

Assembly of States Parties

Distr.: General
29 September 2006

Original: English

Fifth session

The Hague

23 November to 1 December 2006

Strategic Plan for Outreach of the International Criminal Court*

* The Secretariat received from the Registry the approved original version of this document on 29 September 2006.

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Introduction

1. As a new and independent institution in the emerging international criminal justice system, the International Criminal Court aims to fairly, effectively and impartially investigate, prosecute and conduct trials of the most serious crimes and in accordance with high legal standards. The Court is also intended, indirectly, to contribute to long-lasting respect for and enforcement of international criminal justice, the prevention of such crimes, and the fight against impunity.

2. 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.

3. Hence, in order for the Court to fulfil its mandate, it is imperative that its role and judicial activities are understood, particularly in those communities affected by the commission of crimes under the Court's jurisdiction. The Court must therefore put in place mechanisms to ensure that affected communities can understand and follow the Court through the different phases of its activities. To this end, it must seek to bridge the distance between the Court and these communities by establishing an effective system of two-way communication. This communication should serve first of all to increase the confidence of these communities in the international criminal justice system, since they will be better informed about the Court and its role. But it will also enable the Court to better understand the concerns and expectations of the communities so that it could respond more effectively and clarify, where necessary, any misconceptions that might exist, particularly on the question of how local and international justice mechanisms work together.

4. These objectives are fully consistent with the Court's overall strategy¹, particularly in the area of external communications.

5. It should be recalled that, since its creation, the Court has developed and conducted outreach activities with resources available in the countries where investigations are being conducted by the Prosecutor. These efforts are not sufficient to address the vast information-related needs of concerned communities. The Court is fully aware of the need to enhance its outreach programme and to continue to build upon its activities in that area. Its efforts are also a response to the Assembly of States Parties, which in December 2005 encouraged the Court to intensify its outreach activities and requested it to present a detailed strategic plan in relation to such outreach activities.²

6. The Plan presented today in this document is first and foremost the result of an assessment of our own experience since 2004. It also draws upon the achievements and lessons learned from the *ad hoc* tribunals - the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda - as well as from the practice of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, which has been recognised as being particularly effective. This strategy also takes account of the input received from States Parties and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), particularly local NGOs, at the meetings which the Court has held periodically with its natural dialogue partners.

7. While this strategy is intended to provide a comprehensive vision of the outreach programme of the Court, it is an evolving document which will be evaluated and developed to reflect emerging needs as the Court's work progresses.

¹ See Strategic Plan of the International Criminal Court (ICC-ASP/5/6).

² Assembly of States Parties resolution ICC-ASP/4/Res.4, para. 22.

8. The document is divided into two main parts.

9. The first part describes the general framework within which outreach activities are conducted. Factors influencing the planning and implementation of the Court's outreach activities are described, including the context in which the Court operates and the particular needs of target groups and the communication tools used. The Court's outreach activities are closely synchronised with the phases of judicial proceedings. Lastly, it looks at the resources that will be needed to implement the strategy with emphasis on the synergies that can be derived from internal coordination or from relationships with external partners. It also explains how the Outreach Unit will be organized within the Public Information and Documentation Section.

10. The second part of the document describes the implementation in the medium term of the Strategic Plan for Outreach in the different situations referred to the Court. To date four situations have been referred to the Court. Three States Parties referred situations on their territory and the Security Council referred the situation in Darfur, Sudan. After analyzing the referrals for jurisdiction and admissibility and interests of justice, the Prosecutor began investigations in three situations: Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and Darfur, Sudan, and continues to analyze the situation in the Central African Republic. The Prosecutor is also monitoring four other situations.

11. The Strategic Plan for Outreach contains an annex explaining how the Court plans to implement the outreach strategy in 2007.

Part I: Strategic Plan for Outreach

1. General framework

1.1. Outreach strategy as part of the Strategic Plan of the Court

12. Earlier this year, the Court adopted a Strategic Plan which sets out the Court's mission, its goals for the coming years and a strategy for achieving these goals. The outreach strategy is an integral part of this Strategic Plan. It aims at advancing in particular goals 1 and 2 of the Strategic Plan, namely ensuring the quality of justice and being a well-recognized and adequately-supported institution.³

1.2. Objectives of the outreach programme

13. To meet the above-mentioned goals, the outreach programme has the following objectives:

- To provide accurate and comprehensive information to affected communities regarding the Court's role and activities;
- To promote greater understanding of the Court's role during the various stages of proceedings with a view to increasing support among the population for their conduct;
- To foster greater participation of local communities in the activities of the Court;
- To respond to the concerns and expectations expressed in general by affected communities and by particular groups within these communities;
- To counter misinformation;
- To promote access to and understanding of judicial proceedings among affected communities.

1.3. General principles of the outreach programme

14. The following general principles are the foundation for the Court's outreach programme:

- *Neutrality*: The outreach programme includes activities involving the various sectors of society. It is elaborated by the Registry;
- *Independence*: Outreach activities must reflect the independence and non-political nature of the Court. They enable objective and accurate information to be disseminated about the Court and its activities. They do not advocate, seek to influence or comment on the strategies developed by the different actors in the judicial process, i.e. the Prosecution, Defence, victims or the State;

³ The Strategic Plan sets out three interrelated strategic goals for the Court: to ensure the quality of justice (Conduct fair, effective and expeditious public proceedings in accordance with the Rome Statute and high legal standards, ensuring full exercise of the rights of all participants), to be a well-recognized and adequately supported institution (Further enhance awareness of, effect a correct understanding of and increase support for the Court), and to be a model for public administration.

- *Engagement*: Outreach activities are carried out with the aim of fostering a sense of engagement among those affected by the Court's work through establishing and maintaining a sustained dialogue based on trust;
- *Flexibility*: Programmes and approaches must be adapted to the circumstances, in particular the phases of the judicial process and the specificities of the local culture.
- *Partnership*: The outreach programme will pursue an active policy of seeking partnership with local actors and other agencies to complement its work where possible and appropriate within the framework of situation-related strategies.

2. Factors influencing the outreach strategy

15. The development and implementation of the Court's outreach programme is guided by the context in which the Court is operating, the phase of the judicial proceedings and the information needs of specific target groups.

2.1. Context of operations

16. The Court's outreach activities will take place in the context of complex environments, including situations of ongoing armed conflict. Managing the profile of these activities depends on each situation.

17. There are a number of factors that need to be taken into account and managed in order to have an effective outreach programme. Key factors include:

- a) Political context – includes, for example, government structures and form of governance, level of support for or opposition to the Court's activities from government and other sectors;
- b) Socio-economic and cultural context – may include level of knowledge of the Court among affected populations, existence of a large variety of local languages (oral and written), commonly used modes of communication, education level;
- c) Logistical considerations – include road and transport conditions and facilities, environmental challenges, condition of local communications infrastructure (telephone, internet, satellite), and energy grids;
- d) Judicial context – including national judicial systems and local justice mechanisms, social status of local prosecutors, judges, lawyers;
- e) Security – the security of populations, of ICC staff and of partners and intermediaries must be ensured in missions taking place in the environments in which the work of the Court requires that it be present. Perception of ICC activities in a particular situation may also have an impact on the general security situation and on victims and witnesses in particular;
- f) Media – the existence of a stable media network in regions and/or countries affected by a situation, as well as media distortion or misreporting of ICC activities and the general knowledge of media professionals about the Court have a strong influence on the planning and implementation of outreach activities. The Court will encourage contacts between local journalists and journalists based in The Hague reporting on ICC issues in order to allow them to exchange views and information.

g) Existence of local networks that can support the work of the Court – the outreach activities of the Court may be supported by strong local communication networks and an active civil society. Conversely, the Court may also encounter a polarised civil society. Developing and maintaining good relations with international organizations operating in the country is crucial. Other key stakeholders can also bring significant support for the implementation of an effective outreach programme.

2.2. *Target groups*

18. The Court must communicate with different audiences for different purposes and tailor its messages and outreach activities bearing in mind the characteristics and needs of particular groups. In situations where the Court operates, some individuals and/or organized groups might become the natural focus of outreach activities conducted by the Court either because they are involved directly or indirectly in a situation under investigation; have a particular interest in the mandate of the Court; or they hold key positions in their communities (i.e. community leaders, traditional, religious and local leaders, NGOs), or at the society level (i.e. media). Other potential audiences may have a professional interest in learning about the Court (e.g. legal professionals, members of national systems of justice, representatives of international organizations, local authorities) as they may be involved directly in the Court's work. The target groups below are not listed in any particular order. The list provides an indication of the various types of audiences with which the Court may be required to work in conducting its outreach activities. However, it includes groups that will always be targets of the Court's outreach programme. These include, for example, the general public; international, regional and local media; civil society and academia, as well as groups for which a flexible and adaptable approach is required, such as victims, women, children and youth, and members of diasporas.

2.2.1. *General population*

19. Meeting information needs of the general population in a country or area affected by the Court's work is a key component of an outreach strategy. Targeting general populations in countries where the Court is involved enhances the impact of the outreach strategy. In addition, significant numbers of specific target groups can also be reached by first targeting the general public.

2.2.2. *International, regional and local media*

20. International, regional and local media have a strong influence on the broad population and are therefore key targets for outreach activities as they provide the Court access to the largest number of people. Ensuring that accurate information is available to the media is essential to countering misreporting about the Court and its activities.

2.2.3. *NGOs and civil society groups*

21. NGOs and civil society groups may be involved in a range of diverse activities and represent varied interests of their communities or constituencies. They may hold considerable influence and constitute key channels of communication to and from affected communities. Civil society groups with a broad grassroots base may also assist the Court in reaching out to broader networks.

2.2.4. Victims

22. Victims have a central role in the Court's work but may not have access to popular media and other information sources. Activities may also have to be tailored depending on such factors as literacy rates or the accessibility of the locations of individual and groups.

2.2.5. Government/opposition

23. Political leaders play a key role in determining a country's attitude towards the Court and the resulting level of cooperation provided. Additionally, the executive and law-making bodies and law enforcement agencies may play a role in promoting and enforcing the rule of law in their respective societies.

2.2.6. Traditional and religious leaders

24. Traditional and religious leaders and other community leaders are often well respected and influential in their communities. As such they are important interlocutors for the Court.

2.2.7. Women

25. Women are often particularly affected in conflict situations and may have particular concerns and information needs. The Court may operate in situations where women have greater difficulty accessing public information and will therefore need to develop targeted strategies for reaching women and ensuring they have access to Court proceedings.

2.2.8. Children and youth

26. Children are among the most vulnerable victims of conflict. Children and youth may also play a dual role during a conflict – as both perpetrators and victims. Specific strategies will also be needed for reaching and engaging with this sector.

2.2.9. Refugees and internally displaced persons

27. Refugee and internally displaced communities may contain a high concentration of victims as well as other socially disempowered communities. Residing away from their homes (either in a camp or dispersed throughout the territory of the country), they can be particularly vulnerable and cut off from customary sources of information.

2.2.10. Legal and academic communities

28. Legal and academic communities may have significant influence over other groups' perceptions and knowledge of the Court. Student groups may operate as opinion leaders at a grassroots level, with professors and lawyers influencing decision-makers. Lawyers, justice officials and the judiciary may also potentially play a direct role in Court proceedings.

2.2.11. Persons who participated or are participating in hostilities

29. Persons engaged in conflict require both general and specific information. Stigmatised by their families and/or the ethnic groups to which they belong for their active participation in hostilities, they represent a volatile segment of the society and could be the source of significant instability.

2.2.12. *Diaspora*

30. Diaspora communities often maintain significant links to their country of origin and could be sometimes perceived as authoritative sources of information.

2.2.13. *International organizations and diplomatic communities in the country of situation*

31. International governmental organizations, in particular the United Nations, as well as the diplomatic community are key actors in the societies of the countries of situation. Their role is particularly significant as they also provide assistance and occasionally funding for various local projects in the country of situation.

2.3. *Phases of the judicial process*

32. The Court's judicial process consists of six discrete phases: analysis, investigation, pre-trial, trial, appeal and implementation⁴. The scope and nature of outreach activities will correspond to the phase of Court activities in affected communities. For the purposes of planning and conducting outreach activities, a further distinction is made between outreach activities conducted in relation to a situation generally and those related to a particular case. As indicated by the Pre-Trial Chamber I in its Decision of 17 January 2006« Situations [...] are generally defined in terms of temporal, territorial and in some cases personal parameters such as the situation in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo since 1 July 2002 ...» whereas "cases [...] comprise specific incidents during which one or more crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court seem to have been committed by one or more identified suspects ..."

2.3.1. *Outreach relating to the situation*

33. Outreach pertaining to a situation involves activities conducted throughout all the judicial phases.

34. At the analysis phase, using public sources, general information will be compiled regarding the background of the situation, potential challenges and opportunities, existing communication networks, potential networks of partners and target groups.

35. During the investigative and pre-trial phases, impartial and accurate information regarding the Court and its activities should be made available as widely as possible. A combined outreach and public information effort should focus on addressing existing concerns and misinformation. Initial messages should focus on basic information regarding the Court, including the distinct role of its organs, as well as procedural issues about how the Court works. Every effort must be made to establish links with key actors in affected communities as well as with sectors likely to be involved in the Court's work and to build effective channels of communication. Ascertaining the most effective ways of reaching the different target groups and what their major questions and concerns are, as well as identifying potential partners will also be done. The general outreach efforts will be complemented by specific information directed towards victims.

36. These activities will continue in addition to those carried out in relation to a particular case.

⁴ Proposed Programme Budget for 2006, *Official Records of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Fourth session, The Hague, 28 November -3 December 2005* (United Nations publication), ICC-ASP/4/32, part II.B(5).

2.3.2. Outreach relating to a particular case

37. Outreach activities related to a case will be triggered by the issuance of the arrest warrant(s).

38. A more focused communication approach will be employed following the issuance of arrest warrants and subsequent arrests. This will include developing thematic radio programming, public lectures or seminars on the scope and limitations of the ICC mandate and other relevant issues.

39. The initial appearance provides an opportunity for conducting specific outreach activities, including but not limited to press conferences at Headquarters and with local journalists in the country of situation, interviews for international and local media by Court officials explaining the judicial proceedings and steps to follow, and organizing local activities focused on explaining the procedural steps.

40. The confirmation of charges hearing is an important moment of this judicial phase and requires the development and implementation of a specific communication campaign. Key messages around this stage may emphasize that during the confirmation of charges all interested parties to the proceedings (i.e. the Office of the Prosecutor, Defence and victims) have the opportunity to express their points of view.

41. Once a trial commences, the activities begun in the investigation and pre-trial phases will continue, but the focus of outreach efforts will be on ensuring the publicity of trials and making judicial proceedings accessible to the general public, and in particular to affected communities.

42. This will involve transmitting proceedings through the Court's web site and, when necessary, establishing video links or using satellite means. Trial summaries will also be prepared and distributed to partners and to the general public through the Court's website, CD-ROMs, printed material, local media outlets and local civil society groups.

43. During the trial phase, additional efforts will be directed to providing victims with information regarding reparations as this issue may come before the Court.

44. During the appeal and implementation phases, outreach activities will generally focus on publicizing judgements and reparations decisions and making information available regarding sentences and future detention in a format understandable to the communities involved. As is the case during the trial phase, additional efforts will be directed to providing victims with information regarding reparation.

2.4. Messages

45. In carrying out its outreach activities, the Court must endeavour to use clear and consistent messages tailored to different audiences. The following guidelines have been developed to assist in the development of messages by the Court in its outreach activities.

46. General guidelines in relation to message themes and purpose:

- Messages are developed to maximize understanding and support for the Court, manage expectations, and situate the Court as part of a broader international justice system;

- Message themes should pertain to the Court's attributes and the context in which it operates, highlighting, for example, its judicial role, the fairness, efficiency and impartiality of its proceedings, and the fact that the Court is mindful of the context in which it is active, and is responsive to victims;
- Messages should be tailored to specific audiences, bearing in mind their diversity and particular information needs, as well as beliefs, attitudes, opinions and the cultural context;
- While the focus and level of detail will vary depending on the audience, messages must also be consistent;
- Messages should address audiences' concerns. This is particularly important when being delivered as part of a two-way communication process;
- The use of messages must be responsive to the requirements of specific situations, unpredictable circumstances and subsequent opinion trends;
- Once key messages are defined, they will be continuously repeated throughout the different judicial phases, to help reinforce basic ideas and to increase understanding of the Court;
- Messages are periodically reviewed and reformulated as part of the ongoing two-way communication process with audiences and partners on the ground and as a result of feedback received from such groups.

47. Guidelines in relation to formal aspects:

- Messages should be accurate but simple in order to be meaningful to a non-specialist audience;
- As the Court is often dealing with complex procedural and legal concepts, messages should be accompanied, when needed, by an explanation of the context;
- Where the different roles of organs require differing messages, it would be useful to explain why and to explain the roles, thereby reducing confusion.

2.5. *Communication tools*

48. A broad range of communication tools and techniques may be employed to reach out to the various target groups listed above, bearing in mind the context of operations. Communication tools will be used in a flexible way to respond to the level of knowledge and awareness of each target group in complex and varied environments. The list outlined below is not all-inclusive but gives an indication of the specific communication tools and techniques that the Court may employ to communicate its work and respond to identified information needs.

2.5.1. *Communications tools for the general public*

49. The most effective tools to reach the broadest audience include, for example, radio programmes, television documentaries and large-scale pamphlet and poster campaigns; theatre dramas; and, for those with access to the Internet, the Court's web site. The Internship and Visiting Professionals Programmes of the Court enable the Court to bring people from the countries where the Court is operating and other States Parties and non-States Parties to work at the Court. Upon returning to their countries of origin, such persons may become valuable resources on the ground for disseminating knowledge about the Court.

2.5.2. Communication means for international, regional and local media

50. Specific communication approaches will depend on the type of media (radio, television, written press, etc.), its core audience (international audience, general population in an affected area, etc.) and the region. Regular press releases and summaries, interviews with spokespersons, press conferences of spokespersons or Court officials as appropriate, media-tailored training modules, development initiatives for local media, seminars and workshops, documentaries and fact sheets containing general information about the Court and/or information about the Court's proceedings relevant for a particular situation are some of the communication means to target media aimed at combating misinformation regarding the Court and reaching as broad an audience as possible.

2.5.3. Communication approaches for NGOs and civil society groups

51. Communication tools may include conducting seminars and workshops with NGOs and civil society representatives. The specific goals and themes of the workshops may vary, but all include basic information about the mandate of the Court and its judicial proceedings. Some seminars may focus on emphasizing and clarifying certain legal concepts, while others will prepare participants to train their peers on Court-related issues. Field-based staff of the Court will develop and maintain relations with these groups. Visits to the Court of representatives of local NGOs in addition to seminars and round tables organized on the ground are important tools for maintaining regular dialogue with representatives of civil society. Relevant training on capacity-building and experience-sharing workshops are among the tools used to target NGOs and civil society groups. Leaflets and other relevant information products are also means to disseminate information to NGOs and civil society groups. Video screenings of the judicial proceedings relevant for the country are of particular importance as people cannot attend the trials in person. Through video screening a sense of how the trials actually unfold in The Hague can be conveyed to the affected communities.

2.5.4. Communication tools for victims

52. Communication means used to reach victims may include establishing contacts between victims groups or organizations working with victims and ICC offices working on victim-related issues. Informational materials targeted towards victims should be developed in consultation with victim representatives in order to ensure that they are accessible to victims, and may include booklets, posters, cartoons, radio programmes and discussion/training seminars. These products should be tested with pilot victims groups to ensure that they are culturally sensitive and respond to the information needs of these groups. Thematic seminars and workshops emphasizing and explaining victims' rights under the Rome Statute should complement the general informational meetings that provide basic information about the role, mandate and judicial proceedings of the Court.

2.5.5. Communication tools for government/opposition

53. Potential communication tools may include targeted training sessions for elected representatives, distribution of written materials and individual meetings with outreach and Court representatives. Of particular importance is the involvement, when possible, of Court officials from The Hague, who can hold meetings with relevant representatives of central and local government, thereby providing a direct account of ongoing Court activities and facilitating an exchange of views.

2.5.6. Communication means for traditional and religious leaders

54. Effective techniques may include discussions, peer training and written publications, focused on providing general information about the Court and its activities and responding to particular questions raised. As in all cases, messages must be carefully selected and culturally sensitive. Training sessions for this target group should provide general information about the Court and its mandate as well as discussions of the articulation between international criminal justice and local and traditional justice modes of resolving conflicts, and should provide ample opportunity for these groups to express their questions and concerns. Such an approach will assist the Court in gaining knowledge from local understanding and experience.

2.5.7. Communication means for women

55. Communication techniques may include disseminating information through existing economic, social, cultural and political groups that focus on issues specific to women. Techniques employed can include meetings of women and women's groups, training workshops and recruitment of peer educators. Informational products should emphasize the gender-related provisions of the Rome Statute in addition to basic information about the Court.

2.5.8. Communication tools for children and youth

56. Means of communicating may include establishing networks with child agencies, existing clubs in secondary and tertiary institutions and broad-based coalitions of child and youth groups. Workshops could be conducted for members of such groups in order to build their capacity to disseminate Court-related information. Methods of communication may include child-friendly flyers, debates and quizz competitions.

2.5.9. Communication tools for refugees and internally displaced persons

57. Communications tools should vary depending on the location and organization of the group, including, for example, whether the group is dispersed or residing in a camp (taking into account the existing organizational structure of the camp). Tools may include radio broadcasts, distribution of written/illustrated materials, large-scale town hall briefings, focus group discussions, and peer training workshops. Cooperation with international refugee organizations and agencies working with internally displaced persons should be pursued.

2.5.10. Communication techniques to address legal and academic communities

58. Communication tools could include detailed written communications, meetings with Court experts in particular areas, thematic public lectures, seminars, round-table discussions and debates. Presentations and lectures by Court officials addressing universities, think-tank groups and academic societies are important tools for reaching out and responding to the particular information needs of legal communities.

2.5.11. Communication tools for persons who have participated or are participating in hostilities

59. Reaching out to this target group may involve the use of communication means such as thematic radio programmes, seminars and briefings allowing open dialogue and discussions on the Court's proceedings. Establishment of "train the trainers" types of programmes for selected individuals to serve as peer educators represents another effective communication tool for targeting these groups.

2.5.12. Communication approaches targeting diasporas

60. Depending on the location and circumstances of the diaspora communities, appropriate tools may include meetings, informal round-table discussions, dissemination of written materials and web-based communications.

2.5.13. Communication tools for international organizations and diplomatic communities in the country of situation

61. Regular meetings, round tables and seminars with representatives of intergovernmental organizations and the diplomatic community at the Court's Headquarters and, when appropriate, on the ground are among the effective communication tools for targeting these groups. On-site visits of Court officials can also help inform such persons about the Court's work and activities. Informational materials can be distributed through the existing communication channels of these target groups.

2.6. Evaluation

62. Success in achieving the objectives of the Court's outreach programme may be evaluated in two ways:

1. Measuring the success in the implementation of action plans for each situation. This approach will be based on the completion of each action plan as expected, and provides mostly quantitative indicators already developed at the level of the action plans (see annex 1).
2. Analysing the impact of the outreach activities, relying on opinion polls, surveys, short and medium-term evaluation reports and data collected by the Court's outreach teams in the field and by NGOs.

3. Implementation

3.1. Maximizing effectiveness of efforts

63. To maximize the effectiveness of outreach activities, the outreach programme will ensure internal coordination and focus on establishing and maintaining networks of partners.

3.1.1. Internal coordination

64. The Public Information and Documentation Section (PIDS) of the Registry is responsible for developing and implementing the outreach programme of the Court. Implementation of outreach activities requires coordination and consultation between the different sections and divisions of the Registry, including the Division of Victims and Counsel and other organs of the Court to ensure comprehensive and coherent messages and efficient use of resources.

65. General coordination of the Court's external communications activities, namely external relations, public information and outreach, is the responsibility of the External Communications Group (ECG). The ECG is composed of representatives of each organ of the Court responsible for these areas and is chaired by the Presidency. Communication and coordination between the organs on outreach matters is ensured in the ECG.

3.1.2. *Working with partners and intermediaries*

66. Although the primary responsibility for performing outreach activities remains with the Court, the outreach programme will rely on partners and intermediaries. The development of partnerships is important for reaching the broader local population through culturally appropriate intermediaries, particularly where ICC staff is unable to contact the general public due to lack of resources, logistical or other constraints or security concerns. Developing partnerships will also decentralize the dissemination of information and, by supporting the creation of local initiatives and/or networks, increase the awareness of the general population on Court-related issues. When choosing and working with partners or intermediaries, careful consideration will be paid to selection criteria developed by the Registry in order to avoid potential risks, including, for example, dissemination of poor or inadequate information, and partners or intermediaries being perceived as speaking or acting on behalf of the Court.

67. Various efforts will be undertaken to facilitate and promote effective relationships with partners and intermediaries, ensure quality of information, and maximize the potential benefits, including:

- Conducting briefing and debriefing sessions with partners;
- Providing hard or digital copies of simplified booklets, flyers and fact sheets as well as audio tapes and audio-visual material;
- Sending regular updates on Court activities and maintaining a regular flow of information;
- Conducting periodic training sessions to maintain the accuracy of information on the Court as well as capacity-building in the development of communications and networking skills.

68. Within the framework of the outreach strategy defined by the Court, coordination of the outreach efforts with local partners is essential.

3.2. *Resource requirements*

69. Outreach activities are carried out by the Public Information Unit within the Public Information and Documentation Section of the Registry. However, in order to achieve the objectives proposed and fully implement the Strategic Plan, a permanent Outreach Unit should be established within PIDS.

70. The Outreach Unit will consist of permanent staff at ICC Headquarters and staff based in the field offices where the core outreach activities will be carried out. A relatively small complement of staff at Headquarters will oversee coordination between the organs and offices on planning and implementing activities; develop general strategies and oversee implementation of the outreach programme. Each new situation will imply the establishment of a new field office and the recruitment of field staff. In the performance of its work the Outreach Unit will work closely with the Public Information Unit of the Registry.

71. Staff resources required may vary depending on the specific circumstances and complexity of the outreach activities. However, the basic resources required at Headquarters and field offices are proposed below:

a) Headquarters

72. At Headquarters, the Outreach Unit will be structured around the following functions:

73. Outreach Coordinator: He/she will oversee the activities in the field. In coordination with the different organs and divisions of the Court, she/he will define the strategic lines for the outreach programming. The Coordinator will also act as liaison officer between the field offices and Headquarters. He/she will also be responsible for managing the budget of the outreach programme.

74. Outreach Officer: The Outreach Officer will assist the Outreach Coordinator in coordinating internal outreach efforts and field outreach activities and ensure sustained information flow between Headquarters and the field offices. The Outreach Officer will prepare weekly/fortnightly briefs on outreach activities for field staff and the general public.

75. Outreach/Associate Legal Officer- Court in Session: The Outreach/Associate Legal Officer will follow trial proceedings, write weekly summaries; update case fact sheets and all information published related to the case.

76. Financial and Administrative Assistant: The Field Financial and Administrative Assistant will establish and maintain the Outreach Unit's files, assist in preparing the outreach budget, prepare requisitions for local supplies and equipment required for outreach purposes, and implement administrative procedures for the management of the section.

b) Field offices

77. For outreach purposes, the field office should be visible to and accessible by the general public and particular groups. As previously indicated, managing the profile of outreach activities depends on each situation.

78. The field offices will be structured around the following functions:

79. Field Outreach and Media Coordinator: Under the direct supervision of the Headquarters Outreach Coordinator, the Field Outreach and Media Coordinator will assess and advise Headquarters on the direction of outreach initiatives and effectiveness of the Court's outreach programme and be responsible for the design and implementation of outreach activities in country. The Field Coordinator will also develop, implement and advise Headquarters on local press strategies and will act as a spokesperson for the Court in the field.

80. Field Outreach and Media Officer: Acting as deputy to the Field Outreach and Media Coordinator, the Field Outreach and Media Officer will assist the Coordinator in all the tasks described above.

81. Field Outreach Assistant: The Field Outreach Assistant will provide the Field Coordinator with background information on specific groups wishing to establish partnerships with the ICC field office, assist the Coordinator in preparing project proposals and reports and assist the Field Coordinator in establishing and strengthening partnerships with civil society groups.

82. Field Media Assistant: The Field Media Assistant will provide regular and updated information to visitors to the field office, assist in relations with the press and general public and prepare a daily press review.

83. Field Financial and Administrative Assistant: The Field Financial and Administrative Assistant will establish and maintain office files, assist in preparing the field office outreach budget, prepare requisitions for local supplies and equipment required for outreach purposes, and implement administrative procedures with regard to the management of the section.

84. Non-staff resources, such as appropriate facilities, office equipment, and operational resources, will also be required.

Part II: Situation-related strategies

85. Drawing upon Part I of the current document and the Court's experience to date in conducting outreach activities in each of the three situations under investigation, Part II describes the medium-term implementation of the ICC Outreach Strategic Plan in the DRC, Uganda and Darfur, Sudan

86. Should a fourth investigation begin, outreach activities will be organized and implemented through a new situation-related strategy.

1. Democratic Republic of the Congo

87. On 3 March 2004, the Government of the DRC referred the situation on its territory to the Court. After analysing jurisdiction, admissibility and the interests of justice, the Prosecutor opened an investigation on 21 June 2004. Two years later, on 17 March 2006, Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, alleged founder and leader of the *Unions des Patriotes Congolais*, was arrested and transferred to the Court. The trial in the case of the *Prosecutor vs. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo* is expected to commence in 2007.

1.1. Contextual factors

88. The Court has been conducting outreach activities in the DRC since mid-2004. The following significant factors have influenced the type and frequency of outreach activities organized to date:

a) **Political context:** In general, the Court has enjoyed the support of the population. However, concerns have been expressed by some that the Court is investigating only those crimes committed after 1 July 2002. Moreover, concerns were expressed in North Kivu, Uvira and Lubumbashi regarding the ICC's focus on crimes allegedly committed in Ituri. Much of the population of the above mentioned areas hold the belief that crimes of the same gravity have been committed or are being committed in their regions. During the months of June and July 2006, the presidential campaign and elections have had implications for Court outreach activities. The attention of the Congolese people has been focussed on the democratic process.

b) **Socio-economic and cultural context:** The official language in the DRC, French, exists alongside the local languages. Swahili and Lingala are the most relevant local languages for the work of the Court. It is estimated that 55% of the total population is illiterate. Radio and other easily accessible forms of communication, such as screenings, videos, posters and drawings, are particularly useful in this context. Social networks and community meetings constitute effective channels for the dissemination of information. Other key local networks include religious communities, women's groups, and local authorities.

c) **Logistical considerations:** The DRC is 3.234.500 square kilometres and has an infrastructure which does not always allow for effective, timely and accessible communication, in particular via the Internet, satellite or telephone. This means that information must often be delivered in person either by outreach representatives of the Court or by local partners. This is one of the reasons why partnerships with local actors are key to reinforcing the Court's outreach efforts, particularly in the rural areas.

d) **Judicial context:** There are high expectations for the work and impact of the Court to bring to justice crimes within its jurisdiction allegedly committed in the DRC, particularly in relation to reparations for victims. Outreach will address such expectations by clearly stating the mandate of the Court and its limitations with regard to jurisdiction. In addition, the Court faces challenges in reaching numerous victims in remote areas and informing them of their right to participate in Court proceedings to and submit requests for reparations through the standard application forms.

e) **Security:** Public outreach activities will be carefully organized bearing in mind the security threats posed by active militias in certain areas of the DRC.

f) **Media:** A limited number of journalists have a good understanding of the Court or have expressed interest on covering justice issues. Media development is therefore a crucial component of the outreach plan. There are several daily newspapers through which the Court could reach educated people, including policy makers and opinion leaders. There are also private television stations and more than 100 private radio stations that reach a wider public. Important channels of communication used by the Court include Radio Okapi, the United Nations backed radio station funded by the Swiss-based organization, Fondation Hironnelle; Radio Canal Revelation and Centre Lokole.

g) **Local networks that can support the work of the Court:** The existence of such networks is seen as an opportunity to enhance outreach activities on the ground. Networks with grass-roots interlocutors, active in Court-related matters, are being engaged in the process. Mechanisms of coordination and ways of cooperation are being discussed in order to complement activities, avoid duplications, and thereby, have a broader impact.

1.2. Target groups

89. In conducting its outreach activities in the DRC, the Court has engaged to date with various target audiences. Its primary targets were the general population in Ituri and the eastern part of the country, as well as the legal community and journalists, the latter being crucial to promoting a better understanding of the Court among victims and the general public and becoming an excellent resource to cope with the difficulties arising from the contextual factors explained above. Through a number of outreach activities, the Court outreach has also targeted NGOs and civil society groups, victims groups, local authorities, educational establishments, and international organizations located in the same region.

90. It is envisaged that in the medium term the outreach programme will continue to target the general public while further emphasis will be placed on responding to the information needs of victims groups, community and religious leaders, NGOs, journalists, women, children, and the legal profession.

1.3. Phases of the judicial process

a) Situation-related outreach

91. Outreach activities in the DRC started as early as July 2004 to target the media in Kinshasa. Network-building with relevant and reliable local partners and a pre-assessment analysis of the information needs formed the basis of outreach activities conducted during this phase. A combination of public information and external relation efforts were undertaken to create the necessary conditions for the ongoing OTP investigations, the participation of victims and an effective defence, while ensuring adequate protection of victims and witnesses. The Court has since organized workshops and seminars in Kinshasa and several

locations in eastern DRC (e.g. Bunia and Goma) for a wide range of audiences, including judicial authorities, the legal community, universities, human rights organizations, civil society, international and local humanitarian organizations and journalists. While the Court has independently organized a number of outreach events, local partnerships have played an essential role in complementing and strengthening the Court's efforts (e.g. working in partnership with local radio stations has made communication with communities in remote areas possible). These events were supported by the ICC Outreach Coordinator on the ground who took up office in August 2005.

92. Such activities will be intensified and enhanced during all judicial phases.

b) Case-related outreach

93. The unsealing of the arrest warrant against Thomas Lubanga Dyilo by Pre-Trial Chamber I, followed by his surrender, transfer and initial appearance before the Court, opened a new phase in outreach activities. Simplified information about the arrest warrant, press conferences in both Kinshasa and at the Court, and interviews of Court officials for local, national and international radios and television stations were among the tools used to reach the population of the country and explain each of the judicial stages referred to above. Radio and television have also been used as communication techniques to broadcast public information documents about the Court, such as "Understanding the ICC", and to further publicize the arrest and initial appearance of Thomas Lubanga Dyilo. In addition, specific information on victims' rights to participation and reparation has been disseminated to victims' groups during seminars, informational meetings and training workshops, and efforts have continued to reach out to the Congolese legal community in order to ensure adequate defence and legal representation of victims.

94. Outreach activities related to the confirmation of charges hearing in the case of the Prosecutor vs. Thomas Lubanga started in August. Information explaining the judicial process and the fairness and impartiality of the trial has been widely distributed. Emphasis has been put on presenting the views of all participants in the proceedings (OTP, Defence and victims). Prior to the hearing, and in preparation for its transmission, Court officials participated in radio and television programmes in an effort to ensure a better understanding of the Court by target audiences and the general public. Outreach efforts related to this proceeding were extended to countries where the Court is operating and proceedings are at the pre-trial stage.

95. Should new pre-trial proceedings commence in relation to another accused person, similar outreach activities will be undertaken.

c) Trial

96. A trial is expected to commence in 2007. In anticipation of the trial, a six-month large-scale public information campaign, if the situation in the field allows it, is planned beginning in the last trimester of 2006. This campaign aims at reaching out to all sectors of the population. Key messages will include basic information about the Court and its judicial activities. The campaign will aim to explain in simple terms the legal issues arising during the trial phase bearing in mind the information needs of the various target groups.

97. During trials, the following activities will be pursued: live streaming of the hearings through the ICC web site, production of written, audio and video trial summaries partly in cooperation with partners, interviews and participation of Court representatives in radio and television programmes to explain key legal aspects.

98. Based upon the experience of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, the International Criminal Court will set up a monitoring system to facilitate access to video and audio trial summaries in partnership with local NGOs. The monitoring system involves specific civil society group members viewing the summaries on a regular basis at specific locations provided by the Court (if possible at the field office). The attendees will be able to write reports and distribute them across major civil society organizations. Thematic workshops will complement this initiative.

99. In partnership with local NGO's, trial screenings will be organized in Ituri during local community meetings. Trial screenings will also be organized on a regular basis for specific groups such as victims, women, the legal community and students.

100. Drawing upon the experience of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), the Court will encourage partners to assist Congolese journalists in following the trials in The Hague.

101. The groups targeted during this period will include the general public, in particular in the Ituri district. Simultaneously, specific efforts and programmes will be undertaken to communicate with victims, religious leaders, local leaders, women, children, the legal community and students in the Ituri district and the eastern part of the country. Tailored information products will be developed in Swahili and Lingala.

102. Key messages will be disseminated using local focal points such as community leaders, religious leaders, representatives of womens' associations and educational establishments, some of which are already in place in the Ituri district and the neighbouring areas. Bearing in mind the concerns and expectations of the population located in other key towns such as Goma (North Kivu), Uvira (South Kivu) and Lubumbashi (Katanga), key messages will be relayed through focal points in each of the respective regions.

103. Partnerships established in the previous outreach phases with local actors will continue. Additionally, the organization of informational meetings by local actors, tailored training workshops and seminars will be encouraged by the Court.

104. During the last months of the trial, a completion strategy for outreach will be defined.

2. Uganda

105. On 29 July 2004, the Prosecutor announced his decision to open an investigation into the situation concerning Northern Uganda, following the referral by the Government of Uganda in December 2003. In October 2005, the Court unsealed the warrants of arrest for five senior leaders of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) for crimes against humanity and war crimes. The warrants of arrest naming Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti, Okot Odhiambo, Dominic Ongwen, and Raska Lukwiya were issued under seal in July 2005.

2.1. Contextual factors

106. At the time the Prosecutor launched the investigation in Northern Uganda in July 2004, the conflict was entering its eighteenth year. Some 1.6 million people had been displaced. Various peace initiatives had been pursued but with few results. However, the ongoing conflict between Government forces and the LRA had implications for the Court that needed to be taken into consideration in its outreach strategy. Some of these key contextual factors are as follows:

- a) **Political context:** The conduct of outreach activities has been influenced by a variety of political factors. During 2006, Ugandans have focused their attention on the presidential campaign and, most recently, on a new attempt to achieve a negotiated settlement with the LRA. Outreach activities needed to be conducted in a manner that was sensitive to the ongoing peace initiatives. Although Ugandans have generally supported the Court and its principles, concerns about the timing of its operations have been raised by some local groups.
- b) **Socio-economic and cultural context:** Different tribal areas have been affected by the conflict. The Court has attempted to be as inclusive as possible and has developed outreach activities and tools to cater to the Acholi, Langi, Iteso, Kumam, and Madi communities. In addition to English, the Court will need to make information available in other languages spoken in Northern Uganda, Acholi and Ateso being the most commonly used. In Uganda, some 40% of a total population of 25 million is illiterate. In the camps, it is estimated that at least 80% of the internally displaced persons are illiterate. To overcome this limitation, the Court has used face to face meetings, radio talk shows and other oral and visual mediums to communicate to this sector.
- c) **Logistical considerations:** In northern and north-eastern regions of the country, the infrastructure does not always allow for effective, timely and accessible communication, in particular via the Internet, satellite or telephone. Information must therefore be delivered in person either by ICC outreach representatives or by local partners. Partnerships with local actors are key to reinforcing outreach efforts, particularly in rural areas.
- d) **Judicial context:** The existence of long-standing traditional justice and reconciliation mechanisms in Northern Uganda and implementation of the Amnesty Law have impacted the Court's outreach. The Court needed to explain the principle of complementarity and the fact that only those alleged to bear the greatest responsibility for crimes will be tried.
- e) **Security:** Travel and work by the staff of the Court in areas of Northern Uganda is limited by security concerns for staff and those persons with whom the ICC outreach programme is communicating. The Court has therefore limited its outreach to the more secure towns rather than IDP camps or villages where the population is more exposed. This limitation re-emphasizes the need for the Court to focus on developing relationships with intermediaries to disseminate information in the IDP camps.
- f) **Media:** Further efforts should be undertaken to better explain Court proceedings to journalists in order to prevent publication of inaccurate reports that cause misunderstandings. Networks of journalists have participated in outreach activities of the Court. Also, three Ugandan journalists have already been enrolled in the Court's internship and visiting professional programme. Outreach will continue to use media organizations to reach the general public and certain target audiences.
- g) **Existence of local networks that can support the work of the Court.** In Uganda, the Court has worked to cultivate partnerships with community leaders and non-governmental organizations which are able and willing to disseminate information on the Court and to conduct outreach activities.

2.2. *Target groups*

107. In Northern Uganda, cultural, religious and traditional leaders are highly respected by the population and play a crucial role in the society. These leaders are primary targets of the Court's outreach programme. Other target groups of the Court are members of the local legal community and civil society, including representatives of national and international non-

governmental and intergovernmental organizations active in the fields of human rights and humanitarian assistance; local governmental authorities and religious, cultural and traditional leaders from Northern Uganda; and media representatives. The general public has also been targeted through radio and newspapers. While these groups will continue to be targeted, the Court is now planning to target women and children associations, teachers associations, and, in the long term, ex-combatants and members of the armed forces.

2.3. *Outreach phases*

a) *Situation-related outreach*

108. The preparatory phase of the Court's outreach programme in Uganda, including preliminary assessment of information needs, started after the launch of the investigation by the OTP. After intensive bilateral talks with local and international stakeholders, the Court decided to adopt a low-profile approach in Uganda in order to allow time to synchronise its activities with local initiatives. During this period, numerous bilateral meetings were held with local community representatives, including religious and traditional leaders, to listen to their concerns and develop relations. When the conditions were appropriate, around March 2005, the Court began adopting a higher profile in Uganda by launching the first phase of the outreach plan entitled "Understanding the ICC."

109. Since March 2005, the Court, in coordination with local and international partners, has progressively expanded its outreach activities in Uganda. Acholi, Madi, Teso and Langi communities were invited to the Court in an effort to create better understanding between the community leadership, their constituencies and the Court.

110. Simultaneously, the Court began holding workshops with NGOs, local government representatives, and religious and traditional leaders in Uganda as well as training seminars for the legal profession in order to lay the groundwork for victim participation and effective legal representation of the accused and victims.

b) *Case-related outreach*

111. Before the arrest warrants were unsealed, the outreach plan targeted local journalists and the general public through the media. Outreach activities have meanwhile continued to expand. The Court held workshops in Northern Uganda reaching religious leaders, traditional leaders, local government leaders, lawyers, legal aid providers, and NGOs. These workshops were organized in partnership with local organizations to encourage local engagement and ensure the sustainability of outreach activities. The Court also continues to coordinate with other organizations working on Court-related issues.

112. Between March and August 2006, the Court held a number of workshops in Northern Uganda targeting the new local government leaders, traditional and cultural leaders from districts such as Gulu, Kitgum, Adjumani, Pader, Lira, Apac, Kaberamaido, Amuria, Amolatar, Katagwi and Soroti. As a result of this workshop, outreach work plans were developed to facilitate cooperation and communication between the Court and the affected districts.

113. The outreach team in Uganda will continue to raise awareness regarding arrest warrants and to further the Court's activities by increasing the level of understanding and managing expectations concerning the Court's work.

114. The outreach team will conduct monthly missions to Northern Uganda to hold regular meetings with partners and target audiences in order to maintain a constructive dialogue and to ensure coordination and the accuracy of the information being disseminated. Of particular importance is coordination with such partner organizations as the Ugandan Coalition for the International Criminal Court (UCICC) and the District NGO Forums, the Inter-District Forum of Local Governments and leading cultural groups.

115. Victims before the Court and Defence counsel will continue to be key components in the programming of workshops organized by the Court, in particular when targeting the legal community. During these activities, practical information on how victims can participate in proceedings and how the application forms should be processed will be presented to partners and potential intermediaries.

116. Before the end of 2006, with the cooperation of local partners, outreach activities focusing on women will be organized. Informational meetings will take place in Northern Uganda and in Kampala. The initiative will focus on the way the Rome Statute and other Court-related legal documents address women's issues and sexual crimes.

117. These activities will be reinforced through a radio campaign in Northern Uganda and in Kampala. At the same time, the participation of Court representatives in radio talk shows and television news programmes explaining in simple terms key legal aspects of the Court's work will enhance the impact. The Court is also studying the use of drama groups and other means to communicate with the internally displaced people living in camps. Information and outreach materials tailored to the needs of the target groups will be developed in English, Acholi and Ateso.

118. In the following two years, the Court will target members of the Ugandan teachers associations, children, armed forces and ex-combatants. Currently the Court is exploring methods in which to carry out these activities.

c) Trial

119. Should arrest warrants related to the situation in Uganda be enforced and trials begin, the Court will take similar steps to those described in the segment related to the DRC, including making all necessary arrangements to enable the transmission of Court proceedings.

3. Darfur, Sudan

120. In its resolution 1593 (2005) of 31 March 2005, the United Nations Security Council referred the situation in Darfur to the Court's Prosecutor. Following preliminary analysis, the Prosecutor decided on 1 June 2005 to open an investigation into the situation in Darfur. Since that time, the Office of the Prosecutor has conducted its investigation and presented three reports to the Security Council on its progress.

121. The preliminary public information and outreach assessment done by the Court confirmed that outreach in Sudan should be carefully conducted. The Court has adopted a single coordinated strategy which, due to the security of potential partners, will remain at least partially confidential. The inherent limitations of the process also necessitate a realistic view of the number of people who can be actually reached in the short term. Communication activities are being focused on disseminating basic information through the international media and other available means.

3.1. *Contextual factors to be taken into consideration*

a) **Political context:** The Court's activities in Darfur are taking place in the context of ongoing conflict. International efforts to manage and resolve the conflict will affect the ability of the Court to work on the ground and affect how the Court is perceived by key parties, as well as the role of justice in conflict and post-conflict environments generally. Outreach should focus on clarifying the difference between the mandate of the Court and the role of other international bodies, such as the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS)) and various United Nations agencies in the country.

b) **Socio-economic and cultural context:** The society supports numerous tribes, sub-tribes and clans. The Court's outreach strategy recognises this diversity of views and, to the degree feasible, addresses them through its outreach activities. **Language:** In addition to Arabic, the most common local languages are Zaghawa, Fur and Masalit. **Literacy:** There is a high percentage of illiteracy in the country, including in Darfur. The local languages do not have a written component. The outreach strategy foresees that the Court may need to rely more heavily on audio components, via radio or direct distribution. **Religion and culture:** Islam is the main religion. Shari'a law is applied in the courts, in addition to civil law. The Court's outreach strategy keeps in mind the cultural and religious issues that some commentators may raise in devising messages about the Court's mandate and activities vis-à-vis Darfur. **Situation of women:** In Darfur, 90% of IDPs and people in refugee camps are women and children. The Court is considering their information needs and particular interests.

c) **Logistical considerations:** Darfur covers an area of some of 493,180 square kilometres. It is considered one of the most inaccessible regions on Sudan's western border with Chad.

d) **Judicial context:** Among the affected population, there are high expectations about the Court. Outreach activities need to explain that the Court will not prosecute all persons who have committed crimes in the region. This is coupled with their expectation that the Court will provide comprehensive reparations for the crimes committed against them.

e) **Security:** In general there is a climate of insecurity for international organizations operating in the area.

f) **Media:** Television and radio are owned mainly by the Government. General information about the Court may be distributed among the media, when possible. International media organizations with captive audiences in the region will be targeted.

g) **Existence of local networks that can support the work of the Court** is seen as an asset in helping the Court reach the grass-roots level.

3.2. *Target groups*

122. The ability of the Court to identify its target audiences and partners is limited due to security concerns. The international and local media are considered at the moment to be the most effective vehicle for reaching target groups in Sudan and the IDP camps in Chad. In order to follow the debate and public concerns related to the Court and, crucially, to be able to pre-empt unfounded criticism and the spread of misinformation, a system will be established for monitoring and responding to newspapers and radio/TV reports.

3.3. *Phases of the judicial process*

Situation-related outreach

123. In 2005, both the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry conducted assessments on best practices for reaching the population in Darfur. In the initial outreach phase, a communications strategy was outlined, challenges and opportunities for conducting outreach defined, and target groups and potential partners identified. The Court will use fact sheets to address educated people, especially lawyers; audio cassettes of the information embodied in the fact sheets in simple Arabic and Zaghawa, Fur and Masalit; the legal texts of the Court in Arabic.

124. Media attention has been raised before and after the Prosecutor reported back to the United Nations Security Council on the progress of the investigation conducted in Darfur.

125. Two main types of activities are now being considered for the outreach in Darfur, including a media public campaign using an international radio station in Arabic.

126. A second phase of the outreach plan for Darfur is to consolidate a system to ensure timely dissemination of information on the Court, including OTP activities, arrest warrants awareness, rights of victims to participate in proceedings and counsel.

127. Should arrest warrants related to the situation in Darfur be issued and enforced and trials begun, the Court will seek a way to make judicial proceedings accessible to the relevant population in Sudan and Chad.

Annex

Implementing the Strategic Plan in 2007

1. In 2007, the ICC Outreach Strategic Plan will be implemented in at least three situations currently under investigation: DRC, Northern Uganda and Darfur (Sudan) as well as in a possible fourth situation, should the Prosecutor decide to launch an investigation. A number of variables are taken into consideration in drawing up this implementation plan. The prevailing political and security situation in the geographical area of operation and the status of the judicial phases in each of these situations will determine the approach taken in the implementation of the outreach programme. The DRC is at the advanced pre-trial phase, with one person in custody and trials expected to begin in the second quarter of 2007. In Uganda, the Court is carrying out activities which correspond to the middle of the pre-trial phase with five arrest warrants issued but yet to be executed. In Darfur, investigations are ongoing and no arrest warrants have been issued.
2. Currently outreach and public information operations in the field are conducted by locally recruited staff, under the supervision of the Court's Outreach Coordinator at Headquarters. The recruitment process for the DRC and Uganda was finalised in June 2006. Each team is led by 1 Field Public Information and Outreach Coordinator (GSPL) assisted by 1 Field Media Assistant (GSOL), 1 Field Outreach Assistant (GSOL) and 1 Field Financial and Administrative Assistant (GSOL). Training sessions for the Field PI & Outreach Coordinators are scheduled for the first week of September 2006. With regard to the situation in Darfur, the Court is evaluating what could be the most effective use of the public information and outreach staff and their location.
3. The action plans discussed below will be reviewed and amended in accordance with any unforeseen development in these situations. The 2007 Public Information and Documentation Section budget was prepared bearing in mind the needs derived from these action plans and the fact that all funding of the Court's outreach activities will be borne by this Section.

Action plans for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and Darfur (Sudan)

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	
Status: Advanced pre-trial phase – Case Prosecutor vs. Mr Thomas Lubanga	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Programme I: Understanding the ICC by the general public</u> Through a media campaign the Court will continue to raise awareness about its role, mandate and judicial activities. 	
Activity	Target groups
Monthly participation of Court representatives in radio programmes broadcast by radio stations in Kinshasa and Ituri	General public
Every 2 months production and distribution of radio programmes “Understanding the ICC” to the local radios in Ituri (in French, Swahilli and Lingala)	General public
Monthly production and distribution of radio spots	General public
Every 2 months production and distribution of television spots	General public
Monthly participation by representatives of the Court in television programmes broadcast by stations in Kinshasa	General public
Publication of general information on the Court in the main newspapers in Kinshasa every 3 months	General public
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Programme II: Understanding the ICC by specific target groups</u> The Court will continue to explain its role, mandate and judicial activities to targeted categories of individuals in order to meet their particular information needs. 	
Activity	Target groups
Organize informational meetings/workshops in Kinshasa for different target audiences every two months.	Local media, lawyers, NGO representatives, schools and universities; and judicial authorities
Conduct monthly town hall meetings in Ituri	General public in the affected communities, religious and local leaders, NGOs, and victims
Organize 6 missions to Ituri to hold meetings with different target audiences	Local media, lawyers, NGO representatives, community leaders, women and youth
Coordinate and participate in 2 training sessions organized by Victims and Counsel Division, the Public Office for Victims Counsel and the Public Office for Defence	Victims
Conduct informational meetings in schools and universities every 2 months	Children and students

<p>▪ Programme III: Transmission of Court proceedings</p> <p>Hearings will take place at the seat of the Court in The Hague. The Court will ensure that its judicial proceedings are accessible to the affected communities.</p>	
Activity	Target groups
Transmission of proceedings through the ICC web site in accordance with the schedule of judicial proceedings	General public, national and international media, NGOs, international and national legal community, international organizations
Production and publication of daily trial summaries on the ICC web site	General public, national and international media, NGOs, international and national legal community, international organizations
Weekly dissemination of audio trial summaries to national radios and local radios in Bunia and Goma	General public, NGOs, victims, legal community, local and religious leaders
Weekly dissemination of video trial summaries to national radios and local radios in Bunia and Goma	General public, NGOs, victims, legal community, national authorities
Conduct monthly video screenings of trial summaries in town hall meetings in Ituri meetings through partners	Communities directly affected, victims
Conducting simplified video screenings of trial summaries for students in Kinshasa and Ituri every 2 months	Students
Production and distribution of weekly written summaries to national and local newspapers	General public, NGOs, victims, legal community, local and religious leaders
Conducting weekly press briefings in The Hague and preparation and publication on the ICC web site of a summary of the briefing	Media representatives
Monthly participation of Court representatives in radio and television programmes broadcast by stations in Kinshasa and Bunia to explain the proceedings	General public
Tools to be produced (written, audio and video)	
Fact sheets in French, Swahili and Lingala	
ICC legal collection (Rome Statute, Rules of Procedure and Evidence, Elements of Crimes and Regulations of the Court) in French	
Cartoon booklet on the Court	
Leaflet on basic facts about the Court in French, Swahili and Lingala	
Simplified booklet "Understanding the ICC"	
Informational booklet on victims' rights	
Standard applications forms for victims and explanatory booklets	
"Manual on procedural issues" focused on various matters pertaining to the legal representation of victims and suspect/accused	
Radio programme "Understanding the ICC"	
General and thematic audio spots	
Video summaries of the judicial proceedings	
Videos: "Understanding the ICC in simple terms" and "Protection of Victims and Witnesses" translated into Swahili and Lingala	
Performance indicators	
Activities planned vs. activities accomplished	
Media analysis every 2 years to verify accuracy of perception	
Survey every 2 years to assess level of knowledge of the general public about the Court	
Feedback from civil society representatives on the impact of the ICC outreach activities	

Uganda	
Status: Middle pre-trial phase – arrest warrants issued	
<p>▪ Programme I: Understanding the ICC for general public: The Court will continue raising awareness with regard to its role, mandate and judicial proceedings.</p>	
Activity	Target groups
Monthly participation of Court representatives in radio programmes in Kampala and Northern Uganda	General public
Every 2 months production and distribution of radio programmes “Understanding the ICC” to the local radio stations in Northern Uganda	General public
Monthly production and distribution of radio spots	General public
Production and distribution of television spots every 2 months	General public
Monthly participation of Court representatives in television programmes broadcast by stations in Kampala	General public
Publication every 3 months of general information on the Court in the main newspapers in Kampala every 3 months	General public
<p>▪ Programme II: Understanding the ICC for specific groups The Court will continue to explain its role, mandate and judicial activities to targeted categories of individuals in order to meet their particular information needs.</p>	
Activity	Target groups
Five official missions to Northern Uganda to hold informational meetings with target groups and partners from Adjumani, Apac, Gulu, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kitgum, Lira, Pader and Soroti districts	Religious and local leaders, NGOs, media
Town hall meetings in Northern Uganda every 2 months	General public in the affected communities, religious and local leaders, NGOs, victims
Informational meeting/workshop in Kampala for different target audiences every 2 months	Local media, Ugandan Radio Network, legal community/bar associations, NGO representatives, schools and universities, judicial and human rights authorities, public information component of the United Nations system
Four 2-day sensitization workshops for 40 participants each with different target audiences and partners	Local media, legal community/bar associations, NGO representatives, schools and universities
Activities in schools and universities every 2 months	Children and students
Ensure participation of Court representatives in 2 training sessions conducted by Victims and Counsel Division, the Public Office for Victims Counsel and the Public Office for Defence	Victims and legal community
Production and broadcast of radio dramas on local radio stations in Northern Uganda on Court-related thematic issues every 3 months	General public, children and youth, women, victims, local media, legal community, NGOs and civil society groups, IDPs

Tools (written, audio and video)
Fact sheets on the Court in English, Acholi and Ateso
ICC legal collection (Rome Statute, Rules of Procedure and Evidence, Elements of Crimes and Regulations of the Court) in English
A set of thematic ICC posters to reinforce radio and television campaigns, including victim participation, and key issues pertaining to role of victims and rights of suspects/accused
Leaflet on basic facts about the Court in English, Acholi and Ateso
A simplified booklet "Understanding the ICC" in English, Acholi and Ateso
Informational booklet on victims' rights
Standard application forms for victims and explanatory booklets
"Manual on procedural issues" focused on various matters pertaining to the legal representation of victims and suspect/accused
Radio programme "Understanding the ICC"
General and thematic audio spots
Videos: "Understanding the ICC in simple terms" and "Protection of Victims and Witnesses" translated into local languages
Performance indicators
Activities planned vs. activities accomplished
Media analysis every 2 years to verify accuracy of perception
Survey every 2 years to assess level of knowledge of the targeted groups about the Court
Feedback from civil society representatives on the impact of the Court outreach activities

Darfur (Sudan)	
Status: Initial pre-trial phase – investigations ongoing	
<p>▪ <u>Programme I: Understanding the ICC</u> The Court will explain its structure, scope of work and limitations, and its judicial activities in order to create greater awareness about the Court within Sudanese communities in and outside the country.</p>	
Activity	Target groups
Conduct monthly meetings with public information components of the United Nations system and other international organizations based in Chad in order to inform and update them about the Court's activities	International organizations
Monthly preparation and broadcast of a radio serial on thematic issues	General public in Sudan and Chad, but in particular to IDPs and refugees
Encouraging the preparation of news stories about the Court for broadcast in Arabic by international media with influence in the region	Media
Encouraging journalists working for radio stations broadcasting in the region to send applications to the ICC Internship and Visiting Professional Programme, and to report about the Court	Media
As the situation evolves, if possible, hold informational meetings about the Court in Khartoum	NGOs, legal community
Tools (written, audio and video)	
ICC information package in Arabic	
Booklet " <i>Understanding the ICC</i> " in Arabic	
ICC legal collection (Rome Statute, Rules of Procedure and Evidence, Elements of Crimes) in Arabic	
Leaflet on the Court	
Audio kit " <i>Understanding the ICC</i> " in Arabic. Simplified thematic version of the judicial process of the Court to be distributed in CD or audio-cassette format - as appropriate	
A set of thematic ICC posters to reinforce radio and television campaigns, including victim participation, and key issues pertaining to the role of victims and the rights of suspects/accused at the Court	
Information booklet on victims' rights	
Standard application forms for victims and explanatory booklets	
"Manual on procedural issues" focused on various matters pertaining to the legal representation of victims and suspects/accused	
Videos: "Understanding the ICC in simple terms" and "Protection of Victims and Witnesses" translated in Arabic	
Performance indicators	
Activities planned vs. activities accomplished	
Media analysis every 2 years to verify accuracy of perception	
Feedback from civil society representatives on the impact of the Court's outreach activities	