partnerships have been established with the higher education institutions in Bangui which, for the most part, were involved in the 2009 outreach activities. Since that time, the Outreach Unit sends every press release on the Court's judicial activity (in connection with both the situation in the CAR and other situations) to the universities to be publicly displayed on campus. On each occasion, the Court staff members meet with the university directors in order to inform them about the particular news item which is the subject of their visit.

Students of the Judicial Section participating in an Outreach workshop, ENAM, in Bangui, the CAR, on 6 May 2010 ©ICC-CPI

Throughout the year, seven activities were held for students and professors, attended by 366 participants. One outreach session targeted the head teachers of public and private secondary schools and was attended by 29 participants. Another seminar was held at the ENAM (*Ecole Nationale de l'Administration et de la Magistrature*) and aimed specifically at students from the judicial section of this school. A total of 70 students training to be judges and registrars took part in the seminar.

Summary of Activities

For the Academic Outreach Programme this year, the Outreach Unit:

- Held seven sessions or seminars in higher education institutions or with students' associations, attended by some 366 students and lecturers.

Legal Outreach Programme

Fostering Participation and Enhancing Expertise

In June 2010, the ICC's Female Counsel Campaign was launched from the Outreach Unit's Bangui field office. In the Central African Republic, the campaign was launched in a special information session for male and female lawyers. Approximately 40 CAR legal practitioners attended the meeting. The large turnout was thanks to the support of the Association of Female Lawyers from the CAR (AFJC).

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The activity was also supported by the ICC's Counsel Support Section. Moreover, Ms Marie-Edith Douzima-Lawson, a lawyer from the CAR and a Legal Representative of Victims in the Bemba case, recounted her experience as a lawyer on the ICC's List of Counsel. All of the participants indicated that they intended to apply for inclusion on the ICC's List of Counsel or the List of Assistants to Counsel. The Outreach Unit followed up with the participants in September 2010 to encourage them to submit their applications if they had not already done so.

In September 2010, a seminar was held for legal professionals other than lawyers. This seminar targeted judges and judicial auditors and was attended by a total of 60 participants. The meeting was arranged jointly by the CAR Ministry of Justice and the Outreach Unit of the ICC's Bangui field office, who also jointly arranged two seminars in the interior for judges practicing in the provinces within the jurisdiction of the two Courts of Appeals. These seminars are to be held in the first trimester of 2011.

Summary of Activities

For the Legal Outreach Programme this year, the Outreach Unit:

- Held two activities with legal practitioners (lawyers, judges and judicial auditors), attended by 99 participants.

Media Outreach Programme

The Central African Republic has an estimated population of 4,216,664, with an illiteracy rate of 57.3 percent among people aged 10 years or over (46.2 percent among men; 68 percent among women).[9] In the face of such a level of illiteracy, radio remains the preferred and most cost-effective method for targeting a wide audience. It is still the main source of information for more than half of the CAR population and for nearly three quarters of the population of Bangui.[10]

Informing Communities through the Media

Throughout the year, the Outreach Unit continued its partnership with the following CAR radio stations:

- Radio Centrafrique (State station), Radio Ndeke Luka and Radio ICDI (private stations): these stations broadcast nationwide and thus can potentially reach the entire CAR population.
- Radio Voix de la Grâce (ESCA), Radio Notre-Dame, Radio Voix de la Paix, Radio Tropique, Radio Néhémie (AMMICA) and Radio Linga: these private FM radio stations are based in Bangui and broadcast within approximately a 100-km radius of the capital.
- Radio Maria (Bossangoa), Radio Zoukpana (Berberati), Radio Maïgaro (Bouar), Radio Siriri (Bouar), Radio Bé Oko (Bambari), Radio Linga (Bambari), Radio Kuli Ndunga (Nola): these community radio stations, based in the interior, are the population's preferred means of communication for following information on the ongoing proceedings before the ICC.

An Outreach Unit staff member providing an interview in French and Sango (the local language) to Radio Ndeke Luka, in Bangui, the CAR, on 12 July 2010 ©ICC-CPI

Television and press are not among the population's main sources of information.[11] Nonetheless, the Outreach Unit continues to work with audiovisual and press media to target decision makers and the elite more effectively. There is only one public television channel (TV Centrafrique). The CAR press is made up of around 20 newspapers including bi-weeklies and dailies. The Court staff members hold outreach activities for all press journalists without exception. However, they have strengthened their cooperation with the daily papers published on a regular basis: Le Citoyen, Le Confident, L'Hirondelle, Le Démocrate, Le Peuple, Top Contact, Centrafric Matin, L'Agora, Médias+ and Globe le visionnaire.

9 UNDP, "National Human Development Report 2007/2008 – Central African Republic".

10 In "Building peace, seeking justice: A population-based survey on attitudes about accountability and social reconstruction in the Central African Republic", Human Rights Centre, University of California/Berkeley – Patrick Vinck and Phuong Pham – July 2010.

11 Ibid.

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The partnership established in 2008/2009 between the Outreach Unit and professionals of all of the CAR media continued throughout the year (television, press and radio). The Court staff members endeavoured to inform the CAR journalists of the judicial developments at the ICC quickly and accurately, giving priority to the radio stations (in Bangui and the provinces) in order to relay the information to a wide audience. Furthermore, the use of Sango was prioritised when giving interviews and producing audiovisual reports so that the information on the ICC would be easily understood by as many people as possible.

An Putreach unit staff member providing an interview in Sango to five radio stations (after the status conference held in the Bemba case), ICC office in Bangui, th CAR, on 30 August 2010 ©ICC-CPI

The Outreach Unit organised a wide range of activities for the media: training for journalists based in the interior; broadcasts of all of the public hearings in the Bemba case; regular press briefings; interviews with Court staff members; dissemination of press releases, weekly newsletters and audiovisual productions; broadcasts of the French audiovisual programme "*Demandez à la Cour !*" ("Ask the Court!"); the launch of a new Sango programme "*CPI a kiri na peko ti a ounda ti alla*" ("The ICC Answers Your Questions"). With the support of the media, information on the ICC is regularly relayed to an estimated target population of 800,000 people nationwide.

Summary of Activities

For the Media Outreach Programme this year, the Outreach Unit:

- Gave specific attention to the provincial media. Local radio presenters were invited to take part in two days of training in Bangui in November 2009 in order to familiarise them with the ICC's procedures and functioning. Sixteen journalists from community radio stations attended the two days of training held by the Outreach Unit. Furthermore, in September 2010, the Court staff members were invited by the NGO Internews to conduct a one-day training session for community radio journalists (from Bangui and from the provinces). The training session was held as a module of Internews' human rights training and was attended by 27 journalists from community radio stations.
- Held three screenings of public hearings in the Bemba case (with a 30-minute delay, via the ICC website) in the ICC field office premises in Bangui (on 27 April, 30 August and 24 September). On average, 25 CAR media professionals attended each screening. Before showing the broadcasts, the Court staff members held a briefing for the journalists. Following the screenings, they held a discussion with the journalists to ensure that the hearing had been properly understood and to respond to any questions. The journalists greatly appreciated the provision of the necessary means to watch the delayed public hearings in the Bemba case and they made their appreciation very clear to the Outreach Unit staff members. Having the journalists present for the video streaming meant that the details of the hearing were widely disseminated among the general public in the CAR, by both press and radio. The media relayed the three broadcasts to an estimated 800,000 people nationwide.
- Held four press briefings between the Outreach Unit and media professionals outside of the screenings of the public hearings. The purpose of those meetings was to review the news from the ICC (in the CAR situation and other situations) and to address any questions on the Court's outreach strategy in the CAR. In turn, the journalists used the opportunity to ask questions and make recommendations to the Court staff members on the information needs of the general public.
- Personally delivered 24 press releases to CAR media professionals. The press releases provided updates on judicial developments at the Court (in the CAR situation and other situations). When distributing the press releases, the Outreach Unit staff members provided explanations on the contents of each for the media concerned.
- Sent 42 ICC Weekly Update newsletters to CAR media via e-mail. Thirty-two journalists subscribed to the ICC Bangui field office's distribution list. The journalists appreciated this communication tool, as it provides them with a brief weekly update on the news from the Court.
- Aired an extensive 13-episode series of outreach radio broadcasts in French, called "*Demandez à la Cour !*" ("Ask the Court!"), between 19 October 2009 and 31 January 2010. The series gave members of the CAR public the opportunity to put questions directly to senior Court officials based in The Hague. The ICC President, the Registrar, and other senior officials of the Court.

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Each episode was broadcast intensively for a week on every radio station (based in Bangui or in the provinces) and on CAR television. An estimated 108 hours or more of information on the ICC was broadcast. The programme was well received by the general public and helped significantly to spread key messages about the Court among the affected communities. The programme targeted an estimated 800,000 people nationwide.

- Launched a new radio programme in Sango in August 2010, which is distributed by radio stations based in Bangui and community radio stations in the interior. The programme is called "*CPI a kiri na peko ti a ounda ti alla*" ("The ICC Answers Your Questions"). The programme, exclusively in Sango, is produced and directed entirely by the Bangui Outreach Unit. A new episode is produced every month. The purpose of the programme is to respond to the questions most frequently asked during the outreach sessions conducted in the affected communities over the month. The Outreach Unit selects four or five questions for the programme in order to respond to the public's concerns. The programme targets an estimated 800,000 people nationwide.
- Gave 236 interviews to the media, conducted in either French or Sango. The questions during these interviews essentially focused on the judicial developments in the Bemba case (the issue of Jean-Pierre Bemba's interim release subject to conditions; the challenges to the admissibility of the case and abuse of procedure entered by the Defence for Mr Bemba; the successive postponements of the date of the commencement of Mr Bemba's trial).
- Sent six audiovisual reports – which were produced by the AV team of the ICC's Public Information and Documentation Section (PIDS) in The Hague – to radio stations in Bangui and the provinces and to TV Centrafrique for broadcasting. The AV reports were sent to the Court's field office in Bangui via the Internet. The Court staff members in Bangui then copied them on to CDs and DVDs and sent them to radio and TV stations for broadcast to the general public. The audiovisual reports focused mainly on the Bemba case. The AV team also produced a "Summary of the Bemba case" entirely in Sango, which summarised the Bemba case from the referral of the CAR situation before the Court by the Central African authorities in December 2004, until the Court's announcement of the commencement of the Bemba trial, which was initially scheduled for 5 July 2010, but was then postponed. It recounted the key stages of the judicial proceedings (the initiation of the Prosecutor's investigations in the CAR; the serving of the warrant of arrest on Jean-Pierre Bemba; the suspect's arrest in Belgium and subsequent transfer to The Hague; the confirmation of charges hearing in January 2009; the importance of the victims' participation in the proceedings; the confirmation of certain charges brought against Mr Bemba by the Prosecutor; the request for interim release which was dismissed by the judges; and the upcoming commencement of the Bemba trial). The Outreach Unit also intensively used this AV support during their meetings with the affected communities in the provinces.
- Included an ICC quiz game in the daily "*Mandako*" programme on Radio Ndeke Luka. The Outreach Unit prepared 15 questions on the ICC which featured on the programme in November 2009. The 15 winners each received an FM radio with batteries.

Lessons Learned

External Studies

An independent study was conducted in the CAR in November and December 2009 by the Human Rights Center of the University of California, Berkeley, in order to determine how peace, justice and reconciliation are perceived by the CAR public. This external evaluation included various questions on the ICC: the level of understanding of its mandate and activities and how it is generally perceived by the population. The results from the part directly concerned with the work of the ICC's Outreach Unit in the CAR were used to adjust the outreach action plan for 2010, taking into account the weaknesses identified by the University. The results will also be used as a reference point for future studies on the impact of the Court's outreach activities in the CAR.

A third of the respondents in the CAR had already heard of the International Criminal Court. However, results varied greatly between those surveyed in the capital, Bangui, and those in the remotest provinces. Of all respondents in Bangui, 63 percent had already heard of the Court, compared with only 7 percent in the Ouham prefecture respondents.

The relatively high figure of 63 percent in Bangui can be attributed to the fact that the Court's outreach activities in 2008/2009 were mainly focused in the capital. Furthermore, the Bangui population has better access to media and in general has a higher level of education. However, it is important to note that there is considerable variation within that percentage according to gender (in Bangui, 80 percent of men had heard of the ICC, as opposed to 46 percent of women). Moreover, a closer analysis of the results of the level of knowledge on the ICC suggested that women, who have a lower level of education, and

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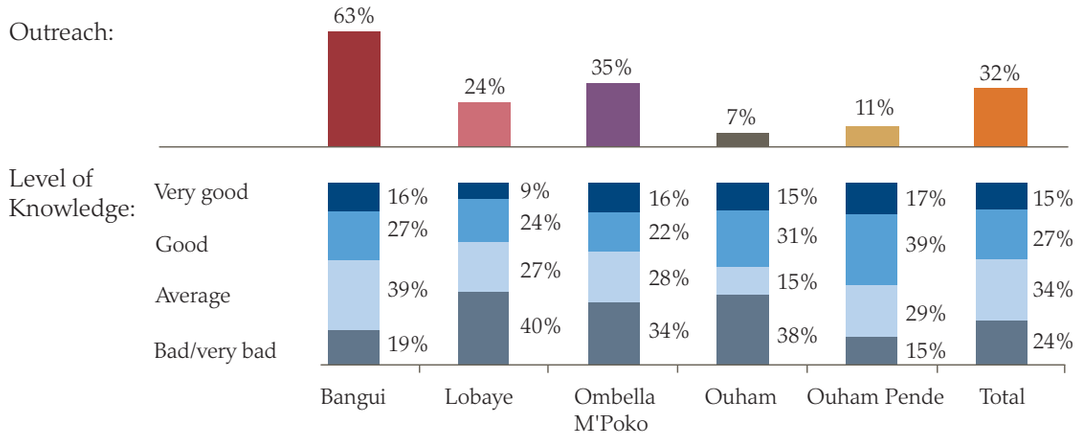
households with less media access, knew less about the ICC than other individuals. The Outreach Unit used these results to refocus its outreach activities, particularly with respect to women.



Knowledge and Awareness about the ICC | Source: The Human Rights Center of the University of California, Berkeley

Respondents identified radio as their main source of information on the ICC (90 percent), followed by friends and the community (14 percent), the press (12 percent) and television (12 percent). However, press and television were identified almost exclusively in Bangui, as there is little or no access to those media in locations in the interior. Less than 2 percent of respondents said that they had already participated in an outreach and information meeting held by Court staff members. From a statistical point of view, this can be attributed to the fact that each year those meetings only target a few thousand people – an insignificant number in relation to the total population. However, 57 percent of respondents who had already heard of the ICC said that they had discussed it with people they knew (friends and neighbours). Therefore, the outreach and information meetings held by the Court could have an indirect impact on a greater slice of the population than the number of people who actually participated in the activities.

In terms of specific knowledge about the Court, 47 percent of respondents knew that the ICC had been established by the international community. As to the date it was created, 23 percent said "2002" and 8 percent said "1998". Regarding the ICC's location, 61 percent of the respondents knew that the ICC's seat is in The Hague or the Netherlands. Furthermore, 65 percent knew that the ICC had an office in Bangui, and 38 percent of these knew how to get to the office. In terms of the ICC's scope, 64 percent of respondents knew that the situation in the CAR was just one of the situations being investigated by the ICC. Of all respondents, 80 percent knew that Jean-Pierre Bemba was one of the individuals currently in detention.

In terms of misinformation, some respondents thought that the ICC had been established solely to prosecute the crimes committed in the CAR (16 percent), or only for crimes committed in Africa (22 percent). Many respondents (65 percent) thought that the ICC could exercise its jurisdiction over crimes committed before 1 July 2002, and 21 percent thought that the ICC had served a warrant of arrest on former CAR President Patassé. The Outreach Unit took note of these statistics in order to reinforce some specific messages in its communication with the public.

The ICC is generally viewed in a positive light in the CAR, with the majority of respondents hoping that the ICC will have a positive impact on the country by delivering justice and helping prevent fresh crimes being committed. Among those who had already heard of the ICC, 95 percent thought that its work was important, either because there is a real need for justice (51 percent), or because those responsible for the most serious crimes should be punished (20 percent), or because the victims should obtain reparations (10 percent). Most respondents (91 percent) thought that the ICC will have a positive impact on the country and 90 percent perceived the Court as being a neutral and impartial institution.

This positive perception of the Court probably explains why 92 percent of respondents who had already heard of the Court were willing to actively participate in the ICC's activities, either as a victim, a witness or in other ways. A large majority (91 percent) knew that the victims could participate in the proceedings before the ICC if they wished.[12]

Internal Assessments and Results

An internal assessment of outreach activities was conducted through meetings with large and medium-

12 The statistics cited in this part were taken from the following reports: "Building peace, seeking justice: A population-based survey on attitudes about accountability and social reconstruction in the Central African Republic", Human Rights Center, University of California/Berkeley – Patrick Vinck and Phuong Pham – July 2010, and: "Outreach Evaluation: The International Criminal Court in the Central African Republic", International Journal of Transitional Justice (IJTJ) 2010 – Patrick Vinck and Phuong Pham.

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sized audiences. A standard form was drawn up in advance and used throughout the year. The form includes open and closed questions which were asked at the end of each outreach session.

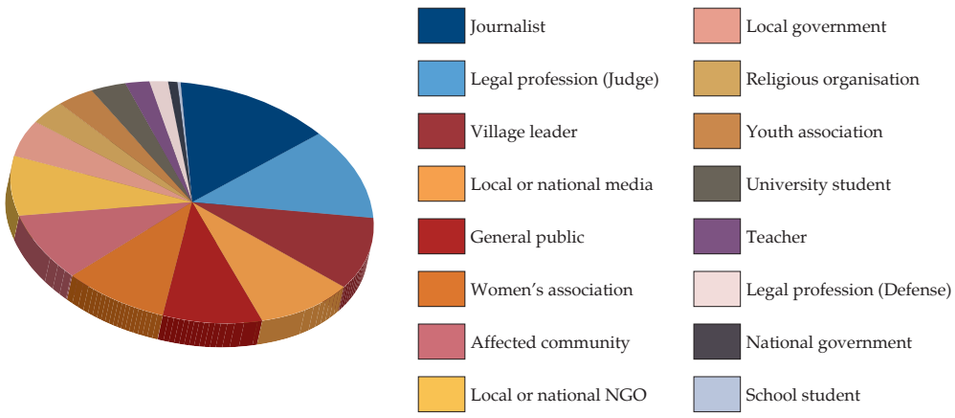
From 1 October 2009 until 1 October 2010, Outreach Unit staff members conducted 52 outreach sessions, attended by some 4746 participants. Activities were also organised with CAR media professionals (press briefings, broadcasts of public hearings and training sessions). During all of these activities combined, the Outreach Unit staff members fielded around 1700 questions. Of these, 23 percent were general questions on the role and mandate of the ICC, 16 percent were on the ICC's presence in the CAR, and 13 percent were more specifically to do with the ongoing cases (following the suspect's arrest); a great majority of these were in connection with the Bemba case.

Of all outreach activity participants, 48 percent were men and 52 percent were women. The higher percentage of women participating in the outreach activities conducted by the Court can be attributed to the fact that, throughout the year, a large number of outreach sessions were held exclusively for women. It is important to note that 5 percent of men and 10 percent of women asked questions about victims' participation in cases.

Of the 52 sessions conducted this year, approximately 70 percent were conducted in Sango and 30 percent in French. Sango was given priority in the interior in order to ensure that the Court's messages were fully understood by as many people as possible.

As to the distribution of questions according to target groups, 22 percent of questions were asked by journalists and local/national media, which reflects the Outreach Unit's communication work over the course of the year (press briefings, etc.). Legal practitioners (including lawyers, judges and judicial auditors) asked 14 percent of the questions. Those in affected communities or the general public asked 17 percent of the questions. Indeed, in each area where the Court was conducting outreach activities for the very first time, the Outreach Unit concluded its visits by holding a session open to the general public. Finally, 10 percent of questions were asked by local leaders and 9 percent were asked during sessions exclusively for women. These figures reflect the methodology for holding outreach sessions in locations in the interior followed throughout the year.

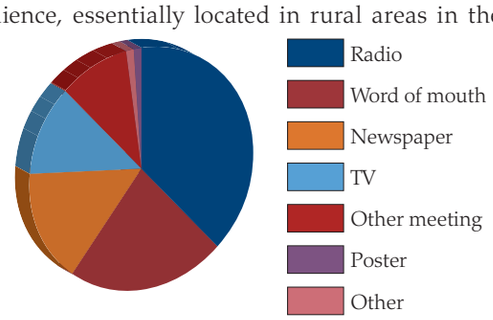
The graph below represents the distribution of questions according to the various groups targeted in outreach activities.



Distribution of Questions According to Target Groups

The analysis of the responses gathered during the surveys conducted at the end of each activity showed that 65 percent of respondents had already heard of the ICC but that 35 percent heard about it for the first time during the session. By way of comparison, 82 percent of respondents in the previous year (2009) had already heard of the ICC. This year's figures can be attributed to the fact that the outreach activities conducted in 2010 targeted a very wide audience, essentially located in rural areas in the interior of the CAR, with very limited access to media.

Of those who had already heard of the ICC, 39 percent had heard about it on the radio, 12 percent on television, 23 percent by word of mouth, 16 percent from newspapers, 10 percent during other meetings and 2 percent from other sources. These percentages are comparable with those from the previous year. However, it is important to note that this year, a number of respondents (approximately 1 percent) mentioned the Internet as a source of information on



Information Sources

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the Court, which is a new media compared with 2009.

During these sessions, 100 percent of respondents indicated that they learned something that was important for them and said that, having attended the outreach activity, they had a better understanding of the work of the Court. Only 2 percent of participants thought that some issues needed to be elaborated on further.

Table of Meetings and Individual Perceptions

Frequently Asked Questions

The Outreach Unit collected the most frequently asked questions from participants during outreach activities in 2010, and found that they do not reflect any significant increase of knowledge about the Court, in comparison with the questions most frequently asked in 2007, 2008 and 2009. This can be attributed to the following facts:

- The outreach activities conducted in 2007 and 2008 were essentially aimed at the elite and the decision makers who have received higher education.
- The outreach campaign conducted in 2009 reached a wider audience, mostly in working-class neighbourhoods in the capital and in some rural areas. The participants were sometimes illiterate and/or were hearing about the ICC for the very first time.
- The 2010 outreach campaign reached a very wide audience, mostly in rural areas in the interior of the CAR. The majority of those participating in the outreach activities conducted by the Outreach Unit were attending a meeting with Court staff for the very first time.

However, many of this year's questions were in relation to the Bemba case and the opportunity for the victims to participate in the proceedings and seek reparations for harm suffered.

Below are some examples of the questions most frequently recorded between 1 October 2009 and 1 October 2010:

- Why does the ICC not have jurisdiction over crimes committed before 1 July 2002?
- Why is the ICC only investigating Africans?
- Why does the African Union refuse to cooperate with the ICC?
- What measures does the ICC take with respect to States who refuse to cooperate in the arrest of a suspect?
- Why is Jean-Pierre Bemba the only one being prosecuted for his actions before the judges?
- Why did the judges decide to release Jean-Pierre Bemba?
- Why was the commencement of Jean-Pierre Bemba's trial postponed?
- When will the trial commence?
- Will the Bemba trial actually take place?
- Has Jean-Pierre Bemba been considered indigent by the ICC?
- What do the victims need to do in order to exercise their rights before the ICC?
- How can the victims who do not have adequate financial means access the services of a lawyer?
- How will the victims be able to follow the trial taking place in The Hague?
- What kind of reparations will be awarded to the victims?
- Why are the proceedings before the Court so slow?

Media Satisfaction Survey

The annual satisfaction survey of the CAR media took place in September 2010 but, as the results are

still being analysed, they could not be included in this report at the time of writing. It was initially planned that the survey would be conducted in the 30 days following the commencement of the Bemba trial. Following the successive postponements of the commencement date, it was finally decided to conduct the survey in September.

However, the journalists' recommendations from the previous year were fully taken into consideration during 2009-2010. Essentially, it was suggested last year that the journalists should be provided with more training (particularly those based in the provinces). Two separate training sessions took place over the year with local radio stations based in the interior. The journalists had also asked to receive more information on the other ongoing situations before the ICC. Consequently, the situations in the DRC, Uganda, Darfur (Sudan) and Kenya were systematically included in the agenda for press briefings held by the Outreach Unit. Furthermore, the Court's Weekly Update newsletter was shared every week with any members of the CAR media who had an e-mail address and had expressed interest in subscribing to the distribution list.

Analysis of Media Reports

The Outreach Unit monitors the CAR press on a daily basis. Each day, the Court compiles a press review for internal use. This is done by selecting press articles from the newspapers (paper format), then scanning and presenting them in PDF format. The quality of the articles published on the ICC has markedly improved in relation to previous years, showing that the CAR media has a good understanding of the ongoing judicial proceedings in The Hague. Furthermore, press journalists now regularly contact Court staff members to seek clarifications on particular cases, or explanations of certain legal terms or procedures where they are unsure when writing their articles.

According to the press reviews compiled between 1 October 2009 and 1 October 2010, 398 articles were published in connection with the ICC. Of these, 198 were produced with the Court's direct participation (press releases, information sheets, teaching tools, interviews with Court staff members, etc.). The number of articles published on the ICC has decreased slightly in relation to the year before. This can be attributed to the fact that the judicial proceedings in the Bemba case were less concentrated than in the previous year, and by the fact that the CAR news media focused mainly on the presidential and legislative elections initially scheduled for 2010.

External Factors Affecting Work and Results

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

Cultural context:
Two official languages are recognised in the CAR: French and Sango. However, Sango is the language most widely spoken by the population. Therefore, the Court's outreach activities must for the most part be conducted in Sango, especially those that target a wide audience and/or are conducted in the interior. Since May 2010, the Outreach Unit has been reinforced by the addition of a second Sango-speaking outreach assistant. The new team was only put together mid-year but is now fully operational, which will enable the Outreach Unit to increase the number of outreach sessions in 2011.

Difficulties in involving participants in outreach activities:
It was sometimes difficult to hold outreach activities in the interior owing to the lack of adequate **means of communication** (Internet and telephone). The Court staff members sometimes found it difficult to inform the local authorities and leaders of civil society about their visits and proposed activities. The authorities and leaders likewise had difficulty contacting the Outreach Unit's staff members. As a result, the population's involvement in the outreach activities was less than optimal. Moreover, the calendar of activities in the interior frequently had to be adjusted to take certain realities such as **climate constraints** into account. During the rainy season (June-November), it was difficult to ascertain how many participants would attend the outreach activities as many people do not go out in the heavy rain. Furthermore, for the rural population, the demands of the agricultural calendar are more pressing than the Court's activities. These constraints will be taken into account as much as possible when arranging activities in 2011.

Action Plan for 2011

The Court led a large-scale outreach campaign both in the capital and the neighbouring districts (2008/2009) and in the locations in the interior (2010) where the crimes of the events of 2002-2003 were allegedly committed. The affected populations are now well informed about the mandate, role, functioning and activities of the International Criminal Court. The victims have a better level of awareness of their rights and how they can exercise them before the Court. The "pre-trial" outreach phase in the Central African Republic is complete. The challenges for the Outreach Unit in 2011 will

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focus on the commencement of the Bemba trial and on making the judicial proceedings in the case public. The key issue will be maintaining regular dialogue with the affected populations in all of the geographical areas targeted for outreach activities.

In order to do so, the Outreach Unit has prepared a communication strategy and an action plan concerning the Bemba trial which will be implemented throughout the territory of the CAR, both in the capital and the interior. These have already been the subject of participative discussions with the national authorities, key representatives of civil society and media professionals (in the capital and the provinces). The finalised documents can be consulted on the Court's website.

Before the commencement of the trial, videoconferences with the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP), the Legal Representatives of the Victims, and Mr Bemba's legal representation will be held with the CAR media. The Court staff members based in Bangui will also give interviews to journalists, prioritising the use of Sango on the radio so as to announce the commencement of the trial to a wide audience.

When Mr Bemba's trial commences, the Outreach Unit will make every effort to provide the CAR journalists with the best possible service (press conferences, press packs, audiovisual products summarising the commencement of the trial, etc.). The first two days of the trial will be broadcast to the general public via the Court's website: journalists will be particularly encouraged to be present at the viewing location. In the months following the commencement of the trial, the Outreach Unit, now composed of three staff members, will go to work in the capital and the interior in order to inform the affected populations that the trial has begun and how it will proceed. This will be the Outreach Unit's opportunity to show the various target groups the first images of the trial and respond to their questions and concerns.

Every week that follows, the hearings will be summarised on CDs and DVDs for the media. Information meetings will also be held regularly with media professionals.

Outreach sessions for the general public and other sessions exclusively for women will be held every two months in each location (Bangui, Bimbo, Mongoumba, Damara, Bossembele, Bossangoa, Sibut and Bozoum) in order to maintain dialogue with the affected communities. In order to promote this dialogue, listening clubs will be established outside of Bangui. The listening clubs project is already underway; it is an idea based on the Court's previous experience in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. From June to September 2010, consultation meetings were held with the various partners in each location in order to identify associations able to host the listening clubs project. With a view to targeting women's groups in particular, the Outreach Unit will establish listening clubs in every branch of the *Organisation des Femmes Centrafricaines* (OFCA) in the provinces, in the areas where the Court is conducting outreach activities.

The ICC's DVD providing summaries of the confirmation of charges hearing in the Bamba case

The first meetings with the associations identified as possible partners for the project have been held since September 2010. The partnership agreements will be formalised when the judges set the date for the commencement of the Bemba trial. During the first group discussions, the members of the associations raised two major concerns as being fundamental requirements for the listening clubs project to succeed: the programmes on the International Criminal Court must be produced in Sango and the Outreach Unit in Bangui must visit the clubs very regularly.

The outreach activities in the CAR in 2011 will essentially be guided by these two requirements: the use of Sango must be prioritised for all of the Court's communications and the Court staff members must ensure that they maintain an effective, regular presence in all of the locations affected by the crimes allegedly committed in 2002-2003.

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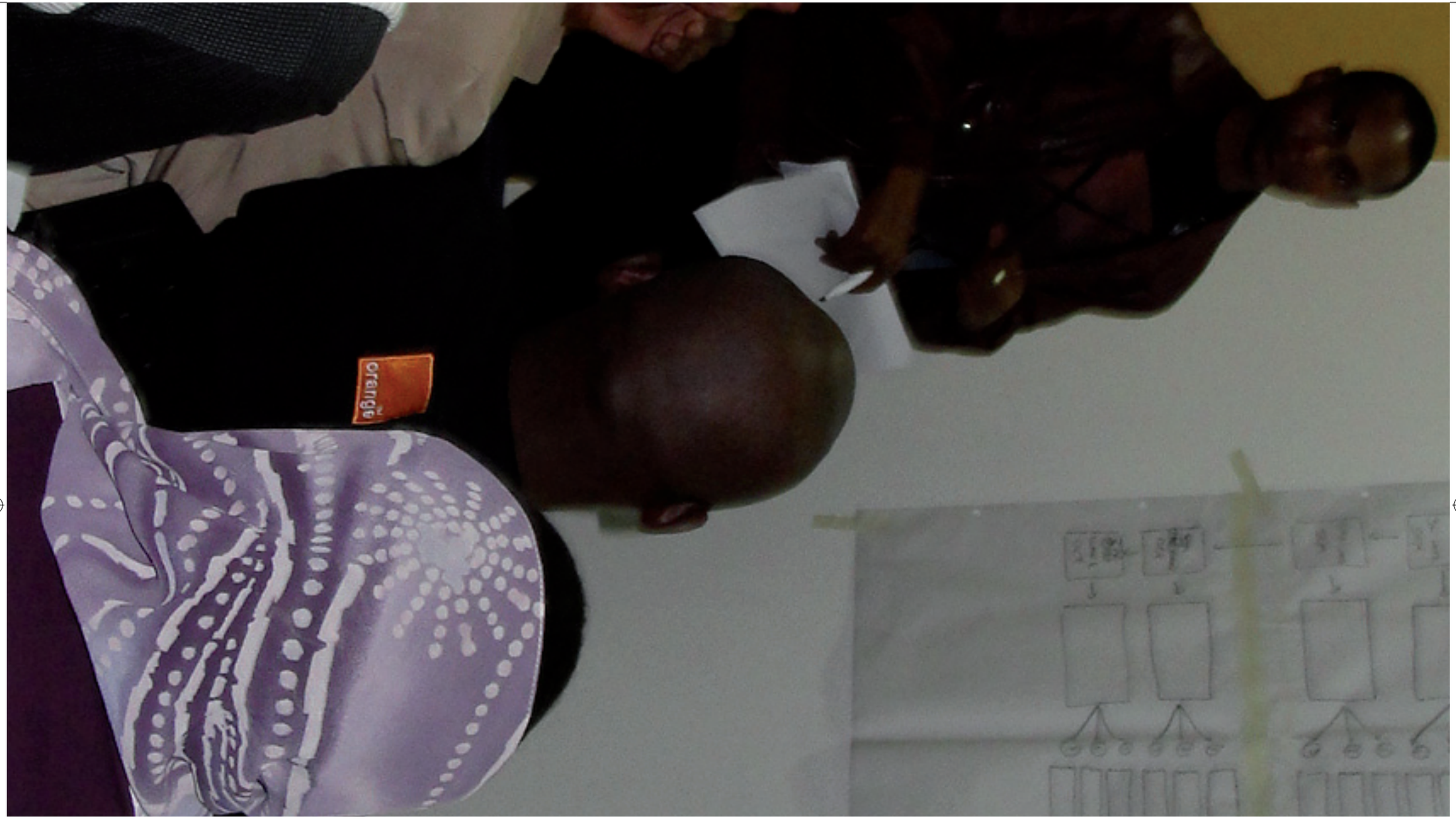

THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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Executive Summary

The Republic of Kenya ratified the Rome Statute on 15 March 2005 and became a State Party to the Rome Statute on 1 June 2005. In accordance with the provisions of the Rome Statute, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) sought authorisation from Pre-Trial Chamber II to commence an investigation *proprio motu* in a situation involving crimes against humanity allegedly committed in Kenya during the period known as the post-election violence of 2007-2008. The Prosecutor filed his request, together with 39 appended annexes in approximately 1,500 pages, on 26 November 2009. On 31 March 2010, the ICC's Pre-Trial Chamber II granted the Prosecutor permission to start the investigation.

Outreach efforts in Kenya began before the Chamber issued its decision to grant permission to the Prosecutor's investigation. Affected communities and key local groups, including the media, were directly engaged and timely informed on the ICC's mandate and mode of operations. Special emphasis was placed on explaining the statutory provisions for launching an investigation *proprio motu* and, if granted, the following procedural steps. These efforts helped to have accurate information published by media and prevented the spread of false rumours and misconceptions among Kenyans.

With no field presence in the country, and **one staff member temporarily appointed to the situation**, during the course of four missions, the Outreach Unit made initial steps to establish the Community Outreach Programme and the Media Outreach Programme in Kenya.

During the four missions, 14 interactive sessions were held, which gave briefings on judicial procedures to 192 leaders of the most affected communities. These meetings also enabled the leaders to express their views on the Court's operations in Kenya. Having received and understood information about the Court, they were able to pass this knowledge to their peers and other groups in their communities.

Engaging local journalists and NGOs with informative mandates has also been an initial priority in Kenya. Training was provided to 87 journalists representing mainstream media houses and 27 radio broadcasters. As a result of such sessions, media publications on the ICC became more accurate. Furthermore, a potential audience of 20 million was informed about the Court in February when a case information fact sheet with frequently asked questions on the then ICC's operations in Kenya was published in three newspapers with an estimated circulation of 550,000. More recently, in August, 200,000 copies of the booklet *Understanding the ICC* (edition for Kenya) were distributed through one of the main national newspapers.

The Outreach Unit's aim through all these informative efforts was for Kenyans to develop realistic expectations about the scope of the work of the Court. According to some independent studies and information provided during consultation meetings, the majority of Kenyans had high expectations about ICC proceedings; they were satisfied with the Court's intervention; and they expected quick arrests and trial procedures by the end of 2010. Although progress has been achieved and at the moment there is more accurate and factual information in circulation, some independent studies show that much more remains to be done.

An independent survey carried out by South Consulting Group in June this year,[13] indicates that confidence in the Court remains high across the country after the Prosecutor received authorisation to start an investigation of the situation in Kenya. Expectations are high among the general population that the ICC intervention will break the culture of impunity for cycles of political violence. The data analysed from the last quarter of 2009, when the ICC appeared on the Kenyan agenda, shows the public has been consistently optimistic of the ICC intervention to provide justice by pursuing and punishing those responsible for the political violence which occurred in the aftermath of the 2007 elections. Opinion polls have also shown that Kenyans overwhelmingly prefer the ICC to any local mechanism because they lack confidence in local judicial institutions. Of the respondents, 52 percent were confident that the ICC would prosecute the officials responsible for the violence. The survey has reaffirmed the continuous need to engage Kenyan populations in order to foster realistic expectations.

Driven by the results of the above-mentioned survey and following consultations with key stakeholders and representatives of the affected communities, a plan for outreach activities in Kenya for 2010 to 2011 was devised. Drawing upon achievements and lessons learned throughout the years in other countries, the Outreach Unit will continue engaging Kenyans through its core programmes: The Community Outreach Programme including women, displaced populations, leaders and civil society organisations; the Legal Outreach Programme for legal practitioners, bar associations and magistrates; the Academic Outreach Programme, particularly for schools and universities; and the Media Outreach Programme including traditional media, new media and vernacular radio stations. Information provided to the general public through the media is an important component of the strategic plan, necessary to re-enforce the impact of outreach activities. In this regard, special efforts will be made to bring the latest news on judicial

13 The Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation (KNDR) Monitoring Project, "Implementation of Agenda Items 1-4, and Progress Towards a New Constitution", July 2010.

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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.

The Outreach Unit is currently undertaking a consultation process with an external company to launch its own survey in order to assess knowledge and perceptions about the Court. The findings of the survey will be used to adjust the planning and to monitor and evaluate the actual impact of outreach activities.

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Context and Judicial Status

The Republic of Kenya ratified the Rome Statute on 15 March 2005 and became a State Party on 1 June 2005.

On 26 November 2009, ICC Chief Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo sought authorisation from Pre-Trial Chamber II to open a *propio motu* investigation in relation to the crimes allegedly committed during the 2007-2008 post-election violence in Kenya. On 31 March 2010, in a majority decision, judges of Pre-Trial Chamber II granted permission to the Prosecutor to commence an investigation covering alleged crimes against humanity committed during the events that took place between 1 June 2005 (i.e., the date of the Statute's entry into force for the Republic of Kenya) and 26 November 2009 (i.e., the date of the filing of the Prosecutor's request).

Activities

In December 2009 the Outreach Unit conduct ed an initial fact-finding mission in Kenya to enable strategic planning. Local opportunities to implement outreach activities were explored; target groups and information needs as well as geographical areas to be prioritised were identified; and the findings indicated that some existing local resources and networks might be of use to the Outreach Unit.

As a result of consultation meetings with key groups, during the reporting period the Outreach Unit focused its initial activities on establishing Community and Media Outreach Programmes.

Community Outreach Programme

Initial Missions

In compliance with the Chamber's Order to the Victims Participation and Reparations Section Concerning Victims' Representations Pursuant to Article 15(3) of the Statute, of 10 December 2009, a series of meetings with relevant local and international NGO representatives, women's groups, leaders and representatives of affected communities were held. Through these sessions, affected communities were able to express their views with regard to the Court's intervention in Kenya.

Following Pre-Trial Chamber II's decision granting the Prosecutor permission to start an investigation in Kenya, the Outreach Unit conducted two more missions to Kenya in order to explain the Court's decision, discuss further steps of the judicial process and address the concerns of the population.

Following Pre-Trial Chamber II's order of 10 December 2009, in which the Chamber requested the Victims Participation and Reparation Section (VPRS) to identify, to the extent possible, the community leaders of the affected groups to act on behalf of those victims who may wish to make representations (collective representation) on their views on the possible investigation, the Outreach Unit and the VPRS endeavoured to reach victims' communities and give them an opportunity to provide representatives to the Court.

During the joint mission, the VPRS and Outreach team sought input on how the Chamber's order of 10 December 2009 might best be implemented from groups of organisations and individuals which might provide a channel to victims' communities and assist victims in making representations to the Chamber. During these meetings, presentations were made regarding ICC proceedings in general, the role of victims in ICC proceedings, and the specific role of victims pursuant to article 15(3) of the Statute. Discussions were held to gather input from participants on a range of questions relating to how the opportunity for victims to make representations to the Chamber might be safely and effectively realized for any victims who might choose to do so.

Once the channels of communication with the victims had been identified, the Outreach Unit facilitated the interaction of the VPRS with the representatives of the affected communities.

As a result of these activities, the Court received 396 victims' representations, of which 76 were collective representations made by communities, and 320 were individual representations. Out of the 396 representations, 383 victims indicated that they wanted an ICC investigation; 9 said they did not; and 4 did not express a view on this issue.

The views given by victims in their representations were taken into account by the judges in authorising the investigation in Kenya.

The Outreach Unit has since taken steps to inform victims' communities that sent their representations, as well as the Kenyan population as a whole, about Pre-Trial Chamber II's decision and its implications.

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In May 2010, the Outreach Unit conducted its third mission to Kenya. The Outreach Unit, together with the VPRS, conducted joint meetings with the most affected groups in order to explain the Court's decision, discuss further steps of the judicial process and address the populations' concerns. A total of 192 individuals were directly engaged in the course of 14 interactive follow-up sessions, 11 held in Nairobi and 3 in Mombasa. Participants were victims and community leaders. They had participated in the consultation process in February and submitted representations as provided in article 15(3) of the Rome Statute.

Members of the affected communities attending an Outreach Unit meeting, Mombassa, Kenya, May 2010 ©ICC-CPI

The feedback received from the participants in the sessions held in Nairobi and Mombasa indicated that they appreciated that the team returned to Kenya – as agreed during the previous mission – to inform them on judicial developments. They further indicated that as a result of being exposed to this information, their understanding of the Court and its work had greatly improved.

The Prosecutor has stated that he supports a "three-pronged approach" to the Kenya situation that would involve prosecution by the ICC of those most responsible for the post-election violence, coupled with national accountability proceedings for other perpetrators, the format for which would be determined by the Kenyan Parliament. The third prong would include other mechanisms, such as a Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission.

The General Public

During the initial fact-finding mission, the Outreach Unit found two glaring misconceptions dominating public debate: first, that investigations had already begun in Kenya, and second, that the ICC would deal with all of the perpetrators of the crimes committed during the post-election violence in the country. Furthermore, it was frequently reported that witnesses and victims were already being consulted to provide evidence and information to investigators. Based on these findings, the Outreach Unit decided that the priority for outreach activities in Kenya during 2010 would be to launch an educational campaign in order to raise awareness, correct misconceptions and foster realistic expectations about the Court's mandate and work.

Therefore, the Outreach Unit launched a campaign using media outlets with the potential of reaching the highest number of people. On two occasions, the Outreach Unit published and distributed information about the Court: in February, 550,000 of the Q&A document containing a list of frequently asked questions was distributed, while in September, 200,000 copies of the booklet *Understanding the ICC* was also distributed. The Outreach Unit potentially reached 20 million people in the course of these two actions. FM radio presenters also used the document to talk about and introduce the work of the Court in their respective programmes.

Registrar of the court launching the distribution of 200,000 copies of the booklet *Understanding the ICC* in Nairobi, Kenya, September 2010 ©ICC-CPI

Also, Kenyan newspapers, radios and television news programmes have been very active in reporting on the ICC. During the course of four missions, Outreach Unit staff members participated in several interactive radio/TV programmes and provided interviews to a wide range of media houses which have a national presence. In the course of 12 interviews granted to media houses, The Outreach Unit addressed various concerns and answered many different questions raised. The Registrar's visit to Kenya in September also attracted an enormous amount of attention from the media and therefore provided an opportunity to send and reinforce the Court's core messages.

Media Outreach Programme

The results of the fact-finding missions with regard to media indicated that Kenya has a sophisticated,

diverse and dynamic mass media sector, characterised by television, radio, print and a thriving sector of new media, including the Internet and mobile telephones. The types of media can be classified broadly as private/independent media, the public state broadcaster, private local-language radio, community radio, independent religious stations, the alternative press, international media, and new media.

Based on this analysis, the Outreach Unit identified the media outlets with the largest distribution networks that could be used to distribute and transmit information from the Court, in the absence of a permanent field presence in the country.

Journalists making a story board on the ICC during the training held in Nairobi, Kenya, September 2010 ©ICC-CPI

Furthermore, from the initial assessment conducted in December, it appeared that the Kenyan media's performance on ICC-related news items is directly linked to the level of journalism training offered. Based on experience in other situation-related countries and recommendations made by civil society organisations, the Outreach Unit defined as its priority to conduct intensive media trainings with print-media, radio and TV broadcast journalists in order to improve the accuracy of their reporting.

Representatives of civil society groups highlighted the important role that radio presenters or anchors, in particular those working for vernacular radio stations, also have among affected communities. Hence, the Outreach Unit has embarked on training them and other journalists with regard to the ICC mandate and its mode of operations. Four training sessions for journalists and two consultation meetings with editors from a broad range of media outlets were organised. Examples of good and bad judicial reporting practices were used to help journalists better understand the ICC's mandate and proceedings. Sessions with 87 national and international journalists were conducted in the course of four missions. The Outreach Unit conducted the training sessions with the main journalists of print, TV and online media.

Radio broadcasters based in Nairobi, Rift Valley and Eldoret participating in an Outreach Unit trainig session, September 2010 ©ICC-CPI

The sessions included two parts: *ICC Judicial Process* and *Reporting on ICC Justice*. Initial presentations introducing the themes were followed by lively discussions. ICC messages focused on the judicial steps taken once an investigation is launched, and the relevance of responsible and reliable reporting when informing the public about justice. The following topics were emphasised: presenting facts when reporting on Courtroom proceedings, explaining the Court's decisions, and avoiding expressing opinions or taking sides in favour or against parties in the proceedings. In addition, the need for journalists to comply with the Court's decisions to protect the identity of witnesses and victims, hence avoiding putting them at risk, was also stressed.

In September, in partnership with the Internews agency, the Outreach Unit conducted a half-day training of radio broadcasters from Nairobi, Rift Valley, Kisumu and Eldoret. The training was opened by the Registrar during her official visit to Kenya, followed by presentations from the Outreach Unit. The objective of the training session was to map out information about the ICC, based on what the radio broadcasters learned during the trainings, so they could translate this into stories for their programmes. In total, 28 radio broadcasters were trained and, so far, 25 stories have already been prepared and aired via their respective radio stations.

Finally, as part of the training efforts, the Outreach Unit invited three senior editors and one representative from the Internews agency for an intensive, 4-day training at the seat of the Court in The Hague, the Netherlands. The training took place from 10 until 15 October 2010, during which the participants had the opportunity to meet with the Court officials and learn in depth about the Court's mandate, different organs, victims' participation and reparations, the Trust Fund for Victims, defence, detention, ongoing cases, law and procedure.

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Consultation Meetings

The Outreach Unit has established a pattern of having regular consultation meetings with the members of the Kenya Editors Guild[14] and senior reporters. On three occasions so far, the Outreach Unit met and provided them with presentations about the Court and its work. Following the decision to open investigations, the Outreach team met again with the editors and explained to them the upcoming judicial processes to them.

Outreach Unit staff members attending a briefing of the members of the Kenyan Editorial's Guild, Nairobi, Kenya, May 2010 ©ICC-CPI

The Outreach Unit, reached out to 20 editors and 12 senior reporters during these sessions. Presentations were given explaining the roles of the Outreach Unit and the judicial processes of the Court. The Outreach Unit addressed some of the stories that have been reported in the Kenyan media that give the impression that investigations had already started. The Outreach Unit categorically stated that investigations had not already started; that investigations may only commence if the judges authorise them.

During the consultation process, the Outreach Unit observed and brought to the attention of the editors that the Kenyan journalists appear to have four main sources of information on ICC issues, which are mainly civil society activists who have been perceived as speaking for the Court. The editors were encouraged to contrast the information and stories with the Court's Registry officials or the public information office of the Office of the Prosecutor, and to refer to the Court's website for updated public information on all the situations before the Court. In this way, it is hoped that information that is given out to the public is factual, credible and represents the official position of the Court.

Lastly, when frequent inaccuracies in a journalist's reporting were detected, the Outreach Unit would use the opportunity of being in the country to visit such a journalist in order to address the inaccuracies, explain the processes before the Court and clarify any confusion. The team explained the processes of the Court and emphasised the need for journalists to contrast their information. Furthermore, the Outreach Unit also provided lists of ICC official contact persons that should be consulted for official information.

Lessons Learned

Internal Assessment in Progress

Findings of a study currently underway will help the Outreach Unit to develop a more concrete strategic plan. The study is to be finalised during the first months of 2011 and will also serve as the baseline data used to assess the impact of outreach activities.

Frequently Asked Questions

Selection of situations and cases – Policies of the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP):

- Only the top officials will be prosecuted, so does that mean that you have already decided that the people you want are top officials? What makes you think that it is only the top officials that are mostly responsible?
- Does the ICC target situations where there are greater gravity of crimes, or does it target smaller crimes as well? Because we have seen historical injustices, and impunity, and nothing has happened.

Arrests:

- So they will arrest the people who were at the top?
- What if a warrant of arrest is issued for a Kenyan in a high position and no one is arrested? (The participant gave the example of the arrest warrant for Omar Al Bashir in Sudan. In other words, what if the country concerned does not arrest the wanted person?)
- Can police from other countries arrest people?

14 The Kenya Editors Guild is an association of editors from all media houses in Kenya.

Victims' Participation:

- Can a victim also be an organisation?
- What groups are you looking at as victims?
- We want to know how you can assist us and what exactly the process is. We would like to know what rights there are for women, especially victims like us who have gone through this type of trauma. We have heard a lot of hearsay and would like to know what the next steps are.
- The forms that we filled out: where did they go and what happened afterwards?

Protection of and assistance to victims and witnesses:

- Among the victims here, there are people who know those that attacked them and stole their property; the same victims attended the Waki Commission. Some witnesses gave evidence in public and the perpetrators saw them, so they are too scared to come to this session. How can you help to protect them so that they can give their testimony? Who will protect the people who gave testimony at the Waki Commission?
- The victims who were assaulted by the Kenyan Police, how will they be assisted? I was raped by a gang of policemen. There were so many of them; how will you get all of the people who raped me?
- Will you be able to assist us, in case something happens?
- Does the government get involved with the issue of security and protection?

Reparations:

- I have suffered psychologically, but have received counseling, will the Court be able to help me economically?
- Once a person is convicted, victims will receive reparations and the convicted person's assets will be sold in order to give reparations, but what happens in the case that the convicted person has no funds?
- By the time I will be given reparations, I will be dead, so who will get the reparations on my behalf?

The trial:

- I would prefer that the trials take place in Kenya, as it is important for justice to take place in Kenya, and the realities on the ground can be taken into account.
- You have said that this process will take a long time, what will happen if I die before I am called as a witness, or a victim that has to be protected? Death is an eventuality; will the case proceed without me?

Impact of justice:

- The high-level people we voted for did not suffer at all; we are fighting a lot because of these people, and we are suffering. Once these people are taken there [The Hague], what is the benefit we will get out of this? Won't it just bring more trouble? Especially as this process has been going on for three years.
- People who are caught, taken to The Hague, and sentenced… how will a victim, like myself, benefit from that?

Judgment and sentencing:

- Once someone has been sentenced, will they be imprisoned here or at The Hague?
- Where is the jail that convicted people go to, once they have been convicted?
- Is there corruption at the ICC?
- One participant stated that they were aware that a person is innocent till proven guilty, but the detention centre to which indicted people are taken is a very pleasant place to live. How will this act as a deterrent?
- What happens to lower-level perpetrators?
- Will Mr Ocampo visit the PEV hotspots? How can you ensure that Mr Ocampo will meet the genuine victims?

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- When does protection for victims kick in?
- The warrant of arrest for Al Bashir has not made much of an impact, as he is able to travel anywhere. Furthermore, Kenya has a history of high-level perpetrators of various crimes escaping prosecution. What if this is the same scenario with regard to the ICC process?
- Since you are not investigators, what help can you offer to business people?
- As business people, it is clear that we will not be the ones involved with the perpetrators who go to court. Is there any way the Court can assist us with microfinance opportunities?
- How will the Prosecutor ensure that the violence does not take place again? Most of the victims feel cheated as they have not received compensation, and feel that 2010 will be even worse than 2007.
- How will we find your offices? How can we contact you?
- How will you act and communicate to make sure that we are safe if you are at The Hague or in Kampala?
- If you rescue me, and put me into protection, what will happen to my business?
- I am glad that I will get justice, but how will I regain everything I lost?
- What will happen if people become ethnically aligned if certain people are targeted?
- Will Kenyans decide where the hearings will be held? Where are the places where the hearings will take place?
- Recommendation: In the case that the trials will take place in Arusha, politicians will make Kenyans believe that Kenya has surrendered it sovereignty to Tanzania, also it is much safer at The Hague, because perpetrators may intimidate victims, in order to stop them from attending the trials in Arusha.
- How can one lawyer handle all the cases of the affected victims?
- If someone is found "not guilty", then what will happen to us? It is up to the judges to decide whether the case will continue or not, so what does that mean for us?
- Can we start our case in parallel with the Prosecutor, or do we have to do it afterwards?
- Reparations help victims to repair their harm, so why do we have to wait for the case to finish in order to get reparations?
- Most of us were not injured, but our property was destroyed, so can we still be recognized as a witness or victim?
- In the case of rape, if you went to the hospital, but never made a formal report at the police station about the rape, how will this issue be taken into consideration? What if you don't want to talk about it?
- The Kenyan Government will not prosecute the lower-level perpetrators, so how will we get justice?
- It appears that the process will take a long time for prosecuting the perpetrators. What are the powers of the Prosecutor in terms of cooperation with the Kenyan Government? If the process takes too long, it will not have the effect of acting as a deterrent in 2012. How can the ICC cooperate with the Kenyan Government?
- What happens to those who were part of organising the violence, even though they did not directly participate?
- Mr Ocampo will look at 3-7 people, maximum. What will happen to the people in the Government today, what will the ICC do to prevent these people coming back into Government next time?
- How is Mr Ocampo going to deal with witnesses, how will we be protected?
- If you have not filled in the form, can you be recognized as a victim?
- Assuming that you are relocated, what if I am relocated and there still remains a threat to me?
- For how long does the protection last?
- When does witness protection start?
- What if you are simply a victim, will you be able to receive witness protection?
- What if something happens to me before I fill out the form?
- How long can someone be imprisoned? Will they be given freedom after 30 years?
- Suppose the Kenyan Government does not cooperate with the ICC, as a member of the ICC, how will such a scenario be tackled?
- Kenya is a member state of the ICC, but in Southern Sudan, the ICC was unable to arrest Al Bashir, so what will happen in this case?
- Sometimes the perpetrators and victims live in the same community, in the case of a Special Tribunal, how will it manage the tensions between victims and perpetrators who live in the

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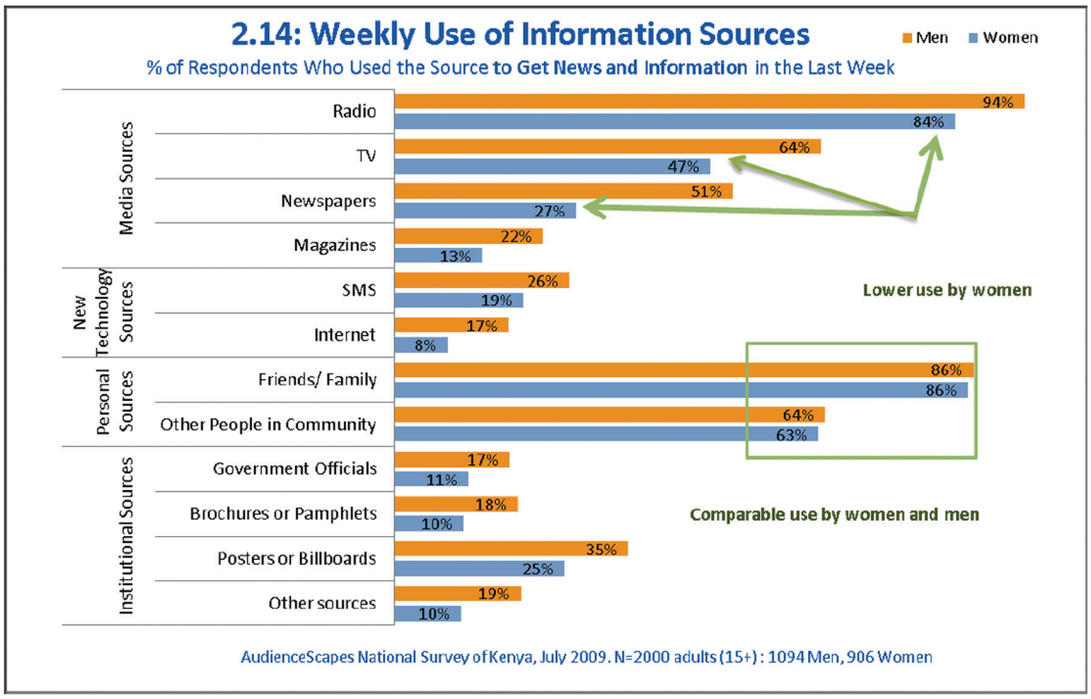
same community?

- The letter that Mr Ocampo has with the names of the perpetrators, it had names of 20 people. Right now the prosecutor is saying that he will limit himself to a lower number of people, so what will happen to the other people on the list? Will those names be released?
- The examples that you gave are only those of African countries, is the ICC only a Court for Africa?
- In Kenya, we have the victims of different tribes - we were all affected. Will the lawyer represent different tribes or the same tribe?
- Lots of things happened in Kenya, everyone fought with each other, so I want to know, where I come from, you can live anywhere, and anytime in Kenya. It is because of democracy that we are fighting. We have limited resources, this is why we fight, and also we have many tribes that have been marginalised.

Action Plan for 2011

In the upcoming months, the Outreach Unit will continue to engage communities most affected by the alleged crimes committed in the country. The implementation of the activities under the umbrella of the Community Outreach Programme and the Media Outreach Programme will remain the priority, and special attention will be given to women's groups and displaced populations. In addition, the Outreach Unit will start implementing activities towards establishing the Legal and Academic Outreach Programmes.

The 2011 Outreach Unit plan for Kenya is based on experience in other situations, findings of independent relevant studies as well as information provided by participants during consultation meetings. Also, considering the announcement of the Prosecutor that the request for the issuance of the warrants of arrest will be executed by the end of 2010, the Outreach Unit has prioritised thematic outreach activities to explain the procedures following that request. This will be in fact a continuation of the education campaign with the hope to establish realistic expectations among the public.



Source: Intermedia Consultant Group

While devising its plans, the Outreach Unit has conducted an analysis of the best and at the same time, the most efficient ways on how to send the Court's messages and reach the largest number of people in affected communities. As indicated in the chart above, radio is an indispensable tool for delivering information in Kenya. According a survey[15] conducted in July 2009 by the Intermedia Consultant Group, among all media and Information Communication Technological platforms that Kenyans have at their disposal, radio remains the most widely available, reaching directly into more than 85 percent of Kenyan adults' homes.

15 Intermedia, "Information at the Grassroots: Analyzing the Media Use and Communication Habits of Kenyans to Support Effective Development", March 2010.

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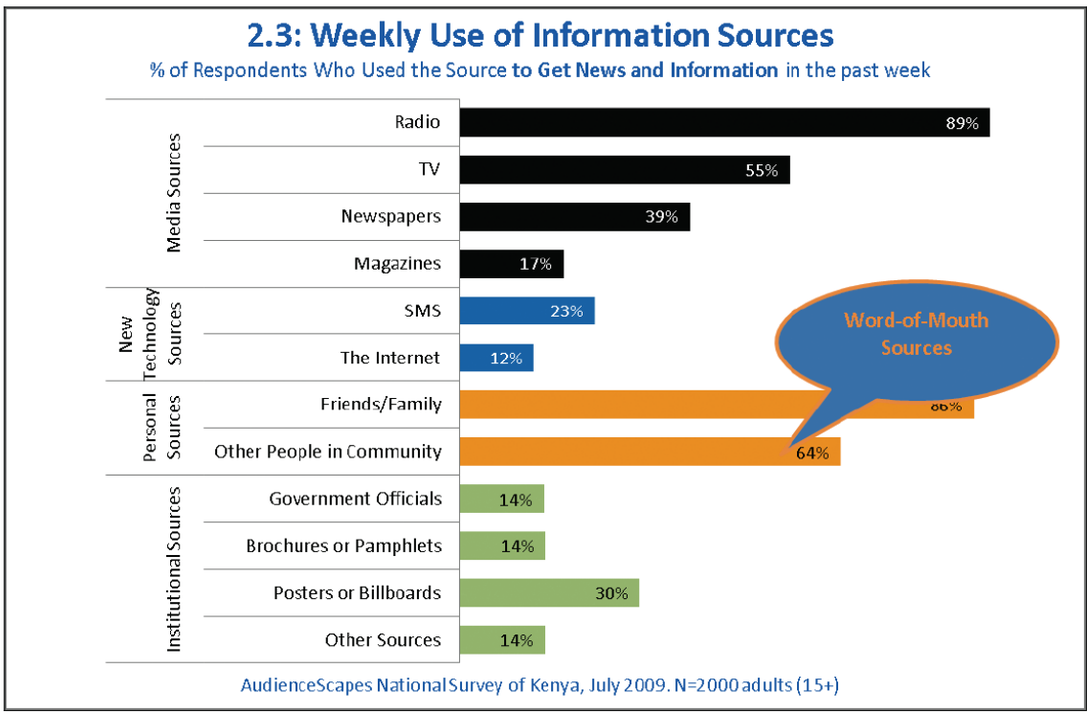
Nearly all Kenyans are radio listeners, and nearly all of these listeners said they use this medium as a regular source of news and information (as opposed to listening strictly for entertainment). Based on these indicators, the Outreach Unit will launch a strong media campaign using the 12 radio stations covering the areas of our concern. The Campaign would consist of daily airing messages about the Court in English and Swahili.

In addition, based on the monitoring and analysis conducted, the Outreach Unit concluded that in the course of 2009, the mainstream media have performed better because the journalists were well trained on reporting ICC issues and understanding ICC proceedings.

While the mainstream media have a reputation for providing accurate and fair stories, the smaller media made up mostly of FM radio stations did not. The accuracy of reporting has improved and this is a good indication that the Outreach Unit should continue with this practice. Priority in providing training will be given to FM radio presenters within the next year.

While radio is by far the most important source of information, the importance of personal sources of information – friends, family and other community members – cannot be overemphasized when developing the Outreach strategy for Kenya. "Word-of-Mouth Sources" (usually defined in surveys as either "friends or family" or "other people in the community") play a prominent role and they are roughly as important to survey respondents as are radio and television for staying informed. Although relevant for all African countries, considering the security issues and inability to reach a vast number of affected communities directly, Outreach will continue identifying and engaging the opinion leaders in the communities since they can potentially help transmit information more broadly and efficiently within Outreach's target groups.



Source: Intermedia Consultant Group

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Conclusion: Looking forward

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Conclusion: Looking forward

In 2011, outreach activities will be conducted in connection with the five countries that have situations or cases before the Court. With three cases at the trial stage, special efforts will be made to bring the Courtroom closer to the affected communities. While independence, impartiality and fairness are defining attributes of justice, it should not be forgotten that making judicial proceedings public is a central element of a fair trial and therefore necessary to ensuring the quality of justice. Justice must be both done and seen to be done.

Concerned societies and affected communities of situations and cases brought before the Court have the right to see how justice is being done. Yet access to information is often limited. The majority of these populations live in countries where Internet is not available, the level of education is low, and illiteracy rates are high. The Outreach Unit has therefore sought out the most effective means of delivering information about the Court, through radio programmes as well as face-to-face meetings in which videos can be shown with summaries of the ICC proceedings with explanations of what has occurred inside the Courtroom. This way forward has proven to be a cost-effective and successful way of overcoming the challenge of having the seat of the Court far away from the victims of these crimes.

In addition to making judicial proceedings accessible, the Outreach Unit will continue to nurture and maintain sustainable, two-way communication with affected communities through its core programmes: Community, Legal, Academic and Media Outreach Programmes. Although the action plans and calendars included in this report might vary depending on the judicial stages of the different situations, all of them are intended to meet the information needs of these communities. This concluding chapter includes some highlights from each situation of the way forward for the next reporting period, from 1 October 2010 to 1 October 2011.

Highlights

In **Uganda**, the Outreach Unit will focus on increasing the percentage of the formerly displaced population exposed to information about the Court by intensifying and strengthening working relationships with existing village structures. This will help to overcome the challenge posed by the mobilisation of these groups after the closing of IDP camps. Engaging the most vulnerable groups – women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities – will be prioritised. Timely publicity of judicial decisions and explanations of significant developments in the case of Mr Joseph Kony and others will be ensured to make justice meaningful to these communities.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, outreach activities will expand and intensify in the Kivus, where the Prosecutor has continued investigations. The Outreach Unit will continue to prioritise efforts to make the proceedings of current trials in this situation accessible to the concerned population in Ituri. Communication tools will also continue to be improved to effectively reach women, youths and other key target groups.

In the **Central African Republic**, the Outreach Unit will implement its strategic action plan concerning the Jean-Pierre Bemba trial, which will be employed throughout the country, both in the capital and in the interior. This will include holding outreach sessions for the general public and other sessions exclusively for women in Bangui, Bimbo, Mongoumba, Damara, Bosembele, Bossangoa, Sibut and Bozoum in order to maintain dialogue with the affected communities. In order to promote this dialogue, listening clubs will be established outside of Bangui. This project, new in the CAR, is based on the Court's previous experience in the DRC, where listening clubs have become a popular and effective means of nurturing such dialogue.

In connection with the situation in **Darfur, Sudan**, outreach and public information activities will focus on making accessible the proceedings in the confirmation of charges hearing of the case *The Prosecutor v. Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain and Saleh Mohammed Jerbo Jamus*. The Outreach Unit will continue holding outreach sessions with existing networks in Europe and Chad and will establish new ones interacting with large communities of Sudanese diasporas based in north Africa and in the United States to provide accurate information and foster realistic expectations about the ICC's work. To re-enforce outreach activities, in-house radio programmes will be broadcast responding to frequently asked questions related to the ICC.

In the **Republic of Kenya**, the Outreach Unit will finalise its strategic action plan for the situation. It will be based on lessons learned from experience gained in other situations, and it will also take into account any upcoming judicial developments and observations made by stakeholders consulted. At present, research is been carried out on Kenyans' knowledge of the Court's mandate and proceedings, as well as their attitudes and perceptions towards international criminal justice. The survey is asking Kenyans about effective means to reach out to affected communities and other relevant information. The study provides a good initial basis that will enable the Outreach Unit to measure its achievements, assess its impact and adjust planning at a later stage. During the upcoming months, the Unit will also conduct activities to increase understanding of the ICC among journalists, rule of law officials and legal practitioners in selected areas affected by the crimes under investigation.

Across all of the situation-related countries, exciting progress has been achieved this year with thousands of affected populations engaged in the process across countries. Most notably, the voices

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of those affected were heard during hundreds of outreach sessions; their questions received answers and their concerns were addressed. Some of these communities were even able to interact with the heads of the organs of the Court, and representatives of States in the context of the Review Conference held in Kampala, Uganda. Many were satisfied for having witnessed States Parties and civil society organisations reviving the spirit of the drafters of the Rome Statute that established the International Criminal Court, "mindful that during this century millions of children, women and men have been victims of unimaginable atrocities that deeply shock the conscience of humanity".[16]

16 Preamble of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

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Annexes

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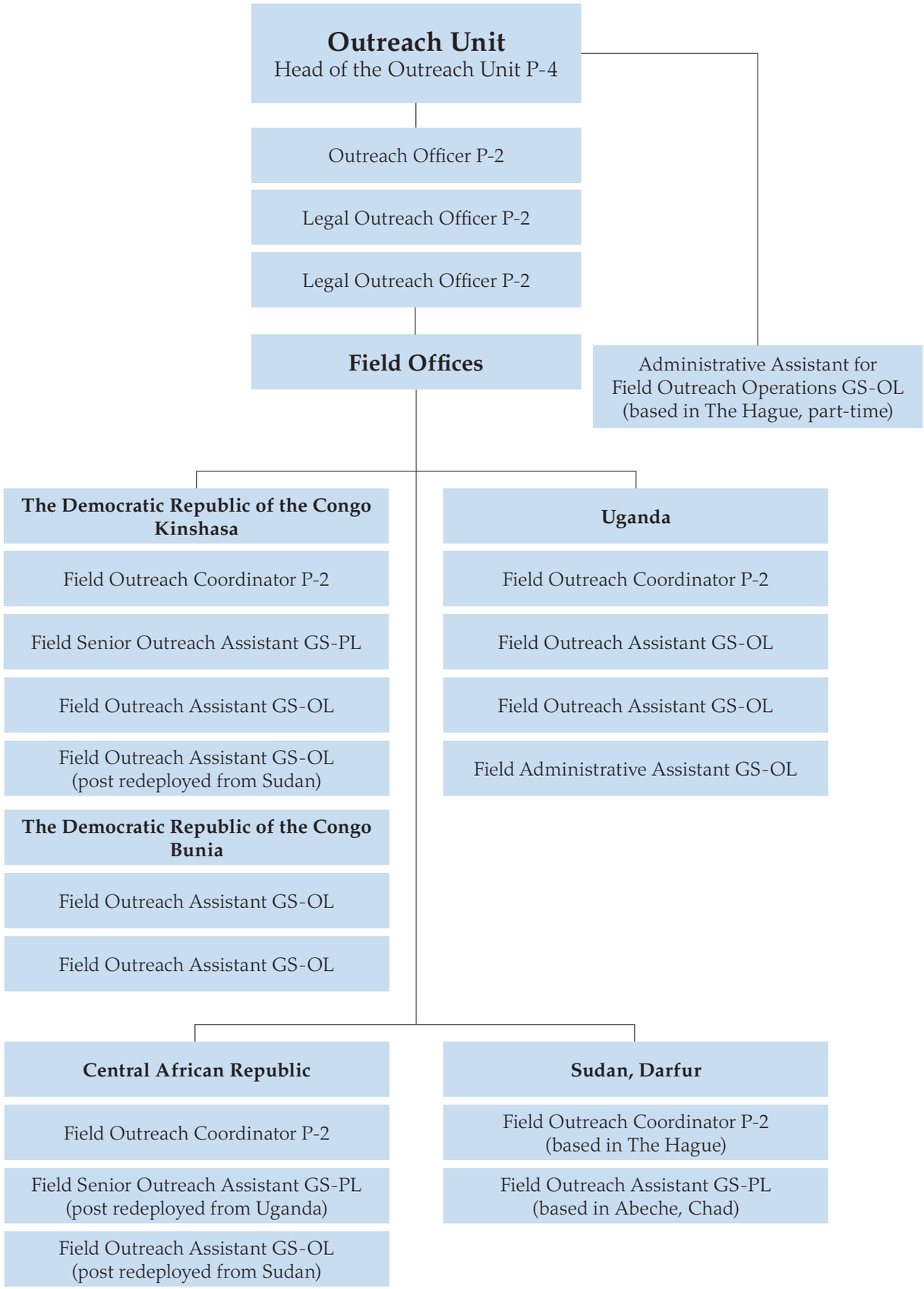
Annex 1: Outreach Unit Organisational Chart



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Annex 2: Calendar of Activities Planned for 2011

Uganda

Activity	Date	Location
Facilitate workshops organised by NGOs	October 2010	Kampala
Finalise the annual Outreach Report	October 2010	Kampala field office
Hold 25 village/town hall style meetings	November 2010 - September 2011	Selected villages in the Acholi, Lango, Madi and Teso sub-regions where former IDPs have largely resettled
Attend ICC seminar on Victims	8-9 November 2010	The Hague
Launch pilot phase in remodelling radio programmes implemented by the Outreach Unit's partners	November and December 2010	Teso, Lango, Acholi and Madi sub-regions, northern Uganda
Hold follow-up and consultation meetings with partners	January 2011	Kampala
Hold 20 gender outreach meetings	February, March, April, June and July 2011	Acholi, Lango, Madi and Lango sub-regions
Conduct 15 school outreach events	February – April (first term), May – August (second term), September – December (third term)	Acholi, Lango, Madi and Teso sub-regions, northern and north-eastern Uganda

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	Objective	Evaluation methods
	To engage NGOs in discussions about the Court that will correct misperceptions about its mandate and activities	- Standard evaluation forms - Records of questions asked
	To present a comprehensive report of the activities conducted in 2010 that will highlight the results, as well as lessons learned, during the period under review	- Final Outreach Report
	To build networks in villages where large populations of former IDPs have resettled, which will increase the local communities' participation in outreach activities To celebrate with the affected communities the entry into force of the Rome Statute and Day of International Justice, on July 1 and 17, respectively	- Standard evaluation forms - Records of questions asked
	To enhance the common understanding on approaches, methodologies and practices among ICC Registry staff members working with victims	- Evaluation forms - Records of questions asked
	To stimulate more interest among affected communities to listen to ICC debates via radio To record the questions and concerns of members of the affected communities about the ICC and respond to them during talk shows	- CDs, questions and monthly reports produced by the Unit's partners - Number of presentations edited and approved by the outreach team for airing
	To strengthen information sharing and collaborative efforts in implementing the 2011 work plan To discuss possible areas of collaboration with 20 Civil Society Organisations, including those that work with children and women, up-country and in Kampala	- Number of organisations that express interest in forming partnerships with the Outreach Unit
	To increase the number of womens' groups met from 9 to 20 To hold meetings in villages and parishes in the affected communities To work closely with NGOs that are promoting the rights of women in the respective communities that will be targeted To commemorate March 8 (International Women's Day) with grassroots women and to discuss gender-related crimes	- Evaluation forms - Number of women who attend outreach meetings
	To reach school students and teachers during the school term To expand the existing school outreach clubs through trainings, quizzes, essays and debate competitions To popularise the radio programme ''kids talking to kids'', to enable children to share their experiences with other children on information they have learned during outreach sessions To join children in the affected community on June 16 in celebrations marking the Day of the African Child	- Evaluation forms - Records of questions asked - Participation in debates, quizzes and essay competitions

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Activity	Date	Location
Hold eight interactive sessions with students and lecturers	February, March, April, September, October and November 2011	Universities in Kampala, Kumi and Gulu towns
Produce 180 interactive radio programmes	February - December 2011	Unity FM located in Lira district, Lango sub-region, northern Uganda Mega FM located in Gulu district, Acholi sub-region, northern Uganda Trans-Nile radio, located in Moyo district, West Nile/ Madi sub-region Voice of Teso FM, in Soroti district, Teso sub-region, north-eastern Uganda
Conduct five sessions with the legal community	March and May 2011	Kampala city, Acholi, Lango, Madi and Teso sub-regions
Hold four media training sessions	March 2011	Kampala city, Acholi, Lango, Teso and Madi, sub-regions
Hold five NGO briefings	April 2011	Acholi, Lango, Madi and Teso sub-regions
Compile first draft of the annual Outreach Report	July to August 2011	Kampala

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	Objective	Evaluation methods
	To hold sessions, including public lectures on international criminal justice systems and the ICC, as well as the moot court and debate competitions for students of law and political science; the media; lecturers and professors	- Evaluation forms
	To enhance access to information about the ICC using the local languages among affected communities and the general public	- Programmes produced
	To increase understanding of the ICC among the legal community, including magistrates, prosecutors, defence lawyers and others members of the Justice, Law and Order Sector, and encourage them to sign up to the ICC List of Counsel	- Evaluation forms assessing the impact of meetings - Number of lawyers that sign up to the ICC List of Counsel
	To brief journalists on developments at the ICC to enable them to report accurately on issues related to the mandate of the Court	- Number of accurate reports and stories on the ICC - Evaluation forms
	To provide updates on developments at the ICC with the aim of increasing understanding and knowledge about the Court's work, for journalists and grassroots Civil Society Organisations	- Standard evaluation forms - Records of questions asked
	To assess activities and plan for the following year.	- Report drafts produced

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The Democratic Republic of the Congo

Activity	Date	Location
Hold four conference calls or videoconferences involving staff members in The Hague and journalists	1 - 21 November 2010	Kinshasa
Coordinate radio and television broadcasts of the Bemba trial hearing summaries	During the Bemba trial	Kinshasa
Coordinate broadcasts of the opening session of the Bemba trial with the national television channel and other private channels	During the Bemba trial	Kinshasa
Participate in two interactive television programmes	Three days before the commencement of the Bemba trial	Kinshasa
Participate in four interactive television programmes	Three weeks after the commencement of the Bemba trial	Kinshasa
Hold training sessions for lecturers at universities in Goma, Bukavu, Lubumbashi Kisangani and Bunia	To be determined with the universities	Bukavu
Host a university challenge involving a mock trial	To be determined once seminars have taken place at universities	Kinshasa
Participate in interactive radio programmes	Throughout 2011	Ituri and the Kivus
Coordinate broadcasts of summaries of hearings in the Katanga & Chui and Lubanga trials	Throughout 2011	Kinshasa, Ituri, North and South Kivu
Give lectures followed by Q&A sessions in universities	Approximately once a month	Kinshasa, Goma, Bukavu, Kisangani, Bunia
Continue the information campaign on the programme entitled "*Un jour à l'école de la CPI*" in partnership with the National Coalition for the ICC	Approximately once a month	Bunia, Kisangani, Aru, Mahagi, Mungwalu, Komanda, Kasenyi, Kpamdruma, Aveba, Marabo, Nyakunde and Djugu
Hold information sessions for leaders of church justice and truth commissions	Once every two months	Kinshasa, North and South Kivu, Kisangani and Ituri
Hold information sessions for affected communities	Once every two months	Ituri: Mahagi, Aru, Mambassa, Irumu, Djugu and the city of Bunia, and the Kivus
Hold information sessions for women's groups	Kinshasa and Ituri: each month; Kivus: every two months; Kisangani: to be determined	Kinshasa, Ituri, the Kivus, Kisangani
Hold information sessions in schools	Two sessions per term	Kinshasa, Ituri and the Kivus

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Objective	Evaluation methods
To enable journalists to obtain information directly from those involved in the trial: the Office of the Prosecutor, Legal Representatives of the Victims, the Defence and the Registry	- Attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage
To provide the media with summaries of hearings produced in The Hague	- Media coverage
To provide television channels with the signal to broadcast the programme	- Media coverage
To allow people to ask questions about the progress of the Bemba trial	- Records of questions asked - Records of the number of viewers who asked questions
To allow people to ask questions about the progress of the Bemba trial	- Records of questions asked - Records of the number of viewers who asked questions
To expand the knowledge of lecturers about the ICC	- Attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Impact on teaching
To allow students to put into practice the information they have acquired about the ICC; the universities of Goma, Bukavu, Lubumbashi, Kisangani, Bunia and Kinshasa will take part in the competition	- Attendance sheets
To explain the progress of cases and to give people the opportunity to put questions to Court officials	- Records of questions asked - Audience analysis
To allow people to follow the progress of the trials; the summaries are produced in The Hague and are distributed to television stations	- Broadcast reports - Records of questions asked
To explain the progress of the cases before the Court to students from all faculties	- Attendance sheets - Records of questions asked
To inform a wide audience about the Court's mission and the cases in progress To respond to the concerns of affected communities	- Number of meetings held compared to the total number planned - Records of questions asked and suggestions
To reach people through work with these commissions, which play a vital role for justice-related issues in the country as a whole and in their specific environments in particular	- Attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Community points of contact
To inform affected communities about the progress of cases and about their rights as victims	- Records of questions asked
To inform women about the progress of cases but also the protection afforded to women under the Rome Statute; aimed at female members of parliament, lawyers, human rights activists and women in charge of committees of mothers from various denominations	- Attendance sheets - Records of questions asked
To explain to pupils the mechanisms established by the Rome Statute to protect children and young people against international crimes using screenings, board games and panel discussions	- Attendance sheets - Records of questions asked

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Activity	Date	Location
Organise training sessions for lawyers and judges	Quarterly	Kinshasa, North and South Kivu, Lubumbashi, Kisangani and Bunia
Hold training sessions for journalists	Quarterly	Kinshasa, Ituri, the Kivus, Kisangani
Hold evaluation sessions with NGOs that are members of the National Coalition for the ICC	Quarterly	Kinshasa, Ituri, the Kivus, Kisangani
Hold information sessions for provincial deputies	Quarterly	Kinshasa, the Kivus and Kisangani
Hold information sessions for religious leaders	Quarterly	North and South Kivu, Kisangani and Bunia
Hold information sessions for diplomats and staff members of international organisations present in Kinshasa	Three in 2011	Kinshasa
Hold colloquium on the ICC in Kinshasa for lecturers in law, legal professionals and officials from international organisations	Two in 2011	Kinshasa
Hold information sessions for national deputies and senators	Two in 2011	Kinshasa
Participate in interactive television and radio programmes about the ICC	January 2011	Kinshasa
Hold evaluation meetings for listening club activities	January, June, and October 2011	- Ituri : -Pool Mahagi -Pool Kasenyi -Pool Muanga and Kotoni Bukavu
Produce and distribute new outreach tools	From January 2011	Kinshasa, the Kivus, Kisangani and Ituri
Increase the amount of documentation available in law faculty libraries		Goma, Bukavu, Lubumbashi, Kisangani and Bunia
Participate in events linked to the celebration of women's month	March 2011	Kinshasa, Bunia, the Kivus

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Objective	Evaluation methods
To further the knowledge of lawyers and judges to enable them effectively to perform their role in the fight against international crime; ICC officials based in The Hague may take part in these sessions	- Attendance sheets - Records of questions asked
To further the knowledge of journalists on legal issues and also on how legal information is handled	- Attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Analysis of journalist output
To improve the outreach programme as it is delivered during the course of the year	- Attendance sheets - Records of questions asked, criticisms and suggestions
To inform the regional representatives of the people about the progress of cases and promote the Court to counter any misinterpretations of the Court's mandate	- Attendance sheets - Records of questions asked
To keep religious leaders informed about the progress of cases and secure their support for outreach activities aimed at their members	- Attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Points of contact in churches or mosques
To update participants on the cases before the Court but also about outreach activities in the DRC	- Attendance sheets - Records of questions asked and suggestions
To promote the image of the Court to academics, representatives of international organisations and the international community; these colloquia will allow participants to discuss the contribution of the ICC in the fight against impunity and the prevention of crimes in the DRC	- Attendance sheets - Records of questions asked
To inform the people's representatives about the progress of cases and promote the Court to counter any misinterpretations of the Court's mandate	- Attendance sheets - Records of questions asked
To allow people to ask Court officials questions on the progress of the cases before the Court	- Records of questions asked
To conduct an evaluation of the activities carried out by various clubs to determine their impact in the community	- Evaluation reports
To implement tools appropriate for the legal developments before the Court, but which also meet new outreach requirements: board games, leaflets, USB keys containing sample judicial decisions, training modules, notices, posters, radio plays, calendars and pens with the ICC logo and a message	- Number of tools distributed
To supply law faculties with available documentation on international criminal law and the ICC, of which they have a severe shortage To maintain the small library in Kinshasa opened by the Outreach Unit and open to all law students and legal professionals To build up the university libraries in the five cities in order to leave a more substantial legacy	- Number of people visiting the library - Works consulted
To promote the protection of women against international crimes as provided for under national law and the Rome Statute, particularly for sexual violence	- Attendance sheets - Records of questions asked

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Activity	Date	Location
Take part in events celebrating the International Day of the African Child	June 2011	Bukavu, Kinshasa and Bunia
Commemorate ICC Day	17 July 2011	Kinshasa
Organise seminars on the ICC in seven universities in the DRC	April - May 2011	Kinshasa, Goma, Bukavu, Kisangani, Goma and Lubumbashi

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Objective	Evaluation methods
To draw the community's attention to the need to protect children against international crimes To give children an opportunity to express themselves through such means as theatre, songs and poems	- Attendance sheets - Media coverage
To form a partnership with the Coalition for an International Criminal Court	- Attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage
To allow final-year law students to further their knowledge about the ICC at two universities in Kinshasa, and one in each of the following cities: Goma, Bukavu, Kisangani, Lubumbashi and Bunia	- Attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Number of dissertations written on the subject of the Court

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Darfur, Sudan

Activity	Date	Location
Hold three outreach sessions, and one workshop **Hold one planning meeting with representatives of the Sudanese Democratic Forum (SDF)**	Throughout the year, in accordance with the relevant judicial developments	The Hague, the Netherlands
Hold one outreach session **Hold one planning meeting with representatives of Darfur Aid Foundation (Darfur-Hilf e.V.) in Germany, CICC, and the local Darfuri union in Germany**	16-17 October 2010	Frankfurt, Germany
Hold one outreach session **Hold one planning meeting with representatives of external partners l'Association de la Communauté Darfourie en France, Collectif Urgence Darfour, Vigilence Soudan and LICRA (Ligue Internationale Contre le Racisme et l'Antisémitisme)**	30-31 October 2010	Paris, 2010
Hold one outreach session and one workshop **Hold one planning meeting with representatives of external partners Local Darfuri unions, the Darfur Lawyers' Group and SDF**	December 2010	Wales, the United Kingdom
Hold one outreach session and one workshop **Hold one planning meeting with representatives of external partners SDF, CICC, and the Darfur union in Belgium**	January 2011	Gent, Belgium
Hold at least 40 outreach sessions in 12 camps, with various target groups: the general public, leaders, women, teachers and students/children **Hold one planning meeting with representatives of external partners SDF, Radio Dabanga, and Radio InterNews**	February 2011 April 2011 November 2011	UNHCR camps, Eastern Chad
Hold one outreach session and one workshop **Hold one planning meeting with representatives of external partners SDF and Women and Children of Darfur**	March 2011	Rotterdam, the Netherlands

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Objective	Evaluation methods
To explain the ICC's judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions To thoroughly explain the application process for participating in proceedings and requesting reparations, so workshop participants can help others apply To coordinate with external partner SDF	- ICC Mailing List sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage - Outreach Evaluation Forms
To explain the ICC's judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions To coordinate with external partners	- ICC Mailing List sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage - Outreach Evaluation Forms
To explain the ICC's judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions To coordinate with external partners	- ICC Mailing List sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage - Outreach Evaluation Forms
To explain the ICC's judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions To thoroughly explain the application process for participating in proceedings and requesting reparations, so workshop participants can help others apply To coordinate with external partners	- ICC Mailing List sheets - Records of questions asked - Outreach Evaluation Forms
To explain the ICC's judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions To thoroughly explain the application process for participating in proceedings and requesting reparations, so workshop participants can help others apply To coordinate with external partners	- ICC Mailing List sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage - Outreach Evaluation Forms
To explain the ICC's judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions To coordinate with external partners, including the media	- Records of questions asked - Media coverage - Outreach Evaluation Forms
To explain the ICC's judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions To thoroughly explain the application process for participating in proceedings and requesting reparations, so workshop participants can help others apply To coordinate with external partners	- ICC Mailing List sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage - Outreach Evaluation Forms

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Activity	Date	Location
Hold two outreach sessions and one workshop **Hold one planning meeting with representatives of external partners Cairo Centre for Human Rights Studies, AUC, ICG, the Darfur union in Egypt, and CICC**	June 2011	Cairo, Egypt
Hold two outreach sessions and one workshop **Hold one planning meeting with representatives of external partners SDF, CICC, and the local Darfuri unions in Qatar**	June 2011	Doha, Qatar
Hold two outreach sessions and two workshops **Hold one planning meeting with representatives of external partners Association of the People of Darfur, CICC, LICRA, Collectif Urgence Darfour**	July 2011	France, two cities to be determined in agreement with external partners
Hold two outreach sessions and one workshop **Hold one planning meeting with representatives of external partners SDF, CICC and the local Darfuri unions in Libya**	July 2011	Tripoli, Libya
Hold three outreach sessions and two workshops **Hold one planning meeting with representatives of external partners Darfur Lawyers' Group, Readers, CICC, and local Darfur unions**	August 2011	London and Wales, the United Kingdom Ireland, city to be determined in agreement with external partners
Hold one outreach session **Hold one planning meeting with representatives of external partners Darfur Aid Foundation, CICC, and the Darfur union in Germany**	September 2011	Berlin, Germany
Hold one outreach session **Hold one planning meeting with representatives of external partners Italians for Darfur, CICC, and the Darfur union in Italy**	September 2011	Rome, Italy
Hold two outreach sessions and one workshop **Hold one planning meeting with representatives of external partners SDF, CICC, and Darfur local unions in Philadelphia**	October 2011	Philadelphia, USA

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Objective	Evaluation methods
To explain the ICC's judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions To thoroughly explain the application process for participating in proceedings and requesting reparations, so workshop participants can help others apply To coordinate with external partners	- ICC Mailing List sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage - Outreach Evaluation Forms
To explain the ICC's judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions To thoroughly explain the application process for participating in proceedings and requesting reparations, so workshop participants can help others apply To coordinate with external partners	- ICC Mailing List sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage - Outreach Evaluation Forms
To explain the ICC's judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions To thoroughly explain the application process for participating in proceedings and requesting reparations, so workshop participants can help others apply To coordinate with external partners	- ICC Mailing List sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage - Outreach Evaluation Forms
To explain the ICC's judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions To thoroughly explain the application process for participating in proceedings and requesting reparations, so workshop participants can help others apply To coordinate with external partners	- ICC Mailing List sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage - Outreach Evaluation Forms
To explain the ICC's judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions to the general public To thoroughly explain the application process for participating in proceedings and requesting reparations, so workshop participants can help others apply To coordinate with external partners	- ICC Mailing List sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage - Outreach Evaluation Forms
To explain the ICC's judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions To coordinate with external partners	- ICC Mailing List sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage - Outreach Evaluation Forms
To explain the ICC's judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions To coordinate with external partners	- ICC Mailing List sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage - Outreach Evaluation Forms
To explain the ICC's judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions for the general public and legal practitioners To thoroughly explain the application process for participating in proceedings and requesting reparations, so workshop participants can help others apply To coordinate with external partners	- ICC Mailing List sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage - Outreach Evaluation Forms

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The Central African Republic

Activity	Date	Location
Establish the listening clubs project	October / November 2010	Mongoumba, Damara, Bossembele, Bossangoa, Sibut, Bozoum and PK 22
Broadcast the public hearings in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo*	Before the commencement of the Bemba trial	Bangui
Hold press briefing	The week before the commencement of the Bemba trial	Bangui
Hold three video conferences between The Hague and CAR media	The first day of the Bemba trial	Bangui
Set up one viewing site to follow the beginning of the trial	The first two days of the Bemba trial	Bangui
Broadcast the first two days of the Bemba trial on public television	The week after the commencement of the Bemba trial	Bangui
Broadcast the most important public hearings in the Bemba trial	During the Bemba trial	Bangui
Organise ten public meetings	The month following the commencement of the Bemba trial	Bangui, Bimbo, Mongoumba, Damara, Bossembele, Bossangoa, Sibut and Bozoum
Distribute audio and audiovisual materials summarising the most important days of the trial and each week's hearings	During the Bemba trial	Bangui
Produce Sango radio programme *"CPI a kiri na peko ti a ounda ti alla"*	One episode per month, year-round	Bangui
Hold outreach sessions for the general public	Two public meetings per month	Bangui
Hold outreach sessions for the general public	One visit to each location every two months	Bimbo, Mongoumba, Damara, Bossembele, Bossangoa, Sibut and Bozoum

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Objective	Evaluation methods
To hold consultation meetings with various partners in each location To present the project to associations and identify those that could host the listening clubs project To have agreements formalised on the project when the judges set the date for the commencement of the Bemba trial	- Signed attendance sheets - Minutes of meetings - Records of questions asked
To provide the CAR media (print media, radio stations and TV) with the means to watch the public hearings to be held in The Hague via the ICC website, with a 30-minute delay	- Signed attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage
To announce the imminent beginning of the trial to the CAR media and to place information kits at their disposal	- Signed attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage
To organise three videoconferences with the CAR media: one with the Office of the Prosecutor, one with the Legal Representatives of the victims and one with Mr Bemba's legal representation To use the video conferences to explain to the public the procedures and the role of each of the parties/participants in the trial	- Signed attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage
To provide the general public (including the media) with the means to watch the public hearings of the first two days of the Bemba trial to be held in The Hague via the ICC website, with a 30-minute delay	- Estimation of the number of people at the site - Media coverage
To provide TV Centrafrique with videos of the first two days of the Bemba trial	- Television media coverage
To provide the CAR media (print media, radio stations and TV) with the means to watch the most important public hearings to be held in The Hague via the ICC website, with a 30-minute delay	- Signed attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage
To present the videos of the first two days of the trial and respond to the affected communities' questions	- Signed attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Evaluation sheets
To provide summaries of the particularly important days of the trial and of each week of hearings, and to distribute them to radio and television stations (in French and Sango)	- Activity reports submitted by each of the radio stations and the public television channel to the ICC field office in Bangui
To distribute CDs to CAR radio stations to be broadcast (radio stations in Bangui and the provinces)	- Monthly activity reports submitted by each radio station to the ICC Field Office in Bangui
To present videos of the Bemba trial, explain the judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions	- Signed attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Evaluation sheets
To present videos of the Bemba trial, explain the judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions	- Signed attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Evaluation sheets

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Activity	Date	Location
Hold outreach sessions exclusively for women	One visit to each location every two months	Bimbo, Mongoumba, Damara, Bossembele, Bossangoa, Sibut and Bozoum
Follow up on the listening clubs project	One visit to each location every two months	Mongoumba, Damara, Bossembele, Bossangoa, Sibut, Bozoum and PK 22
Receive members of the public at the ICC field office	Year-round, mornings only	Bangui
Conduct information sessions with women's groups, victims' associations, and NGOs working to protect and defend human rights	Depending on the judicial developments - at least every three months	Bangui
Hold information sessions with law professors and students	Depending on the judicial developments - at least every six months	Bangui
Hold information sessions with legal practitioners, such as judges and lawyers	Depending on the judicial developments - at least every six months	Bangui
Hold press briefing	Depending on the judicial developments - at least every two months	Bangui
Support the Trust Fund for Victims' information campaign (as needed)	During the launch of the Trust Fund for Victims' activities	Bangui
Hold two seminars organised in the provinces for judges and legal officers	First quarter 2011	Bouar and Bambari
Participate in the events celebrating Women's Week	March 2011	Depending on the number of requests
Conduct satisfaction survey of journalists	July 2011	Bangui
Participate in commemoration of International Criminal Justice Day	17 July 2011	Bangui
Assess the impact of the outreach activities in the CAR	September / November 2011	Target areas

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Objective	Evaluation methods
To present videos of the Bemba trial, explain the judicial proceedings and respond to participants' questions	- Signed attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Evaluation sheets
To hold a meeting with the members of each listening club To analyse the listening clubs' reports To respond to each listening club's questions and concerns	- Signed attendance sheets - Records of questions asked
To receive members of the public at the outreach field office every morning, Monday to Friday, who are seeking to obtain documentation or information on the Court's activities	- Number of visitors received each month
To relay the latest information on the ICC's activities and present videos of the Bemba trial To respond to the participants' questions	- Signed attendance sheets - Records of questions asked
To relay the latest information on the ICC's activities and present videos of the Bemba trial To respond to the participants' questions	- Signed attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Evaluation sheets
To relay the latest information on the ICC's activities and present videos of the Bemba trial To respond to the participants' questions	- Signed attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Evaluation sheets
To relay the latest information on the ICC's activities and explain the judicial developments in the Bemba case To present the videos of the trial and respond to journalists' questions	- Signed attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Media coverage
Conduct various activities to support the Trust Fund for Victims' information campaign, as needed and upon their request	- To be defined
To hold joint seminars with the Ministry of Justice in the interior of the country for judges and legal officers practising in the provinces within the jurisdiction of the two Courts of Appeals	- Signed attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Evaluation sheets
To establish a partnership with the women's groups	- Signed attendance sheets - Records of questions asked - Evaluation sheets
To conduct the annual satisfaction survey of journalists	- Questionnaires filled out by CAR media
To establish a partnership with the Central African Coalition for the International Criminal Court	- To be defined
To collaborate with a separate entity for an independent assessment	- Publication of the final report in 2012

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The Republic of Kenya

Activity	Date	Location
Conduct baseline data survey	November 2010	Nairobi, Rift Valley (Eldoret, Nakuru, Kericho, Naivasha, Kitale) Nyanza (Kisumu, Kisii) Western (Kakamega, Busia), Mombassa
Hold workshop for journalists	17 November 2010	Nairobi
Hold follow-up and consultation meetings with partners	November and December 2010	Nairobi, Eldoret
Hold strategic coordination meetings with NGOs	November 2010 January, March, May, July, September and November 2011	Nairobi, Eldoret, Nakuru, Naivasha, Mombassa
Distribute 200,000 copies of *Understanding the ICC* in Swahili	20 December 2010	Nationwide
Launch radio campaign via 15 radio stations	20 December 2010 until October 2011	Nairobi, Rift Valley (Eldoret, Nakuru, Kericho, Naivasha, Kitale) Nyanza (Kisumu, Kisii) Western (Kakamega, Busia), Mombassa
Map out ICC-related stories with representatives of the vernacular radio stations	December 2010, March, July, September and November 2011	Nairobi, Eldoret, Mombassa, Kisumu

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Objective	Evaluation methods
To collect baseline information on the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions regarding the ICC To establish the best ways to communicate to various stakeholders	- Face-to-face interviews - In-depth interviews - Focus group discussions
To improve the accuracy of media reports by increasing journalists' understanding of the ICC and its proceedings	- Number of articles and reports published - Accuracy of the articles and reports
To strengthen information sharing including the 2011 work plan and consult on areas of collaboration with human rights NGOs, particularly members of the of KPTJ network	- Number of meetings held - Monthly reports - Standard evaluation forms - Records of questions asked - Quality of participants' questions - Feedback and information from the field
To coordinate the implementation of outreach strategic plans and programmes, particularly with members of the of KPTJ network	- Number of meetings held - Monthly reports - Standard evaluation forms - Records of questions asked - Quality of participants' questions - Monthly reports - Feedback and information from the field
To increase understanding of the Court's role, mandate and proceedings To manage expectations, address concerns, and correct misperceptions	- Number of copies distributed
To increase understanding of the Court's role, mandate and proceedings To manage expectations, address concerns, and correct misperceptions	- Assessment of audio recordings of programmes - Reports (monthly and CD recording) from the radio partners - Questions, comments and concerns raised by listeners -Number of text messages and phone calls made during the talk show
To improve the accuracy of media reports by increasing journalists' understanding of the ICC and its proceedings	- Number of meetings held - Monthly reports - Standard evaluation forms - Records of questions asked - Quality of participants questions - Feedback and information from participants

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Activity	Date	Location
Conduct academic outreach activities	December 2010, March, September, October and November 2011	Law Faculties: University of Nairobi, Moi University, Maseno University, Africa Nazarene University, Governance: Strathmore University
Train FM radio presenters on *Understanding the ICC* and its Judicial Process	December 2010, February, April, July and October 2011	Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Mombassa
Hold follow-up training sessions for the national and international media	December 2010, May, September and October 2011	Nairobi, Eldoret and Kisumu
Train leaders in local communities: **Elected local authorities** **Community gatekeepers** **Church leaders** **Opinion leaders** **Leaders of political parties** **Women's groups** **Farmers' unions**	December 2010, February, May, September, July and November 2011	Nairobi, Eldoret, Nakuru, Naivasha and Mombassa
Finalise action plans with representatives of the Internews agency in Kenya to inform affected communities via its network of the 25 most influential radio stations, including community radio stations	January 2011	Nairobi and Eldoret
Coordinate celebrations marking the International Day of Peace in Kenya	11 January 2011	Nairobi
Broadcast TV programmes "Ask the Court" through interactive ads that give Kenyans an opportunity to ask questions. Sms and call-ins will be tracked and recorded. The answers will be recorded in The Hague and then broadcast the following week.	To be determined	Nationwide
Conduct legal outreach activities	March, July, September and November 2011	Nairobi, Eldoret, Nakuru, Naivasha and Mombassa

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Objective	Evaluation methods
To increase students' knowledge about the ICC and strengthen networks with students and lecturers	- Number of meetings held - Monthly reports - Standard evaluation forms - Records of questions asked -Quality of participants' questions -Feedback and information from the field
To improve the accuracy of radio reports by increasing presenters' understanding of the ICC and its proceedings	- Number of reports published - Accuracy of the reports
To increase journalists' understanding of the ICC and its proceedings	- Number of articles and reports published - Accuracy of the articles and reports
To increase leaders' understanding of the Court's role, mandate and proceedings To counter misinformation and manage expectations	- Number of training sessions held - Standard evaluation forms - Records of questions asked - Quality of participants' questions - Monthly reports - Feedback and information from the field
To establish effective partnerships and inform the population through the network of journalists belonging to the Internews agency	- Number of meetings held - Monthly reports - Standard evaluation forms - Records of questions asked - Quality of participants' questions - Monthly reports - Feedback and information from the field
To raise awareness of the crimes that fall under the jurisdiction of the ICC To increase understanding of the ICC role, mandate and proceedings	- Number of articles published referring to the ICC - Standard evaluation forms - Records of questions asked - Quality of participants' questions - Monthly reports - Feedback and information from the field
To enhance the impact of outreach activities by engaging more people from the most affected communities in a cost-effective manner To increase the understanding of the Court's role, mandate and activities To counter misinformation and manage expectations	- Number of call-ins - Qualitative analysis of the questions asked - Number of programmes broadcast - Estimated number of listeners
To increase understanding of the ICC among magistrates, lawyers, advocates and members of JLOS	- Number of meetings held - Standard evaluation forms - Records of questions asked - Quality of participants' questions - Monthly reports - Feedback

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Activity	Date	Location
Conduct academic outreach activities	April 2011	The Kenya School of Law
Coordinate celebrations marking the International Day of Justice	17 July 2011	Nairobi
Compile first draft of the annual Outreach Report	July to August 2011	The Hague
Participate in village/town hall meetings	Pending security assessment	Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale and Mombassa

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Objective	Evaluation methods
To increase knowledge about the ICC and strengthen networks with pupils and teachers	- Standard evaluation forms - Records of questions asked - Quality of participants' questions - Monthly reports - Feedback and information from the field
To raise awareness of the crimes that fall under the jurisdiction of the ICC To increase understanding of the ICC role, mandate and proceedings	- Number of articles published referring to the ICC - Standard evaluation forms - Records of questions asked-Quality of participants' questions - Monthly reports - Feedback and information from the field
Outreach staff members	- Report drafts produced
To increase understanding of the Court's role, mandate and proceedings To manage expectations, address concerns and correct misperceptions	- Standard evaluation forms - Records of questions asked-Quality of participants' questions - Monthly reports - Feedback and information from the field

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