



Impact Assessment Report

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Interactive Radio for Justice

Executive Summary

Interactive Radio for Justice (IRfJ) was founded in 2005 in Bunia, Ituri District, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The project is “designed to encourage dialogue between people in regions where the International Criminal Court (ICC) investigates war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, and the national and international authorities responsible for rendering justice to them. Dialogue is created through several series of radio programming, each addressing justice in an interactive manner, produced in local languages and aired on community radio stations.”¹ In July 2009, IRfJ opened activities in Goma and Kasugho in North Kivu Province, following the ICC Prosecutor’s decision to undertake a new phase of investigations. In January 2008 IRfJ was launched in Bangui, Central African Republic (CAR), after the indictment and arrest of Jean-Pierre Bemba (formerly the Congolese Vice-President) by the ICC for crimes in CAR. In September 2009, IRfJ opened in CAR with local partners in Bangui, Berberati, Bouar, and Bambari. IRfJ organizes public meetings where target communities pose questions directly to national and international authorities. The Music for Justice (MfJ) initiative harnesses the talent of local music groups and encourages youth to take an interest in justice by writing and recording songs on topics like justice and reconciliation. When IRfJ was founded, Ituri was emerging from the second Congolese war (1998-2003). The DRC is nominally at peace, but armed conflict continues in the east, involving non-state armed groups and the armed forces. Congolese leaders are seen by many as unaccountable; the rule of law remains weak; and the justice system is plagued by corruption and a lack of resources. Beginning in 2006, the ICC has indicted several Congolese leaders for war crimes and crimes against humanity in DRC and CAR. Yet the ICC’s intervention remains controversial for reasons including but not limited to the perceived politicization of the court. Its early years in the DRC were characterized by the fact that it seemed to disseminate very little on its investigations. It was in this context of post-conflict reconstruction, ongoing violence, and challenges to combating corruption and establishing the rule of law that IRfJ was founded.

The following report details the results of the second year of a comprehensive impact assessment of *Interactive Radio for Justice*. The purpose of the assessment was twofold. First, the evaluation had the purpose of **learning** about the project’s impact on target populations in DRC and CAR, and at the international level. The second component was **improvement** of the project’s impact, drawing on the lessons learned.² The evaluation can be labeled *formative* in that one of its objectives was to provide “information to improve [the] project before it is too late to make changes.”³ The user for the present impact assessment is the *Interactive Radio for Justice* team (both international staff and the local teams of technicians and journalists producing the programs at radio stations in DRC and CAR). The report is also aimed at several groups in the “reader” category, including: IRfJ’s donors, who have provided the funding for this assessment; staff of local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs); ICC employees; members of the international media; and academics working on issues related to Africa, justice, and human rights. The report will be posted on the IRfJ website, along with the executive summary in English and French. The report and the summaries will be disseminated through the project’s mailing list and to relevant list serves.

¹ “*Interactive Radio for Justice* Brief Description,” *Interactive Radio for Justice*, July 2009.

² “Guidance on evaluating conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities: Working draft for application period,” *OECD: A joint project of the DAC Network on Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation and the DAC Network on Development Evaluation*, 2008, p. 26-27.

³ Church, Cheyanne, and Mark Rogers, “Designing for Results: Integrating Monitoring and Evaluation in Conflict Transformation Programs,” *Search for Common Ground*, 2006, p. 110.

There are two overarching, long-term expected outcomes for the project: 1) Mutual respect between targeted communities, and the national judicial and ICC authorities who participate in IRfJ programs in the DRC and CAR; and 2) Establishment of a comprehensive network of academic institutions, western media, and Non-Governmental Organizations/Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working to bring attention/support to ICC efforts in DRC and CAR. The evaluation questions on which the Impact Assessment was based revolve around identifying whether certain expected intermediate (medium-term) outcomes, as set out in the logical framework, have been achieved. These specific intermediate outcomes are listed in the Objectives for the Impact Assessment section in the report. Indicators have been developed for these intermediate outcomes, each of which is dealt with in detail in the Findings section.

The report presents data from Bangui, Berberati, and Obo in CAR, and Bunia, Kasugho, and Goma in DRC. In the project sites, data was collected from the local teams; listening groups set up by the project; and local government and judicial authorities. At the international level, data was collected on publications and articles produced by NGOs; members of the media; and academics. A mixed-method approach was used, combining quantitative and qualitative data, to enrich the validity of the findings. *Meetings* with IRfJ's local teams were held to discuss the implementation of recommendations to enhance the project's impact, and to gather information on impact in the community. *Direct observation* took place at listening group meetings, with local assistants observing the group discussion resulting from the programs and taking notes. *Surveys* were conducted with listening group members to gather their responses on their beliefs, behaviors, and knowledge with respect to justice. *Focus group discussions* took place in which members were encouraged to flesh out their responses to the survey questions. *Key informant interviews* were held with government and judicial authorities, as well as a staff member from the International Criminal Court. *Web research* was conducted to gather data on IRfJ's impact at the international level. All quantitative data collected was analyzed using Excel. A possible limitation of the chosen methodology includes the fact that because it was survey-based, this may have led to some confusion or lack of understanding on the part of participants of the questions posed, particularly those with a lower level of education. To remedy this, those who administered the surveys were encouraged to use any necessary examples to help listening group members understand what was being asked of them. Surveys prepared in the first year of the assessment were used in the second year to measure progress on the relevant indicators. These surveys were carried out individually and orally with listening group members to accommodate their low literacy levels, as well as to ensure that they were comfortable enough to share their views. Listening group members were informed prior to each survey that there are no right or wrong answers. In Obo, new surveys were developed with the local team, translated into the local language (Sango), and tested several times with different members of the community.

Each listening group was made up of between ten and 30 people. In Bangui, IRfJ worked with a women's association; an association for the disabled; and blind staff members at a school for the blind and deaf. In Berberati, the group was made up of a diversity of residents. In Obo, 98 participants were given transistor radios after completing a baseline survey, and were administered a final survey two months later. In Kasugho, there was a group of village residents and one of university students. In Goma, IRfJ worked with students at a school for vulnerable children and youth; women trained as carers for victims of sexual violence; inmates at Goma's central prison; and members of two women's groups for survivors of sexual violence. At the beginning of the assessment and through the life of the project, participants were informed about the benefits that IRfJ hoped they would reap through their participation, and invited to reflect on what they might gain. When personal data was collected, the confidentiality of this data was clearly explained. It was emphasized to group members that participation was voluntary, and that they should only participate if they felt they were benefiting. As much as possible, the assessment

was implemented in a participatory manner. In Bunia, the analyst worked closely with the local team to review the assessment findings, develop recommendations, and create a timeline for implementation. Direct observation of listening group discussion was a key part of the assessment. Group members were given the opportunity to voice their views after each program. The research assistants were instructed to encourage those who did not speak regularly to express themselves. Members were also able to pose questions for the programs, which meant that they had concrete input into the programs. Equity was given consideration in the formation of listening groups: a diversity of social groups was targeted to participate, and emphasis was placed on ensuring the representation of less powerful and potentially vulnerable groups.

The second year of the evaluation was a challenge in terms of maintaining participation by members in the face of requests for financial support. While certain groups received support on a case-by-case basis, efforts were made as much as possible to reward participants in creative ways for their participation. Listening group events held in Bangui in January 2010 and Goma in March 2011 were organized with this objective in mind. These activities were also organized to increase the impact of the project by having IRfJ's listening groups actively engaged with it. Finally, because DRC and CAR are difficult working environments due to ongoing conflict and insecurity, every effort was made to ensure the safety of IRfJ staff and listening group participants, for instance by securing permission for IRfJ staff to visit the listening group at Goma's Central Prison.

In the *Interactive Radio for Justice* local project sites the project had a demonstrable impact: targets for eight of twelve indicators were met and several others were nearly reached. The results suggest that the project's greatest strengths lie in bringing about change to listeners' *knowledge* and *beliefs* related to their national and international authorities. With respect to *knowledge*, the percentage of participants who had heard of the ICC rose from 92% to 98%. There was an 11% rise in the number of members who said they had an increased understanding of the role of ICC authorities. This was just under the 15% target, but the increase meant that the majority (88%) of members reported an increased understanding. This was validated by the 54% increase (to 78% of all respondents) in those saying they felt at least moderately informed on the roles of the ICC authorities. 86% of listening group members reported having an increased understanding of the role of national authorities after listening to IRfJ's programs, a 46% increase – higher than the 15% target set. This was reinforced by the 58% increase in the number of listening group members reporting being at least moderately informed on the roles of the governmental authorities – in excess of the 30% target. Even more significant was the 82% increase in the number of participants reporting that they were at least moderately informed on the roles of the judicial authorities. This may be linked to an activity held in Goma in March 2011, which gave three listening groups firsthand knowledge of two judicial institutions. There was a 37% increase in the number of respondents who could give the title and/or name of at least one judicial authority. The fact that this mainly took place among the group of university students in Kasugho, while there was a small *decrease* in Goma, however, shows that learning is not a simple one-way process and that activities that encourage learning in several ways can be of value.

In terms of the *beliefs* of the participants in the impact assessment, there were increases (27% and 44%, respectively) in the number of local community members reporting the belief that ICC officials have an understanding of their needs and of those expressing the belief that national authorities understand their needs. In both cases, the 15% target set for the second year was met. The overall number of those agreeing with this statement was higher for ICC authorities (87% compared to 61%), which may be linked to the perceived greater legitimacy of ICC officials as compared to local ones, which are seen by a number of listening group members as unresponsive and easily corrupted. In terms of participants' beliefs about the programs themselves, there was a 1% increase in the number of those reporting that they have confidence in IRfJ's programs to provide reliable information. While this was less than the 2.5% target, the final figure is an

extremely high 99% of all respondents. An equally high percentage of listening group members (also 99%) reported that they had an increased awareness from the programs of their ability to effect positive change. These two indicators were the strongest results overall, which confirms that the project has had a clear impact in terms of participants' *beliefs*.

The project had an impact, though a less significant one, on participants' *behavior* in terms of the percentage increase in the number of those reporting having accessed a judicial authority in the past three months for a problem linked to justice. While the target, a 20% increase, was exceeded by a factor of three, the relatively low numbers of members involved as well as the continued scepticism expressed by several people in group discussions on the feasibility and value of consulting local judicial authorities suggests that there is still progress to be made. An activity held in Goma in March 2011, which brought group members together for a visit to two local judicial institutions and which was hailed as a success by participants, may be a valuable intermediate step when it comes to changing behaviour.

One area in which the project has shown meaningful progress is in integrating the voices and views of a diversity of individuals by encouraging them to speak out and to understand that their opinions and questions have value. Those participating in the project in its sixth year include different and diverse authorities, as well as individuals from a diversity of target communities; ethnic groups; genders; ages; and social groups. In year six, an all-time high of approximately 400 questions were posed in the different sites. This is ten more than the previous year, an achievement given that the project was closed in Bangui and Berberati in December 2010 and in Kasugho in February 2011. Certain areas remain to be worked on, like the fact that the share of women posing questions remained static, and older people should be more frequently sought out to pose their questions. In the sixth year of the project, 97 different and diverse authorities participated in the programs (compared to 91 in year five). There was a drop in the number of ICC officials and other international authorities participating, which was more than compensated for by a rise in the number of judicial authorities and representatives of local NGOs and civil society who spoke on the programs. The majority (60%) of the authorities interviewed in the second year of the assessment (two in Ituri, four in Goma, two in Bouar, one in Bangui, and one from the ICC) reported that IRfJ's programs have enhanced their awareness of the needs of the population.

In Obo, qualitative data collected through interviews and meetings with a diversity of local groups revealed the population's keen desire for information, particularly on the latest regional and national developments. Baseline and final survey results from 98 participants who received transistor radios to listen to the programs produced by Radio Zereda following the capacity building revealed an immediate impact of the pilot after only two months. Participants welcomed programming on the LRA and the ICC in particular, and showed increased knowledge and awareness on these topics. Listeners reported listening to the radio more frequently, and sharing their knowledge with family, friends, and neighbors. Future projects should explore the question of radio ownership and the democratization of knowledge in Obo so as to ensure that a broader base of individuals is able to benefit from Radio Zereda's new broadcasting capacity.

At the international level, IRfJ was the most solicited for information and assistance by NGOs seeking to work in or report on DRC and CAR. This reflects the continuing high level of production on and involvement in DRC and CAR issues by the NGOs represented on the mailing list. The targets set for contacts by journalists and members of the academic world were both met, though the production by both categories of pieces and publications on CAR and DRC was considerably lower than that by NGOs; it was also principally focused on DRC rather than on CAR. The clear impact of IRfJ's outreach component (presentations and conference participation) on encouraging academics and students in particular to contact the project shows that this should be

a priority for similar projects seeking to raise their profile, and that of the countries where they work, at the international level.

As *Interactive Radio for Justice* will be closing down its activities starting on July 1st, 2011, the report presents a shorter list of more general recommendations which may be useful to inform the work of other organizations working on the same or similar issues. These include:

Interactive Radio for Justice Project Sites

- Reinforce the linkages between members of the population and national-level authorities through original activities such as guided tours to judicial institutions, and public meetings
- Create more dynamic programming, which could involve the use of field visits as a basis for some programming, and contests inviting IRfJ listeners to call in and answer questions
- Produce translations of IRfJ programs into relevant local languages for broadcast on partner radio stations in areas where these languages are widely spoken
- Increase local authorities' awareness and understanding of the project and the population's needs by distributing leaflets and CDs of programming to them

Pilot Project in Obo

- Gain a better understanding of the number of people who own radios in the town, including by supporting a study being carried out by the Radio Zereda team, and reflect on/support measures to increase the number of radios available to the population
- Continue to participate in and help strengthen a network of donors and local and international organizations that can support Radio Zereda in ways including:
 - Purchasing additional equipment and providing technical training to increase the numbers of hours broadcast by the radio each day
 - Providing additional training for the journalists to produce programs of an interactive, citizen-driven nature on issues of interest for the community
- Through radio staff, engage with local representatives and residents in discussions on community engagement and the potential uses for the information broadcast on the radio

International Outreach

- Increase the number of public appearances at relevant institutions and conferences to raise awareness of the project among an international audience
- Consider low-cost possibilities for developing a media strategy, such as hiring an intern with a background in communications or outreach to create a multi-media package
- Research, and become involved in, more networks of organizations and academics working on issues of justice or relating to the DRC and CAR

Conclusion

The principal key lesson from the assessment is the fact that while radio is a good medium for changing *knowledge* and *beliefs* in particular, and for gradually moving listeners' *behavior* in new directions, there are limitations to its power in contexts where the rule of law remains weak and corruption in the justice system is seen as rampant. Specially planned activities and the production of innovative programming can enhance the impact of the programs produced. These measures require additional funding and other resources, which points to the importance of collaboration between initiatives working on similar issues, such as that which IRfJ was recently involved in with Invisible Children in Obo, Central African Republic.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASF	<i>Avocats sans frontières</i> (Lawyers without Borders)
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CAR	Central African Republic
CBC	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
CICC	Coalition for the International Criminal Court
COOPI	<i>Cooperazione Internazionale</i>
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FIDH	International Federation for Human Rights
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICTJ	International Center for Transitional Justice
IGO	Inter-Governmental Organization
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRfJ	<i>Interactive Radio for Justice</i>
IWPR	Institute for War and Peace Reporting
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MfJ	Music for Justice
MONUC	United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSJI	Open Society Justice Initiative
RCR	Radio Canal Révélation
REJUSCO	Restoration of the Judicial System in Eastern Congo
RFI	Radio France Internationale
RNW	Radio Netherlands Worldwide
SOAS	School of Oriental and African Studies
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNGLS	United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WUNRN	Women's United Nations Report Program and Network

Introduction

Purpose of the Impact Assessment

The following report details the results of the second year of a comprehensive impact assessment of the *Interactive Radio for Justice* project. The purpose of the assessment, which was undertaken on June 1st, 2009, was twofold. First, the evaluation had the purpose of **learning** about the project's impact on target populations in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic, as well as at the international level. The second component of the assessment, implemented in the second year, was **improvement** of the project's impact on the target populations, drawing on the lessons learned in the learning stage.⁴ In that sense, the evaluation conducted can be labeled *formative* in that one of its objectives was to provide "information to improve [the] project before it is too late to make changes."⁵ The analysis conducted was been termed an "impact assessment" yet, in terms of its *scope*, it was actually centered on the medium-term (2 years) *outcomes* in the results chain (this is the case in every site except Ituri, where the project has been active for six years):

inputs→outputs→outcomes→impacts⁶

Audience For and Use of the Impact Assessment

Search for Common Ground has distinguished between "users" and "readers" of evaluation reports, suggesting that "[u]sers are those who will apply the findings and recommendations while readers are those who would be interested in the report to stay informed."⁷ The user for the present impact assessment is the *Interactive Radio for Justice* team (both the international staff and the different local teams of technicians and journalists producing IRfJ programming at radio stations in DRC and CAR).

In turn, the impact assessment report is aimed at several target groups in the "reader" category, including:

- *Interactive Radio for Justice's* donors, who have provided the funding for this assessment
- Staff of local and international non-governmental organizations
- Employees of the International Criminal Court
- Members of the international media
- Academics working on issues related to Africa, justice, and human rights

The second-year report will be disseminated in the same manner as last year's report. The first-year report, published in English in August 2010, was posted on the IRfJ website along with executive summaries in English and French, and an announcement of its publication was sent to the mailing list. Copies of the full report were also sent to each of the donor organizations that helped fund both the analysis and the global *Interactive Radio for Justice* project from 2009 to 2011. Additionally, the analyst sent the summary to her contacts, particularly those who had

⁴ *OECD*, p. 26-27. Both the OECD and the US-based NGO Search for Common Ground have produced materials on monitoring and evaluation techniques that are particularly relevant for NGOs working in conflict regions; as a result, both will be used to inform the following report.

⁵ *Search for Common Ground*, p. 110.

⁶ *OECD*, p. 27.

⁷ *Search for Common Ground*, p. 108.

provided information and assistance for the impact assessment. The second-year report will also be posted on the IRfJ website, along with the executive summary in both English and French. The report and the executive summaries will be disseminated through the project's mailing list and to relevant list serves.

Objectives for the Impact Assessment

The **evaluation questions** on which the Impact Assessment was based revolve around identifying whether certain expected intermediate (medium-term) outcomes, as set out in the logical framework, have been achieved. These specific intermediate outcomes are as follows:

Long-term Outcome 1: Mutual respect between targeted communities, and the national judicial and ICC authorities who participate in IRfJ programs in the DRC and CAR

- **1.1:** International Criminal Court officials and national authorities who participate in IRfJ programming have an increased understanding of needs of local community members in Ituri, North Kivu, and Bangui
- **1.2:** Target community members in Ituri, North Kivu, and Bangui have increased understanding of the roles of ICC officials and national authorities
- **1.3:** Targeted community members in Ituri, North Kivu, and Bangui have trust in IRfJ's radio broadcast programs as a reliable vehicle for communicating their concerns to the ICC and national judicial authorities

Long-term Outcome 2: Establishment of a comprehensive network of academic institutions, western media, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working to bring attention/support to ICC efforts in DRC and CAR

- **2.1:** Academic institutions actively engaging with issues that ICC is addressing in the DRC and CAR
- **2.2.:** Increased attention to ICC activities in DRC and CAR by western media
- **2.3:** Increased programs and services provided to targeted areas to complement ICC activities

Indicators have been developed for the intermediate outcomes listed above, each of which will be dealt with in detail in the Findings section.

Impact Assessment Methodology

The report presents data from the following sites: Bangui, Berberati, and Obo in the Central African Republic, and Bunia, Kasugho, and Goma in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Data was collected from a number of sources. In the project sites, data was collected from the local teams; from listening groups set up by the project; and from local government and judicial authorities. At the international level, data was collected online on publications and articles produced by NGOs; members of the media; and academics.

Many of the indicators selected for measurement in the impact assessment were qualitative, such as the changes in participants' beliefs and knowledge. It is widely accepted that "the most commonly used method in development evaluation is a *mixed method results-based approach*, using both qualitative and quantitative information"⁸, as collecting data in multiple ways increases the validity of conclusions based on this data. As in the first year of the impact

⁸ OECD, p. 20.

assessment, therefore, this is the approach that was used. Quantitative data was gathered for the qualitative indicators chosen, and was supplemented with qualitative data. Data was collected in several ways to enrich the validity of the findings. *Meetings* with staff from IRfJ's local teams, both one-on-one and in groups, were held to discuss the implementation of recommendations to enhance the project's impact, and to gather information about the teams' views on the project's impact in their communities. *Direct observation* took place at listening group meetings, with local assistants observing the group discussion resulting from the programs and taking detailed notes. *Surveys* were conducted with listening group members to gather their responses on their beliefs, behaviors, and knowledge with respect to justice. *Focus group discussions* took place in which group members were encouraged to flesh out their responses to the survey questions. *Key informant interviews* were also held with governmental and judicial authorities at the local level, as well as a staff member from the International Criminal Court. For the international component of the impact assessment, *Web research* was conducted to gather data on IRfJ's impact at the international level. All quantitative data collected was analyzed using Excel. A possible limitation of the chosen methodology includes the fact that because it was survey-based, this may have led to some confusion or lack of understanding on the part of participants of the questions posed, particularly those with a lower level of education. To remedy this, those who administered the surveys were encouraged to use any necessary examples to help listening group members understand what was being asked of them.

Surveys prepared in the first year of the assessment continued to be used in the second year to measure progress on the relevant indicators. These surveys were carried out individually and orally with listening group members to accommodate their low literacy levels. This approach was also favored to ensure that respondents were comfortable enough to share their views, for "[i]ndividual interviews or questionnaires may allow those who cannot speak their mind in all situations better opportunity to express their views."⁹ So as to ensure that listening group members did not feel obligated to respond to the questions posed in a particular way, they were informed prior to each survey that there are no right or wrong answers. In Obo, new surveys were developed in collaboration with the local team to reflect the particular circumstances of the pilot that IRfJ conducted there. Following translation into the local language (Sango), the survey was tested several times with different members of the community.

Given the time and resources available for data collection in each location, the decision was made to work with listening groups of between ten and 30 people. In Bangui, Central African Republic, IRfJ worked with three listening groups: members of a women's association; members of an association for the disabled; and blind staff members at a school for the blind and deaf. In Berberati, the group was made up of a diversity of town residents. In Obo, the approach chosen was different due to time constraints and the remoteness of the town. Instead of setting up a listening group, 98 participants selected by the local radio team were given transistor radios. They answered baseline survey questions prior to receiving the radios, and completed a final survey approximately two months later. In Kasugho, Democratic Republic of Congo, there were two groups: one of residents of the village, and one of university students. In Goma, DRC, IRfJ worked with five listening groups: young people at a school for vulnerable children and youth; women trained by an international NGO to care for victims of sexual violence; inmates at Goma's central prison; and members of two women's groups for survivors of sexual violence (both of these groups were located in communities on the outskirts of Goma rather than in Goma proper). Due to the limited number of participants in the assessment and the fact that in certain cases marginalized groups were specifically chosen to participate, the results presented below should

⁹ *Search for Common Ground*, p. 213.

not be considered to be true of the general population, but rather to suggest trends of interest and offer the possibility for learning.

The need for informed consent on the part of those who participate in such projects is widely accepted. Informed consent refers to “the process of educating participants in the research about the purpose, procedures, risks, benefits, and alternatives to participation...Participants in an evaluation should be informed of the purpose, process, risks, and benefits to participation and be given the opportunity to decline to participate.”¹⁰ At the beginning of the assessment and then continuously throughout the life of the project, listening group members were informed about the benefits that IRfJ hoped they would reap through their participation, and were invited to reflect on what they might gain. When survey data was collected before and during the assessment, it was explained to participants that the purpose for gathering this data was to learn about the project’s impact, and to make any necessary changes to improve the project as a result. When personal data was collected, the measures put in place to protect participants (namely confidentiality) were clearly explained. Finally, it was emphasized to listening group members that participation was strictly voluntary, and that they should only participate if they felt they were benefiting from their involvement in the project.

As much as possible, the assessment was implemented in a participatory manner. In Bunia, for instance, the analyst worked closely with the local team to review the assessment findings and develop recommendations. Each finding was presented to the members of the team to discuss and to arrive at a recommendation to address it. In certain cases, the team indicated that it would be preferable not to implement recommendations in light of particular findings, or not possible given budget constraints. Once recommendations had been developed and agreed upon, a timeline for implementation was developed. The implementation status of each recommendation was later reviewed, and those that the team felt were no longer relevant were discarded. Direct observation of listening group discussion was also a key part of the assessment. Listening group members were given the opportunity to voice their views after each session of listening to an IRfJ program. The research assistants working with the groups were instructed to encourage those who did not speak regularly to participate and express their views. Members were also able to pose questions for the programs, which meant that they had concrete input into the subjects of the programs themselves. For instance, one program featured questions on the rights of women and widows, posed by IRfJ’s listening group of widows in Bangui,¹¹ while a special program on the needs of prisoners at Goma’s Central Prison was aired with questions from members of the group there.¹²

Equity was also given consideration in the formation of listening groups. A diversity of social groups was targeted to participate in the project. Emphasis was placed on ensuring the representation of less powerful and potentially vulnerable groups, with little access to justice, such as widows; blind people; the disabled; and vulnerable youth. In Goma, two groups were set up with women victims of sexual violence, as sexual violence is a major human rights issue in eastern Congo.

In terms of data collection, a challenge that often arises “is whether or not to reimburse people for the time they have given to provide information.”¹³ While it has been argued that when conducting social science research, “it is always better to avoid providing material incentives since

¹⁰ Ibid, p.198-199.

¹¹ Interactive Radio for Justice – CAR, 4th program, 12 February 2010, available at www.irfj.org.

¹² Interactive Radio for Justice – Goma, 5th program, 22 April 2010, available at www.irfj.org.

¹³ *Search for Common Ground*, p. 197.

they can potentially skew the results,” Search for Common Ground has made the case that “this is not always the most ethical stance and, in certain cases, creatively identifying ways to reimburse people for their time is appropriate.”¹⁴ As discussed below, the second year of the evaluation was a challenge in terms of maintaining participation by members in the face of frequent requests for financial support. At a community on the outskirts of Goma, the men’s group ceased participating in IRfJ activities when faced with a lack of remuneration for their involvement (the women’s group, on the other hand, maintained their involvement). After reflection on this important issue, it was decided to provide compensation for certain groups’ time on a case-by-case basis. In the case of the group of widows in Bangui, for instance, the decision was made to offer a small amount for transport at every meeting, as the meeting place of the widows’ association was relatively isolated and difficult of access. As much as possible, efforts were made to reward participants in creative ways for their participation. For instance, listening group photographs were regularly taken and given to members of the groups, who expressed their appreciation. Listening group events held in Bangui in January 2010 and Goma in March 2011 were organized with the same objective in mind. These activities were also organized to increase the impact of the project by having IRfJ’s listening groups actively engaged with it.

Because the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic are difficult working environments due to ongoing conflict and insecurity, every effort was made to ensure the safety of IRfJ staff and listening group participants. For example, IRfJ has a listening group at the central prison in Goma. To ensure that local assistants visiting the prison were not put at risk, a letter of permission for IRfJ staff to visit the prison on a regular basis was obtained from the Minister of Justice, and a copy left with the prison administration. At one stage, one of IRfJ’s listening groups on the outskirts of Goma expressed an unwillingness to continue working with the project. Through discussions with group representatives, it was discovered that the participants were reluctant to pursue further involvement with the project due to the broadcast of sensitive material on international justice (particularly on the ICC trial of former Congolese vice-president Jean-Pierre Bemba) in some IRfJ programs, which they felt had put them at risk in their community. As a result, the decision was made to have them listen to the national questions only, and as a result they accepted to continue working with the project.

Project Description

The *Interactive Radio for Justice* project was founded in May 2005 in Bunia, Ituri District, Democratic Republic of Congo, the native region of three of the Congolese men currently on trial at the International Criminal Court in The Hague. *Interactive Radio for Justice* is “designed to encourage dialogue between people in regions where the International Criminal Court investigates war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, and the national and international authorities responsible for rendering justice to them. Dialogue is created through several series of radio programming, each addressing justice in an interactive manner, produced in local languages and aired on community radio stations.”¹⁵ In July 2009, IRfJ opened activities in Goma and Kasugho in North Kivu Province, DRC, following ICC Prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo’s decision to undertake a new phase of investigations in that province. In January 2008 IRfJ was launched in Bangui, Central African Republic, as a result of the indictment and arrest of Jean-Pierre Bemba (formerly the Vice-President of the DRC) by the ICC for crimes committed in Bangui. The following year, IRfJ re-launched the project in CAR with new local partners in Bangui,

¹⁴ Ibid, p. 198.

¹⁵ “*Interactive Radio for Justice* Brief Description,” *Interactive Radio for Justice*, July 2009.

Berberati, Bouar, and Bambari, which began broadcasting IRfJ programs in French and CAR's national language, Sango, in September 2009.

In addition to the radio programs produced by its partner radio stations, IRfJ organizes public meetings with justice officials to make it possible for target communities to pose their questions directly to national and international authorities. IRfJ's Music for Justice initiative harnesses the talent of local music groups and encourages youth to take an interest in justice questions, by engaging them to write and record songs on topics like justice and reconciliation. In Bunia, for instance, IRfJ worked with youth groups to produce two Music for Justice CDs; the songs produced were then played during IRfJ programs, and CDs of the music were given to other local radio stations. In Bangui, IRfJ's three listening groups, and other music groups active in the town, produced songs for a Music for Justice CD. Finally, IRfJ held a concert in Bunia in June 2010 that brought together a number of local bands that had participated in the making of the MfJ CDs to perform songs on the themes of justice, reconciliation, and democracy.

In 2010-2011 – the period covered by the present report – IRfJ continued working in Bunia, Ituri District, as well as in Bangui, Berberati, Goma, and Kasugho. In late 2010 and early 2011, IRfJ began to wind up activities at some of its sites. Difficulties implementing the project in Bossangoa, Bambari, and Bouar showed the challenges involved in working in several sites in a context of limited supervision and varying levels of engagement by local partners. By February 2010 the project was no longer functioning in Bossangoa not only due to the radio's ongoing technical difficulties, but also a result of the station's desire for payment to continue broadcasting the programs (this runs counter to IRfJ's policy, and so was not implemented). The analyst's trip to Bouar, CAR in August-September 2010 revealed that the team in Bouar, too, was requesting payment to carry on playing IRfJ's programs; as a result, activities were discontinued in Bouar as well, and shortly thereafter in Bambari as well, for the same reason. This shows that it is hard to maintain a project in several sites at once, particularly when these are difficult of access. In addition, there was no adequate mechanism in place for the supervision of the different radio partners. The leadership of Radio Notre Dame in Bangui, which coordinates a network of religious radios that includes the stations in Berberati, Bossangoa, Bambari, and Bouar, had a lower level of engagement with the project than had been hoped for, possibly due to unmet expectations of payment for programs broadcast. IRfJ's local journalist, hired to work at Radio Notre Dame specifically for the project, did some follow-up with the local radios, but was limited in this by the distance and logistical difficulties involved.

The project was closed in Bangui and Berberati in December 2010, and in Kasugho in February 2011. Between January and March 2011, IRfJ implemented a pilot project, with funding from the American NGO Invisible Children, in the remote Central African town of Obo. Obo has faced serious security issues as a result of the presence of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in the surrounding region. Since 2004 the LRA has been under investigation by the ICC, which has issued arrest warrants for four of the group's top leaders, including its founder Joseph Kony. IRfJ worked with a local community radio in Obo, Radio Zereda, to provide them with equipment and reinforce the technical and evaluation skills of the radio team. The goal of the pilot was to enhance the radio's broadcast range, as well as the team's ability to produce and broadcast interactive programs, including programs on LRA issues.

The underlying rationale behind the *Interactive Radio for Justice* project is to strengthen the accountability mechanisms linking the population in the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo with those leaders, particularly judicial officials, who are responsible for rendering justice to them. This rationale can be disaggregated into two components. First, it is felt that by putting questions posed by members of the public to the

relevant authorities, both national and international, these authorities will develop a better understanding of the population's needs. It is expected that this will lead the authorities, in turn, to become more accountable to the population, thereby reducing abuses of the population's rights and within the justice system. A third component is the expectation that once listeners have a better understanding of the law and the functioning of the justice system as a result of listening to the programs, they will be more likely to consult a local or judicial authority when they have a problem related to justice, instead of taking the law into their own hands or allowing themselves to be systematically victim to a culture of impunity.

Context

Interactive Radio for Justice was founded at a time when Ituri District, and the DRC generally, were emerging from the second Congolese war, waged from 1998-2003. While the country is nominally at peace, armed conflict continues to take place in its eastern region, involving several non-state armed groups and the country's armed forces. In addition, the end of war has failed to change the fact that Congolese political leaders continue to be seen as unaccountable and easily swayed by those with money and influence; that the rule of law remains extremely weak; and that the justice system is plagued by corruption and the lack of resources. Beginning in 2006, the International Criminal Court has indicted several Congolese leaders for their involvement in war crimes and crimes against humanity in eastern DRC and the Central African Republic. Yet the ICC's intervention remains controversial for a number of reasons, including but not limited to the perceived politicization of the court. Its early years of involvement in the DRC were characterized by the fact that very little seemed to be disseminated by the Court on its recently launched investigations in the region. It was in this context of post-conflict reconstruction, ongoing violence in some regions, and stark challenges with respect to combating corruption and establishing the rule of law that *Interactive Radio for Justice* was founded.

Research Challenges

In the second year of the assessment, the principal challenge to the research was maintaining cohesion among the listening groups, for several reasons that were not related to the project itself. At Don Bosco, several members of the listening group left the school in the second year while at the prison, several of the members were released. New participants were recruited for the listening groups that lost members, but the departure of the old members presented a challenge for the data collection as it meant that follow-up data would not be available for those individuals. At a community on the outskirts of Goma, the challenges were of a different nature. In the first year of the assessment, IRfJ worked with two listening groups at this location: a group of men and a group of women. In the second year of the assessment, the men's listening group chose to stop participating in the project once it became clear that they would not be financially compensated. The women's group remained active but saw a decrease in membership (which was partially compensated for by the addition of new members). Survey data was collected for the new members that joined the listening groups to replace departing participants, but these results evidently do not reflect the full two years of the analysis.

The decision to close down several of IRfJ's sites in CAR and the DRC was a significant challenge for the assessment. IRfJ's departure from these locations meant that the listening groups were not exposed to a full two years of IRfJ programming prior to completing final surveys. Moreover, from the listening groups' perspective, IRfJ's departure meant that they were being unexpectedly abandoned, which may have negatively impacted on their participation in final surveys and group discussions.

Impact Assessment Findings

“There is no program to date where the population expresses itself directly through the radio.”

-Abdon Manengu, IRfJ journalist in Goma, North Kivu, April 2011

The following section presents the results of the second year of the impact assessment in Bangui, Berberati, and Obo in the Central African Republic; and in Goma and Kasugho in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Each intermediate outcome as laid out in IRfJ’s logistical framework is addressed in turn, with evidence provided for each of the specific indicators corresponding to that outcome.

A. Interactive Radio for Justice Project Sites

Intermediate outcome: ICC officials and national authorities who participate in IRfJ programming have an increased understanding of needs of local community members in Ituri, North Kivu, and Bangui

Indicator: Percentage (%) increase of local community members reporting belief that ICC officials have understanding of their needs

	Bangui (n=28)	Berberati (n=31)	Goma (n=36)	Kasugho (n=40)	All sites (n=135)	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from mid- project value)	Target met?
Mid-project survey	14 (50%)	31 (100%)	16 (44%)	30 (75%)	92 (68%)	--	
Current value (final survey)	22 (79%)	31 (100%)	25 (69%)	39 (98%)	117 (87%)	--	
Percentage increase (%)	57	0	47	30	27	15	Yes

The 27% overall increase in the number of listening group members expressing the *belief* that ICC officials have understanding of their needs (which represents an increase in all sites, except for Berberati where the figure was already at 100%) confirms the trend in the first year of the assessment, in which listening group members showed greater confidence in ICC officials overall than in their national officials. Discussion sessions with each of the listening groups in Goma following the final surveys revealed three key reasons for the majority’s agreement with this statement. First, respondents spoke about how ICC officials listen to group members’ pleas through *Interactive Radio for Justice*, and answer questions that they pose through the project. ICC officials, they reported, inform them of facts such as the fact that a prisoner in The Hague cannot run for office in the DRC (in fact, the Court does not control whether an accused in custody decides to run for election, but rather specified on an IRfJ program that they will not release him so that he can run for president). This fact retained by the listening group members is a key piece of information in light of the fact that Jean-Pierre Bemba, one of the detainees at the Court, is a former Congolese vice-president. Second, respondents raised the fact that in their view, the ICC pursues all criminals, everywhere in the world, without exception. In Bangui, members of the

groups listened to programming on the opening of the Bemba trial and expressed their joy that after a long wait his trial had finally begun, shining a light for the victims of his crimes. They described their confidence in the ICC and in the fact that justice would be done and the victims would be compensated. Finally, a group of listeners on the outskirts of Goma highlighted that before, insecurity reigned where they lived, and they could not circulate freely. Now, they said, because the ICC had heard their pleas and arrested the criminals in their midst, they were secure.

These results suggest that as in the first year, the ICC continues to be viewed as a source of legitimacy above and beyond national authorities – who listening group members often report are corrupt and easily swayed by financial influence. As shown in the table, not all participants agreed that ICC officials understand their needs, and there continue to be some dissenting views. For example, several listening group members in Goma reported their belief that in the trial of Jean-Pierre Bemba, the ICC had accepted false testimony. In Bangui, listening group members cautioned that for justice to be truly rendered in the Bemba case, other parties responsible for the crimes in question should also be tried by the ICC.

Indicator: Percentage (%) increase of local community members reporting belief that national authorities have understanding of their needs

	Bangui (n=28)	Berberati (n=31)	Goma (n=40)	Kasugho (n=40)	All sites (n=139)	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from mid- project value)	Target met?
Mid-project survey	6 (21%)	7 (23%)	17 (43%)	29 (73%)	59 (42%)		
Current value (final survey)	18 (64%)	31 (100%)	25 (63%)	11 (28%)	85 (61%)		
Percentage increase (%)	200	343	47	-62	44	15	Yes

The percentage increase in almost each site (except in Kasugho where there was a large decline) in the number of participants reporting that national authorities understand their needs shows that the project has been successful in having an impact on listening group members' beliefs with respect to the national authorities. By far the biggest increase was visible in Berberati (see the box below for a case study from Berberati). In Goma, group members who agreed with this statement did so for two principal reasons. First, as one group of listeners described, when they had a problem, the authorities would resolve it. Another response given that offered a less positive view of the national authorities was the view that these authorities do understand listeners' needs because they speak about them on the radio, even if they don't put into practice what they say. Finally, a listener in Bangui provided an additional explanation when, following an IRFJ program, she thanked a local prosecutor who had provided a clarification on the summons procedure by explaining that payment of a summons fee is not provided for by the Penal Code. She noted that despite the illegality of levying a fee, agents continue to do so in defiance of existing legislation. She called upon the government to control its agents, pointing out that no one is above the law. Therefore, listeners may believe that the high-level authorities who answer questions on the programs understand their needs, but it may be the case regardless that the

lower-level government agents with whom the population is in contact on an everyday basis appear not to understand or respects these needs in practice.

Despite the increase, the percentage of members who answered Yes to this question (61%) was still lower than the same figure for the International Criminal Court authorities (87%, as shown in the previous table). Those who disagreed with the statement (still a higher percentage in most sites than for same statement with respect to the ICC, as noted above) expressed the belief that the authorities do not respect justice, and neglect the population, particularly the poor. Instead, they come down on the side of those who have money, and those who don't have money will not be judged fairly. An example of this is a comment made by a group member at a listening session in Goma in November 2010, after hearing a response given by the mayor about the relocation of a city resident whose home had been burned. This participant remarked that he was not satisfied by the mayor's response, mentioning his belief that the mayor was acting in collaboration with rich individuals to tear down houses in order to be able to purchase the land these houses stand on.

CASE STUDY: Berberati

In Berberati, there was a noticeable jump (from 7 to 31, a remarkable 343% increase from the mid-project survey) in the number of respondents strongly or moderately in agreement that national authorities have understanding of their needs. The assistant in Berberati was consulted for explanations on this extraordinary result. He revealed that an incident had taken place that had an impact on respondents' answers to several questions on the survey. The situation began with a perceived injustice committed by a local judicial official and a member of the official's family against an employee of a Central African bank. This employee had purchased a car from the judicial official's brother, and had a small amount left to pay. Not only did the seller request the remaining amount of the payment, he allegedly demanded an increase in the price as well. The buyer refused and was in danger of losing his position at the bank as the result of involvement by the local judicial official. The problem was seen as so grave that, the Berberati assistant reported, it had the potential to degenerate as the residents of the banker's neighborhood threatened the official with retaliation if the banker were to lose his job. Consequently, the members of the listening group mobilized themselves to intervene to find a solution and prevent trouble from breaking out. They held an emergency meeting and decided to go see those who had caused the problems. They visited the President of the High First Instance Court of Berberati, who denied knowledge of the affair, as well as the prefect and the governor. The latter rang Bangui, and as a result the banker was not dismissed from his post. In this manner, the listening group was able to calm the situation down and keep the population from causing greater harm.

As a result of their collective action, the listening group saw justice done, as the authorities that they approached were ultimately both willing and able to assist them in solving the problem. It is therefore likely that this positive outcome had an impact on group members' perceptions of whether national authorities have understanding of their needs. Consequently, group members unanimously responded "strongly agree" to this question on the survey.

Indicator: Number of national and ICC authorities who report that the IRfJ programs have increased their understanding of the needs of target community members

	Count	Percentage (%)
Yes	6	60
No	1	10
I cannot answer	3	30

N = 10

In the second year of the assessment, nine national-level authorities (two in Ituri, four in Goma, two in Bouar, and one in Bangui), but only one ICC staff person, were interviewed. This is due to the fact that the majority of ICC staff who had participated in IRfJ programs was interviewed in the first year, and the same authorities from the ICC continued to participate in the second year. In the case of national officials, the local teams continued to reach out to new authorities in the second year, both as a result of new types of questions being posed and because certain officials were replaced by others. The authority interviewed in Bangui was a representative from the Association of Women Lawyers in Central African Republic, who had answered several questions on the rights of women on IRfJ programs and explained to listeners her organization's work to provide legal advice and assistance to poor women. She explained in the interview that the program had helped her greatly in terms of understanding women in the community. She also reported that "since this program, we've counted many women who have come to our office to so that we could help them to solve their problems."

Two authorities interviewed in Goma in November 2010 were selected for interview as they had answered more questions to date than any other officials in Goma. Revealingly, it became clear that they were unable to distinguish IRfJ from other, similar radio programs they had participated in. Both of the authorities interviewed in Bouar had a good grasp of the project after only four programs were played in that town, but one was unable to answer the question and the other answered in the negative. In contrast, the two authorities from Bunia interviewed in the second year (in November 2010 and April 2011 respectively) were both familiar enough with the project to answer questions. Their better recognition of the project than that of the Goma authorities could be linked to the project's longevity in Bunia and to their more regular participation in the programs. In response to this finding from Goma, a handout was developed for distribution to authorities there, giving some background on the project as well as the broadcast schedule.

The President of the High First Instance Court and the Director of Litigation Services at the Prosecutor's Office in Goma answered this question after their participation in the listening group activity organized for three listening groups in Goma in March 2011. Compared to the two authorities interviewed in November 2010 in Goma, those who had participated in the IRfJ event not surprisingly had far better recognition of the project, which points to the benefits of such an activity. The President of the High First Instance Court in Goma noted his newfound understanding of the needs of listening group members: "Yes, I've understood, for example with respect to the treatment of judicial cases. Those present that day [of the event] just want justice to be served within a reasonable time frame. And they also wanted to know how much the justice-related fees are. Justice has a cost, but they believe that sometimes, we request more money than what is owed to the public treasury. I understood that we have to raise awareness of the text that governs these fees."

Indicator: Number of different and diverse ICC officials/national judicial authorities participating in IRfJ programs.

	ICC officials	Local judicial authorities	Local governmental authorities	Local security authorities	Local authorities	Local NGOs/civil society members	International IGO/NGO authorities	TOTAL
Year One (ITURI)	9	9	8	1	0	2	12	41
Year Two (ITURI)	9	7	8	4	1	2	15	46
Year Three (ITURI)	6	6	2	2	31	8	5	60
Year Four (ITURI)	16	10	5	1	7	4	13	56
Year Five (ALL SITES)	16	21	25	7	6	6	10	91
Year Six (ALL SITES)	12	30	23	7	5	12	8	97

In year six of the project, there was a further increase in the number of authorities participating in IRfJ programs, as 97 different and diverse authorities participated in the project. While this is only slightly higher than the figure for year five, 91, the fact that the project closed down in several sites before the end of the second year should be taken into account for if this were not the case, the total number of participating officials would likely have been even higher.

There was a slight drop in the number of participating ICC officials, local leaders, and staff of international IGOs/NGOs. However, this was more than compensated for by the fact that the number of Congolese judicial officials who spoke on the programs jumped from 21 to 30. Additionally, the number of participating Congolese civil society representatives doubled from six in year five to 12 in year six. A new element introduced into IRfJ programming in the sixth year was the participation of two customary chiefs in a Bunia program, in response to one of the recommendations following the first year of the analysis (see the section on these recommendations and their impact, below). The first year had revealed that many residents of Ituri District, particularly those outside Bunia, had the most contact with customary chiefs, not with representatives of the government. The team in Bunia agreed that it was necessary to integrate these chiefs into the programs, given their important role in many communities. As a result, two customary chiefs from communities in Ituri travelled to Bunia to participate in a *Justice Magazine* program on whether “poverty and customs prevent the implementation of the new law on sexual violence, such that prostitution of minor children and forced marriage continue to prevail”.¹⁶

¹⁶ Interactive Radio for Justice – Ituri, *Justice Magazine*, 17th program, 21 April 2011, available at www.irfj.org.

Intermediate outcome: Targeted community members in Ituri, North Kivu and Bangui have increased understanding of the roles of ICC officials and national authorities

Indicator: Percentage (%) increase in targeted community members reporting increased understanding of role of International Criminal Court officials

	Bangui (n=28)	Berberati (n=31)	Goma (n=35)	Kasugho (n=40)	Current value (all sites) (n=134)	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from mid- project value) (%)	Target met?
Year One	12 (43%)	26 (84%)	29 (83%)	39 (98%)	106 (79%)		
Year Two	15 (54%)	31 (100%)	33 (94%)	39 (98%)	118 (88%)		
Percentage increase (%)	25	19	14	0	11	15	No

While the second-year increase (11%) in the number of listening group members reporting an increased understanding of the role of ICC officials fell just short of the 15% target set, there was nonetheless an increase in every site (except Kasugho, where the result was already at 100%). In the discussion groups held in Goma following the final surveys, group members revealed that they had an increased understanding of the role of ICC officials as they had learned that the ICC deals with criminals the world over, and that the punishment of these individuals acts as a deterrent to others. A listening group member in Bangui, after listening to IRfJ programming on the opening of the Jean-Pierre Bemba trial in The Hague, highlighted that the ICC presents an international face because it involves a balanced debate which allows Bemba's counsel, and the victims' lawyers, to present their arguments. He pointed out that there is therefore a vast difference between the ICC and the national courts in CAR. The members of IRfJ's listening group on the outskirts of Goma reported that they felt better informed about the ICC because the Court had helped the population with the arrest of Jean-Pierre Bemba and Laurent Nkunda, men responsible for war. This comment reveals that there is still a ways to go in terms of certain participants' learning, as Laurent Nkunda is in detention in Rwanda and has been neither indicted, nor arrested, by the ICC. On the No side, some members suggested that other than the Prosecutor of the ICC, they still did not know of the judges that he worked with, and were wondering if he worked alone.

Percentage increase in number of listening group members reporting having heard of the ICC

	Bangui (n=6)	Goma (n=41)	Kasugho (n=40)	All sites (n=87)	Target value for end of second year (%)	Target met?
Mid-project survey	6 (100%)	34 (83%)	40 (100%)	80 (92%)		
Current value (final survey)	6 (100%)	39 (95%)	40 (100%)	85 (98%)	100	No
Percentage increase (%)	0	15	0	6		

At the close of the project, 98% of all listening group members reported having heard of the International Criminal Court. This was just short of the 100% target, but still represents a 6% increase, or an additional five people, over the mid-project results. The fact that two people

reporting not having heard of the ICC could be linked to poor communication or to a lack of understanding of the question by these members for, given that the majority of programs produced in Goma mention the ICC, it is unlikely that a participant would not have heard the Court mentioned.

Percentage increase in number of listening group members reporting being at least moderately informed on the role of the International Criminal Court authorities

	Goma (n=33)	Kasugho (n=40)	All sites (n=73)	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from current value)	Target met?
Mid-project survey	11 (33%)	26 (65%)	37 (51%)		
Current value (final survey)	19 (58%)	38 (95%)	57 (78%)		
Percentage increase (%)	73	46	54	30	Yes

The increase in both Goma and Kasugho in the number of listening group members reporting being at least moderately informed on the role of the International Criminal Court authorities (from 51% in the first year to 78% in the second year) is consistent with the increase noted above in the number of respondents reporting increased understanding in the role of ICC authorities from IRfJ programs.

Indicator: *Percentage (%) increase in targeted community members reporting increased understanding of roles of national authorities*

	Bangui (n=28)	Berberati (n=31)	Goma (n=35)	Kasugho (n=40)	Current value (all sites) (n=134)	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from mid- project value) (%)	Target met?
Year One	12 (43%)	8 (26%)	21 (60%)	38 (95%)	79 (59%)		
Year Two	14 (50%)	31 (100%)	30 (86%)	40 (100%)	115 (86%)		
Percentage increase (%)	17	288	43	5	46	15	Yes

As the above table illustrates, there was an increase in each of the project sites in the number of listening group members reporting an increased understanding of the roles of national officials. The overall percentage rose from 59% in the first year to 86% in the second year, which is nearly on a par with the equivalent figure for ICC officials (as noted above). In the discussion sessions held with listening group members in Goma following the final surveys, members of several different listening groups explained that when they hear the IRfJ programs, they are able to get to know specific authorities and their roles. One group of vulnerable women in a community on the outskirts of Goma, including victims of sexual violence, reported they had learned of a real change in their leaders' behavior. They remarked that previously, women were not permitted to take up employment, but rather were looked down upon as merely laborers; they did not have the right to schooling and their sole activities were cultivating food and looking after the family. Yet, they noted, they had learned about a real change in that their leaders are

now in the habit of pursuing criminals, and sexual violence is on the decline. The members of another group commented that they have gotten to know the authorities of the judicial institutions – the magistrates and the judges – even if they don't know their actual names.

As with the indicator with respect to those listening group members who strongly or moderately agree that national authorities have understanding of their needs, there was a significant jump in the second year in the number of listening group members in Berberati reporting an increased understanding of the role of national officials, with 100% of respondents noting an increased understanding as opposed to 26% in the first year. This large increase in Berberati was likely linked to the intervention of local officials (as mentioned in the case study above) in favor of the group's members, after their collective action against a removal perceived as unjust by locals.

Percentage increase in listening group members reporting being at least moderately informed on the role of the governmental authorities

	Goma (n=41)	Kasugho (n=40)	All sites (n=81)	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from mid-project value)	Target met?
Mid-project survey	13 (32%)	20 (50%)	33 (41%)		
Current value (final survey)	14 (34%)	38 (95%)	52 (64%)		
Percentage increase (%)	8	90	58	30	Yes

In Goma, there was a slight (8%) increase in the number of listening group members reporting being at least moderately informed on the role of the governmental authorities, while in Kasugho there was a much larger (90%) increase. This result is consistent with the broad-based increase, across the different sites, in the percentage of listening group members reporting increased understanding of the role of national officials.

Percentage increase in listening group members reporting being at least moderately informed on the role of the judicial authorities

	Goma (n=41)	Kasugho (n=40)	All sites (n=81)	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from mid-project value)	Target met?
Baseline survey	13 (32%)	20 (50%)	33 (41%)		
Current value (mid-project survey)	22 (54%)	38 (95%)	60 (74%)		
Percentage increase (%)	69	90	82	30	Yes

In both Goma and Kasugho, there was a clear increase in the number of listening group members reporting being at least moderately informed on the role of the judicial authorities (69% and 90% respectively). In Goma, there was a much larger rise in the number of listening group members reporting being at least moderately informed on the role of the *judicial* authorities than on the role of the *governmental* authorities (an 8% rise). It is likely that this is due to the event held in March 2011, which brought members of three of IRfJ's listening groups for a visit to the

High First Instance Court and the Prosecutor's Office, where they received explanations of these institutions' roles and activities as well as a guided tour (see below for a more detailed description of the event and its impact). This result therefore shows the value of scheduled visits to judicial institutions in complementing radio-based programs such as IRfJ which seek to educate the public on justice and the law.

Percentage increase in listening group members being able to give the title and/or name of at least one judicial authority in the region

	Goma (n=32)	Kasugho (n=40)	All sites (n=72)	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from mid-project value)
Baseline survey	15 (47%)	15 (38%)	30 (42%)	
Current value (mid-project survey)	11 (34%)	30 (75%)	41 (57%)	
Percentage increase (%)	-27	100	37	30

The above indicator was designed to give a better idea of what listening group members are actually learning from the radio programs by testing their knowledge of the names and titles of specific judicial authorities in North Kivu. In Goma, the number of listening group members able to give the name and/or title of a judicial authority actually fell from 15 to 11. In Kasugho, there was a clear rise in the number of participants able to correctly answer the question, from 15 to 30. Most of this increase, however, took place in the listening group of university students – a well-educated group – rather than the residents of the village of Kasugho. The results suggest two things. First, it is important to supplement questions about participants' perceptions of their learning with questions that concretely measure how much they have actually learned. Second, it is clear that participants may feel that they have a better understanding of the authorities' role without being able to correctly answer specific questions posed to them. This appears to hold true in particular of listeners with a low educational level. For projects like IRfJ that work with listening groups, it may be helpful to supplement the radio programs that they listen to with other concrete activities that offer different styles of learning. The fact that several listening group members named authorities that they had encountered the day of the event held in Goma points to the contribution that a face-to-face meeting can make.

Indicator: Percentage increase in targeted community members reporting accessing local judicial authorities

Percentage increase in listening group members reporting accessing a judicial authority for a problem linked to justice in the past three months

	Bangui (n=28)	Goma (n=41)	Kasugho (n=40)	All sites (n=109)	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from current value)	Target met?
Mid-project survey	3 (11%)	6 (15%)	5 (13%)	14 (13%)		
Current value (mid- project survey)	4 (14%)	11 (27%)	8 (20%)	23 (21%)		
Percentage increase (%)	33	83	60	64	20	Yes

In the second year of the assessment there was an increase in all sites in the number of listening groups reporting that they had accessed a judicial authority for a problem linked to justice in the past three months. The target set for the increase was not only met, but the percentage increase was more than three times as high as the target. This is a positive trend and suggests that listening group members are increasingly open to accessing their judicial authorities as a feasible, realistic option that they are both willing and able to pursue (though the numbers of those doing so still remain relatively low). In Bangui and Kasugho, the increase was smaller than in Goma, where there was an 83% rise.

In the discussion group sessions held in Goma, where the highest rise took place, it was revealed that members of the listening group in which several people had reported having consulted a judicial authority in the past three months had in fact consulted local authorities such as the *chef de quartier*, due to the remoteness of their community and the difficulties in accessing actual judicial authorities. When questioned about the outcome, these group members revealed their skepticism about what they had actually achieved by consulting these leaders, reporting that the local authorities had done nothing for them. In a similar vein, participants from one listening group reported that their judicial authorities do not follow the law, but rather bypass it. A woman in another group reported that, tragically, her efforts to obtain justice after being raped were fruitless, for the man who raped her gave money to the police officer in charge of the case, who then refused to do anything for her.

Those who reported that they had not been to see a judicial authority before gave three key reasons for this. As in the first year of the analysis, some listening group members reported that they simply hadn't had problems linked to justice that would make it necessary for them to consult an authority. This highlights the importance of recalling that even in societies characterized by serious weakness of the rule of law, not everyone will have had pressing justice-related issues or be in need of judicial assistance. Second, respondents highlighted that they did not know the procedures to follow to seek assistance from a judicial institution (this comment came from a listening group that due to distance and resource limitations did not participate in the listening group event in Goma, which shows the importance of such a visit in conveying a concrete understanding of the procedures for bringing a case before a judicial authority); along

the same lines, members of another group highlighted the distance they would be required to travel from their community into the center of Goma, where the courts are located.

Finally, and perhaps most significantly, two groups mentioned their belief that “it’s not everyone who can present themselves before the judicial authorities, because they send away the people who don’t have any money.” They spoke of their fear of being asked for money if they were to attempt to consult an authority with a problem of a judicial nature. Along similar lines, a member of the group at the Central Prison in Goma pointed out that he wasn’t able to consult the authorities when they held hearings at the prison because he didn’t have the power to be heard. The members of one of the listening groups that participated in the Goma event explained that “if we had the opportunity to speak with these authorities and also to visit the judicial institutions, it’s thanks to the activity organized by *Interactive Radio for Justice*.” This shows the value of such an intermediate step – in which listening groups travel in an organized setting to meet and learn about local judicial authorities – in increasing members’ comfort level with, and knowledge of, these authorities. It is clear that obstacles still remain to group members taking this initiative on their own. Given that most listeners are not able to participate in listening group activities, but are limited to the radio programs alone, this shows a weakness of radio in fostering meaningful change.

Interactive Radio for Justice is predicated on the underlying assumption that educating the population about the judicial institutions and legal framework in the countries where they live will enhance their trust in the justice system. Yet as the assessment has revealed, an unintended result may be that people’s lack of faith in the justice system is actually compounded. People may develop an increased cynicism vis-à-vis the justice system when they hear authorities on the radio describe how the justice system should function, when in reality it is easily corrupted by those with means. Despite the assurances given by a number of authorities that IRfJ has enhanced their awareness of the needs of ordinary individuals, feedback gathered from listening group members suggests that posing questions to decision makers is not sufficient to promote accountability in a society where a number of other factors continue to reinforce the status quo.

In some cases, however, it was possible for listening group members to obtain justice. The largest increase in the number of listening group members reporting having accessed a judicial authority occurred in Berberati. As described in the case study above, the members acted together to rectify the situation that had arisen around the possible dismissal of a banker. As a group, they went to inform the President of the High First Instance Court, the prefect, and the governor of the situation; the latter finally intervened on the banker’s behalf, and the tensions in the community were defused. This suggests that IRfJ’s listening group members in Berberati took the lessons learned from the programs to heart. Not only did they seize the opportunity to consult a local judicial authority, but they even did so collectively – as a listening group – in order to have a greater and ultimately successful impact. This shows that *Interactive Radio for Justice* has had a positive impact on the listening group members in Berberati.

Intermediate outcome: Targeted community members in Ituri, North Kivu and Bangui have trust in IRfJ's radio broadcast programs as a reliable vehicle for communicating their concerns to the ICC and national judicial authorities

Indicator: Number of local community members reporting confidence in IRfJ's programs to provide reliable information

	Bangui (n=28)	Berberati (n=31)	Goma (n=35)	Kasugho (n=40)	Current value (all sites) (n=134)	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from mid- project value) (%)	Target met?
Year One	25 (89%)	31 (100%)	35 (100%)	40 (100%)	131 (98%)		
Year Two	27 (96%)	31 (100%)	34 (97%)	40 (100%)	132 (99%)		
Percentage change (%)	8	0	-3	0	1	2.5	No

In Bangui, where not all of the listening group members had reported having confidence in IRfJ's programs to provide reliable information, there was an 8% increase in the figure in the second year. Couple with a slight drop in Goma, this indicator (already one with which nearly every listening group member was in agreement) fell just short of reaching the target.

Listening group members consulted during group discussions in Goma reported that they feel that through IRfJ, they have access to real information. Through the programs, they hear people asking questions and receiving answers from the authorities, and this makes it possible for them to gain information that sometimes comes from far away and that they would not have access to otherwise. In Bangui, for example, a group member mentioned how grateful she was to *Interactive Radio for Justice* for sending a technician from Radio Notre Dame to The Hague to provide listeners with information on what was taking place in the Bemba trial at the International Criminal Court.

Indicator: Percentage increase in number of questions from diverse group of listeners (different target communities, different education levels, genders, ethnicities, religions, etc.) received by IRfJ staff over life of project

Year	Approx. number of questions posed*	% increase (as a % of previous year)	Target communities	Ethnicities	Genders	Ages	Social groups
Five	390	236	<p>Ituri: <i>Aru territory:</i> Ingbokolo; <i>Djugu territory :</i> Centrale Soleniama, Dhego, Fataki, Jiba, Mandro, Tchomia ; <i>Irumu territory:</i> Bunia (Lumumba, Mudzi-Pela, Bankoko), Mwangi; <i>Mahagi territory :</i> Mahagi</p> <p>North Kivu: Goma</p> <p>Kasugho (Kasugho, Katoyo, and Kagheri)</p> <p>Central African Republic: Bangui, Bouar, Berberati</p>	<p>Alur; Bira; Hema (North and South); Kakwa</p> <p>15 different and diverse groups within the listening groups</p> <p>Nande</p> <p>Within the listening groups: Banda, Banziri, Karré, Laka, Mandja, Ngbaka, Souma</p>	<p>An estimated 239 men (63%) and 143 women (37%) posed questions, a ratio of 1.67 men to women</p>	Information not available	<p>A tax collector; traders; market women; widows; prisoners; vulnerable youth; members of a women's association; students; teachers; government officials; motorcycle taxi drivers; farmers; cattle breeders; civil society; listening group members; workmen; chauffeurs; a hairdresser; carpenters; motorcycle drivers; a nurse; and an NGO worker.</p>
Six	400	1	<p>Ituri: <i>Aru territory:</i> Kandoy; <i>Djugu territory:</i> Fataki, Katoto, Kilo, Zumba ; <i>Irumu territory:</i> Bahyana; <i>Bunia</i> (Bankoko),</p>	<p>Hema; Lendu; Nyali</p>	<p>An estimated 214 men (59%) and 146 women (41%)</p>	<p>It is estimated that of the 360 men and women who posed questions</p>	<p>Motorcycle taxi drivers; farmers; homemakers; university students; market men; market women; listening group members; students; government officials; traders; individuals with physical handicaps; blind people; widows;</p>

Lembabo, Lumumba, Mudzi-Pela, Ngezi, Saio, and Yambi Yaya neighbourhoods)		posed questions, a ratio of 1.4 men to women	for the project, 130 (36%) were under the age of 25, while 17 (5%) were over the age of 50.	survivors of sexual violence; members of women's associations; vulnerable youth; money changers; photographers; a female victim of house demolitions in Goma; unemployed people; cleaning ladies; a miller; teachers; a lawyer; a pastor; a businessman; a soldier; a tailor; a motorcycle driver; and prisoners.
North Kivu: Goma (Buhimba, Bulengo, Centre-ville, Katindo, Kyeshero, Mapendo, Murara, Ndosho, Ngangi, Les Volcans, and Virunga neighbourhoods)	Ten different ethnic groups represented within the listening groups			
Kasugho (Vuvimba); Kagheri; and Katoyo	Nande			
Central African Republic: Bangui (Sica II, Benz-vi, and PK 12 neighbourhoods), Bouar, Maïgaro, Berberati	Within the listening groups: Banda, Banziri, Karré, Laka, Mandja, Ngbaka, Souma.			

* Figures are approximate, though every effort was made to obtain as much information as possible on the questions posed by members of the public.

The local IRfJ teams collect questions for the programs in a variety of ways. The most common is the *descente sur terrain* (field visit), which involves an IRfJ journalist going to a public place and collecting questions from passers-by with a recorder. Listeners also *send in* their questions for the project in person (by going to the radio or seeking out the IRfJ journalists); by text message; by letter; and by phone. In the sixth year of *Interactive Radio for Justice*, a total of 400 questions were collected, or sent in, in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic from a public that was highly diverse with respect to several categories: target community; ethnicity; gender; age; and social group. There was therefore a slight increase, from 390 questions collected or received in year five, despite the early closure of several sites. In year six, local teams were encouraged to continue ensuring that women – reportedly more reluctant to pose their questions than men – were regularly consulted. This is not reflected in the table, as the number of women posing questions stayed static from the first year of the assessment to the second; however, as shown in a table in the Year Two Recommendations section (below), there was a marked increase, in Ituri, in the number of women posing questions over an 18-month period from January 2010 to May 2011. The aggregate numbers therefore conceal differences between the different sites; this shows that it is important to maintain efforts to enhance women's involvement in the project across the different sites.

There was a decrease in the number of sites outside of Bunia visited by the local team in Bunia, compared to previous years. This is due to budget restrictions, including the end of a National Endowment for Democracy-funded project that involved regular visits to towns and villages outside Bunia. One area where the IRfJ teams continue to be weak is in collecting questions from older people (aged 50 and up). In year six, only an estimated 5% of those posing questions were over 50. This is surely a reflection of the fact that these are very young societies in general, but it also points to the need for IRfJ journalists to collect more questions from older people. Journalists consulted in Bunia remarked that this is difficult to do as older individuals are often confined to their homes, so it will be necessary to find creative ways of gaining access to this group. A topic of interest for programming by IRfJ or similar initiatives could also be the rights and specific issues facing older people in the target regions.

IRfJ's local teams have kept note both of the number of questions sent in and of the questions sought out and collected by IRfJ journalists. In year five, the IRfJ teams noted that of the questions posed, 28 had been sent in by SMS or spontaneously posed by listeners approaching IRfJ staff. In year six, 57 questions were sent in or posed – 29 more than the previous year. This shows growing recognition of the project and suggests that listeners have become increasingly interested in hearing the answers to their questions on IRfJ programs.

Indicator: Number of local community members reporting increased awareness of their ability to effect positive change after listening to/watching IRfJ's programs

	Bangui (n=28)	Berberati (n=31)	Goma (n=35)	Kasugho (n=40)	Current value (all sites) (n=134)	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from mid-project value) (%)	Target met?
Year One	26 (93%)	31 (100%)	33 (94%)	39 (98%)	129 (96%)		
Year Two	27 (96%)	31 (100%)	35 (100%)	39 (98%)	132 (99%)		
Percentage change (%)	4	0	6	0	2	5	No

There was a 2% increase overall in the number of listening group members reporting increased awareness of their ability to effect positive change after listening to IRfJ's programs. This brought the total up to 132 of 134 participants, or 99%, an extremely strong result. The potential for participants involved in the IRfJ project to effect positive change in their communities, and their desire to do so, was illustrated in a concrete manner by the case of the Berberati listening group's collective intervention with the local authorities. Following their intervention, the members reported to IRfJ that they felt they could be more effective if they were better supported. They expressed the desire to be provided with official recognition of their activities through the granting of cards to validate their activities and to prove to others that they are under the tutelage of a larger organization. In this way, they explained, their community could be transformed by justice. Interestingly, the same desire was expressed by the listening group of villagers in Kasugho, some of whom were already involved in activism in the community. They raised their concerns about the limits inherent in radio programming as a solution to the absence of the rule of law and corruption in the justice system. Several members proposed their own solutions, requesting that IRfJ offer increased support for the listening group to take on an enhanced role as active citizens working for justice in their communities. They too wanted cards to show official recognition of their activities, as well as training on justice and human rights topics.

When told about this wish by the members of the listening group in Kasugho, the *Interactive Radio for Justice* team felt that it would not be appropriate to take responsibility for the groups in this way, for reasons including security considerations and difficulties in ensuring proper supervision in such remote locations. These concerns are valid, and a small project such as IRFJ must be careful not to overextend itself. Yet these requests made by listening groups for increased supervision and training are valid ones, and should ideally be the impetus for a period of reflection and brainstorming on the possibilities for increased engagement with listening groups.

The following table provides a brief overview of the different indicators, and whether the targets have been met in each case.

Summary Table – Indicator Targets

Indicator	Percentage increase (as a percentage of the previous year) (%)	Targeted increase	Target Met (Yes/No)
<i>Percentage increase of local community members reporting belief that ICC officials have understanding of their needs</i>	27	15	Yes
<i>Percentage increase of local community members reporting belief that national authorities have understanding of their needs</i>	44	15	Yes
<i>Percentage increase in targeted community members reporting increased understanding of role of International Criminal Court officials</i>	11	15	No
<i>Percentage increase in number of listening group members reporting having heard of the ICC</i>	6 (to 98%)	100% of all listening group members	No
<i>Percentage increase in number of listening group members reporting being at least <u>moderately</u> informed on the role of the International Criminal Court authorities</i>	54	30	Yes
<i>Percentage increase in targeted community members reporting increased understanding of roles of national authorities</i>	46	15	Yes
<i>Percentage increase in listening group members reporting being at least <u>moderately</u> informed on the role of the governmental authorities</i>	58	30	Yes
<i>Percentage increase in listening group members reporting being at least <u>moderately</u> informed on the role of the judicial authorities</i>	82	30	Yes

<i>Percentage increase in listening group members being able to give the title and/or name of at least one judicial authority in the region</i>	37	30	Yes
<i>Percentage increase in listening group members reporting accessing a judicial authority for a problem linked to justice <u>in the past three months</u></i>	60	20	Yes
<i>Percentage change in the number of target community members reporting that they have confidence in IRfJ's programs to provide reliable information</i>	1	2.5	No
<i>Percentage change in the number of target community members reporting increased awareness of their ability to effect positive change after listening to/watching IRfJ's programs</i>	2	5	No

Music for Justice

In August 2010, IRfJ produced its first Music for Justice CD in the Central African Republic. The three listening groups in Bangui (a group of widows, an association for the blind, and a group of handicapped individuals) and four youth groups in Bangui created and recorded original songs, in both French and Sango (the national language) on justice-related themes, including the rule of law, the rights of women, children's rights, and migration. IRfJ collaborated with the International Criminal Court's Outreach Unit in Bangui to distribute the CDs produced to the ICC's partner radios throughout CAR. The Outreach Unit gave the CDs to eight radios in Bangui: Radio Centrafrique, Radio Ndeke Luka, Radio ICDI, Radio ESCA, Radio AMMICA, Radio Tropic, Radio Linga FM, and Radio Voix de la paix; and to four provincial radios: Radio Koli Ndounga in Nola; Radio Maria Be africa in Bossangoa; Radio Be oko in Bambari; and Radio Linga in Bambari. The ICC also requested permission to play clips of the 12 Music for Justice songs on their monthly outreach programs on the radio. In Goma, DRC, IRfJ collaborated with War Child to play songs, on IRfJ's radio programs, from War Child's CD of music on the rights of the child and on sexual violence. In June 2010, IRfJ organized a concert in Bunia, bringing together twelve local bands that had participated in the making of the *Music for Justice* CDs, to perform songs on the themes of justice, reconciliation, and democracy. The concert was held on a public stage on Bunia's main street, near the radio. The first public concert of its kind in Bunia, it was attended by an estimated 2500 people, including a number of local authorities who were invited for the day as VIPs. The concert provided an opportunity for several of the participating bands to sing openly and honestly about controversial topics such as democracy and perceived corrupt behavior by the local authorities; while sensitive due to the presence of those very authorities at the concert, this openness was very well-received by the audience. One interesting element is that the concert was attended by many more men than women (particularly young men), which is probably due to the fact that women were busy working in their garden plots and in the home.

B. Pilot Project in Obo



A local leader in Obo receives a transistor radio from the Director of Radio Zereda in Obo

From January-March 2011, IRfJ received funding from Invisible Children to travel to the town of Obo in eastern Central African Republic to reinforce, with equipment and training, the capacity of the local radio station, Radio Zereda. Upon arrival in Obo, it was revealed that Radio Zereda was the only station broadcasting Sango content (the national language of the Central African Republic) in Obo. International stations such as the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and Radio France Internationale (RFI) were said to be available, but only with the purchase of costly short-wave radios, which would render such stations inaccessible to the majority of residents. Prior to IRfJ's intervention, Radio Zereda had no more than a 1 kilometer broadcast radius, which meant that much of the town was not covered and had no access to radio at all.

To lay the groundwork for the impact assessment in Obo, meetings were held with representatives from a diversity of socio-economic groups: local and regional authorities; religious leaders; teachers and principals from local schools; women; young people; internally displaced persons and refugees; and victims previously abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army. It became clear in these discussions that each of the groups felt they would benefit from a local radio with expanded capacity. The key issue facing Obo was identified by many to be the lack of security caused by the presence of the Lord's Resistance Army outside the town, which restricted the inhabitants to a five-kilometer area. The link between the security situation and the need for a local radio was made frequently, as local people were clearly thirsty for information on security-

related happenings in the region. The Radio Zereda team mentioned that local people also wondered who Joseph Kony was, and why a Ugandan conflict had come to wreak havoc in Obo, a previously peaceful town. A former LRA abductee told IRfJ that he would like the opportunity to urge his friends in the bush to escape, in the way that he did. In this discussion of the need for LRA-themed programming, the local team highlighted the fact that the production of programs specifically dealing with the LRA was something they did not currently have the capacity for.

Local leaders echoed the call for an enhanced community radio in Obo. Religious leaders spoke of how an expanded broadcast range for Radio Zereda would make it possible for the different churches in Obo to broadcast their religious communiqués more extensively. A group of *chefs de quartier* (local government officials) mentioned that they were very far from Bangui (the capital of CAR) and hadn't had any news about the capital since the election results had been announced. They reported that the population had a great need for information on topics such as the security situation with respect to the LRA; health; and education. These authorities mentioned Radio Zereda as a means by which they could share important information with the population, and highlighted the necessity for them to inform the population of events such as LRA movements on the roads, particularly as many members of the population reportedly do not have radios.

Radio ownership was a key issue that quickly came up with the majority of groups when they were told of the plan to reinforce Radio Zereda's capacity. It is said that in Obo, few people have radios and the high cost of radios and batteries in local markets is a major obstacle. In response to this situation, IRfJ decided to distribute 98 radios to members of the community to be selected by the local radio team, so that these community members could listen to the radio programs and provide feedback on the new, improved Radio Zereda.

The training given to the local team in Obo was twofold: first, they received journalism training on how to produce interactive, citizen-driven programming on justice and the Lord's Resistance Army and second, they received technical assistance and training to enable them to work with the new equipment that the IRfJ team helped to install with the assistance of its Goma-based technician. Six journalists working for the station received intensive, two-week training on laptop use, radio management, and, for the purposes of the impact assessment, survey administration. Two selected journalists also received specialized training on computer software for producing programs (Adobe), as well as basic journalist skills for collecting questions from the public and answers from relevant authorities. The team produced its first program on the IRfJ model, with four answers from the International Criminal Court – the team's first contact with the Court (no local authorities were willing to participate in this first interactive program). The team also recorded an interview with Invisible Children's Director of Programs for Central East Africa, Adam Finck. Finally, the team partnered with a former abductee by the Lord's Resistance Army to produce short "spots" on the armed group, to be followed up with programming produced in the DRC, encouraging LRA fighters to abandon their weapons and return home.

IRfJ's Goma-based technician flew to Obo with the equipment purchased for the radio. He trained the team on how to set up the solar equipment and antenna, and on the proper maintenance of the equipment given the difficult logistical conditions and isolation of the town. IRfJ was able to increase Radio Zereda's broadcast capacity from just 1 kilometer to a greater than 30 kilometer radius, which was tested through mobile phone contacts. The length of time for which the radio could broadcast was also increased using solar batteries and new batteries; however, charging problems arose early due to a combination of factors (from lack of training to the equipment itself) and the team was only able to broadcast for approximately four to four and a half hours, as compared to an expected six hours a day. This shows a need for other donors to

provide additional training to the technical team in Obo, and possibly also new equipment, to resolve these difficulties.

Due to a combination of unforeseen circumstances, the IRfJ team was only able to spend two weeks in Obo, rather than three as planned. It became apparent that two weeks is not sufficient for the installation of new equipment and for training on topics as diverse as laptop use, equipment maintenance, and evaluation. Team members were overstretched, and struggled to carry out a variety of tasks linked not only the creation and broadcast of programs, but also to the evaluation. Indeed, the difficulties encountered with the batteries immediately after the departure of the IRfJ team demonstrate the importance of ensuring adequate time for team training. A positive development that took place after IRfJ's departure was that the pilot in Obo and initial contacts facilitated by IRfJ led to a further training module being arranged for the team by Internews in the month of May.

The following section presents the results of the baseline and final surveys carried out in Obo in February and late April, respectively. The characteristics of the 98 participants who received transistor radios are presented, followed by the substantive survey results.

Respondent characteristics

Gender of participants		
	Number	Percentage
Men	72	73
Women	26	27
Total	98	100

Nearly a third (27%) of those who received transistor radios from IRfJ were women. This was a deliberate choice, as the analyst encouraged the local team to ensure a good representation of women in selecting participants. The team did so by choosing one woman and one man, in each of Obo's 27 neighborhoods, to participate in the pilot.

Age of participants		
	Number	Percentage
35 or less	21	21
Between 35 and 50	45	46
50 or older	32	33
Total	98	100

Category of participants		Number
Administrative authorities		9
Local authorities		10
Religious authorities		8
Educational officials		7
Representatives of refugees and the displaced		6
Local self-defense group leaders		5
Other (selected residents of Obo's 27 neighborhoods, including 1 woman in each neighborhood)		53
Total		98

As noted in the table above, the Radio Zereda team decided to prioritize local leaders when selecting the pilot participants. This approach was chosen not only due to their prominent position in the community, but also to the role that they can play in disseminating knowledge gained through the radio to their constituents. The remaining participants were selected from Obo's 27 neighborhoods, with the primary criteria being engagement and the ability to understand and take advantage of radio programming. Participants in the pilot were selected for specific characteristics, and the results should consequently not be seen as representing the general population of Obo.

Survey Results

Baseline Survey

Principal source of information (multiple responses permitted)		
	Number	Percentage
Radio	73	64
Community members	33	29
Pastor, church	3	3
Local authorities	3	3
Army	1	1
Development	1	1
Total	114	101

This table shows the key role that radio plays as a source of information in Obo, and illustrates its potential as a tool for the dissemination of information to the residents of the town. The fact that "Community members" was the second most common response also suggests that the impact of Radio Zereda's increased capacity could reach beyond those who own radios, as those residents of Obo who participate in the pilot may inform others of what they have learned.

How often participants had listened to the radio in the last three months

	Number	Percentage (%)
Every day	32	33
2-6 times a week	23	23
Once a week	11	11
Less than once a week	4	4
Not at all	28	29
Total	98	100

Of the 98 participants, the majority (67%) reported listening to the radio at least once a week, while 33% said they listened every day. Nearly a third of respondents said they did not listen to the radio at all, which shows the value of the radio distribution planned as part of the pilot in Obo.

Radio ownership (by those who report having listened to the radio in the last three months)

	Number	Percentage
Yes	58	83
No	12	17
Total	70	100

Of the 70 respondents who reported listening to the radio at least occasionally, 58 (83%) said that they had their own radio. This high percentage may be linked to the fact that many of the

selected participants are local leaders, as a result of which they are likely better off than other residents of Obo and able to afford goods like radios.

**Listening behavior by those who report having listened to the radio in the last three months
(multiple responses permitted)**

	Number	Percentage
Alone	3	4
With family members	46	55
With neighbors	24	29
With friends	6	7
With colleagues	3	4
With a community association	0	0
Other	1	1
Total	83	100

The above table illustrates that few respondents listen to the radio alone, with the most common response being “with family members” and the second “with neighbors.” The results suggest that the programming broadcast after the reinforcement of Radio Zereda’s capacity will allow the radio to reach beyond those 98 participants, to their family members, neighbors, and friends.

The topics that respondents would like to hear about on the radio (multiple responses permitted)

	Number	Percentage
News	81	58
Music	9	6
Health	7	5
Sports	6	4
Advice	6	4
Education	5	4
Development	4	3
Communiqués	4	3
Stories	3	2
Food security	2	1
Theater	2	1
The LRA	2	1
Cooking	2	1
Other (one response only)	7	5
Total	140	98

81 respondents reported wanting to hear about the news on the radio; many mentioned wanting to hear about regional or national news in particular. “News” was by far the most common response: in comparison, the next most common response, Music, was mentioned only nine times. Participants’ interest in hearing about regional and national developments is particularly pressing given that, as the Radio Zereda team noted prior to the start of the pilot, most of the content they were broadcasting was local (Obo-related) news. An interesting aspect of the above responses is the fact that only two respondents reported wanting to hear specifically about the Lord’s Resistance Army, despite it constituting by all accounts a pressing security issue for the inhabitants of the town. Clearly, participants are not only interested in LRA issues (despite their obvious importance) but also want to learn about the regional and national context in which they live.

Informed on regional events

	Number	Percentage
Very informed	29	30
Moderately informed	62	63
Not at all informed	7	7
Total	98	100

The majority (63%) said that they were moderately informed on regional events, while 30% said they were very informed on regional events (the fact that a number of respondents are authorities in a variety of capacities surely had an impact on the results). This result shows a certain level of pre-existing knowledge; yet the fact that nearly two-thirds of participants said they were only moderately informed on regional events validates the above result in which the majority of respondents expressed their desire to hear news on the radio.

Informed on the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)

	Number	Percentage (%)
Very informed	34	35
Moderately informed	56	57
Not at all informed	8	8
Total	98	100

The majority of respondents (57%) said they felt moderately informed on the LRA, while 35% said they were very informed. Only 8% of respondents said they felt not at all informed on the LRA. This level of knowledge is somewhat surprising in a community as isolated as Obo. As in the result above, it is likely linked to the identity of the participants, many of whom are local leaders and would therefore have better access to information than other members of the population.

Have heard of the International Criminal Court

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	37	38
No	61	62
Total	98	100

The majority of respondents (62%) had not heard of the International Criminal Court, so programming on the ICC is a clear need in Obo.

Informed on the ICC (of those who have heard of the ICC)

	Number	Percentage
Very informed	10	27
Moderately informed	27	73
Not at all informed	0	0
Total	37	100

Of the 37 participants who had heard of the ICC, the majority (73%) said they were moderately informed on the Court; 27% said they felt very informed. So while participants who reported having heard of the ICC already had a certain level of knowledge on the Court, it is clear that there is a need for them to become better informed.

Have heard of the case of the LRA at the ICC (of those who have heard of the ICC)

	Number	Percentage
Yes	18	49
No	19	51
Total	37	100

Of the 37 individuals who had heard of the International Criminal Court, just under half (49%) said they had heard of the case of the Lord's Resistance Army at the Court. This shows a gap in knowledge on the measures that have been taken by the international community to bring justice to bear on the LRA.

Final Survey

In the final survey, participants were asked to answer questions about their listening behavior since receiving the transistor radios from Radio Zereda, as well as about their knowledge. Where the questions posed are a follow-up to the same question in the baseline survey, both results are presented for comparison purposes.

How often participants had listened to the radio

	Baseline Survey	Final Survey
Every day	32 (33%)	92 (94%)
2-6 times a week	23 (23%)	6 (6%)
Once a week	11 (11%)	0 (0%)
Less than once a week	4 (4%)	0 (0%)
Not at all	28 (29%)	0 (0%)
Total	98 (100%)	98 (100%)

The provision of the 98 radios to the participants, and the reinforcement of the radio's capacity, had a clear and immediate effect on their listening behavior: from 33% reporting having listened to the radio every day in the last three months in the baseline survey, 94% of those who completed the final survey reported having listened to the radio every day; the remaining 6% said they had listened to the radio 2-6 times a week.

The topics that most interested those who received radios (multiple responses permitted)

	Number	Percentage
News	92	28
The Lord's Resistance Army	56	17
The International Criminal Court	38	12
AIDS programming	20	6
Programming on the benefits of radio	19	6
Advice	19	6
Music	18	6
Religious programming	16	5
Health	10	3
Fairytales	8	2
Cooking	6	2
Education	6	2
Agriculture and husbandry	5	2
Communiqués	5	2
Justice	2	1
Social affairs	2	1
Awareness raising on community work	1	0
Total	323	101

The topic named most often as having been of interest to the participants (92 responses) was the news. This is in accordance with the baseline survey result in which the majority of respondents expressed the desire to hear news on the radio. The second most common response (56 times) was the Lord's Resistance Army. This shows that, although only two respondents explicitly mentioned wanting to hear about the LRA in the baseline survey, this is a topic of great interest for listeners. The third most common response (38 times) was the International Criminal Court. This result illustrates that the programming created in partnership between Radio Zereda and IRfJ during the pilot (on the LRA and the ICC) are of real interest to the community, and should continue to be a part of the radio's broadcast schedule, as should general news of a regional and national nature.

Have shared what they have heard on the radio with others

	Number	Percentage
Yes	95	97
No	3	3
Total	98	100

In the final survey, 95% of respondents reported that since receiving the radio, they had shared information they had heard on the radio with others. This suggests that the impact of the programs was not limited only to the 98 participants themselves, as hypothesized above.

Who they have shared what they heard on the radio with (multiple answers permitted)

	Number	Percentage
With family members	59	38
With neighbours	50	32
With friends	35	22
With colleagues	9	6
With a community association	3	2
Other	0	0
Total	156	100

When asked who they had shared what they had heard on the radio with, the most common answer was family members (38%), followed by neighbors (32%), friends (22%), and colleagues (6%). It is therefore possible to conclude that the information broadcast on Radio Zereda is reaching a wider audience as listeners share what they have heard with other members of the community like family members, neighbors, and friends. It is important to recall that nearly half of the participants who received radios are community leaders in a variety of capacities. When asked about the people they had shared information with, only 6% of respondents said they had shared with colleagues, and only 2% reported having shared with a community association. So the information received by local leaders may not be reaching their constituents in a broader sense, which leads to concerns about the democratization of information in a society where, it is said, many people do not have radios. This point is particularly relevant given that outreach, including outreach by the International Criminal Court, is often organized around local leaders. An important avenue for research would therefore be the number of radios owned by residents of Obo, as well as the availability of radios on the market. The local radio team has embarked on a survey of radio ownership in the community, which is still ongoing. In any case, the fact that more than half of participants were ordinary people in each of Obo's 27 different neighborhoods means that the information broadcast on Radio Zereda would have been disseminated more widely.

Informed on the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)

	Baseline Survey	Final Survey
Very informed	34 (35%)	36 (37%)
Moderately informed	56 (57%)	61 (63%)
Not at all informed	8 (8%)	0 (0%)
Total	98 (100%)	97 (100%)*

*One result was missing in the final survey results

The survey results suggest that there was a real, if limited impact, of Radio Zereda's programs on respondents' knowledge of the LRA. The percentage of participants reporting being not at all informed on the LRA dropped from 8% to zero, while the percentage of those reporting being moderately informed rose accordingly, from 57% to 63%. There was a slight increase in the number of respondents who said they were very informed on the LRA, from 35% to 37%. These results show that there was an impact, albeit a small one, of the LRA-themed programs played on Radio Zereda in the two months following the reinforcement of the radio's capacity, but that additional programming is necessary to continue reinforcing the local population's knowledge.

Have heard of the International Criminal Court

	Baseline Survey	Final Survey
Yes	37 (38%)	90 (92%)
No	61 (62%)	8 (8%)
Total	98 (100%)	98 (100%)

There was a large increase in the number of participants who reported having heard of the International Criminal Court, which demonstrates that Radio Zereda's programming on the ICC did reach the majority of pilot participants. From a baseline level of 38%, 92% reported having heard of the Court in the final surveys.

Have heard of the case of the LRA at the ICC (of those who have heard of the ICC)		
	Baseline Survey	Final Survey
Yes	18 (49%)	87 (89%)
No	19 (51%)	11 (11%)
Total	37 (100%)	98 (100%)

There was also an increase in the number of participants reporting having heard of the case of the LRA at the International Criminal Court. When the baseline survey was conducted, just under half (49%) of the 37 individuals who had heard of the ICC reported also having heard of the case of the LRA at the ICC – only 18% of all respondents. In the final survey, fully 89% of the 98 respondents reported having heard of the LRA's case at the ICC.

Have confidence in Radio Zereda to provide them with reliable information		
	Number	Percentage
Yes	98	100
No	0	0
Total	98	100

Every individual questioned reported that they have confidence in Radio Zereda to provide them with reliable information. This result corroborates the view, mentioned by several people in the interviews conducted prior to the baseline surveys, of Radio Zereda as a trusted source of information, highly embedded in the community and responsive to its needs.

Report increased awareness of their ability to effect positive change after listening to Radio Zereda		
	Number	Percentage
Yes	98	100
No	0	0
Total	98	100

All the participants said that Radio Zereda's programs had enhanced their awareness of their ability to effect positive change. While it was not possible to speak directly to participants after the pilot, qualitative data collected from the director of Radio Zereda by telephone following the final surveys supports this result. The director reported that community members were pleased by the quality of the programming produced by the radio. He suggested that there had been some change in the community in terms of people's mentality, and that the new and improved radio had enhanced community members' habits and their ardor when it came to work. He also explained that with the programs being played on the radio, which feature interventions by authorities and NGO staff, there has been a real shift in what was previously an abandoned and isolated community. He reported that since the reinforcement of the radio's capacity, there were no more transistor radios available at the market as people had been in a hurry to purchase them; traders had had to go in search of new supplies. In sum, the director of Radio Zereda expressed the belief that in one or two years Obo could become more developed and a transformation could take place in the community.

The pilot project with Radio Zereda also had a concrete impact in terms of increasing the information available to the local population on the LRA's movements and attacks. Invisible Children reported in late March 2011 that they had been contacted by a member of the Radio Zereda team, who reported an LRA attack that had taken place in a village to the northwest of Obo. The Radio Zereda staff member also noted that the station has been broadcasting updates received from Invisible Children on the LRA's activities, and that Congolese people who travel to Obo to go to market have thanked him for making this information available to them.

C. International Outreach

OUTCOME 2: *Establishment of a comprehensive network of Academic Institutions, Western Media, and NGOs/CSOs working to bring attention/support to ICC efforts in DRC and CAR*

International outreach is the second major element of the project's activities. IRfJ Director Wanda Hall regularly gives presentations and participates in conferences, such as the one jointly sponsored by the Berkeley University Human Rights Center and the Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI), on *Outreach for International Justice*, in Austria in August 2010. Wanda also presented the project as an invited speaker at the Biennial War Crimes Conference organized by the University of London in March 2011. IRfJ operates two electronic mailing lists (English and French) through which it sends out monthly updates on the project's latest activities, and on the latest press coverage of the project. The mailing list is continuously evolving, as individuals who have contacted IRfJ are added to the list to ensure that they receive follow-up information. These electronic updates direct recipients to the website, www.irfj.org, where French recordings of every program produced to date are available, as well as English transcripts for each program. By April 2011 there were a total of 229 individuals on IRfJ's mailing list, a 4% increase over the 221 people on the list in June 2010. It should be noted that the increase in new recipients of mailing list updates is higher than the figures show, as some members have left the list due to factors including moving to other employment. The Coalition for the International Criminal Court also disseminates IRfJ's monthly updates to its mailing list. Finally, IRfJ has a Facebook page to which updates and photographs are regularly posted, as well as a 15-minute film produced by IRfJ Field Manager Lewis Mudge on IRfJ's local teams and work in the field (which was also posted to the IRfJ website).

Indicator: *Percentage increase in academic institution-led research efforts in DRC and CAR and in Camps in Chad.*

Academics on the IRfJ mailing list and corresponding academic institution-led research efforts

	By end of first year (June 2009- May 2010)	By end of second year (June 2010- April 2011)
Number of contacts	60	62
Academic institutions represented	27	35
Number of contacts with relevant publications	7 (11%)	8 (13%)
Relevant publications	15	29

By the end of April 2011 (the end of the second year of the assessment), IRfJ's mailing list was reaching at least 35 academic institutions, primarily universities in the United States. There was a slight increase in the number of academic contacts on the list producing relevant material, from 11% at the end of May 2010 to 13% at the end of April 2011. This still relatively low figure indicates that the mailing list still does not have a strong base of DRC/CAR specialized academics or institutions. There was an increase in the number of publications produced by people on IRfJ's mailing list since 2001, from 15 in the first year of the assessment to 29 in the second year. This is partially due to new publications being put out by old members, and partially as a result of the addition of new members to the list.

Number of academic publications on DRC and CAR issues by people on the mailing list

Number of publications per year											DRC Total	CAR Total	DRC and CAR Total	Total
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011				
0	0	1	0	1	1	4	8	4	6	0	25	3	1	29
									3					
									1					

Legend: DRC; CAR; DRC and CAR

As shown in the table above, there has been a clear increase over time in the number of academic publications put out on the DRC especially since 2005, the year in which the project started. There remains a greater volume of academic interest in the Democratic Republic of Congo than in the Central African Republic. From 2006 to 2007 there was a rise in the number of publications addressing DRC issues, and the figure remained high thereafter. This rise in the number of publications indicates a trend of increasing interest in the DRC, which could be connected to the work of IRfJ and of other NGOs active in the region. It should be noted that there was also a rise in the number of publications dealing with the Central African Republic, from none in 2009 to four in 2010. This suggests that there has been an increase in interest in conflict and justice issues in CAR as well. There have been no publications on either the DRC or CAR in 2011 to date.

Number of academics contacted by region

	Number	Responses	Percentage
Europe	23	3	13
North America	20	1	5
Australia	1	1	100
Asia	1	0	0
Total	45	5	11

To work towards one of last year's outcome goals, namely to increase the number of academic institutions involved in research efforts in DRC and CAR, IRfJ worked actively to reach out to academics not yet on the mailing list. First, the leading scholars in relevant fields such as Africa, conflict, human rights, and justice were identified and contacted with information about IRfJ, and an invitation to join the mailing list. While the response rate was relatively low, with replies from **11%** of those contacted, the reactions received were positive and supportive of IRfJ's work. A professor from the University of Leiden in the Netherlands wrote: "Many thanks and congratulations on your excellent work. Our researchers, who will do field research in the DRC, may be in touch in the nearer future." A member of the Human Rights Institute at Columbia University wrote: "Thanks for the information on IRfJ. It is obviously a needed project." Finally, a

professor at the School of Oriental and African Studies replied: "Thank you for the information, I am well familiar with the work of IRfJ. And I draw attention to the Radio whenever I can." It can be concluded that addressing scholars, while useful, is not the most effective method for successful outreach, for academics are likely to respond slowly to current trends and to the material that IRfJ can provide. As the tables below demonstrate, the NGO sector is more active in addressing and promoting DRC and CAR issues. In the future, therefore, outreach for IRfJ and for similar projects would be usefully focused on these groups as well, with links created through conference participation and contacts in the field.

Indicator: Number of people contacting IRfJ for information on how to become more involved in ICC issues in DRC and CAR

"I heard Wanda on France Culture and I think that what you are doing is fantastic. Water, bread and, just after, ... justice."

- A professor at EMLYON Business School, June 2010

"Thank you for the monthly updates. The work of IRfJ is incredibly important, interesting, and inspiring."

-A student at Stanford University, September 2010

"I think using the radio to encourage conversation between government officials and citizens in Africa is such a good idea. The popularity of radio in Africa is enormous compared to here in the States therefore making it a great means of communication."

-A student at the University of California, San Diego, May 2011

Year	Number of people contacting IRfJ for information	Associated academic institutions
2011	4	George Washington University (School of Media and Public Affairs, Elliot School of International Affairs); University of Leiden (Grotius Centre for International Legal Studies); Stanford University; University of California, San Diego
Target value (2010)	7	Target met
2010	8	Stanford University; Stanford Law School; University of California, Berkeley; Utah State University; the American University Washington College of Law; Thomas Jefferson School of Law, California; Monterey Institute of International Studies
2009	6	Cornell University; University of California, Berkeley; Institut des hautes études sur la justice
2008	1	University of London
2007	7	Columbia University; Harvard University
2006	0	N/A

As shown in the table above, the target value set for the number of academics contacting IRfJ for information on how to become more involved in DRC and CAR issues was met, with eight people getting in touch with IRfJ in 2010. In 2011 so far, four people have already contacted IRfJ; two of them, new contacts, are academics seeking assistance for upcoming field research in DRC. This shows the project's continued relevance as a source of information and assistance for people in academia. Several of those who contacted IRfJ in 2010 were students, both graduate and

undergraduate, who had heard about IRfJ through campus visits by Director Wanda Hall. For instance, a master's student from the American University Washington College of Law wrote in 2010, reporting that she had seen Wanda Hall speak at her university and, as a result, had decided to use the project as a case study for an assignment. Another student, who had previously contacted IRfJ after Wanda's presentation at his university to inquire about working with the project, reported that he had written a term paper on the ICC, referencing the project in a discussion of the Court's work bringing information to local populations. This demonstrates the importance and effectiveness of campus visits and conferences in raising awareness of the project and in encouraging those who attend to make further contact.

Several students who heard Wanda speak expressed the wish to participate in the project as volunteers or interns. In 2010, three students wrote to IRfJ to inquire about obtaining work experience; two students have written in 2011 to date. As a result of this interest, IRfJ took on its first undergraduate intern in April 2010, for a three-month period. This former intern is now planning to pursue graduate studies in a related area, with a focus on international law. A graduate student was taken on for a six-month internship beginning in October 2010. The intern was able to visit the International Criminal Court in The Hague with Wanda Hall and two members of the IRfJ teams in Bangui and Goma, for the opening of Jean-Pierre Bemba's trial. The intern then decided to pursue her interest in the ICC by writing her master's thesis on the Court, as well as by seeking work in the Democratic Republic of Congo following completion of her degree. This illustrates the benefits of a structured internship program for an organization like IRfJ, both in terms of contributing to the project's work and to its outreach mission among students interested in justice.

IRfJ has received several requests for information and assistance with the coordination of field visits by academics conducting research in the Democratic Republic of Congo. IRfJ has received requests as diverse as: information for the development of a course seeking to make the DRC and natural resource issues more accessible to students; a compilation of all the Jean-Pierre Bemba-related questions posed on IRfJ programs since the project started; and information to inform planned field research in eastern DRC. The latter request came from a professor who attended a conference talk in London given by Wanda Hall, which demonstrates the effectiveness of international outreach trips, conferences, and lectures for raising awareness of the project, and enhancing students' and academics' awareness of IRfJ's work and related topics.

Indicator: *Percentage increase in number of articles published in western publications on ICC activities in DRC and CAR*

Country	Production per year							Total
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 to date	
DRC	0	25	27	22	39	34	2	149
CAR	0	2	4	3	6	5	0	20
Total	0	27	31	25	45	39	2	169

Indicator: Percentage increase in number of video/radio broadcast in western media on ICC activities in DRC and CAR

Number of video and radio broadcast in western media on DRC and CAR issues since 2005

Country	Production per year							DRC Total	CAR Total	Total
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 to date			
Video	0	0	1		1	2	0	4	0	4
Radio	0	1	1	2	2	5	0	11	0	11
Total	0	1	2	2	3	7	0	15	0	15

Legend: DRC; CAR

This data shown in the two tables above illustrates the media output of members of the mailing list, as an indication of the level of media interest in DRC and CAR issues. Coverage began gradually after 2005, the year in which the project started – which is an indication of IRfJ’s timeliness and of its contribution to media coverage in later years. There was a peak in output in 2009, followed by a similarly high level in 2010. This shows that there has been a significant increase in interest in both regions (but in the Democratic Republic of Congo in particular), as the ICC trials for crimes committed in the region continue to unfold. Print articles and articles published online are predominant, as compared to video and radio. Coverage of ICC activities and reports about violence in the ongoing conflict are the dominant topics. Given IRfJ’s recent experience reinforcing the capacity of a local radio station in Obo, Central African Republic, the project would have valuable insight and information to offer to members of the media looking to report on CAR or Lord’s Resistance Army issues.

Indicator: Number of journalists who contact IRfJ for information and assistance to report in these regions.

Year	Affiliation of journalists contacting IRfJ	Total number of journalists contacting IRfJ for information and assistance	Contacts from new media organizations
2011	(1) Die Zeit; (2) CBC; (3) Altermondes; (4) Grotius.fr – Médias & Humanitaire Revue en ligne	4	1
Target value (2010)	Target met	8	6
2010	(1) Radio KPFA (Berkeley, California); (2) Radio Survivor; (3) MobileActive.org; (4) France Culture; (5) RNW – French; (6) the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC); (7) RFI; (8) UN Non Governmental Liaison Service (UNGLS); (9) AudienceScapes; (10) Grotius.fr	10	7
2009	(1) Skylight Pictures; (2) RFI; (3) Soul Beat Africa; (4) Grotius.fr; (5) White Pine Pictures; (6) RFI – African Media; (7) RFI – Crossroads; and (8) RNW	7	4
2008	(1) RFI – English; (2-4) RNW – English; (5) BBC	5	1
2007	(1) BBC Africa; (2) the United Nations Department of Public Information – Africa Renewal; (3) the WNYC (New York public radio) <i>Leonard Lopate Show</i> ; (4) UN Radio Services; (5) Radio Netherlands Worldwide (RNW) – English Language World Service; (6) RNW – French; (7) The Voice; (8) Christian Science Monitor; (9) Skylight Pictures	9	9

As noted in the table above, the target value for the number of journalists contacting IRfJ in 2010 was met; in the first half of 2011, four have already contacted IRfJ (nearly half of the 2010 total). This shows that in the realm of the media, as with academics, IRfJ continues to be relevant and of interest to journalists as a source of information and assistance. In 2010, for example, the majority (seven out of nine) of those contacting the organization were new contacts. IRfJ has also been able to secure repeat coverage of the project. For instance, Soul Beat Africa, an organization that looks at communication initiatives for development in Africa, featured IRfJ on its website in both 2009 and 2010. The table above shows that IRfJ has been contacted by people from different media, which highlights the project's continued relevance in the realm of more traditional media (such as radio) and in the rapidly growing area of online, global communications research. Finally, this indicator demonstrates the value of combining production work with international outreach, an approach that the project often uses. During the week spent in The Hague by Wanda Hall and an IRfJ journalist and technician from DRC and CAR respectively, a journalist from Radio France

Internationale interviewed the two local team members on their impressions of their first trip to Europe, and of covering the opening of the ICC trial of Jean-Pierre Bemba.

Near-term outcome: Increased programs and services provided to targeted areas to complement ICC activities.

Indicator: Number of new NGOs/CSOs working in target communities in Ituri, North Kivu, and Bangui

NGOs/CSOs on the mailing list by end of second year (June 2010-April 2011)

	Number	Percentage (%)
Number of contacts	50	
Organizations represented	27	
Organizations active on the ground	18	67
Number of organizations with activities in DRC	(18/18)	67
Number of organizations with activities in CAR	(6/18)	33
Number of organizations with activities in both countries	(6/18)	33

Breakdown over time, by country

	Year started												DRC Total	CAR Total	Total	DRC and CAR Total
	1987-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011				
Work on the ground in target areas	4 2	1	3 1	1 1	0	2	1	0	1	3 1	2	1	18	6	24	

The table above shows the number of NGOs/CSOs on the mailing list active on the ground in the two countries over time. Several NGOs became active in DRC and CAR prior to 2000, and then from 2001-2003. Several more became involved in 2005-2006, and then again starting in 2008. There was an increase in NGO activity starting in 2009, when three NGOs became active on the ground in DRC and one in CAR. There was an evolution in the nature of the organizations on IRfJ's list becoming involved in the DRC and CAR over time. Early on (in the period beginning in 1987), a number of humanitarian and human rights organizations became involved in both countries, particularly in the DRC. In later years, as the ICC investigations progressed, organizations working on justice issues began increasingly working in these countries, especially in DRC where the first ICC indictments were issued. Several of the justice-related NGOs on the mailing list became involved in activities related to the ICC in DRC after 2005, the year in which the IRfJ project began. This shows that IRfJ was an early starter in the region, followed by several other organizations working on similar issues, some of which (as shown in the table below) have

contacted IRfJ to help facilitate their work. IRfJ therefore has an importance disproportionate to its size in terms of being contacted by organizations seeking to establish a presence on the ground in DRC and CAR. One example of this is the funding IRfJ received from Invisible Children to conduct a pilot project in Obo, Central African Republic, as part of Invisible Children's efforts to extend its work on LRA issues further into the Central African region.

There is a discrepancy between the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic in terms of projects on the ground. 18 of the NGOs on the mailing list currently work in DRC, whereas only six are present in CAR. None of the organizations on the list work solely on CAR; those that do work in CAR also work in the DRC.

Press coverage of DRC and CAR issues by NGOs/CSOs on the mailing list

	Year started												DRC	CAR	Total
	1987-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Total	
Coverage of related issues	N/A	50 6	39 0	58 4	52 3	55 17	48 16	55 34	207 22	149 21	136 49	28 11	877 (83% of total)	183 (17% of total)	1060

Legend: DRC; CAR

The table above sums up the press coverage of DRC and CAR issues by NGOs/CSOs on the mailing list (due to the high number of publications and the difficulties in gathering complete data from websites where results can go back many years, the results should be considered to be approximate and should be viewed as an indication of a general trend). The discrepancy between the two countries in terms of projects on the ground is also evident here. These NGOs/CSOs' preferred method for disseminating information is via news pieces and blog entries on their home pages. As the table above shows, there were only a few press releases concerning CAR exclusively; this mirrors the scarce media attention that the country receives in general. Only **17%** of the coverage produced was on CAR issues. Coverage of the DRC by NGOs peaked in 2008, and in CAR in 2010. The significant increase in the amount of coverage can be partly attributed to better access to more recent news in online archives. More importantly, perhaps, the rise in interest in DRC and CAR is linked in part to increased ICC activity, such as the beginning of the Thomas Lubanga trial in early 2009 and the start of the Jean-Pierre Bemba trial in late 2010.

Indicator: Number of NGOs/CSOs who contact IRfJ for information and assistance to work in these regions.

Given the diverse nature of the organizations contacting IRfJ – including inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) such as the United Nations’ Children’s Fund (UNICEF), it was decided to expand this indicator to take into account IGOs as well as NGOs and CSOs.

Year	Number of NGOs/IGOs/CSOs contacting IRfJ	Names of the NGOs/IGOs/CSOs contacting IRfJ	Number of repeated contacts	Number of new contacts
2011	7	(1) UNGLS; (2) www.civilunions4all.org ; (3) IWPR; (4) The Voice Project; (5) The International Criminal Court (ICC); (6) Invisible Children; (7) ICTJ	3	4
Target value (2010)	9	Target met	5	4
2010	13	(1) The Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers; (2) REDRESS; (3) ICTJ; (4) OSJI; (5) The International Senior Lawyers Project; (6) CARE (DRC); (7) Invisible Children; (8) The AudienceScapes project; (9) the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UNGLS); (10) AEGIS Trust; (11) Human Rights Watch; (12) Kabissa – Space for Change in Africa; (13) War Child	5	8
2009	4	(1) Open Society Justice Initiative; (2) AEGIS Trust; (3) REDRESS; (4) REJUSCO	1	3
2008	10	(1) <i>Avocats sans frontières</i> (ASF); (2) IWPR; (3) Refugees International; (4) Global Rights ; (5) Women’s Federation for World Peace ; (6) REDRESS; (7) International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH); (8) ICTJ; (9) The Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers; and (10) The Coalition for the International Criminal Court	4	6
2007	7	(1) Human Rights Watch; (2) Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR); (3) United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); (4) UNICEF; (5)	1	6

		International Rescue Committee (IRC); (6) The Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers; and (7) Trust Fund for Victims.		
2006	6	(1) Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); (2) UNICEF; (3) Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI); (4) United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) Human Rights Section; (5) REDRESS; (6) International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ)	1	5
2005	0	REDRESS	N/A	1

In terms of the indicators for international outreach, IRfJ has been the most successful by far in attracting contacts from other NGOs and IGOs seeking information and assistance to either work on issues in the target areas, or to produce written material on these issues. This is consistent with the high level of NGO activity in, and production on, these regions, as shown in the tables above. In recent years IRfJ has been contacted for requests such as: offering consulting and logistical support to assist an organization with placing a volunteer lawyer with a local human rights NGO in DRC; assisting with the distribution of CDs produced on International Criminal Court trials; and providing information for a detailed study on outreach work. There was a peak in 2010, when the target set of nine NGOs/IGOs contacting IRfJ was exceeded by four. In 2011, IRfJ has already been contacted by seven organizations. IRfJ has been solicited for information by a diversity of different NGOs/IGOs for its knowledge and expertise. For example, the project was featured in a report released by the International Center for Transitional Justice in January 2011 called *Making an Impact: Guidelines on Designing and Implementing Outreach Programs for Transitional Justice*. IRfJ Director Wanda Hall and Impact Assessment Analysis Sarah Katz-Lavigne were both interviewed for this publication. As the author describes in the section on Outreach Materials and Activities, [e]specially interesting has been the work conducted by *Interactive Radio for Justice*...which has since been imitated in different settings.”¹⁷

In today’s digital era, the line has become increasingly blurred between what constitutes an NGO/IGO and what constitutes a press organization. IRfJ has taken advantage of these synergies to publicize the project. For instance, the project was contacted by a representative from the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service to provide information and feedback for an ongoing study. UNGLS then interviewed Director Wanda Hall, and featured the interview on the “Civil Society Corner” of its website, in both English and French. The piece was then circulated as the top feature story in UNGLS’ electronic bulletin. Additionally, the Women’s United Nations Report Program and Network sent the piece around to its global listserv. In this digital age in which NGOs and IGOs increasingly disseminate information online and to a wide audience, Director Wanda Hall has been able to take advantage of available synergies through her continued willingness to engage with the opportunities that arise to speak about IRfJ and publicize its activities. Finally, the International Center for Transitional Justice has contacted Wanda Hall in

¹⁷ Clara Ramírez-Barat, “Making an Impact: Guidelines on Designing and Implementing Outreach Programs for Transitional Justice,” *International Center for Transitional Justice*, January 2011, p. 17.

January 2011 to write a chapter with the working title *Media and Justice in Africa* for a book they will be publishing this year, which shows that IRfJ will have an impact in the longer term in providing lasting lessons from its activities.

Year Two Recommendations

A. Ituri

Beginning in October 2010, the analyst worked with the *Interactive Radio for Justice* team at Radio Canal Révélation (RCR) in Bunia, Ituri District, towards the development and implementation of recommendations to enhance the project's impact in Ituri. The recommendations proposed by the analyst were based on the conclusions from the first year of the assessment. For instance, the first-year analysis found that many people, particularly in villages outside Bunia, did not have access to regional or national officials. As a consequence, it was recommended that customary chiefs be integrated into IRfJ programs in order to better reflect the realities of many people's everyday lives. The analyst proposed a comprehensive list of recommendations, which the team reviewed one by one in a participatory manner, to ensure that each of the recommendations proposed was both desirable and feasible given the working context. Some of the recommendations were found not to fit these criteria, and therefore were set aside. Once the recommendations had been developed, the team discussed their implementation and a concrete plan was developed, including the time frame and the assignment of tasks. The analyst periodically checked in with the team to follow up on their progress (which fit in with one of the recommendations, for the team to provide regular updates on their activities to the director). Where necessary, the analyst carried out regular monitoring (such as verifying the transcripts of IRfJ programs to ensure that the teams were announcing the broadcast schedule on every program). As the second year of the assessment came to a close, the analyst asked the team to reflect on the different recommendations and their impact; each member's feedback was circulated to the whole team. A synthesis of these comments is presented in the following table.

A. The Implementation Status of the Key Impact Recommendations for Ituri

Recommendation	Implementation Status (Yes/No/Partial)	Impact
1. Listeners' comments: Twice a month, at the weekly meeting, remind RCR staff to fill out the designated notebook with listeners' comments on the IRfJ project, and present a summary of the latest comments to the team	Yes	Staff members are more motivated to fill out the designated notebook with comments and suggestions from the community. Yet it is largely members of the IRfJ team, as opposed to the staff of Radio Canal Révélation more broadly, who write in the notebook.
2. Broadcast schedule: Announce the broadcast schedule on every program in the base series	Yes	The number of comments received from listeners has increased, as has the number of authorities reporting that they have listened to the programs.
3. New phone number: Purchase an IRfJ cell phone and SIM card, and announce the new phone number on every base series program	Yes	IRfJ listeners call in more frequently to comment and thank the IRfJ team. Five questions have been posed by listeners who have called in or sent text messages. Listeners outside Bunia are able to contact the radio (such as a woman living 20 kilometers away).
4. IRfJ team meetings: Bring together the members of the IRfJ team each week to discuss the monthly work plan and propose new series or activities; report	Yes	The level of collaboration and team spirit has increased, and the links with IRfJ's Director and Impact Assessment Analyst have been reinforced. This measure has made it possible for the team to decide collectively on the topics

back to the international staff		for new programs.
5. <i>Debating for Justice</i> (1): Increase the production of the <i>Debating for Justice</i> series to one program every two months	No	There was an agreement of principle to implement this recommendation, but, although one <i>Debating for Justice</i> program was produced in 2011, it was not possible to dedicate more staff time, travel, and financial resources for production logistics due to budget limitations.
6. <i>Debating for Justice</i> (2): Consider the possibility of producing future <i>Debating for Justice</i> programs on subjects including : -The future for young women in Ituri and/or DRC (with the participation of a woman working for the ICC, or someone from the women’s rights division at Human Rights Watch) -Street children (featuring street children, parents, and a relevant authority)	Partial	The team concurred on the importance of these topics, but the programs could not be produced due to budget limitations (as above).
7. <i>Community radios</i> (1): Distribute recorders to radio stations that have demonstrated their commitment to broadcasting IRfJ programs, and follow up on their use of the recorders received	Yes	The radio stations have reaffirmed their willingness to record questions from their listeners and send them in for IRfJ programs, and more than half of them have already sent in questions and comments.
8. <i>Community radios</i> (2): Create and implement a plan to follow up with local radios in Ituri that receive CDs of IRfJ programs (including religious radio stations in Bunia), to gather information on 1) the frequency with which they broadcast the programs and 2) community feedback on the programs	Partial	No formal contract has been defined yet, nor is there an obligation for community radios to send in questions or comments. Follow-up has been carried out on an informal basis by the IRfJ journalist responsible for links with the community radios. The directors of the radios have provided information on their listeners’ reactions when telephoned; recorded questions have been sent to Bunia by several of the radios.
9. <i>Advertisement</i>: Produce a brief <i>spot publicitaire</i> (advertisement) for the <i>Interactive Radio for Justice</i> programs and broadcast these ads according to a planned schedule	Yes	110 advertisements have been broadcast in two languages, increasing listener loyalty and the number of comments received on the programs. Listeners now know the difference between the different series of programming, as well as the broadcast schedule for each. Even a journalist working for RCR, but not IRfJ, commented that the spots have allowed him to learn the broadcast schedule.
10. <i>Educational spots</i> : Create “educational spots” each week (by choosing a “question of the week” from the questions and answers on the monthly base series program) and broadcast these “spots” in Swahili, French, and Lingala just before or after the news	No	This has not been carried out, but all the necessary material is available for producing educational spots at a later date.
11. <i>Women’s questions</i>: Record questions from the constituents of local women’s organizations	Yes	Five questions were recorded from members of a local women’s platform, but have not yet been answered by the relevant authorities.
12. <i>Local trials</i> : Request the interim President of the Military Tribunal to	Yes	The contact was made, but to date no local trials of note and/or of relevance to the project have begun.

inform the IRfJ team about any important upcoming local trials that could feature in an *On the Track of Justice* program

13. Translation into local languages : Translate IRfJ programs into Kilendu and Alur, two local languages, and distribute CDs of these translations to community radios in areas where these languages are widely spoken	No	This was not implemented due to budget restrictions.
14. CDs for authorities : Send CDs, on a regular basis, to authorities in Bunia who participate in the programs	Yes	Due to budget limitations, CDs of programming could only be sent to authorities who had participated in IRfJ programs, which limited the number of authorities reached. The impact of this was favorable: authorities showed themselves to be more engaged and began to answer the questions posed without objection.
15. Customary chiefs (1) : Produce the 13th <i>Debating for Justice</i> program on customary authorities and the issue of land, by inviting one or several customary chiefs to Bunia to participate in a debate	Yes	The customary chiefs thanked IRfJ for having involved them in the project, and explained that this kind of program helps not only the listeners, but them as well, to learn new things about certain laws. They expressed their desire to participate in another program, particularly if the topics being considered were relevant to their localities. A listener from the town of one of the chiefs mentioned his appreciation of the program for having dispelled some of his confusion.
16. Customary chiefs (2): Reflect on the possibility of integrating customary authorities in a regular and on-going way into IRfJ programs, and the best way to do this	Yes	It was decided to involve customary authorities in future <i>Debating for Justice</i> programs (in person, depending on the availability of funds) and <i>Justice Magazine</i> programs (by telephone).
17. Community diagnostic: Discuss how to draw on the results of RCR's "community diagnostic exercise" to develop new topics for future IRfJ programs	Yes	It was agreed that this exercise was a valuable source of information, which should be taken into account to inform programming in the future.
18. IRfJ contests: Make the programs more dynamic, encourage listeners, and measure their knowledge of the programs by inviting the audience to answer questions about information broadcast on previous programs, with prizes for the best answers	No	Not implemented due to budget limitations.
19. Authorities handout: Distribute a one-page handout summarizing the project and giving the broadcast schedule to all the local authorities who answer questions for the programs	Yes	Authorities exhibit an increased level of interest in the project. Yet some of them still expect that payment will be provided for their participation.

The team in Ituri was able to implement 13 of 19 recommendations, and to partially implement one other. They exhibited a great deal of goodwill in working towards this goal, and worked hard to implement as many recommendations as possible. In some cases, they were not able to do so, due to their workload or the lack of financial resources. Budget limitations hindered the implementation of several important recommendations, such as holding mini-contests on IRfJ

programs to make the programs more dynamic. In certain cases, the team was able to find creative solutions to budget restrictions, such as their decision to collect recorded elements from customary chiefs by mobile phone.

COMMENTS FROM LISTENERS IN ITURI

One of the recommendations implemented by the team was to regularly write comments and questions they had received from members of the community in a designated notebook at the radio. The implementation of this recommendation made it possible to gain a better understanding of listeners' views on the programs. For example, one listener had expressed his appreciation of a program on the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS; he also noted his wife's appreciation of the short skits on the *Justice Magazine* series. Another respondent had reported that she was pleased with a program on armed robbery, because she herself had been a victim of this crime. One listener noted that the IRFJ journalist who presents the programs is well-known at his home, and that his family never misses a program. His comment was that as the project began almost at the same moment as the arrest of Thomas Lubanga, he hoped that it would accompany listeners until the end of the trial to allow them to follow Lubanga's conviction or acquittal. It would be interesting, he noted, if the project could cover these events through the series *On the Track of Justice*, the way it did during the opening of the Lubanga and Katanga trials. One listener said that it had been a good idea to consult international authorities for a program on whether international justice could resolve the conflict in Ituri, but suggested that it would have been important to record the reactions of government leaders on this topic. Finally, one comment noted in the notebook perhaps best encapsulated the impact of the project: "A listener has observed that speaking about international justice is no longer a taboo: people are able to say the words ICC, Luis Moreno [the ICC Prosecutor] without problems...Thank you *Interactive Radio for Justice*."

It was not only members of the general population who had shared their views on the project with a member of the team. One team member, writing about a discussion he had had with a local Prosecutor, noted: "The Prosecutor encourages *Interactive Radio for Justice*; even though they've been absent for two months [from recording his answers], the journalists have the courage to visit the tribunal, the Congolese National Police, the military court, etc., always to satisfy the listeners' curiosity and answer the questions that they pose on justice. He noted that he's listened to our recent programs." An agent of the Congolese National Police, for his part, had made the following comment with respect to a past program dealing with insecurity in Bunia: "You need to contact MONUSCO too, because the police lacks resources; it's true that we don't have enough equipment to ensure the security of Bunia, we only have shields; and that can't stop insecurity."

Not all of the comments suggested that the project has had the desired impact. One listener, for example, questioned whether the programs on justice reach government representatives, for in his view, there has not been any change on the part of the leaders who continue to promote war and other disorder in Congo.

Questions posed by women and girls in Ituri over an 18-month period

	Total number of questions posed	Number of questions posed by women	As a percentage of all questions posed
January-June 2010	43	7	16
July-December 2010	34	11	32
January-May 2011	48	26	54
Total	125	44	35

One area where the impact of the recommendations was clearly felt was in the number of questions posed by women. The journalist responsible for collecting questions was consistently encouraged to record questions from women and girls, including by visiting a local women's association (as noted in the table of recommendations). The table above shows the total number of questions posed and the percentage posed by women, in six-month intervals over the past 18 months. The percentage of questions posed by women over each six-month period rose steadily over time, from 16% to 32% to 54% (more than half of all questions posed) by May 2011. This shows the extent to which the local team has embraced the importance of integrating women into the project.

In Ituri, two members of the local team expressed the view that, after five years of following a fairly standard model of programming, it was time to shift the project's direction to emphasize more dynamic programming, with radio used more strategically as a tool to complement visits to the field. The local staff emphasized initiatives of this kind being put in place by other organizations using radio to get their message across, and suggested that IRfJ do the same. These ideas were taken into account by the analyst in developing the recommendations for Ituri, but budget limitations were a factor in preventing the implementation of additional field visits or other types of programming. The list of recommendations and the fact that it was not possible to put all of them in place demonstrates the potential for a dedicated team like the one in Ituri to take the project in new directions, as well as the importance of allocating the necessary resources to such an expansion. Funding from other donors, which RCR has received from organizations such as the National Endowment for Democracy, is a testament to the value that RCR has gained from its involvement with the IRfJ project, and can continue to be a way forward as IRfJ phases out its activities.

Partner Community Radios in Ituri

In November 2010, the directors of six radio stations in Ituri District came to Bunia to receive training from Radio Canal Révélation. The stations represented were six of the nine selected as partners in October 2009, at which point they received a digital recorder and began to receive CDs of IRfJ programs on a monthly basis. In November, the directors were asked to fill out a brief survey on their use of the CDs. All six of the directors reported that they had broadcast IRfJ's programs since starting to receive the CDs. Five of them noted that they broadcast the programs three times a month or more, while the sixth reported that his station broadcast the programs twice a month or more.

The directors were also asked about feedback on the programs from their staff and from listeners. They reported staff satisfaction with the programs and the production technique; one individual had commented on their appreciation of a program on the harassment of travelers on the road. Staff members had mentioned their desire for additional training and/or material support from IRfJ. The directors reported that listeners in all of the locations were very interested in IRfJ because a number of their concerns with respect to justice were answered on the programs. The programs said to be especially popular in one location were those on harassment by the military and the torture of prisoners. In two of the sites, the directors mentioned that listeners wanted to hear their preoccupations aired on the radio, too. It was for that reason that in October 2009, IRfJ's partner radios were given a recording device to make it possible for them to record questions, as well as to encourage them to broadcast the programs.

Beginning in March 2011, six of the nine community radio stations that IRfJ partnered with in October 2009 were selected to receive another recording device, in recognition of their continued engagement with IRfJ. In April 2011, a journalist with the team gathered feedback from

four of these radios. The impact of engagement with these radios was seen in the fact that three of the four had sent in questions posed by listeners in their respective communities (as not all of the stations have sent in questions, this is an area that requires follow-up). A radio in **Mambasa** reported that the majority of reactions to the programs had come from pygmies (of which there are many in Mambasa), who told staff of the radio there that they were marginalized by the government. These pygmies pointed out that they had a low level of education and a poor understanding of the law, but were nonetheless held up to the same standards as someone who had been able to go much further. The pygmies had posed several questions, which were sent to Bunia. In **Tchomia-Kasenye**, the director of the radio reported that the population had had a positive reaction to the programs. The military and police in the area were in habit of extorting money from civilians, and it was said that these actors had begun to temper these abuses as the population came to understand judicial procedures and the law. The impact of the project was less significant in **Mahagi**, where the director continued to request that translations into the local language, Alur, be sent from Bunia to allow the population to better understand the programs (Mahagi is one of the sites for which the recommendation on translating IRfJ programs into local languages, as listed in the previous section, is highly relevant).

In December 2010, the director of a local religious radio, Radio Tangazeni Kristu (RTK), informed RCR that his church wanted to help promote programs on justice. He reported that as a loyal listener to Radio Canal Révélation, he wanted CDs of the IRfJ programs to be sent to him to allow him to broadcast them on RTK, which also has a large audience. The director of another religious radio station, Radio Fides Tujenge, also requested that CDs be sent to him so he could transmit justice programming on his radio. In March 2011, RCR began sending CDs of the programs to RTK and FIDES.

B. Goma

As in Ituri, recommendations were formulated based on the information gathered during the first year of the analysis, and then proposed to the local team. The team reviewed each recommendation in turn, discarding or modifying those considered to be not appropriate, and retaining the rest for the year to come. In Goma, unforeseen circumstances prevented the implementation of most of the recommendations as planned: IRfJ's journalist in Goma was ill for several months and unable to fully carry out his duties for some time.

A few recommendations were nonetheless implemented. By the sixth base series program in May 2010, the team had already begun to provide the broadcast schedule on every program of the base series, at the analyst's suggestion. In the village of Kasugho, likewise, the Radio Tayna team began to give the schedule consistently on the programs, starting with the third program produced. It was starting with the sixth program that the team began to consistently use the term *Madjadiliano ya sheria* (the Swahili term for *Interactive Radio for Justice*). This measure was put into place to foster recognition of the program by non-French speakers, after research carried out in Ituri in the first year of the assessment revealed that Swahili-speakers often do not easily grasp the term "interactive" (for which there is no direct translation in Swahili). While the team was not fully consistent in implementing this measure, they used the term on most of the programs produced from that program on. Interestingly, feedback from the team in Goma revealed that listeners actually had better recognition of the term in French, because *Madjadiliano ya sheria* is not a commonly used term in Swahili and listeners found it to be a bit unwieldy. This suggests that while it can be helpful to find a term in Swahili, it should be one that is familiar to listeners and easy to use.

In accordance with another recommendation, and as in Ituri, *Interactive Radio for Justice's* one-page project description was adapted to include Goma-specific information as well as the broadcast schedule. IRfJ journalist Abdon Manengu then began to hand it out to local authorities that he visited to record answers. Abdon found that authorities appeared to better understand the project when these handouts were distributed than when they were not. He also noted that when the authorities read the IRfJ project description, they were more inclined to ask questions about the project and to want to know more.

An outing organized for three listening groups in Goma in March 2011 was held for several reasons: to strengthen the groups' relationship with the project and thank them for their participation; to contribute to their learning on local judicial authorities; and to address the fact that some members continued to exhibit a lack of trust in Congolese officials and an unwillingness to approach them for assistance, despite hearing them speak on the programs. On 18 March 2011, an outing was held for 39 members of three listening clubs in Goma: 11 students from a school for vulnerable youth; 13 victims of sexual violence; and 15 women trained as carers for victims of sexual violence. The groups visited the High First Instance Court of Goma, the Prosecutor's Office, and Radio La Colombe, IRfJ's partner radio station where the programs are produced. Listening group members were given a tour of each judicial institution and a detailed explanation of their mandate and functioning. Group members asked a number of questions, which were recorded along with the answers by IRfJ journalist Abdon Manengu to be used in the production of one base series and one *Justice Magazine* program. The enthusiasm of the listening groups, and their desire to learn more, was evident: 40 questions were posed and answered that day.



The members of two of IRfJ's listening clubs at the High First Instance Court in Goma in March 2011

The feedback from the listening group members following the event was very positive. Members of the group of students expressed satisfaction with the organization of the event and the knowledge they gained from it. Among the benefits of the activity, they listed the following:

- Being able to visit the judicial institutions they had often heard about on IRfJ programs and to meet the officials in charge;
- Learning about how these institutions work;

- Finding out that someone under 18 years of age must not be imprisoned when he or she has committed a crime;
- Learning more about justice and where to seek help in the case of a judicial problem; and
- Meeting the director and journalists of Radio La Colombe (whose voices they had often heard on the radio and who they were keen to meet in person) and visiting the production room where IRfJ's programs are produced.

The success of the event shows that holding concrete activities for listening group members enhances impact by allowing participants to link the things they have learned from the radio programs to the practical realities of the justice system, and by increasing their ability to take concrete action in the future. This is echoed in findings from *Search for Common Ground*, which has pointed the necessity of linking “media work with practical activities for the target audience so that perceptions and behavior may both change.”¹⁸

Following the event, IRfJ journalist Abdon Manengu went to the two judicial institutions to leave a copy of IRfJ's one-page handout for each of the officials who had helped to organize, and participated in, the activity. He informed these officials that the questions, answers, and speeches recorded on the day of the event would be featured in upcoming IRfJ programs. The analyst followed up with the President of the High First Instance Court and the Director of Litigation Services of the Prosecutor's Office – who spoke to the listening groups on the day of the event – to gather their feedback. Both officials were pleased with the event. The president of the High First Instance Court said that he had very much appreciated the initiative, because “many people, litigants, don't know how the tribunal really works...Therefore, this initiative made it possible for these participants to understand how the tribunal works, which can help to avoid misunderstandings.” Even the Director of Litigation Services, who on the day of the event had expressed his reluctance to take time out of his schedule to make a presentation to the listening groups, expressed positive feedback. He commented that: “This activity had an impact with respect to access to justice because the majority of people, and especially those who can't read, are afraid to approach the Prosecutor's Office. We noticed this impact right after the presentation and the tour of our offices, because several people were talking among themselves and saying that they would no longer be afraid in case a problem arose.”

In contrast, the potentially negative impact of not implementing a project to the fullest extent possible became apparent in Kasugho, particularly with the listening group of university students, as the project drew to a close in February 2011. A listening group event had also been planned for Kasugho for November 2010, but due to the possible presence of armed militia on the roads in the area, as well as flooding in the rainy season, the analyst and IRfJ's Field Manager were unable to travel to Kasugho to hold the event. The analyst was then supposed to visit Kasugho in March, but as the project was wrapped up there in February, this was not possible. Following the implementation of the final surveys, the field assistant reported that in general, the programs were well-appreciated by Kasugho residents, as they had cleared up certain judicial questions that had previously been poorly understood. Yet the assistant noted that the members of the listening groups had expected to receive remuneration for their participation in the project activities (despite it having been explained to them, on several occasions, that this was not the case), and had been disappointed that this compensation was not forthcoming. In his view, this had contributed to a feeling of discouragement on the part of listening group members that had led them to take their participation in the project less seriously. Group members had also mentioned their disappointment that the listening group event that they had been promised had not been

¹⁸ *Search for Common Ground*, p. 1.

held. In Goma, where a listening group event was held, there was a clear impact on group members' level of motivation and enthusiasm about the project.

Sustainability

It is important to discuss the issue of sustainability with respect to the project. The second year of the assessment saw the project's abrupt departure from Bangui, Berberati, and Kasugho, where the chosen approach was to provide little warning to the local teams and listening group participants prior to the project's departure, so as to ward off potential complications in the weeks prior to closure. This led to understandable frustration and a sense of abandonment not only from listening group members, but in at least one case, from local radio staff hired by the project. In Bangui, listening group members expressed their distress at the project's departure. One group mentioned their disappointment at the fact that the project was pulling out just as it had begun to keep them informed on the evolution of Jean-Pierre Bemba's trial at the ICC, thereby interesting a large number of listeners. The same group, made up of disabled individuals, described how IRfJ had worked on behalf of the disabled, a group too often ignored. In their view, the closure of the project amounted to the demise of a spokesperson for those without a voice. They expressed the wish that the project would return to assist those without access to media to express themselves. These comments illustrate not only the key importance of IRfJ as a project that gave voice to low-powered groups, but also the clear negative impact of the project's closure on its listening groups.

The withdrawal from the different sites was necessary for funding reasons and, in certain cases, due to a lack of engagement or of evidence of increasing skill and learning by local radio teams. In the case of Kasugho, a contributing factor was the Field Manager's departure from the project to pursue another opportunity. Yet IRfJ's departure was not carried out in accordance with best practice in terms of trying to ensure sustainability. Local staff members were given little or no opportunity to discuss the lessons learned from the project or the way forward in the future. Discussions with IRfJ's Director revealed that implementing a comprehensive exit strategy would have required budgetary and staff investments that were not available to the project. The analyst was able to meet with Bangui staff in March only because she was passing through the capital city from Obo, where a separately funded initiative for IRfJ was being implemented. The Director also noted that given the nature of NGO funding, it is difficult to budget in advance for an exit strategy, especially if the end of a project is not foreseen but is rather a consequence of funding being discontinued. It should be noted that the departure of the Field Manager, which contributed to the hasty closure of the Kasugho site, was a factor outside of the project's control.

In the case of Bangui, a follow-up visit by the analyst revealed that the project had had a mixed impact in the longer term – IRfJ's principal journalist had already left the project prior to its closure to take up other employment, while the journalist hired to replace him reported in March 2011 that the radio station had not continued producing the programs after the project's departure. Still, the latter also spoke of a hopeful development. An international NGO, hearing representatives from the Association of Women Lawyers speak on IRfJ programs, had contacted him to make five programs a week, and one weekly half-hour long program, on the Central African woman of today. Additionally, he reported that Radio Notre Dame was continuing to produce programs on human rights, and that he had received training from Internews and RFI. This shows that even with the departure of one organization, other organizations are often in place to take advantage of synergies that exist in working towards the same or similar goals.

The comments from another listening group in Bangui suggested that on some level, there would be a longer-lasting impact of the project. The group members expressed their wish that this

project, which fights for the right of the voiceless, would return to CAR to work alongside the most vulnerable members of the population. They also reported that despite the project's departure, they would continue to meet to discuss certain questions related to the law, and to work together to defend the interests of members of the group.

Conclusions

The following conclusion briefly summarizes the results of the second year of the two-year impact assessment analysis of the *Interactive Radio for Justice* project and offers some possible explanations for the successes and failures observed in terms of impact, as well as a brief discussion of the lessons learned that may be of use for other, similar projects in the future.

In the *Interactive Radio for Justice local project sites* there was a clear impact, as demonstrated by the fact that targets for eight of twelve indicators (67%) were met in the second year of the assessment, and several others were nearly reached. The data collected suggests that the greatest strengths of *Interactive Radio for Justice* in the locations where the project is active lie in bringing about change to listeners' *knowledge* and *beliefs*. With respect to *knowledge* gained, the percentage of all participants who had heard of the ICC rose to 98% from 92%, a 6% increase. There was an 11% increase in the number of members who reported having an increased understanding of the role of ICC authorities. Despite being just under the target of 15%, the increase meant that the majority (88%) of members had an increased understanding. This result was validated by the 54% increase (to 78% of all respondents) in those saying they felt at least moderately informed on the roles of the ICC authorities. 86% of listening group members across the different sites reported having an increased understanding of the role of national authorities after listening to IRfJ's programs, which represents a 46% increase – higher than the 15% target set. This was reinforced by the 58% increase in the number of listening group members reporting being at least moderately informed on the roles of the governmental authorities – in excess of the 30% target. Even more significant was the 82% increase in the number of participants reporting that they were at least moderately informed on the roles of the judicial authorities. This result may be linked to a practical activity held in Goma in March 2011 for three listening groups, which gave them firsthand knowledge and experience of two judicial institutions. There was a 37% increase in the overall number of listening group members who could give the title and/or name of at least one judicial authority in the region, from 42% to 57%. The fact that this mainly took place among the group of university students in Kasugho, while there was a small *decrease* in Goma, however, shows that learning is not a simple one-way process and that activities that encourage learning in several ways can be of value.

In terms of the *beliefs* of the participants in the impact assessment, there were overall increases (27% and 44%, respectively) in the number of local community members reporting the belief that ICC officials have an understanding of their needs and in the number of those expressing the belief that national authorities understand their needs. In both cases, the **15%** target set for the second year was met, yet the overall number of those agreeing with this statement was higher for ICC authorities (87% compared to 61%), which may be linked to the perceived greater legitimacy of ICC officials as compared to local ones, which are seen by a number of listening group members as unresponsive and easily corrupted. In terms of participants' beliefs about the programs themselves, there was a 1% increase in the number of those reporting that they have confidence in IRfJ's programs to provide reliable information. While this was less than the 2.5% target, the final figure is an extremely high 99% of all respondents. An equally high percentage of listening group members (also 99%) reported that they had an increased awareness from the programs of their ability to effect positive change. These two indicators were the strongest results overall, which demonstrates that the project has

inherent value as a source of information and inspiration for listeners, whatever they may feel about the veracity of what is said on the programs.

The project had an impact, though a less significant one, on participants' *behavior* in terms of the percentage increase in the number of those reporting having accessed a judicial authority in the past three months for a problem linked to justice. While the target, a 20% increase, was exceeded by a factor of three, the relatively low numbers of members involved as well as the continued scepticism expressed by several people in group discussions on the feasibility and value of consulting local judicial authorities suggests that there is still progress to be made. An activity held in Goma in March 2011, which brought group members together for a visit to two local judicial institutions and which was hailed as a success by participants, may be a valuable intermediate step when it comes to changing behaviour.

One key area in which the project has shown meaningful progress is in integrating the voices and views of a diversity of individuals by encouraging them to speak out and to understand that their opinions and questions have value. Those participating in the project in its sixth year include different and diverse authorities, as well as individuals from a diversity of target communities; ethnic groups; genders; ages; and social groups. In year six, an all-time high of approximately 400 questions were posed for IRfJ programs in the different sites. This is ten more than the previous year, an achievement given that the project was closed in Bangui and Berberati in December 2010 and in Kasugho in February 2011. Certain areas remain to be worked on, including the fact that the share of women posing questions remained static, and certain groups like older people should be more frequently sought out to pose their questions. In the sixth year of the project, 97 different and diverse authorities participated in IRfJ programs (compared to 91 in year five). There was a drop in the number of ICC officials and other international authorities participating, which was more than compensated for by a rise in the number of judicial authorities and representatives of local NGOs and civil society who spoke on the programs. The majority (60%) of the authorities interviewed in the second year of the assessment (two in Ituri, four in Goma, two in Bouar, one in Bangui, and one from the ICC) reported that IRfJ's programs have enhanced their awareness of the needs of the population, which shows the project's impact on the authorities who have participated in and listened to the programs.

In **Obo**, qualitative data collected through interviews and meetings with a diversity of local groups revealed the population's keen desire for information, particularly on the latest regional and national developments. Baseline and final survey results from 98 participants who received transistor radios to listen to the programs produced by Radio Zereda following IRfJ's capacity building work revealed an immediate impact of the pilot after only two months. Participants welcomed programming on the LRA and the ICC in particular, and showed increased knowledge and awareness on these topics. Listeners reported listening to the radio more frequently, and sharing their knowledge with family, friends, and neighbors. Future projects should explore the question of radio ownership and the democratization of knowledge in Obo so as to ensure that a broader base of individuals is able to benefit from Radio Zereda's new broadcasting capacity.

At the **international level**, IRfJ was the most solicited for information and assistance by NGOs seeking to work in, or report on, DRC and CAR. This reflects the continuing high level of production on and involvement in DRC and CAR issues by the NGOs represented on the mailing list. The targets set for contacts by journalists and members of the academic world were both met, though the production by both categories of pieces and publications on CAR and DRC was considerably lower than that by NGOs; it was also principally focused on DRC rather than on CAR. The clear impact of IRfJ's outreach component (presentations and conference participation) on encouraging academics and students in particular to contact the project shows that this should be

a priority for similar projects seeking to raise their profile, and that of the countries where they work, at the international level.

The principal lesson learned from the assessment is the fact that while radio is a good medium for changing *knowledge* and *beliefs* in particular, and for gradually moving listeners' *behavior* in new directions, there are certain limitations to its power in contexts where the rule of law remains weak and corruption in the justice system is seen as rampant. Specially planned activities and the production of innovative programming are some of the solutions that can enhance the impact of the programs produced. These measures require additional funding and other resources, which points to the importance of collaboration between initiatives working on similar issues, such as that which IRfJ was recently involved in with Invisible Children in Obo, Central African Republic.

Recommendations

The *Interactive Radio for Justice* project will be closing down its activities starting on July 1st, 2011. As a result, instead of presenting a list of detailed recommendations for the project as in the first-year report, a shorter list of more general recommendations, based on the evidence presented in the body of the report, is presented below. These recommendations may be useful to inform the work of other organizations working on the same or similar issues as *Interactive Radio for Justice*.

A. *Interactive Radio for Justice* Project Sites

- Reinforce the linkages between members of the population and national-level authorities through original, face-to-face activities such as guided tours to judicial institutions, and public meetings
 - Invite listening group members to brainstorm on, and potentially assist with the organization of, activities that would allow them to apply their knowledge or gain a more practical understanding of the matters being discussed
- Find ways to involve older people in radio programming, given that they are statistically less likely to pose their questions on justice
- Create more dynamic programming, which could involve:
 - The use of field visits as a basis for some programming (such as the production of two radio programs using material recorded at a listening group event held in Goma in March 2011)
 - Contests inviting IRfJ listeners to call in and answer questions about previous programs for prizes, to test listeners' knowledge of the programs and get them excited about the project
- Produce translations of IRfJ programs into relevant local languages for broadcast on partner radio stations in areas where these languages are widely spoken
- Increase local authorities' awareness and understanding of the project, and of the population's needs, by distributing project description leaflets and CDs of programming to them, including but not limited to those who have participated in the programs

B. Pilot Project in Obo

- Gain a better understanding of the number of people who own radios in the town, including by supporting an ongoing study being carried out by the Radio Zereda team, and reflect on/support measures to increase the number of transistor radios available to the population
- Continue to participate in and help strengthen a network of donors and local and international organizations that can support Radio Zereda in ways including:
 - Purchasing additional equipment and providing technical training to increase the numbers of hours broadcast by the radio each day. This could be carried out with skilled assistance such as that of IRfJ's technician in Goma, who helped to install the equipment and train the local team in February-March 2011
 - Providing additional journalism and production training for the journalists to produce programs of an interactive, citizen-driven nature on issues of relevance and interest for the community
- Through the intermediary of radio station staff, foster engagement with local representatives and residents who participated in the pilot, through meetings to discuss community engagement and the potential uses for the information broadcast on the radio

C. International Outreach

- Increase the number of public appearances at relevant institutions and conferences to raise awareness of the project among an international audience
- Consider low-cost possibilities for developing the organization's media strategy, such as hiring an intern with a background in communications and/or outreach to put together a multi-media package
- Research, and become involved in, more networks of organizations and academics working on issues of justice or relating to the DRC and CAR

Annexes

1. Field Visits

The following field visits were conducted in the second year of the impact assessment analysis:

21 August – 4 September 2010: Bangui, CAR (including a one-day trip to Bouar)

10-24 November 2010: Goma, DRC

24-28 November 2010: Bunia, DRC

12-15 February 2011: Bangui, CAR

16 February – 2 March 2011: Obo, CAR

3-5 March 2011: Bangui, CAR

7-8 March 2011: Bunia, DRC

9 March – 6 April 2011: Goma, DRC

2. Individuals Interviewed and Stakeholder Groups Consulted

The Central African Republic

Bangui

Staff of Radio Notre Dame

IRFJ's local field assistant

The Vice-President of the Association of Women Lawyers

The President of the Association of Community Radios in Central African Republic

The Resident Minister for the Prefecture of Haut-Mbomou

Bouar

IRFJ's local field assistant

Listening group of secondary school students

Obo

Staff of Radio Zereda

Members of the Association for Radio Zereda

The sub-prefect

Representatives of the local branch of the Organization of Central African Women

The Head of the Social Sector

The Secretary-General of the prefecture

The Financial Controller of the prefecture

The Head of the Educational Sector

The Commissioner of the town of Obo

The Head of the Agricultural Sector

The Head of the Social Affairs Service

Staff members from local schools and colleges

Representatives of the local youth association

Religious leaders

Neighborhood chiefs

Members of an association for displaced persons

Members of an association for victims of the LRA

The President of a local group for self-defense against the LRA

Local women

The Democratic Republic of Congo

Bunia

Staff of Radio Canal Révélation

The First Deputy Prosecutor to the High First Instance Court

The District Commander for the National Congolese Police in Ituri

Goma

IRF's two local field assistants

Staff of Radio La Colombe

Listening group of prisoners at Goma's Central Prison

Two listening groups of women victims of sexual violence

Listening group of students at a school for vulnerable youth

Listening group of women who have received training as carers for victims of sexual violence

The Deputy Prosecutor of the Republic

The Mayor

The Director of Litigation Services at the Prosecutor's Office

The President of the High First Instance Court

Kasugho

IRfJ's two local field assistants

Staff of Radio Tayna

Listening group of students at the University of Kasugho

Listening group of residents of Kasugho village

International

An International Criminal Court staff member

Academics

3. Biography of the Evaluator

Sarah Katz-Lavigne is IRfJ's Impact Assessment Analyst. She is currently working on a two-year assessment of IRfJ project activities from her base in London. A native of Montreal, Canada, Sarah has worked and studied in international development and conflict studies, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, for over ten years. She has previously travelled and worked with local communities in Kenya and Uganda in the areas of development and forest conservation. She researched the Central African region with the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) and Human Rights Watch's Great Lakes team before joining IRfJ. Sarah holds a bachelor's degree from McGill University in International Development Studies and master's degree in Development Studies from the London School of Economics, where she focused in particular on armed conflict, peacekeeping and gender issues.