

Interactive Radio for Justice

Mid-Project Impact Assessment Analysis

Introduction

This report details the results of the first year of a two-year Impact Assessment Analysis currently being conducted on the Interactive Radio for Justice project at its sites of operation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): Bunia, in Ituri District, as well as Goma and Kasugho, in North Kivu province; and the Central African Republic (CAR): Bangui, Bouar, Bambari, and Berberati.

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Methodology

The primary approach to data gathering throughout the first year of the assessment was quantitative. However, a large amount of qualitative information was gathered as well, using several techniques. This mixed-method approach was designed to yield as much information as possible, given resource constraints, on IRfJ listeners' views on the project, as well as on their knowledge of, and beliefs on, justice and the law.

Quantitative methods

Surveys formed the backbone of the impact assessment analysis. The surveys were completed by IRfJ's listening groups in the DRC and CAR before they began listening to the programs, and again after the first year of project activity in the new sites. In Ituri District, DRC, a different approach was used. Individual and group interview protocols were translated into Swahili and conducted with respondents from a diversity of target groups and social backgrounds. In order to collect both quantitative and qualitative data, respondents were asked to explain briefly their responses to each of the yes or no questions.

There are four listening groups in Goma proper: female survivors of sexual violence; male prisoners; vulnerable youth; and an association of women trained as carers for victims of sexual violence. On the outskirts of Goma, two listening groups were created in the community of Bulengo. In Kasugho, North Kivu, a group of university students and a group of villagers listened to IRfJ's programs. In Bangui, CAR, there are three IRfJ listening groups, made up of widows; physically

handicapped individuals; and a group of older students at Bangui's academy for the blind. In Berberati, a group of villagers listen to IRfJ's programming; in Bouar, high school students; and in Bambari, members of the general community make up the listening group. In most of the project sites, each of the listening groups was provided with a radio and a supply of batteries (given to a selected group representative in the presence of all group members) and the assistants meet with the groups at scheduled programming times. In Goma, DRC, where the listening groups' availability does not correspond to the program schedule, the assistant was given a radio-cassette player to bring to each of the meetings, with tapes of the different programs provided by the IRfJ-Goma team.

The surveys and interview protocols were designed by the Impact Assessment Analyst and reviewed with feedback from the local assistants. They were then translated into local languages by the field assistants, with the assistance of IRfJ journalists in the different sites. The surveys were implemented by eight field assistants, who received hands-on training on their proper implementation from the Analyst. Surveys were completed orally in the majority of cases (due to the difficulty in reading and writing of most of the listening group members) but in some cases, such as the shorter Vox Pop surveys, groups like the students in Kasugho were able to complete the surveys by hand. Due to the different circumstances of the groups in different sites, and to the different realities in different places, results sometimes varied significantly from place to place. Where this is the case, the results have been disaggregated by location to provide a fuller picture. Where the results are similar across all sites, the average has been presented to make the presentation of results clearer.

Qualitative methods

Qualitative methods, namely key informant interviews, focus groups, individual and group interviews, and observation, were also used to gather information with the purpose of complementing the quantitative data and obtaining a more thorough understanding of respondents' opinions.

Key informant interviews were carried out with journalists from IRfJ's radio partners in Bunia and Goma; employees of the International Criminal Court (ICC); Congolese judicial and governmental authorities; staff members of both international and local non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations (NGOs and IGOs); and academics.

In Goma and Bangui, focus group discussions were held to gather baseline data on listening group members' attitudes and beliefs regarding justice. In Ituri, group interviews and individual interviews were conducted with a diversity of people to gather quantitative and qualitative data on the project's impact indicators. As a result, the bulk of qualitative data available on IRfJ's impact is from Ituri, whereas the focus in the rest of the DRC and in CAR was on the listening group surveys. Consequently, much of the qualitative data used in this report is from Ituri, and is identified as such.

With the listening groups established in the new sites – Goma and Kasugho in the DRC, and Bangui, Berberati, Bouar, and Bambari in CAR, observation was a key method used to obtain further information on what listening group participants are learning from IRfJ radio programs. Assistants were given a brief list of discussion points to guide the discussion and to elicit information from participants. They were instructed not to offer their opinions on the topics of discussion, but to act as impartial observers. The assistants note everything the participants discuss or comment on, as well as any questions they pose on subjects raised during the radio programs or on other areas of interest.

Research Challenges

The difficult working environments in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic meant that there were several research challenges, primarily logistical but also linked to cultural, political, and economic realities in these countries.

Logistical difficulties: The practical difficulties involved with conducting research on the ground in the DRC and in CAR were multiple. Due to extremely poor road conditions in both countries, getting out to the towns outside the capital cities was a challenge. The road conditions turned relatively short trips into all-day travel, particularly when the state of the roads led to vehicle breakdowns (not easily repaired in a rural environment). These challenges, in turn, led to a serious shortage of time, as the length of time required to get out to a particular town, and back, meant that field visits outside the capitals had to be short. In the remote village of Kasugho, North Kivu province, for instance, four or five full days of travel are required to get in a day and a half of work in the village. This limited the amount of training that it was possible to deliver to assistants, which is problematic because for several of the assistants, this was their first experience of participating in such research and of implementing surveys.

The Analyst's ability to communicate with the research assistants in the field, which is vital when running a research project, was extremely limited in CAR in particular. In Goma and Bunia, DRC, the assistants had access to Internet, as well as cell phone reception, though Internet access was often slow and sending files dependent on the state of the network connection. In Kasugho, cell phone reception is available only at the top of the hill where the radio station is located, which means phone calls are difficult and text messaging, unreliable. Fortunately, Kasugho has a solid Internet connection at the university. In the Central African town of Bouar, there was no Internet access available throughout the entire period of IRfJ activity, so anything sent to or from Bouar had to be sent on paper or on CD, by truck, when a transport became available. As a result, survey results are not yet available for Bouar. In Bambari, there is a similar lack of Internet access, and the team there is dependent on the use of NGO computers and Internet to access their email. As a result of the challenges involved in sending the radio programs from Bangui to Bambari, the listening group members in that town have only listened to four IRfJ programs to date.

Available resources: In Goma, in particular, a major hurdle was the fact that salaries are extremely inflated by the presence of a number of international NGOs. The IRfJ field assistant in Goma was paid at a lower rate than is paid by other international NGOs (but in line with other IRfJ staff) in order to use the grant money efficiently, but this meant that what other international NGOs would pay as a part-time salary was paid for what should likely have been a full-time position. The research was also limited by assistants' availability in light of their other activities. In Bunia, the assistant was only able to commit 6 hours a week for much of the year, as she was attending university alongside her duties with IRfJ (she was hired by the project because of her high education level and her relevant experience working on a similar data collection project for the UN Mission in the Congo (MONUC). Despite the time constraints, her high level of ability made it possible for her to use her time in an efficient and productive manner, and she was able to gather a large amount of data.

Given the limited resources available for the research on the ground (which meant, for instance, that one assistant in Goma was responsible for four listening groups and that there was only one assistant in Bunia responsible for conducting all the surveys in Ituri) it was decided that attempting random sampling would be overly time consuming and not a productive use of available resources. As a result, the survey results do not permit the drawing of conclusions about the views of the population more broadly, beyond those surveyed in the analysis. The fact that many interviews were carried out (460) means nonetheless that a large amount of information was collected.

Cultural barriers: In Ituri District, the Analyst and the field assistant from Bunia spoke with 460 people. Sometimes, female respondents in particular were shy and may have been reluctant to speak openly, particularly around the Analyst, an outsider. This difficulty was compounded by the fact that generally, more men than women are fluent in French, so the Analyst had to speak with women (and some men) through a translator, and therefore rely on a translation that she could not verify. It was also more difficult to find women to speak to in the first place, due to the dominance of men in public and organizational life (such as the listening groups) in the target regions. As a result, more men than women respondents participated in the research in Ituri, which is a weakness of the analysis there. In the other sites in the DRC and CAR, it was possible to remedy this by seeking out already-established women's groups to form the listening groups, such as widows in Bangui and women carers in Goma.

To make the research more reliable by putting respondents at ease, and because the Analyst is based in London, most of the individual and group interviews in Ituri were conducted by the Congolese assistant. Yet this limited the amount of information that could be gathered, as the assistant did not seek as much detailed information as the Analyst would have in her own interviews (training was provided on this, but time limitations were also a factor in limiting how much qualitative information the assistant could gather).

Economic barriers: The poverty of the majority of respondents who participated in IRfJ's interviews and listening groups was a significant challenge in conducting this analysis. This was a factor in several ways. The availability of respondents was affected by their need to be engaged nearly constantly in income-generating activities, which limited the amount of time that they could devote to interviews or listening group activities. It is also understandably difficult for listening group members in particular to devote time and energy to activities related to justice when their most pressing concern is securing enough food for themselves and their families.

As a result of their poverty, respondents frequently expressed their expectation of compensation for their time. This was particularly the case with the listening groups, as theirs was a long-term commitment. Most of the groups expressed the hope that IRfJ would support them financially in addition to working with them within the framework of the project. As resources for such support were extremely limited, and because it was felt that paying the listening group members to participate would compromise the reliability of the results, the listening groups were told that they were in no way obliged to participate and that they should only do so if it was of benefit to them. For two listening groups (one in Bangui and one in Goma), it was decided that their specific circumstances made it necessary to provide a small amount of monthly support for transport, but otherwise, listening group members participated on an entirely voluntary basis. As a result, attendance often fluctuated somewhat at meetings – though the steady attendance of listening group members month after month, even in the absence of financial support, shows that the project has clear benefits for them. It was not possible to adjust the results to account for varying attendance by listening group members, but if anything, this would lead to an underestimation of IRfJ's impact, as opposed to an overestimation.

Finally, the near total absence of the rule of law in the places where IRfJ works was another significant challenge to the analysis. The report discusses the profound cynicism, and feeling of hopelessness, that many respondents expressed about the judicial system in their regions. This same cynicism was expressed by some participants about the impact IRfJ's programs could have on their authorities, given that these authorities are in the habit of saying one thing and doing another – for instance, when authorities say on the radio that people who are arrested cannot be detained for more than 48 hours without charge, when in practice, many people have loved ones who have been imprisoned for months at a time without being told what charges have been filed. For the analyst

and for IRfJ's field assistants, this lack of optimism was a reality that made working with the listening groups more difficult than it would otherwise have been.

Therefore, there were a number of practical challenges that hindered the smooth implementation of the impact analysis in the first year. These have led to a number of lessons learned which have been used to improve the analysis on an ongoing basis. The challenges faced have also provided an understanding of, and a more realistic perspective on, what is possible with regard to analysis given the current political, economic, and security situations in these regions of ongoing conflict; the amount of resources IRfJ is able secure for this activity; and the constant challenges of non-existent or damaged infrastructure in the areas where IRfJ is active.

I. Interactive Radio for Justice Project Sites

OUTCOME 1: Mutual respect between targeted communities, and the national judicial and ICC authorities who participate in our programs in the DRC and CAR

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

Percentage increase in those who strongly agree or moderately agree that ICC officials have understanding of their needs

	Bangui* (n=6)	Bambari (n=10)	Goma** (n=34)	Kasugho** (n=38)	All sites*** (n=88)	Target value for end of first year	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from current value)
Baseline survey	4 (67%)	9 (90%)	17 (50%)	20 (53%)	50 (57%)	--	--
Current value (mid-project survey)	6 (100%)	5 (50%)	21 (62%)	32 (84%)	64 (73%)	--	--
Percentage increase (%)	50	-44	24	60	28	20	15

*Baseline data is available only for IRfJ's group of blind listeners in Bangui.

**Due to assistant error, seven respondents in the listening group at Ndoshu, and several students in Kasugho, filled out baseline surveys only after having heard one or several IRfJ programs. This would likely only affect the results downward, however, and so should not bias the results unfairly.

***Due to the remoteness of the town of Bouar, and the fact that there has been no working Internet in the town for several months, no results are available from Bouar at this time. These results will be collected at the time of the Analyst's field trip to CAR in August, and made available following the trip.

For this indicator, the number of responses is lower than the total number of members in the listening groups because in the baseline survey, those members of the listening groups who had not heard of the International Criminal Court were instructed to skip the section on the ICC (as their responses relating to the ICC would have no meaning). In the mid-project surveys, all or nearly all

members reported having heard of the ICC; their responses to this question will be evaluated against the second year results.

In all the sites except for Bambari, survey results showed an increase, beyond the target value set, in the number of listening group members reporting that ICC officials have an understanding of their needs. While it is not possible to conclude that this result is due to IRfJ's programs, because the surveys were not conducted as a rigorous scientific experiment, the fact that the result is consistent across nearly all the sites is suggestive. It may mean that hearing ICC authorities respond to questions posed by the local population on IRfJ's programs reinforced listening group members' belief that these authorities understand their needs, and that the desired impact has therefore taken place. Program feedback from the students' group in Kasugho, for instance, showed that they wish to see the ICC punish those they consider to be guilty for the violence that has taken place in the region, so hearing about the efforts that the ICC has made in this regard likely reinforced their belief that the ICC authorities understand their needs. By and large the qualitative data collected suggests that listening group members in the different sites have a more favourable perspective on the ICC than on their national authorities (see below), wishing only for the ICC to take more action, not less, against those they consider to have perpetrated serious crimes.

In Bambari, there was a decrease in the number of respondents reporting the belief that ICC authorities have understanding of their needs, which shows that the desired impact has not taken place in this site, and that there may even have been an unintended impact of the programs. It is possible, for instance, that there were unrealistically high expectations of what authorities, particularly international authorities, could offer, and listening to IRfJ programs gave them a more realistic, albeit less optimistic, perspective.

Members of target communities in Ituri reporting that Interactive Radio for Justice has allowed ICC authorities to better understand their needs in terms of justice*

Ituri (n=177)	
Yes	95 (54%)
No	80 (45%)
I cannot answer	2 (1%)
TOTAL	177

*After five years of project activity

After five years of IRfJ in Ituri, there was a nearly even split of Yes and No answers to this question. Respondents who said yes to this question indicated that they think ICC authorities understand their needs, because these needs are presented to the authorities through IRfJ programs. Several expressed the belief that ICC authorities listen to the programs attentively. Others mentioned ICC authorities' answers to their questions as proof that they understand the population's needs. Those who have seen or heard of ICC officials' visits to Ituri said these visits have reinforced this belief. Yet respondents often indicated that, although ICC authorities do understand their needs, they do not then take them into account in making their decisions in a manner which would be favorable to the needs of the population. A number of respondents who answered No to this question indicated that they do not yet understand the ICC. Others said they do not believe that IRfJ has allowed ICC authorities to better understand their needs because there have been no changes in the actions of these authorities (i.e. to release a detainee or to issue a judgment).

In the case of Ituri, the specific circumstances must be taken into account, for a number of the respondents interviewed come from the Hema and Lendu communities, whose leaders have been jailed after being indicted by the ICC. Indeed, focus groups with such communities revealed the continued existence of strong support for these leaders, as well as the desire for them to be released by the Court. This illustrates the limitations of IRfJ's ability to influence listeners' views on whether ICC authorities understand their needs. Making more information available to listeners is positive but will not always lead to the hoped-for change in listeners' opinions – what it will do is to put them in a better position to confirm or reject previously held views, based on factual information, which can nonetheless be considered a positive impact of IRfJ's programming.

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

Percentage increase in those who strongly agree or moderately agree that national authorities have understanding of their needs

	Bangui (n=6)*	Bambari (n=20)	Goma (n=48)	Kasugho (n=62)	All sites (n=136)	Target value for end of first year	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from current value)
Baseline survey	3 (50%)	11 (55%)	24 (50%)	29 (47%)	67 (49%)	--	
Current value (mid- project survey)	5 (83%)	12 (60%)	28 (58%)	43 (69%)	88 (65%)	--	
Percentage increase (%)	67	9	17	48	31	20	15

*Baseline data is available only for IRfJ's group of blind listeners in Bangui.

Survey results showed an increase in the number of listening group members who strongly agree or moderately agree that national authorities have understanding of their needs. The overall increase was higher than that for ICC authorities (above), but unlike the above result, it only exceeded the target value in two of the four sites (Bangui and Kasugho). At first glance, this result is surprising, given that respondents (both listening group members and others) in CAR and the DRC expressed their dissatisfaction with the justice system, saying that justice is easily corrupted by those with money, who can buy their way out whenever confronted by a poor person seeking justice. Some respondents indicated that this is true of all authorities, both judicial and non-judicial: they are corrupt and only seeking to gain money. During listening sessions, respondents in Goma sometimes expressed their dissatisfaction with the responses given. For instance, the group of male prisoners, following a special program created for prisoners' questions, said they weren't satisfied with some of the responses given, as authorities did not answer questions fully, or gave responses that did not correspond to the prisoners' experience. This may be the reason for the low level of the increase in Goma (only three additional people reporting agreement with the statement).

Yet a possible explanation for the increase in all sites arises from a focus group discussion in Goma in November 2009 with a group of women trained by CARE to counsel women victims of

sexual violence (the group was one of two such groups, the other of which became one of IRfJ's listening groups). The group responded that the authorities that demand money from them do understand their needs, but because they do not receive salaries, they are forced to engage in acts of extortion to feed their families. At one of the listening sessions with the villagers in Kasugho, for instance, one man remarked that according to him, "the Congolese authorities are sick, they know the norms and in fact, they're the ones who create them, but unfortunately, they don't apply the ones they themselves have created. And in particular, it's those at the top who impose measures on their subordinates, but astonishingly, those leaders are above the law."¹ This comment accords with the possibility that listening group members can both believe that the authorities understand their needs, and at the same time believe that they do not take these needs into account in carrying out their duties. Finally, a group's specific circumstances can impact their belief about whether the authorities understand their needs. For instance, a focus group held in January 2010 with IRfJ's listening group of women victims of sexual violence in Goma revealed that some of the women felt that the Congolese authorities did understand their needs in terms of justice, because they had made rape a crime punishable by 25 years in prison. Therefore, there are different possible mechanisms through which IRfJ's impact on listening groups' beliefs could be mediated.

It is not possible to make a causal claim regarding IRfJ's role in leading to the increase in Goma, Kasugho, and Bangui shown in the table above, but the data suggests that hearing national authorities respond to questions by members of the population on the program has led an increased number of listening group members, particularly in Kasugho, to believe that the national authorities understand their needs. The smallest increase (9%, which represents 1 respondent) was seen in Bambari, where the listening group has only listened to four programs and the target set for the end of the first year was not met: second-year data from Bambari will help to confirm the trend. It should be noted that in Bambari, while there was an increase in the total number of those agreeing that national authorities understand their needs, there was a decrease in the number of those strongly agreeing with this statement. This suggests that the information in IRfJ's programs may have led participants to hold more nuanced views. Additionally, in Bangui, the increase shown may be due to the fact that baseline data for this indicator is only available from one of the listening groups (a group that is relatively more educated and possibly higher-earning than the other two, which could impact their views). Mid-project data for the other two groups shows a very low percentage of members who believe that national officials understand their needs: 12 out of 13, or 92%, strongly or somewhat disagree with this statement (which corresponds to the qualitative data mentioned above). Second year data will make it possible to evaluate whether IRfJ has had an impact on this belief.

Members of target communities in Ituri reporting that Interactive Radio for Justice has allowed the authorities in Ituri to better understand their needs in terms of justice*

Ituri (n= 177)	
Yes	97 (55%)
No	80 (45%)

*After five years of project activity

¹ Author's translation from French.

Respondents were nearly evenly divided on this question, with a narrow majority (55%) saying Yes, and 45% saying no. Respondents who said Yes reported that authorities in Ituri better understand their needs in terms of justice because the programs allow the population to express these needs to the authorities through the radio. For the respondents who said No, it was not necessarily because they disagree with this; but (as discussed above) they reported that authorities say one thing on the radio, and do another, even carrying out acts contrary to the law (such as arbitrary arrests). As the head of a women’s non-governmental organization in Ituri said, “There are authorities who understand, but they’re corrupt. It’s not that they don’t understand. They make promises but when they have to act, it’s another story.” Several respondents also questioned whether national authorities listen to the radio programs.

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

Number of national authorities reporting that IRfJ has increased their understanding of the needs of target community members

	Count	Percentage (%)
Yes	12	86
No	1	7
I cannot answer	1	7

N = 14

Interviews were conducted with 14 Congolese authorities working in Bunia, both judicial and governmental, with a focus on those who have participated in IRfJ programs. Of these authorities, nearly all of them (12, or 86%) reported that the IRfJ programs have increased their understanding of the needs of target community members. As the former President of the High First Instance Court in Bunia, now the President of the Land Commission for the District of Ituri, said in response to this question: “Yes, this project allows us to readjust, to shift our aims, sometimes we modify our programs in order to adapt to certain needs that present themselves. The population has grievances, which reach us through these programs.” An Officer of the Judiciary Police (OPJ in French) responded: “Yes, when we listen to the IRfJ programs, there are the population’s complaints and we understand what their desires are at that level. For example, a question posed to find out if it’s allowed for an OPJ to have someone else pay the fees for a notice to appear, or to make a decision on a problem related to a dowry...we understand through this, already, that there’s a problem, because the population doesn’t complain without a reason. We see then what measures we can adopt to remedy this.”² Therefore, authorities expressed that not only do the programs provide information to them, but they also make it possible for them to adjust their approach in consequence to try to find solutions.

These authorities also highlighted other benefits of the IRfJ programs. For instance, the former President of the High First Instance Court explained the project’s advantages in allowing authorities to reach a larger number of people: “Often, through this radio, it’s a chance for the population to reach us, because litigants don’t always have the chance to reach us directly. And also, this radio has a wide coverage. A person can have posed a question and when many people listen, that’s the most important thing. The question was asked by one person, but by answering, several

² Author’s translation from French.

people benefit from this response to improve their knowledge of the law. This is something positive that IRfJ, with its educational vocation, brings." Another respondent, an Officer of the Judiciary Police, spoke of the programs as an educational tool for himself and his colleagues, reinforcing their knowledge of procedures and of the correct way to pursue a judicial case without abusing procedure: "[Interactive Radio for Justice] reinforces what I know, or what I've forgotten; it raises my awareness. It raises my awareness especially with regard to my work as an Officer of the Judiciary Police, because I'm there to look into infractions and to lead investigations. So those investigations, I have to conduct them according to the law, according to what the law says."

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

Interviews were conducted with 24 officials from several units of the International Criminal Court: the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP); the Jurisdiction, Complementarity, and Cooperation Division of the OTP; the Registry; the Outreach Unit of the Public Information and Documentation Section (PIDS – within the Registry); the Victims' Participation and Reparation Section; and the Trust Fund for Victims. Interviews were conducted with both international staff based in The Hague, and with local staff based at the ICC field offices in Bangui and Bunia. Interviews were conducted by telephone, email, and in person.

Number of ICC authorities reporting that IRfJ has increased their understanding of the needs of target community members

	Count	Percentage (%)
Yes	12	50
No	3	13
I cannot answer	9	38

N = 24

Of the 24 people interviewed, 12 of them (50%) said that the IRfJ programs had increased their understanding of the needs of target community members in the Democratic Republic of Congo and/or the Central African Republic. Yet this did not mean that half of respondents disagreed: 9 of those interviewed (38%) said that they were not familiar enough with the project to answer the question, while only 3 of the 24 respondents (13%) answered No. Of the 24 ICC staff members interviewed, 14 (58%) are on the IRfJ mailing list.

Of these respondents, 15 are International Criminal Court staff based in The Hague, while the remaining 9 are field staff based in the DRC and CAR. The results as broken down into these two categories are as follows:

Number of ICC authorities based in The Hague reporting that IRfJ has increased their understanding of the needs of target community members

	Count	Percentage (%)
Yes	10	67
No	2	13

Unable to answer	3	20
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ICC staff based in The Hague; n = 15

Number of ICC authorities based in field sites reporting that IRfJ has increased their understanding of the needs of target community members

	Count	Percentage (%)
Yes	2	22
No	1	11
Unable to answer	6	67

ICC staff based in situation countries; n = 9

From these numbers and from the qualitative responses given in interviews, it is clear that the project's value-added is highest with those ICC staff members who are based in The Hague, and therefore do not have as much direct access to the views and concerns of members of the population as their colleagues in the field. In this sense, IRfJ was seen by ICC respondents as an important tool for learning about, or reinforcing, knowledge of the needs of local populations. In some cases, IRfJ was seen as reinforcing already-existing ICC outreach programs. As one respondent emphasized: "I say that Interactive Radio for Justice allows me to understand in part, because we already have our own programs that help us to understand. Therefore, they complete each other. There are perhaps certain concerns that come...to us through your program, but the main ones, we get them through our own outreach program. Therefore, they complete each other."³ In other cases, IRfJ's direct, interactive approach was clearly a key source of information. As one ICC staff person reported: "I don't get that much the opportunity to go in the situation countries and to meet with the victims or the victims' groups... So for me, it's great to have the opportunity to see... the questions that people are asking on the ground and what are their concerns and the priorities that they see should be addressed." Even in the case of the local ICC staff in the situation countries, who have greater access to firsthand information on the populations' needs, several of those interviewed expressed their interest in the project and requested further information to be sent to them.

Indicator: Number of issues addressed by ICC officials raised in IRfJ programs

Number of issues addressed by ICC officials raised in IRfJ programs in Ituri over time

Year	Total Number of Issues Raised*	Total Number of Questions Posed to ICC Officials	Average Number of Issues Raised Per Question
One	123	59	2.08
Two	123	51	2.4
Three	84	44	1.9
Four	82	40	2.05

³ Author's translation from French.

Five	54	24	2.25
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*Because IRFJ has been active in Ituri for 5 years, this table is based on data from programs produced in Bunia.

The aim of this section was to establish whether there has been a steady increase, over time, in the number of different issues raised by the ICC authorities who answer the questions on IRFJ's programs. Such an increase would suggest that ICC authorities have answered the questions in an increasingly more thorough way, by raising multiple issues in their answers.

The data in this table was arrived at by "coding" – assigning a code to each separate issue raised by ICC officials in their responses to the questions posed on the ICC. From the table, it is clear that the number of issues raised has stayed largely constant over the five years of programming in Ituri. From 2.08 issues per question in the first project year, the average number of issues rose in year two and then fell in year three, rising slightly in year four and more in year five. The variations do not appear significant enough to draw definite conclusions about impact, particularly given the number of factors – such as the nature of the questions posed and the particular authorities responding to questions in a given year – that can impact the number of issues raised in a particular question. Other lines of research may be more fruitful. One element that was noted was that in responding to the questions posed, some ICC officials sometimes touched on several points in turn without fully explaining them, possibly as a result of the lack of time available to busy ICC officials in responding to questions. More thorough responses would be of value in helping the population to fully understand the International Criminal Court. In other cases, responses were very well-developed, which suggests that a more fruitful line of enquiry might be to look at the evolution in individual authorities' responses (as in the next section, on issues addressed by national authorities).

Indicator: Number of issues by national judicial authorities raised in IRFJ programs

Number of issues addressed by national judicial authorities raised in IRFJ programs in Ituri over time

Year	Total Number of Issues Raised*	Total Number of Questions Posed to National Authorities	Average Number of Issues Raised Per Question
One	202	112	1.8
Two	244	114	2.14
Three	143	72	1.98
Four	136	70	1.94
Five	162	80	2.02

*Because IRFJ has been active in Ituri for 5 years, this table is based on data from programs produced in Bunia.

As with the number of issues raised by ICC authorities, the data for the national authorities was gathered by coding the responses given by national authorities to questions on domestic justice. In Ituri, the responses of all national authorities were considered (other than national employees of international NGOs), not only judicial authorities, in order to take into account the diversity of respondents who answer questions on the programs. The number of issues raised by national level

authorities remained fairly steady throughout the five years of IRfJ in Ituri. From an average of 1.8 issues raised per question in year one, the number rose in year two, but then dropped in years three and four. In year five, there was a rise in the average number of issues raised from 1.94 to 2.02, but the numbers over the five years do not make it possible to draw any clear conclusions.

A look at the answers given over five years by a frequent respondent on IRfJ, the President of the Military Garrison Court of Ituri in Bunia, suggests that looking at the evolution in individual authorities' responses may be a more useful approach.

Number of issues addressed by a specific national authority raised in IRfJ programs in Ituri over time

Year	Total Number of Issues Raised	Total Number of Questions Posed	Average Number of Issues Raised Per Question
One	34	13	2.62
Two	77	24	3.2
Three	34	13	2.62
Four	20	9	2.22
Five	21	7	3

In the first few programs the President appeared in, his responses were relatively brief. In the second year, there was a spike in the average number of issues he raised per question he was asked. This suggests a clear evolution in the President's responsiveness to those posing questions, which fits in with the objectives of the project. The number then dropped by the same amount in the third year, and fell again in the fourth, only rising again in the fifth year. This suggests that there may be a kind of "respondent fatigue," at work, with respondents starting slowly; raising more issues as they become more comfortable with the programming; and finally raising fewer issues again as their initial enthusiasm wanes and answering questions on the programs becomes more routine. Further research would be needed to see if this is true of other respondents, but it suggests two things: first, that there is an evolution in authorities' openness towards speaking on the programs, particularly at the beginning of their involvement; and second, that measures to renew authorities' commitment to the project in the later years of their involvement should be explored.

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

Number of different and diverse ICC officials/national judicial authorities participating in IRfJ programs over time

	ICC officials	Judicial authorities (Congolese)	Governmental authorities (Congolese)	Security authorities (Congolese)	Local authorities	NGOs/Civil Society (Congolese)	IGO/NGO authorities (International)	TOTAL
Year One (ITURI)	9	9	8	1	0	2	12	41

ONLY)									
Year Two (ITURI ONLY)	9	7	8	4	1	2	15	46	
Year Three (ITURI ONLY)	6	6	2	2	31	8	5	60	
Year Four (ITURI ONLY)	16	10	5	1	7	4	13	56	
Current Value (Year Five)	16	21	22	7	9	6	9	90	

The number of different and diverse ICC officials and national authorities participating in IRfJ programs each year has been rising since the project's inception in 2005, with a spike in 2007 as a result of the involvement of a number of local authorities with the project for the Réconciliations-nous series. This past year, the highest-ever number of ICC officials and national authorities (90) participated in IRfJ programs. Unlike in years three and four in Ituri, in year five there was a nearly even split between Congolese judicial authorities and governmental authorities participating in the programs. Additionally, more officials from the security sector participated in IRfJ's programs in year five. As specific authorities are selected based on the questions posed to them, this suggests that IRfJ's programs in the new sites deal with issues that are much broader than a narrow legal view of justice.

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

Indicator: Marked evolution in the understanding of the law deduced from evaluation of questions posed by citizens in the program in Ituri, Kivu and Bangui

The first two tables in this section will focus on Ituri, as the project has been active there for five years. The two following tables are based on the transcripts of every IRfJ program produced in Ituri since the project began. The tables show that there was a marked evolution in the understanding of the International Criminal Court over the IRfJ's five years in Ituri to date (most of the questions posed on international law in Ituri have been on the ICC, which is why the decision was made to focus on the ICC).

Evolution in the understanding of international law (the ICC) in the questions posed in Ituri since 2005

Year	Number of questions posed on ICC structure	Total number of questions posed on	As a percentage of questions on the ICC
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	or procedure	the ICC	(%)
One	30	50	60
Two	24	53	45
Three	15	43	35
Four	15	46	33
Five	4	24	17

Evolution in the understanding of the ICC in the questions posed in Ituri since 2005

Year	Number of questions posed in follow-up to ongoing ICC cases	Total number of questions posed on the ICC	As a percentage of questions on the ICC (%)
One	6	50	12
Two	15	53	28
Three	26	43	60
Four	30	46	65
Five	15	24	63

The data in the table above was obtained by coding each of the questions posed on the ICC to establish the main idea or ideas raised in the question. The data make it clear that there has been a marked evolution in Ituri listeners' understanding of international law, particularly with respect to the structure and processes of the International Criminal Court. Over the five years the project has been running in Ituri, there has been a steady decline in the number of questions posed on basic ICC structure or procedure. Alongside this decline, there was a steady rise in the number of questions posed in follow-up to specific, ongoing ICC cases. While it is not possible to draw a causal link between IRfJ programs and this evolution, the fact that IRfJ's partner station in Bunia, Radio Canal Révélation (RCR) is said by many to be the most popular station in Bunia, and that IRfJ constitutes RCR's main, and most regularly broadcast, programming on justice issues, is suggestive. So too is the fact that IRfJ was one of the earliest, if not the earliest, projects on the ground in terms of educating the population on ICC issues. As a report published in 2007 by the International Center for Transitional Justice discusses: "In 2004 the first genuinely interactive outreach program in existence in Ituri got underway. It is executed by an NGO, Interactive Radio for Justice, in partnership with a radio in Bunia, Canal Révélation, to allow the population to pose their questions to the national judicial authorities or to those of the ICC, and to listen to their answers, broadcast in French or in Swahili, on the air."⁴

Evolution in the understanding of the ICC in the questions posed in Ituri since 2005

⁴ Petit, Franck, « Sensibilisation à la CPI en RDC : Sortir du « Profil Bas, » International Center for Transitional Justice, Occasional Paper Series, March 2007, <http://www.ictj.org/images/content/6/3/638.pdf>. Translation is the Analyst's own.

Year	Total number of questions posed*	Number of questions posed on national justice	Number of questions posed on the International Criminal Court	Questions posed on the ICC as a percentage of all questions
Year One	180	113	50	28
Year Two	175	106	53	30
Year Three	113	70	43	38
Year Four	116	69	46	40
Year Five	96	71	24	25

*This total includes questions on national justice; on the ICC; and on other aspects of international justice.

As the table above shows, the number of questions posed on the ICC has been gradually declining in Ituri since 2005. As a percentage of all questions posed, however, the share of questions posed on the ICC rose in the first four years: only in year five was a significant decline visible, from 40% to 25% of all questions posed. There may be several reasons for this drop in the fifth year, but interviews with the IRfJ team in Bunia suggest that it may be due in part to people having developed a better understanding over time of what the ICC is and what it does – leading to fewer questions being posed on basic concepts relating to the ICC. This, too, suggests an evolution in the public's understanding of the ICC, to which IRfJ has likely contributed.

Finally, questions posed to the IRfJ team in Bunia in February 2010 also show an impact of IRfJ's programming on listeners' knowledge of the International Criminal Court. Several of these questions made reference to elements that had been broadcast previously as part of a series of On the Track of Justice programs produced in The Hague at the start of the trials of Mathieu Ngudjolo and Germain Katanga, of Ituri. These references include the fact that the ICC Prosecutor, in his opening arguments, mentioned not only the village of Bogoro (where the massacres for which Ngudjolo and Katanga have been indicted took place) but also the locations of Drodoro, Mandro, Tchomia, and Nyankunde; the fact that the Chief of Investigations for the Office of the Prosecutor participated in the trial as the first witness; and the fact that the lawyers for the defence mentioned that the Prosecution should also bring to justice those nationals of other countries (namely Uganda and Rwanda) who are responsible for crimes committed. These questions show that the On the Track of Justice series produced on the ICC trials in The Hague are not only a source of information for listeners in Ituri, but also a springboard for further questions.

Evolution in the understanding of the ICC in questions posed in Goma since September 2009

Program numbers	Total number of questions posed on the ICC	Number of questions posed on ICC structure or procedure (as a percentage of the questions posed on the ICC)	Number of questions posed on specific ICC cases (as a percentage of the questions posed on the ICC)

1-4	13	7 (54%)	6 (46%)
5-8	8	4 (50%)	4 (50%)

The above table shows the classification of questions posed on the first eight programs in the IRfJ base series in Goma. The decrease in the percentage of questions posed on basic ICC structure or procedure, and the increase in the number of questions posed on specific ICC cases, were too slight to base any conclusions on them. As a result, next year's data will be useful in this regard. It should be noted that Goma is different from Bunia, where IRfJ's local partner is the most popular and well-known station in the whole town. In Goma, there are more local options for radio listeners; this suggests that IRfJ's impact on knowledge in Goma may be less significant than in Bunia, and also more difficult to establish.

One element that stands out in the above table is the fact that the baseline knowledge that people in Goma have of the ICC seems to be at a higher level than was the case in Ituri in 2005. In Ituri, in the beginning, people posed questions such as "How does the ICC work, how is it structured?" and "I don't know how the ICC helps our court here, what is their relation?" which suggested a lack of understanding of the Court's role. The questions in Goma already indicate a certain level of knowledge on the Court, such as: "Why are ICC indictees only from Africa?" and "Why does the ICC only arrest the authorities in charge while it is their subordinates who committed the crimes?" This makes sense given the number of years that the ICC has been active in DRC, and the fact that the ICC's Outreach Unit now produces radio programs and other outreach material to raise awareness of the Court in the sites where it is investigating. This higher level of baseline knowledge will therefore be taken into account when evaluating the evolution of the questions posed on the ICC in year two.

Evolution in the understanding of the ICC in questions posed in the Central African Republic since September 2009

Program numbers	Total number of questions posed on the ICC	Number of questions posed on ICC structure or procedure (as a percentage of the questions posed on the ICC)	Number of questions posed on specific ICC cases (as a percentage of the questions posed on the ICC)	Number of questions posed based on existing knowledge of the ICC
1-4	9	1 (11%)	6 (67%)	7 (77%)
5-8	4	0 (0%)	3 (75%)	4 (100%)

As is the case in Goma, the above numbers indicate a slight evolution from the first four programs to the second four, with a higher percentage of questions posed on specific ICC cases, or based on existing knowledge of the ICC, than in the first four programs. Yet it is too early to establish whether this is a genuine evolution, so the second year data will be useful. As in Goma, the baseline level of knowledge seems to be higher than it was in Ituri in 2005. As the table shows, 77% of questions in the first four programs, and 100% of questions in the last four, were clearly based on existing knowledge of the Court. This difference from Ituri in 2005 is understandable given the progress that has been made in ICC cases to date as well as, as mentioned above, the ongoing efforts of the ICC Outreach Unit in CAR.

Evaluating the evolution of the questions related to national law posed over time in Ituri was more difficult, as these questions have dealt with a wider range of topics, bodies of law, and institutions than those on the ICC. However, looking at specific elements of Congolese law is one way to establish whether an evolution has taken place. For instance, a new law on sexual violence was enacted in the DRC in 2006.

Evolution in the understanding of Ituri residents of the new Congolese law on sexual violence

Year	Number of questions posed on rape	Number of questions posed on sexual violence	Number of questions mentioning the new law
One	3	0	New law not yet in place
Two	1	1	0
Three	5	2	2
Four	3	3	2
Five	0	4	1

This table shows a clear evolution in Ituri listeners' understanding of the new law on sexual violence. First, there is a change in the terminology used by listeners over time: the use of "rape" peaked in year three and declined thereafter, while there was a steady rise in references to the broader category of sexual violence, which corresponds to the definition used in the new law. Additionally, while no questions posed made reference to the new law on sexual violence in the first year after its enactment, two questions referring to the new law were posed in years three and four, and one in year five. Therefore, there was an evolution in the questions posed with relation to sexual violence, particularly in the terminology used by those posing the questions. In Ituri, the IRFJ programs have been a source of information for listeners on the new legislation for several years, and can therefore be viewed as having contributed to this evolution in the public's understanding.

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

Percentage of listening group members reporting increased understanding of role of International Criminal Court officials after first project year

	Bangui (n=29)	Berberati (n=32)	Bambari (n=20)	Goma (n=57)	Bulengo* (n=33)	Kasugho (n=67)	Current value (all sites) (n=238)	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from current value) (%)
Yes	16 (55%)	26 (81%)	8 (40%)	47 (82%)	26 (79%)	63 (94%)	186 (78%)	15
No	11	6 (19%)	10 (50%)	9	7 (21%)	4 (6%)	47 (20%)	

	(38%)		(16%)				
I cannot answer	2 (7%)	0 (0%)	2 (10%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (2%)

*After the Vox Pop series and one program in the base series

Across the new IRfJ project sites, the majority of respondents – 78% - reported having an increased understanding of the role of ICC officials as a result of IRfJ's programs. This is significantly higher than the same statistic for the national authorities, and may point to the greater trust that listening group members have shown in ICC officials (and the ICC in general) – as opposed to national ones, who are often perceived as corrupt and self-seeking (see below). For instance, as one listening group member in the town of Berberati commented following a program: "Given the efforts that the ICC is making to restore peace and equality between men [and] to resolve problems of impunity in order to re-establish justice [and] to teach each person about their rights, we can only support it in its efforts." Therefore, the programs can be considered to have had the positive impact not only of teaching listeners what ICC officials are doing, but also of conveying to them the message that the ICC is actively working for peace and justice.

In Kasugho, the percentage was higher than in the rest of the sites, which may be due to the high proportion of university students in these sites. It should be noted that the students in Kasugho in particular (who listen to the programs in the original French) have complained about the poor technical quality of the recordings, made by telephone, of the ICC authorities' responses. However, it is clear that this has not prevented them from gaining a greater understanding of the role of these authorities. During one listening group meeting, a student from Kasugho reported that among the things they have learned about the ICC is the fact that the ICC does not only prosecute individuals who have been fighting a war for many years, while another was interested by the fact that the ICC prosecutes crimes against humanity. Finally, the number of respondents who answered Yes in Bangui and Bambari was lower than the average, which suggests that there is still a ways to go in terms of listening group members' understanding of the roles of the ICC, and that obtaining second year results will be important. In Bambari, a contributing factor may have been the fact that the listening group members have only listened to four IRfJ programs to date.

It is important to note that in the different sites, IRfJ is one of several sources of information for respondents, which include the ICC's own outreach programs in DRC and CAR. It's difficult to separate the impact of ICC programs from that of IRfJ programs (for instance, in Bangui the ICC also broadcast its outreach programs on the radio station that IRfJ has partnered with). Nonetheless, it can be considered that IRfJ has made a contribution to the population's learning alongside other sources of information, and certainly a significant one in Ituri in particular, where IRfJ has been active since 2005.

Members of target communities in Ituri reporting that they have a better understanding of the roles of International Criminal Court officials due to Interactive Radio for Justice*

Ituri* (n= 175)	
Yes	89 (51%)
No	86 (49%)

*After five years of project activity.

In Ituri, the percentage of respondents who said Yes (51%) was lower than the average across the new sites (above). Respondents in Ituri who answered Yes to the question mentioned specific things they had learned from IRfJ programming, including the fact that the ICC Prosecutor is in charge of gathering evidence through investigations on the ground; that the ICC works upon the request of countries that have ratified the Rome Statute; that the ICC has an international mandate with the power to investigate war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide; and that it issues arrest warrants for those presumed to be responsible for these crimes.

The field assistant made an effort to ensure that respondents answering questions on IRfJ had actually listened to the programs, but it's possible that some of them had not had much exposure to the programming, which could affect the results downwards. Some of the respondents who answered No to the above question said that they still do not have a good understanding of the International Criminal Court. Several mentioned that they do not know what the ICC is doing, because the Court has not come to investigate in their communities. This shows a lack of understanding of the confidentiality of ICC investigations, which has been explained several times, by ICC officials, on IRfJ programs. It should be noted that due to the specific circumstances in Ituri, where popular local leaders have been imprisoned, respondents' frustration or anger at the ICC may have led them to respond that they simply do not understand the institution.

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

	Bangui* (n=6)	Bambari (n=16)	Goma (n=30)	Kasugho (n=63)	All sites (n=115)	Target value for end of first project year (%)	Target value for end of second year (%)
Baseline survey	6 (100%)	10 (63%)	15 (50%)	39 (62%)	70 (61%)		
Current value (mid-project survey)	6 (100%)	12 (75%)	27 (90%)	62 (98%)	107 (93%)	90	100
Percentage increase (%)	0	20	80	59	53		

*Baseline data is available only for IRfJ's group of blind listeners in Bangui.

Prior to the start of their involvement with IRfJ, a number of villagers in Kasugho reported in a focus group discussion that they had no idea whatsoever what the ICC was: this is likely due to their isolation, not only geographical, but also in terms of access to information. A marked increase in the number of those who had heard of the International Criminal Court was noted in the mid-project surveys, bringing listening group members up from a relatively low baseline level (50% in Goma and 62% in Kasugho). The target was met or exceeded in all of the sites except Bambari. In the mid-project surveys, three respondents in Goma, four in Bambari, and one in Kasugho reported not having heard of the ICC despite listening to the IRfJ programs, which could be due to several factors: problems with the data collection, low attendance (this would be an issue in Bambari in particular, where the listening group has only listened to four programs to date due to logistical difficulties in sending the programs to the town), or confusion about the ICC itself. For this indicator, the target value was met or exceeded in all sites where some listeners had not heard of the ICC prior to the start of the project.

	current value)						
Yes (current value)	12 (41%)	9 (28%)	10 (50%)	31 (54%)	63 (94%)	125 (61%)	20
No	13 (45%)	23 (72%)	3 (15%)	21 (37%)	2 (3%)	62 (30%)	
I cannot answer	4 (14%)	0 (0%)	7 (35%)	5 (9%)	2 (3%)	18 (9%)	

Of all the project sites, only in Bangui and Berberati did a majority of listening group members answer No to this question. Qualitative data from meetings with the widows' listening group in Bangui suggests that this may be due to listening group members' ongoing struggle with what they perceive to be the corruption of the national authorities. In listening group meetings, the widows frequently spoke about their struggles to obtain compensation for their late husbands' pensions, which had not yet been paid to them, as well as to obtain redress for the theft, by their husbands' families, of the inheritance that rightfully belonged to them. The low percentage of Bangui residents reporting that IRfJ has given them an increased understanding of the roles of national officials may be due to confusion and a perceived contradiction between national authorities' official roles, and the role they play in reality; the same confusion was echoed by several of the other listening groups. Year two results will be valuable in determining whether these percentages rise following the second year. Only in Kasugho did a clear majority of respondents say Yes to this question; this result reflects the fact both the students and the villagers showed, in their mid-project surveys, an increase in the number of those reporting being moderately informed on the role of the judicial and governmental authorities.

Members of target communities in Ituri reporting that they have a better understanding of the roles of judicial officials due to Interactive Radio for Justice*

Ituri (n= 176)	
Yes	127 (72%)
No	49 (28%)

*After five years of project activity. In Bunia, where the majority of Congolese respondents on the programme are judicial authorities, the question was posed on respondents' understanding of the roles of the judicial authorities.

In Ituri, 72% of respondents said that they have a better understanding of the role of judicial officials due to IRfJ, a higher percentage than in the new sites. A contributing factor may be the fact that IRfJ has been operating in Ituri for five years (though this did not appear to be a factor when it came to the understanding of ICC authorities, as shown above). Another factor may be familiarity with particular respondents, who have spoken on IRfJ's programs a number of times over the years, therefore consistently reinforcing listeners' understanding of their roles. For instance, several of those surveyed in Ituri mentioned the name of the Judge President of the Military Garrison Court for Ituri, who has appeared on the shows many times, when discussing what they had heard on the programs.

In the same vein but from a different perspective, a focus group discussion with four Officers of the Judiciary Police in Bunia revealed their view that the Interactive Radio for Justice programs

have made their job easier, as it has taught members of the population about judicial principles such as the summons to appear. In the discussion, one officer reported that people now understand that they do not have to go immediately with the police officer who has come to serve them the summons, but that they do have to obey the order to appear. This, it was reported, prevents these officers from having to return three or four times to the same person with additional summons to appear, or even from having to arrest them. Additionally, mention was made of the response given by one judicial authority on the program, explaining the reason why, on summons to appear, it is written that the reason will be communicated to the person upon their appearance. This, an Officer of the Judiciary Police explained, means that people now understand that this does not mean that the summons to appear is an arbitrary act or an abuse of power, but that this is how the procedure is set out by law. These comments therefore reinforce the quantitative results showing that the majority of respondents have an increased understanding of the role of national authorities due to IRfJ.

The series Justice Magazine, the newest series produced by IRfJ's partner in Bunia, is notable due to the recognition it has obtained, and its clear popularity as an educational tool. Each of the programs in this series features a different justice issue – past themes have included gender-based violence and conflict over land. Each program starts with a short theatre skit illustrating a justice-related problem faced by the population. After a Justice Magazine program on street children, the IRfJ team in Bunia reported, several street children came to the radio to say that what was said by children on the program was true. Meanwhile, several parents sent text messages to say that the war in Ituri had indeed damaged their children. These listeners reported that the sketch was very good and that they understood the message conveyed; they even suggested that the team organize a follow-up program in the form of a debate between street children and their parents. In March 2010, staff members with IRfJ's local partner in Bunia, Radio Canal Révélation, were asked to keep records of the feedback they received on the project. Several staff members reported that they had received positive feedback on Justice Magazine. For instance, one man referred to the program produced on judicial procedures, commenting that he would take the information into account from then on, particularly given the fact that people's cases often drag on in the judicial system, and are sometimes lost altogether. Clearly, as an education tool and as a reflection of their own experience, the short sketch format used in Justice Magazine has met with appreciation from listeners in Bunia.

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

	Bangui* (n=6)	Bambari (n=20)	Goma (n=50)	Kasugho (n=61)	All sites (n=137)	Target value for end of first year	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from current value)
Baseline survey	1 (17%)	6 (30%)	13 (26%)	14 (23%)	34 (25%)		
Current value (mid-project survey)	1 (17%)	10 (50%)	10 (20%)	28 (46%)	49 (36%)		
Percentage increase (%)	0	67	-23	100	44	30	30

*Baseline data is available only for IRfJ's group of blind listeners in Bangui.

Increases for this indicator were observed in Bambari and in Kasugho, where the effect was observed in both listening groups: the students (n = 36) and the villagers (n = 25). In Bangui, there was no change, and in Goma, there was actually a decrease in the number of listening group members being at least moderately informed on the role of the governmental authorities. This shows that the programs have not yet had the desired impact in all of the sites. The results in Goma reinforce the low percentage (54%) of listening group respondents reporting having an increased understanding of the role of national authorities after the first project year. It is not clear whether this drop is the result of problems with data collection or of other factors, so second year survey results will be necessary to provide more information. A possible explanation for the results in Goma lies in several listening group members' comments to the effect that some of the answers given by authorities on the programs were not satisfying to them. A possible unintended impact of the programs could be to create further confusion on the roles of the national authorities, if listeners hear answers that contradict facts that they themselves know to be true.

The most significant impact was observed in the lowest end of the scale. In Kasugho, the number of respondents who in the baseline surveys said they were "not at all" informed on the role of the governmental authorities decreased from 21 to 8. The number of those saying they were "a little" informed on the role of the authorities dropped from 26 to 25, which suggests that most of those with the lowest amount of knowledge in the baseline survey moved up by one point on the five-point scale. The number of those reporting being "moderately" informed rose from 10 to 21 which suggests, also, that those who reported themselves to be "a little" informed on the baseline survey moved up by one point. The number of those reporting themselves to be "a lot" informed rose from 4 to only 6, while only one respondent who completed the mid-project survey reporting being "extremely" informed on the role of the government authorities. Disaggregating the numbers therefore provides a fuller picture of the learning process among listening group members.

Even in Goma, some improvement was noted as the number of those on the "not at all" end of the scale decreased by half from (16 to 8) from the baseline to the mid-project survey; those reporting being "a little" informed rose from 21 to 32, though a small part of this rise would have come from the small drop from the higher points on the scale that was noted in the mid-project survey. The results suggest that the target value for Goma may have been better set to measure the improvements at the bottom of the scale to accurately reflect the processes at work.

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

	Bangui* (n=6)	Bambari (n=20)	Goma (n=48)	Kasugho (n=61)	All sites (n=135)	Target value for end of first year	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from current value)
Baseline survey	1 (17%)	9 (45%)	13 (27%)	12 (20%)	35 (26%)		
Current value (mid-project survey)	1 (17%)	9 (45%)	11 (23%)	28 (46%)	49 (36%)		
Percentage	0	0	-15	133	40	30	30

increase (%)

*Baseline data is available only for IRFJ's group of blind listeners in Bangui.

The only increase in the number of listening group members reporting being at least moderately informed on the role of the judicial authorities was reported in Kasugho. This was true of both the students' and the villagers' groups in Kasugho. The fact that there was a slight decrease in this indicator in Goma reflects the relatively low number of listening group members (54%) in Goma reporting increased understanding of the roles of national officials after the first project year. As mentioned above, a possible reason for the lack of increase in most of the sites may be that hearing responses from authorities that contradict the difficult realities that listening group members have faced could cause confusion, as opposed to a greater understanding, of authorities' roles. Another factor may simply be the relative complexity of the responses broadcast, particularly with respect to judicial processes.

Again, the impact for this indicator was strongest at the bottom levels of the five-point scale. In Kasugho, for instance, the number of those reporting being "not at all" informed dropped from 30 to 5, while the number of those reporting being "a little" informed and "moderately" informed rose from 19 to 28 and 11 to 25, respectively. At the top levels of the scale, there were still few responses: two people reported being "a lot" informed, up from 1 in the baseline survey, while only one person said they were "extremely" informed (up from zero). In Goma, although there was a decrease in the total number of listening group members reporting that they were at least "moderately" informed, the same pattern was apparent. The number of members reporting being "not at all" informed on the role of the judicial authorities dropped from 19 to 10. This suggests that learning is taking place in Goma, though at a slower speed than in Kasugho.

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

	Bangui* (n=6)	Bambari (n=20)	Goma (n=50)	Kasugho (n=53)	All sites (n=129)	Target value for end of first year	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from current value)
Baseline survey	6 (100%)	9 (45%)	9 (18%)	9 (17%)	33 (26%)		
Current value (mid-project survey)	6 (100%)	9 (45%)	18 (36%)	22 (42%)	55 (43%)		
Percentage increase (%)	0	0	100	144	67	30	30

*Baseline data is available only for IRFJ's group of blind listeners in Bangui.

In the surveys, listening group members were asked if they could name, or give the title of, at least one judicial authority in their region (the "ideal" response were specific authorities like the President of the High First Instance Court, but responses like "judge" and "magistrate" were also accepted for both the baseline and mid-project surveys). In both Goma and Kasugho, there was a large increase in the number of listening group members being able to give the title and/or name of

at least one judicial authority in the region, and the target value was significantly exceeded. In Bambari, there was no change, which may be due to the fact that group members in Bambari have only listened to four programs to date.

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=6)	Bambari (n=19)	Goma (n=48)	Kasugho (n=63)	All sites (n=137)	Target value for end of first year	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from current value)
Baseline survey	2 (33%)	6 (32%)	7 (8%)	5 (8%)	20 (15%)		
Current value (mid- project survey)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	6 (13%)	8 (13%)	15 (11%)		
Percentage increase (%)	-50	-100	-14	60	-25	20	Previous target (not met) still stands

*Baseline data is available only for IRfJ's group of blind listeners in Bangui.

The data in the table above shows that for the different sites, Kasugho was the only site where there was an increase in the number of listening group members reporting accessing a judicial authority for a problem linked to justice in the past three months. There was a decrease in the other sites. Due to the low number of new listening group members reporting accessing a judicial authority in Kasugho (an increase of only three people over the baseline results), further results will be necessary to see if the trend continues. Qualitative data collected indicates that of all the indicators, this is the one for which IRfJ programs are the least likely to lead to behaviour change in terms of listening group members' tendency to access their judicial authorities, despite the significant potential for change. Data from the observation of listening group sessions suggests that Interactive Radio for Justice is both a source of information on how to seek recourse for problems linked to justice, and an inspiration for seeking help when listening group members' rights are violated. As one observation report revealed: "[A listening group member in Bangui]...said that she had learned about the modalities of bringing a case against those who are charged with looking after orphans: all those parents who raise orphan children with the aim of using the goods left to them by the deceased. Such parents, tutors, guardians, deserve the strictest sanctions allowed for by the law." Additionally, the report notes, the same member requested "all women to bring a case before justice against husbands who beat their wives without a second thought."

Yet in focus group discussions and interviews, a number of respondents raised what they perceive to be extreme obstacles in accessing their judicial authorities. They reported that whenever they have approached the authorities for assistance, they have been asked for money, and their low income has prevented them from taking any claims further. They therefore expressed the fear that any new attempt to consult an authority would bring the same response. Additionally, there may be

a correlation between these results, and the fact that some listening group members' surveys (above) indicated that they have not become better informed on national justice (or that they feel less informed than before) after the first project year, as compared to knowledge of ICC authorities' roles. Listening group members may have felt, in listening to the programs, that the responses given by the authorities did not correspond to the realities of their daily lives; this would further discourage them from going to consult those same authorities for assistance. Consequently, it might have been more useful to break down this indicator and to look at, for instance, data on the number of questions being posed for IRfJ programs by listening group members over time (as posing questions can be viewed as an intermediate step towards accessing judicial authorities in person).

Finally, another consideration is the simple one of whether or not listening group members have problems linked to justice that they consider significant enough to consult a judicial authority. In focus group discussions with the women of Ndoshho in Goma, for instance, the women indicated that they couldn't consult an authority as it would be necessary to have a problem in order to do so. In the mid-project surveys, the listening groups were also asked to report if they had had a problem linked to justice in the past three months. In Bambari, for instance, where the number of listening group members reporting accessing a judicial authority declined from 6 to 0, there was also a decline in the number of people reporting having had a problem linked to justice in the last three months, from 6 to 2. Therefore, there are several factors that may have affected the results for this indicator, making it difficult to establish impact.

One concrete example, however, is that of IRfJ's listening group of widows in Bangui. In a focus group discussion to gather baseline qualitative data, the women revealed that they were plagued with difficulties in getting access to their late husbands' benefits and assets, both from the state and from their husbands' relatives. Early on in the project, several of these women posed their questions for the program; the vice-president of the Association of Women Lawyers in Bangui responded to their questions, saying the association was ready to provide free assistance to any woman in financial need. At an event organized by the Analyst for the listening groups in January, the women of this association put on a play, acting out how one of their members had gone to see the Association for assistance with her case, and as a result was able to reclaim her children's papers from a notary who was holding them against her will. In their production, the women expressed their gratitude to Interactive Radio for Justice for putting them in contact with this association. This is a clear case in which IRfJ both encouraged, and facilitated, its listening group members to seek assistance from a judicial authority, and a case that was ultimately successful.

Members of target communities in Ituri reporting that they access their judicial authorities more often since they began listening to Interactive Radio for Justice*

Ituri (n= 176)	
Yes	81 (46%)
No	95 (54%)

*After five years of project activity.

The fact that the majority (54%) of respondents surveyed in Ituri said that they do not access their judicial authorities more often since they began listening to IRfJ programs may be due to the same obstacles discussed in the above paragraph. In addition to the belief that they would be asked for money if they went to consult their authorities, respondents in towns and villages outside of Bunia raised their lack of resources (both time and money), as well as distance, as obstacles to seeking out authorities to assist them. Those living far from Bunia reported, too, that they would not

seek out a higher-level authority unless they had a serious problem – in the case of lesser problems, a local chief or church leader would handle local justice issues. As mentioned in the section on national authorities' understanding of their needs, respondents from Ituri spoke of how authorities say one thing on the radio and do another in practice. Hearing responses from authorities on the radio that actually contradict respondents' lived experience (for instance, being told that members of the population can file a complaint at the Tribunal at no charge, and then being told once there that they must pay) might be a deterrent to consulting authorities. This would represent an unintended negative impact of IRfJ's programs (the raising of expectations with regard to judicial authorities' willingness to help, only to have these expectations disappointed). For example, during a focus group held with a youth music group in Bunia, one respondent described how you can go consult an authority, but before being allowed access to them, you will be asked to pay one or two dollars by the police officers on duty. As a result, people get discouraged and don't go back again. For this reason, as the respondent said, the IRfJ project can be viewed as "good for the population, but not for the judicial authorities."

Intermediate outcome: Targeted community members in Ituri, 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

Target community members reporting that they have confidence in IRfJ's programs to provide reliable information

	Current value (all sites) (n=238)	Target value for end of second year (percentage increase from current value) (%)
Yes	226 (95%)	2.5
No	9 (4%)	
I cannot answer	3 (1%)	

The results were uniformly high across all of the new IRfJ project sites, which clearly shows that respondents view IRfJ as a reliable source of information. The above results make this the strongest of all the indicators, as 95% of all respondents indicated that they have confidence in IRfJ's programs.

Members of target communities in Ituri reporting that they have confidence in IRfJ's programs to provide reliable information*

Ituri (n= 177)	
Yes	172 (97%)
No	5 (3%)

I cannot answer	1 (1%)
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*After five years of project activity.

An even higher percentage of listeners in Ituri (97%) indicated that they believe the information available on IRfJ programs to be reliable. The reasons given for this were: 1) the information comes from experts in the subject matter and 2) it confirms the experiences they have had, and the things they have seen, in their own lives. Several respondents also indicated their belief that the information is reliable because it has been verified by the journalists. As a group of local authorities in Sota said: “Yes, all this information is verified before being broadcast. The presenters of these shows are responsible people; they can’t broadcast anything that isn’t true.”⁵

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

Percentage increase in the number of questions from a diverse group of listeners received by IRfJ staff over the life of the project

Year	Approximate number of questions posed	Percentage increase (as a percentage of the previous year) (%)	Target communities	Ethnicities	Genders	Social groups
One (Ituri only)	180	N/A	Ituri: Aru territory: Aru; Djugu territory: Centrale Soleniama, Fataki, Kpandroma, Mongbwalu, Nizi; Irumu territory: Bunia, Katoni, Mwanga, Ngongo; Mahagi territory: Mahagi	Alur; Bira; Hema (North); Lendu; Hema; Lugbara	For the 51 questions collected on visits to sites outside Bunia, 28 men and 11 women posed questions	Farmers; civil society; teachers; administrative authorities; gold miners; nurses; demobilized persons; traders; women; displaced persons; students.
Two (Ituri only)	175	-3	Ituri: Aru territory: Aru (2 field visits); Djugu territory: Fataki, Kpandroma, Mongbwalu, Nizi, Tchomia; Irumu territory: Bunia (the neighbourhoods of Bankoko, Mudzi-Pela, and Yambi Yaya), Katoni, Nyankunde, Walendu-Bindi; Mahagi territory: Mahagi, Nioka	Alur; Bira; Hema (North and South); Lendu; Lugbara; Ngiti	For 77 questions collected on visits outside Bunia, 53 men and 24 women posed questions	Teachers; pensioners; farmers; traders; fishermen; market women; farmers; soldiers; gold miners; church members; patients; nurses; traditional chiefs; detainees.
Three (Ituri)	113	-35	Ituri: Aru territory : Aru; Djugu territory: Jiba,	Hema (North and South);	For 46 questions collected on	Demobilised persons; farmers; traders;

⁵ Author’s translation from French.

only)			Kpandroma, Lopa, Mandro, Mongbwalu, Nizi, Zumbe; Irumu territory: Aveba, Bunia, Nyankunde, Songolo; Mambasa territory: Mambasa	Lendu; Ngiti; "Pygmies"; Lugbara	visits outside Bunia, 31 men and 15 women posed questions	village elders; pygmies; students; police officers; nurses; gold miners; cattle breeders; teachers; child soldiers.
Four (Ituri only)	116	3	Aru territory: Aru; Mbokolo; Djugu territory: Iga-Barrière, Lopa, Mongbwalu, Nizi, Nyama-Iga-Barrière axis, Nyangarai, Tchomia; Irumu territory: Aveba, Bunia, Chai, Ghety (Walendu-Bindi), Katoni, Likopi (Walendu-Bindi), Mwanga, Nkunda/Kunda, Walu; Mahagi territory: Mahagi	Alur; Bira; Hema (North and South); Lendu; Lugbara; Ngiti	For 23 questions collected on visits outside Bunia, 16 men and 7 women posed questions	Farmers; traders; teachers; nurses; gold miners; civil society; a women's association; young people; a taxi moto driver.
Five	390*	236	Ituri: Aru territory: Ingbokolo; Djugu territory : Centrale Soleniama, Dhego, Fataki, Jiba, Mandro, Tchomia ; Irumu territory: Bunia (Lumumba, Mudzi-Pela, Bankoko), Mwanga; Mahagi territory : Mahagi North Kivu: Goma; Kasugho (Kasugho, Katoyo, and Kagheri communities) Central African Republic: Bangui, Bouar, Berberati	Alur; Bira; Hema (North and South); Kakwa Nande Unknown	An estimated 239 men and 143 women posed questions	A tax collector; traders; market women; widows; prisoners; vulnerable youth; a women's association; students; teachers; government officials; taxi moto drivers; farmers; cattle breeders; civil society; listening group members; workmen; chauffeurs; a hairdresser; carpenters; moto drivers; a nurse; an NGO worker.

*This is an estimation of the number of questions posed in all sites in year five. The actual number is likely to be higher due to the fact that while the majority of IRfJ journalists faithfully recorded the number of questions posed, it took time to make the system run smoothly, and so some questions received by the journalists earlier in the project year were unrecorded.

The above table shows a decline in the number of questions posed over the first three years of the IRfJ project, with fewer questions making it onto programs in the second and third years than in the first. Possible explanations include longer answers given by authorities, or the fact that in recent years especially, multiple authorities have been sought out in Ituri to give their responses to a single question. In year four, there was a slight increase in the number of questions posed (as compared to the previous year). In year five, a significant jump (a 236% increase over the previous year) was noted, due to the expansion of the project to additional sites in the DRC and CAR. The

table shows that a diversity of geographical target communities, ethnic groups, and social groups are being consulted to pose their questions for the programs, particularly in year five, with the expansion of the project. This is a positive trend and should be encouraged. Due to the confidentiality with which IRfJ operates – those who pose questions are not asked for their names or other personal details – it was not possible to track the education levels, ethnicities, or religions of those posing questions.

The table shows a consistent imbalance in the number of men and women posing questions throughout the life of the project. For instance, in the past year it is estimated that nearly twice as many men as women posed questions for IRfJ programs. In interviews with IRfJ journalists, these journalists reported that youth – particularly young women – were also more reluctant to pose questions, as compared to adult men. This suggests that efforts should be made by the IRfJ teams in the different locations to seek out more women to pose their questions.

Indicator: Number of people from diverse group of listeners (different target communities, different education levels, genders, ethnicities, religions, etc.) reporting consistently listening to IRfJ radio broadcasts

As the project has been active in Bunia in 2005, and as the listening groups (rather than the broader population) formed the backbone of the analysis in the new project sites (North Kivu, DRC, and the Central African Republic), it was decided to use Bunia as the focus for this indicator. The analyst and her Bunia-based field assistant spoke to a total of 460 respondents, from a diversity of social, ethnic, religious, and educational backgrounds, in Bunia and the surrounding towns. The tables below show the results of all the individual and group interviews carried out. While the results cannot be used to draw conclusions about the general population's listening behaviour, given that the surveys were not done through random sampling, the section below will highlight some general trends in the data.

Of the 460 respondents in Ituri District, 381 respondents (83%) reported listening to the radio. Of the 381 respondents who listen to the radio, the following number had heard of IRfJ:

Number of respondents in Ituri who listen to the radio reporting having heard of IRfJ

	Number of respondents
Yes	264 (69%)
No	117 (31%)
TOTAL	381

Of the 264 respondents who had heard of IRfJ, the average number of IRfJ programs listened to per week was as follows:

Number of respondents in Ituri who listen to IRfJ programs regularly

Average number of IRfJ programs listened to per week	Number of respondents	Percentage
Three times a week or more	38	14

Twice a week	78	30
Once a week	54	20
Less than once a week	39	15
I do not listen to Interactive Radio for Justice	55	21
TOTAL	264	100

It was decided that the frequency criteria for “regular listening” would be set at “Once a week” or more. Of the 264 who knew of IRfJ, 170 respondents, or 64%, therefore reported regularly listening to IRfJ programs. These individuals belonged to a number of different target communities, which are laid out in the two following tables:

Number of respondents in Bunia reporting regularly listening to IRfJ

Target community description	Number of respondents reporting regularly listening to IRfJ	As a percentage of those in the target community who listen to the radio (%)	As a percentage of those in the target community who listen to the radio and have heard of IRfJ (%)
Listening group members, Mudzipella neighbourhood (n=7)	6	6/7 = 86	6/6 = 100
Listening group members, Bankoko neighbourhood (n=13)	12	12/13 = 92	12/13 = 92
One librarian and two students at the University of Bunia (n=3)	2	2/3 = 67	2/3 = 67
Deputy chief, Kindya neighbourhood (n=1)	1	1/1 = 100	1/1 = 100
Members of the Muslim community and the chef de quartier, Lumumba neighbourhood (n=7)	4	4/7 = 57	4/4 = 100
Members of the Muslim community, Salongo neighbourhood (n=6)	3	3/5 = 60	3/3 = 100
Protestant church, Lumumba neighbourhood (n=22)	4	4/19 = 21	4/4 = 100
Listening group members, Yambi Yaya neighbourhood (n=3)	3	3/3 = 100	3/3 = 100
Listening group members, Saio neighbourhood (n=6)	6	6/6 = 100	6/6 = 100
Community members and chef de quartier, Saio neighbourhood (n=11)	6	6/11 = 55	6/8 = 75

Chef de quartier, Lembabo neighbourhood (n=1)	1	1/1 = 100	1/1 = 100
Kimbanguist church, Simbilyabo neighbourhood (n=14)	5	5/13 = 36	5/5 = 100
Youth music group (n=9)	2	2/9 = 22	2/9 = 22
Market women from Bunia's central market (n=10)	4	4/8 = 50	4/4 = 100
Children from Bunia's Children's Parliament (n=6)	0	0/2 = 0	None knew of IRfJ
Primary school students from ITP Ndolomo (n=10)	3	3/5 = 60	3/3 = 100
Members of the Front des mamans de l'Ituri (FOMI), a women's umbrella organization (n=12)	4	4/11 = 36	4/7 = 57
Members of the taxi moto association (n=12)	7	7/8 = 88	7/7 = 100
TOTAL		73/132 = 55%	73/87 = 84%

Number of respondents in Ituri (excluding Bunia) reporting regularly listening to IRfJ

Target community description	Number of respondents reporting regularly listening to IRfJ	As a percentage of those in the target community who listen to the radio (%)	As a percentage of those in the target community who listen to the radio and have heard of IRfJ (%)
The head of Radio Umoja; a teacher; and a farmer, Nizi (n=3)	2	(2/3) = 67	(2/3) = 67
Members of FOMI, Lopa (n=10)	1	(1/8) = 13	(1/4) = 25
Listening group members, Lopa (n=7)	7	(7/7) = 100	(7/7) = 100
Nurses, Lopa (n=4)	1	(1/4) = 25	(1/3) = 33
Group of gold diggers, Lopa (n=6)	0	(0/3) = 0	None had heard of IRfJ
Women's group, Lopa (n=9)	0	(0/6) = 0	None had heard of IRfJ
Villagers, Centrale Soleniama (n=13)	4	(4/10) = 40	(4/5) = 80
Nurses, Centrale Soleniama (n=2)	1	(1/2) = 50	(1/1) = 100
Listening group members, Mwanga (n=5)	5	(5/5) = 100	(5/5) = 100
Villagers, Mwanga (n=27)	3	(3/5) = 60	(3/3) = 100

Listening group members, Katoni (n=14)	8	(8/14) = 57	(8/14) = 57
Listening group members, Mahagi – Zengo community (n=30)	9	(9/30) = 30	(9/30) = 30
Listening group members, Mahagi – Agwel community (n=63)	10	(10/62) = 16	(10/41) = 24
Listening group members, Mandro (n=8)	7	(7/8) = 88	(7/8) = 88
Listening group members, Mutumbi (n=10)	8	(8/10) = 80	(8/10) = 80
Community members, Mutumbi (n=13)	5	(5/13) = 38	(5/7) = 71
Listening group members, Tchussa (n=10)	4	(4/7) = 57	(4/4) = 100
Primary school teachers and one nurse, Tchussa (n=10)	6	(6/10) = 60	(6/10) = 60
Chefs de localit�, Sota (n=7)	2	(2/5) = 40	(2/3) = 67
Community members, Sota (n=6)	0	(0/3) = 0	None had heard of IRfJ
Listening group members Bamande (n=10)	2	(2/10) = 20	(2/3) = 67
One government official, Bamande (n=1)	1	(1/1) = 100	(1/1) = 100
Listening group members, Dhego (n=12)	4	(4/12) = 33	(4/5) = 80
One seller and one local authority, Dhego (n=2)	1	(1/2) = 50	(1/2) = 50
Listening group members, Tchomia (n=10)	7	(7/7) = 100	(7/7) = 100
A women’s association, Tchomia (n=6)	0	(0/6) = 0	None had heard of IRfJ
A group of fishermen, Tchomia (n=8)	0	(0/8) = 0	None had heard of IRfJ
TOTAL		98/261 = 38%	98/176 = 56%

Target communities: The above tables show the number of members of different target communities who were surveyed. Random sampling was not used: instead, convenience sampling was used, due to limited resources, by identifying community groups already in existence, or by surveying individuals who were readily available when field visits were conducted. The representativeness of these figures is obviously be affected by the fact that many respondents were listening group members associated either with IRfJ or its partner radio station in Bunia, Radio Canal R v lation, and therefore have much greater exposure to IRfJ. The decision was made to seek out listening group members in order to gain an understanding of the project’s impact on people who have been listening to the programs on a regular basis for a long period of time. In order to counter-balance the number of listening group members, respondents from a diversity of other groups were sought as well. A few general trends were observed.

First, regular listening to IRfJ programs is by no means confined to listening groups associated with the project. Members of a number of different target communities – people from all walks of life – reported in the surveys that they listen to IRfJ regularly. Second, as the data in the

following table suggests, a higher percentage of Bunia residents surveyed listen to IRfJ regularly, as opposed to the respondents from the towns and villages outside Bunia. This was the case for both listening group and non-listening-group members (see the table below). This may be due to a number of factors, including the possibility that higher education levels, greater access to radio, and a higher proportion of residents speaking one of IRfJ's three broadcast languages all prevail in the capital.

Listening group and non-listening group members reporting listening to IRfJ on a regular basis, both in Bunia and outside Bunia

Percentage of respondents reporting listening to IRfJ regularly	Listening group members	Non-listening-group members
<u>In Bunia</u> , as a percentage of those who listen to the radio	27/29 = 93%	46/103 = 45%
<u>In Bunia</u> , as a percentage of those who listen to the radio and have heard of IRfJ	27/28 = 96%	46/59 = 78%
<u>Outside Bunia</u> , as a percentage of those who listen to the radio	71/172 = 41%	27/89 = 30%
<u>Outside Bunia</u> , as a percentage of those who listen to the radio and have heard of IRfJ	71/134 = 53%	27/42 = 64%
TOTAL	As a percentage of those who listen to the radio: 98/201 = 49%	As a percentage of those who listen to the radio: 73/192 = 38%
	As a percentage of those who listen to the radio and have heard of IRfJ: 98/162 = 60%	As a percentage of those who listen to the radio and have heard of IRfJ: 73/101 = 72%

A higher percentage of listening group members reported listening to IRfJ regularly, as opposed to non-listening-group members, which is to be expected considering the listening group members' higher exposure to IRfJ. However, this was not the case outside Bunia, when calculated as a percentage of those who listen to the radio and have heard of IRfJ. This may be due to the fact that the listening group members outside Bunia are associated with IRfJ's local radio partner, RCR, and not with IRfJ as such. Yet this result was likely biased upward by the fact that it was not possible to include in this last calculation the five groups for which none of the members had heard of IRfJ – there were five such groups surveyed outside of Bunia, as opposed to only one in Bunia, which reinforces the conclusion that more people in Bunia may listen to IRfJ regularly than people in the rest of Ituri.

It is possible that some of the difference in results between Bunia and the other sites is due to the non-recognition of the name "Interactive Radio for Justice" by non-French-speaking respondents outside of Bunia in particular. Every effort was made to ensure that respondents knew which specific programs were being discussed, but it became clear in some cases, particularly outside of Bunia, that unfamiliarity with the French term "Interactive Radio for Justice" was likely a factor. Respondents from the radio partner in Bunia indicated that there is no Swahili word for the

word “Interactive,” which suggests that respondents might have known of IRfJ, but not the name of the programs. To reduce this factor as a source of error, the field assistant explained to every respondent that she was referring to the program on Radio Canal Révélation where people ask questions on justice and receive answers from the appropriate authorities. Nonetheless, it is likely that some confusion remained which could impact respondents’ answers downwards. A factor that could have impacted respondents’ answers upwards was the fact that in some cases, respondents appeared to differentiate with difficulty between Interactive Radio for Justice and other justice programming broadcast by Radio Canal Révélation. This could have led to respondents indicating that they knew IRfJ when in fact they were referring to other programming broadcasting on RCR.

Number of respondents reporting listening to IRfJ programs regularly, by gender

	Women	Men
Number of respondents for whom data is available, by gender, on the frequency of their listening to IRfJ	75	137
Of those, the number reporting regularly listening to IRfJ (once a week or more)	48	106
As a percentage of those respondents who listen to the radio	$48/123 = 39$	$106/183 = 58$
As a percentage of those respondents who listen to the radio and have heard of IRfJ	64	77

Gender: The above table illustrates, first, that a greater number of men participated in the surveys overall. As a number of respondents were listening group members, particularly outside of Bunia, this reflects the fact that in nearly all cases, the majority of listening group members – particularly in the case of the listening groups outside of Bunia associated with IRfJ’s local partner – are men.

Secondly, the table suggests that IRfJ programs are having a greater impact on men than on women, as a higher share of male respondents reported listening to IRfJ regularly. This holds true both for the number of men and women listening regularly as a percentage of those who listen to the radio, and as a percentage of those who listen to the radio and have heard of IRfJ. This data reflects the views of staff of IRfJ’s partner radio in Bunia, RCR, several of whom expressed the opinion that women are less likely to listen to the radio.

Ethnic group: A number of the surveys done in Ituri were carried in a group setting due to time constraints. In most of these cases, the decision was made not to collect personal information such as ethnic group or religion, as the field assistant reported early on that groups did not seem comfortable sharing such information in a group. As Ituri is a post-conflict setting, it was felt that the information gathered by posing these questions did not justify the potential ramifications of doing so, which could create unease and fear within the groups. As a result, data on respondents’ ethnicity

was only gathered in one-on-one interviews. The data that was collected on the ethnic affiliation of those reporting regularly listening to IRfJ is presented in the table below.

Number of respondents reporting listening to IRfJ programs regularly, by ethnic group

Ethnic group	Number of respondents	Number of respondents reporting listening regularly to IRfJ	As a percentage of all respondents*
Luba	2	1	50
Mambisa	2	1	50
North Hema	11	8	73
Gegere	1	1	100
Bira	14	9	64
Hema	6	2	33
Lendu	13	7	54
Alur	93	19	20
Mongo	1	0	0
Lokele	2	1	50
Azande	1	0	0
Mubudu	1	1	100
Rega	2	2	100
Topoke	1	1	100
Boha	1	1	100

*Out of all respondents, including those who do not listen to the radio.

As these data were not collected using random sampling, no conclusions can be drawn from the data about the population. However, the results suggest that regular listenership of IRfJ is not limited to one or a few ethnic groups, but that the programs appeal to members of a number of groups. This is supported by the fact that the journalists with IRfJ's local radio partner, RCR, are from several different ethnic groups. In some cases, it should be noted, the ethnicity of the participants was relevant in the sense that a language barrier prevents listeners from accessing IRfJ programming fully. In Mahagi, the two listening groups met with, from the Alur ethnic group, said that they have difficulty understanding the IRfJ programs in Swahili. As noted in the table above, only 20% of the 93 respondents surveyed in Mahagi said they regularly listen to IRfJ, which suggests that translating IRfJ's programs into additional languages would make these programs accessible to a wider range of people.

Religion: As with ethnicity, it was decided that respondents would not be asked about their religion in most group interviews, unless the research assistant felt it would be acceptable to do so. As a result, the data on respondents' religion was primarily gathered in individual interviews.

Number of respondents reporting listening to IRfJ programs regularly, by religion

Religion	Number of respondents	Number of respondents reporting listening regularly to IRfJ	As a percentage of all respondents*
Catholic	62	28	45
Protestant	8	6	75

Muslim	13	7	54
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*Out of all respondents, including those who do not listen to the radio.

It is not possible to draw any specific conclusions from these results, but they suggest that people from different religions listen to IRfJ, and not just the members of any one religious group.

Education levels: As with ethnicity and religion, most of the data collected on the education levels of respondents was gathered in the individual interviews, as it was felt that respondents would not be comfortable sharing such personal information in a group setting.

Number of respondents reporting listening to IRfJ programs regularly, by education level

Level of education	Number of respondents	Number of respondents reporting listening regularly to IRfJ	As a percentage of all respondents (%)*
No schooling	1	1	100
Partial completion of primary school	8	6	75
Completion of primary school	2	2	100
Partial completion of secondary school	16	12	75
Completion of secondary school	24	20	83
Partial completion of university	11	10	91
Completion of university	1	1	100
Partial completion of technical school	0	0	0
Completion of technical school	5	2	40
Other	3	2	67

*Out of all respondents, including those who do not listen to the radio.

The results suggest that IRfJ's programs are of interest to people with a wide variety of education levels, and not only to a well-educated few.

The results for this indicator indicate that IRfJ's regular listeners include men and women, as well as individuals from a number of social, ethnic, religious, and educational backgrounds, and therefore that IRfJ programs are of interest to a wide variety of target communities.

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

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

Current	Target value for
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	value (all sites) (n=238)	end of second year (percentage increase from current value) (%)
Yes	220 (92%)	5
No	8 (3%)	
I cannot answer	10 (4%)	

92% of respondents across the different sites reported increased awareness of their ability to effect positive change after listening to IRfJ's programs. The number of Yes answers was high across all sites, indicating that this is one of the most clear-cut impacts of IRfJ programming. Only in Bambari was the figure significantly lower than the average (65%) which may be due to the fact that in Bambari, listening group members have only listened to four programs to date: yet only three respondents said No, while four said they could not answer the question at that stage.

Members of target communities in Ituri reporting increased awareness of their ability to effect positive change after listening to/watching IRfJ's programs*

Ituri (n= 177)	
Yes	152 (86%)
No	25 (14%)

*After five years of project activity.

In Ituri a high percentage of respondents (86%) answered in the affirmative to this question. Respondents in Bunia who said Yes reported that IRfJ's programs have given them the ability to raise the awareness of other members of their community on the law, as well as the knowledge that it is their responsibility to do so, instead of taking the law into their own hands. For instance, one young man said the following during a focus group with a youth music group in Bunia: "The population didn't know what they were supposed to do. For example, if someone (a soldier or a police officer) asked someone for money, or stole his belongings from him, he'll let it happen and will give money, without knowing. But now (...) he already knows that it's not authorized and that he isn't obligated. He's informed. Now, it's Interactive Radio for Justice that's showing people how justice can work and how to react when faced with problems related to justice."⁶

Even the fact that members of the population now feel that they can express themselves on the radio is a positive change to which IRfJ has contributed in Ituri. According to one member of the youth music group: "[Interactive Radio for Justice], it's a very good thing. It shows people that they, too, have a right to justice. Because if one can express themselves freely to the press, when we record that person's voice, then the person will feel more at ease: 'I told the truth even if the truth isn't there; we're moving towards the truth. I said it anyway.' It wasn't like that before. Nowadays, we're free to say that this authority did this, he caused problems somewhere. No one can go after

⁶ Author's translation from French.

you on the radio.”⁷ Finally, in the same vein, the head of a prominent umbrella organization representing a number of women’s groups in Ituri spoke about IRfJ’s positive example in giving women the ability to express themselves in public – an act often considered to be culturally inappropriate for women. Clearly, there are several mechanisms through which IRfJ has empowered its listeners in Ituri to work for positive change, both by allowing them to find their voices on the radio, and by making it possible for them to defend their interests on the ground.

One aspect of IRfJ that is relevant for this indicator is IRfJ’s Music for Justice initiative. Since the project began, IRfJ’s base series programs in Ituri (and now in the new sites) have always featured a song by a local or African artist on justice, reconciliation, human rights, or the importance of respect for the rule of law. With the Music for Justice initiative that formalized the use of music to further the project’s goals, two CDs on these themes were produced in Bunia by local Congolese artists, and distributed widely. In June 2010, IRfJ’s local partner in Bunia, Radio Canal Révélation, and IRfJ organized a Concert for Justice on Bunia’s main street. The concert attracted a large number of people, with an estimated 2000 people in attendance. This shows the popularity of music, and the continued importance of this kind of initiative for spreading messages about the need for justice, reconciliation, and the rule of law. Many of the responses given by those surveyed in Ituri on their view of the justice-related songs played during the programs echo this. Respondents said that the music reinforces the messages given on the radio and is a good way of addressing difficult topics. This was said to be the case for young people in particular. Therefore, it’s likely that the songs played on each base series program in Ituri have contributed to listeners’ understanding that they can create positive change, not only in terms of justice but also in the broader sense of reconciliation and the creation of a society based on the rule of law.

The Vox Pop Series

The three programs in the Vox Pop series were listened to by the four listening groups in Goma, the two listening groups in Kasugho, and one listening group in Bulengo, a community on the outskirts of Goma. Three different approaches were used in the evaluation of this series. In Kasugho, short surveys were administered before and after each program. This approach was chosen to provide the flexibility needed in dealing with the students in particular, who are mobile and often take classes in the nearby town of Butembo. This approach ensured immediate feedback on the impact of the program. In Goma, listening group members filled out a survey prior to the start of the series and then only after the three programs in the series. This approach was designed to provide an understanding of what listening group members retained following the series. Finally, the two strategies were combined in Bulengo, in order to provide flexibility in a context of high and fluctuating attendance at the listening sessions (as a result of the group having just been set up).

Kasugho

The surveys filled out by listening group members before and after each program illustrate a clear impact of the Vox Pop series on the listeners.

Question 1: Have you heard of Thomas Lubanga, Mathieu Ngudjolo, Germain Katanga, Jean-Pierre Bemba, and Omar Hassan Al-Bashir?

The students

⁷ Ibid.

Number of people respondents have heard of	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
Prior to Program 1	0	5 (20%)	3 (12%)	5 (20%)	3 (12%)	9 (36%)
After Program 1	0	4 (16%)	3 (12%)	5 (20%)	2 (8%)	11 (44%)

N = 25

The villagers

Number of people respondents have heard of	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
Prior to Program 1	2 (9%)	14 (64%)	3 (14%)	3 (14%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
After Program 1	0 (0%)	16 (73%)	3 (14%)	3 (14%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

N = 22

The results of the first question, which show little increase in the number of people the members of both listening groups had heard of, suggest that the aim of the question, particularly following the program, was poorly understood (it is unlikely that the listening groups, which include one group of university students, did not understand the information provided on the program). Respondents may have responded in the same way as prior to the questionnaire because they simply didn't understand that they were meant to respond in a manner corresponding to their knowledge AFTER the program, particularly when it comes to the people they had heard of (the same problems did not arise with the other questions). This shows that there is a need, when administering surveys before and immediately after a program, to specify that respondents should respond according to their situation as it stands following the program. This problem did not appear to arise in Goma, where the surveys were administered after the three programs in the series.

Question 2: What crime do Thomas Lubanga, Mathieu Ngudjolo, Germain Katanga, Jean-Pierre Bemba, and Omar Hassan Al-Bashir have in common?

The students

	Most common answer*	Second most common answer*	Third most common answer*	Fourth most common answer*	Fifth most common answer*
Prior to Vox Pop Program 1	Rape: 15 (23%)	Cannibalism: 11 (17%)	Killings/Massacres of the population: 8 (12%)	Pillage: 6 (9%)	Crimes/Criminals: 5 (8%)
After Vox Pop Program 1	Enrollment of child soldiers: 25 (22%)	Crimes against humanity: 19 (17%)	Rape: 18 (16%)	War crimes: 12 (11%)	Killings/Massacres: 9 (8%)

*As a percentage of all answers given

The villagers

	Most common answer*	Second most common answer*	Third most common answer*	Fourth most common answer*	Fifth most common answer*
Prior to Vox Pop Program 1	No answer: 12 (44%)	Cannibalism: 7 (26%)	War/Warriors: 6 (22%)	Sexual violence/Rape: 1 (4%)	Violence against women: 1 (4%)
After Vox Pop Program 1	Enrollment of child soldiers: 16 (31%)	War/Warriors: 14 (27%)	Cannibalism: 7 (13%)	Violence/massacres: 5 (10%)	Crimes against humanity: 3 (6%)

*As a percentage of all answers given

In Kasugho, 25 students listened to the first Vox Pop program. Prior to the program, the students' top five answers to the question "What crime do Thomas Lubanga, Mathieu Ngudjolo, Germain Katanga, Jean-Pierre Bemba, and Omar Hassan Al-Bashir have in common?" were: Rape (23%); Cannibalism (17%); Killings/Massacres of the population (12%); Pillage (9%); and Crimes/Criminals (8%) (multiple answers were permitted). After the program, the five most common responses were: Enrollment of child soldiers (22%); Crimes against humanity (17%); Rape (16%); War crimes (11%); and Killings/Massacres (8%). The concept of crimes against humanity constituted only 8% of responses prior to the program, a figure which doubled following the program. Cannibalism dropped from 17% of responses given to 6%. These responses – particularly the increase in the percentage share for "Crimes against humanity" – point to an increased understanding of the shared crime committed by these men. However, the fact that "Enrollment of child soldiers" was the top response after the program (22% up from only 3% of responses prior to the program) points to a certain level of confusion, since only Thomas Lubanga, Mathieu Ngudjolo, and Germain Katanga were indicted by the ICC for the enrollment of child soldiers (in the case of the latter two, this was not mentioned in the Kasugho program). This shows the importance of repetition in the development of understanding through radio. It also illustrates the importance of clear, thorough answers to the questions posed – for instance, the ICC Prosecutor said on the program that the five men had committed "crimes against people," which could lead to a certain confusion when used alongside the term "crimes against humanity" – though complete clarity in the responses given may be difficult to achieve given the time constraints faced by ICC authorities.

22 villagers listened to the first Vox Pop program. A similar learning as with the students was apparent. Prior to the program, the top five answers to the question "What crime do Thomas Lubanga, Mathieu Ngudjolo, Germain Katanga, Jean-Pierre Bemba, and Omar Hassan Al-Bashir have in common?" were No answer (44%); Cannibalism (26%); War/Warriors (22%); Sexual violence/rape (4%); and Violence against women (4%) (multiple answers were permitted). Following the program, the top five answers were Enrollment of child soldiers (31%); War/Warriors (27%); Cannibalism (13%); Violence/massacres (10%); and Crimes against humanity (6%). The share of No responses dropped to 6% of all responses, while the "Cannibalism" response dropped to half of its percentage prior to the program. The fact that the top answer given by the villagers after the program is a crime falling under the jurisdiction of the Court points to the program's impact, as does the fact that "Crimes against humanity" made its way into the top five answers. But as with the students, the results suggest confusion, as not all of the men listed have committed the crime of the

enrollment of child soldiers. Again, this points to the importance of repetition in conveying complex ideas through radio. One lesson learned is that when such a series is produced, it may be useful to have a “recap” at the beginning of each program, briefly summarizing what was said in the previous program in clear terms.

Question 3: Have you heard of the International Criminal Court?

Question three will not be dealt with in this section as it was covered in the survey results in the above sections, and as both listening groups in Kasugho had listened to IRfJ programs covering the ICC prior to the start of the Vox Pop series.

Question 4: Other than Thomas Lubanga, Mathieu Ngudjolo, Germain Katanga, Jean-Pierre Bemba, and Omar Hassan Al-Bashir, do you know of any other people from whom the ICC has issued arrest warrants?

The students

	Most common answer*	Second most common answer*	Third most common answer*	Fourth most common answer*	Fifth most common answer*
Prior to Vox Pop Program 2	I don't know: 15 (35%)	Laurent Nkunda: 14 (33%)	Bosco Ntaganda: 8 (18%)	Roger Lumbala: 4 (9%)	Joseph Kony: 1 (2%)/Janjaweed militia: 1 (2%)
After Vox Pop Program 2	Laurent Nkunda: 30 (20%)	Joseph Kony: 29 (19%)	Ahmed Haroun: 24 (16%)	Bosco Ntaganda: 22 (14%)/Janjaweed leader Ali Kushayb: 22 (14%)	Janjaweed militia: 12 (8%)

*As a percentage of all answers given

The villagers

	Most common answer*	Second most common answer*	Third most common answer*	Fourth most common answer*	Fifth most common answer*
Prior to Vox Pop Program 2	I don't know: 21 (78%)	Laurent Nkunda: 4 (15%)	Bosco Ntaganda: 2 (7%)	None	None
After Vox Pop Program 2	Laurent Nkunda: 25 (23%)	Bosco Ntaganda: 22 (20%)	Joseph Koni: 20 (18%)	Amed Arum [Ahmed Haroun]: 12 (11%)	Four LRA leaders: 11 (10%)

*As a percentage of all answers given

Results from program two show a strong impact on knowledge. 30 students listened to this program. The students' top five answers to the question “Other than Thomas Lubanga, Mathieu Ngudjolo, Germain Katanga, Jean-Pierre Bemba, and Omar Hassan Al-Bashir, do you know of any other people for whom the ICC has issued arrest warrants?”, prior to listening to the program, were “I don't know” (35%); Laurent Nkunda (33%); Bosco Ntaganda (18%); Roger Lumbala (9%); and

Joseph Kony (2%)/the Janjaweed militia (2%) (the ICC has issued arrest warrants for only two of those men). Following the program, the share of “I don’t know” responses had dropped to 0%. The top answers given were Laurent Nkunda (20%); Joseph Kony (19%); Ahmed Haroun (16%); Bosco Ntaganda (14%)/Janjaweed leader Ali Kushayb (14%); and the Janjaweed militia (8%). Four of these responses are indeed men who have been indicted by the ICC (all the men named except for Laurent Nkunda). A similar impact was observed in the case of the villagers. Prior to the program, the top answer was I don’t know, and only two names were given, one of which was Laurent Nkunda. Following the program, the share of I don’t know responses dropped to 0%, and four of the five top answers were accurate.

An unintended effect of the program was also observed. Both the students and the villagers in Kasugho, after program two, gave Laurent Nkunda as their top answer to this question. Yet Laurent Nkunda was not named by the Prosecutor as one of the individuals for whom an arrest warrant has been issued. It may be that on hearing the name Laurent Nkunda repeated several times by ordinary individuals responding to the question on the program (prior to the Prosecutor’s answer), listeners in the groups came to believe that an arrest warrant had been issued for Laurent Nkunda. This suggests that it would be advisable, in any similar future series, of having the Prosecutor state not only those individuals for whom arrest warrants have been issued, but also that a warrant has NOT been issued by the ICC for Laurent Nkunda, despite this being a commonly held belief.

Question 5: For what crimes can the International Criminal Court issue arrest warrants?

The students

	Most common answer*	Second most common answer*	Third most common answer*	Fourth most common answer*	Fifth most common answer*
Prior to Vox Pop Program 3	Crimes against humanity: 10 (25%)	Enrollment of children in armed groups: 5 (13%)	Killings/Massacres of the population: 5 (13%)	War crimes: 4 (10%); Rape/Sexual violence: 4 (10%)	Genocide: 3 (8%)
After Vox Pop Program 3	Crimes against humanity: 9 (22%)	War crimes: 8 (20%)	Genocide: 5 (12%); Enrollment of children in armed groups: 5 (12%)	Rape/Sexual violence: 4 (10%)	Massacres/Killings: 3 (7%)

*As a percentage of all answers given

The villagers

	Most common answer*	Second most common answer*	Third most common answer*	Fourth most common answer*	Fifth most common answer*
Prior to Vox Pop Program 3	Rape/Sexual violence: 14 (30%)	War/Combat: 13 (28%)	Theft: 4 (9%)	Smoking: 3 (6%)	No single 5 th most common answer
After Vox Pop Program 3	Genocide: 19 (25%)	Rape/Sexual violence: 16	War: 11 (14%)	Sexual harassment:	Crimes against humanity: 6 (8%); Enrollment of

(21%)

9 (12%)

children in the
army: 6 (8%)

*As a percentage of all answers given

The final question also showed an immediate impact of the third program, which was more pronounced in the case of the students than of the villagers. Prior to the program, the students' top five answers were Crimes against humanity (25%); Enrollment of children in armed groups (13%); Killings/Massacres of the population (13%); War crimes (10%)/Rape/Sexual violence (10%); and Genocide (8%). Following the program, the students' top three answers were Crimes against humanity, War crimes, and Genocide, which are the three categories of crimes that fall under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court.

The program also had an impact on the villagers' learning, albeit a less pronounced one than in the case of the students. The villagers' top four answers prior to the program were Rape/sexual violence (30%), War/combat (28%), Theft (9%), and Smoking (6%) (the last response may refer to the smoking of hemp, as marijuana is called in the DRC, which is associated with military abuses). Following the program, the top answers were Genocide (25%); Rape/sexual violence (21%); War (14%); Sexual harassment (12%); and Crimes against humanity (8%)/Enrollment of children in the army (8%). Two of the five top responses were crimes for which the ICC has jurisdiction. The third top response given, however, was sexual harassment, which suggests that there was a certain amount of confusion among some of the listeners. Finally, the fact that some of the top crimes named by the villagers after the program (enrollment of children in the army and rape/sexual violence) fall within the three specific categories of crimes under the ICC's jurisdiction suggests that there is still a lack of understanding of the difference between the types of crimes for which the ICC can issue arrest warrants, and the specific crimes themselves. There is therefore a need for frequent and clear repetition of the three different types of crimes as well as of the specific crimes falling within these types.

In Kasugho, therefore, the results show that for both the villagers and the students, a significant amount of learning took place in a short time. This suggests that the programs are accessible to, and are a useful educational tool for, people of different education levels, as almost all the villagers have reported having a high school education or less.

Bulengo

Bulengo is an isolated community just outside Goma. The initial plan was to work with a group of vulnerable women (women victims of sexual violence and others), but at the community's request, the meetings were opened up to other members of the community who wished to attend, including men. The high numbers of community members in attendance points to the interest for the subject matter in this isolated community: 53 people listened to Vox Pop program one; 120 people listened to program two; and 76 people listened to program three.

Pre-and-post series surveys

24 residents of Bulengo completed a survey prior to the Vox Pop series, but only eight of those 24 were in attendance for the final program in the series, and were therefore able to complete the post-series survey. The survey results show that there was a limited impact of the Vox Pop series on the eight respondents, which may be due to factors such as having missed a program; lack of understanding of the terms used; or the forgetting of difficult concepts over time.

Question 1: Have you heard of Thomas Lubanga, Mathieu Ngudjolo, Germain Katanga, Jean-Pierre Bemba, and Omar Hassan Al-Bashir?

Number of people respondents have heard of	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
Prior to Vox Pop series	2 (25%)	4 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (13%)	1 (13%)
After Vox Pop series	2 (25%)	3 (38%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (38%)

N = 8

There was a slight increase in the number of people reporting having heard of all five men, from 1 (13%) prior to the program to 3 (38%) following the program.

Question 2: What do Thomas Lubanga, Mathieu Ngudjolo, Germain Katanga, Jean-Pierre Bemba, and Omar Hassan Al-Bashir have in common?

	Most common answer*	Second most common answer*	Third most common answer*	Fourth most common answer*	Fifth most common answer*
Prior to Vox Pop series	Killing: 8 (80%)	Eating people: 1 (10%)/Rape: 1 (10%)	No third most common answer	No fourth most common answer	No fifth most common answer
After Vox Pop series	Crime/criminals: 6 (75%)	Killing: 2 (25%)	Rape: 1 (13%)	No fourth most common answer	No fifth most common answer

*As a percentage of all answers given

The results of this question can be interpreted as showing an increased understanding of what the five men have in common, as not all of them have necessarily killed (Thomas Lubanga, for instance, has been indicted by the ICC for the enrollment of child soldiers) while it is true that their crimes (for which arrest warrants have been issued for them by the ICC) are what they have in common.

Question 3: Have you heard of the International Criminal Court (ICC)?

	Yes	No
Prior to Vox Pop series	8 (100%)	0 (0%)
After Vox Pop series	8 (100%)	0 (0%)

N = 8

All of the eight respondents had heard of the International Criminal Court prior to listening to the Vox Pop series.

Question 4: Other than Thomas Lubanga, Mathieu Ngudjolo, Germain Katanga, Jean-Pierre Bemba, and Omar Hassan Al-Bashir, do you know of any other people from whom the ICC has issued arrest warrants?

	Most common answer*	Second most common answer*	Third most common answer*	Fourth most common answer*	Fifth most common answer*
Prior to Vox Pop Program 2	Laurent Nkunda: 5 (63%)	Jean-Pierre Bemba: 2 (25%)	Mutebusi: 1 (13%)	I don't know: 1 (13%)	N/A
After Vox Pop Program 2	Laurent Nkunda: 6 (46%)	Bosco Ntaganda: 6 (46%)	Jean-Pierre Bemba: 1 (8%)	N/A	N/A

*As a percentage of all answers given

The responses to this question show an improved understanding. Prior to the series, the top two answers to this question were Laurent Nkunda (a man for whom the ICC has not issued an arrest warrant) and Jean-Pierre Bemba (one of the men named in the question). Following the series, as many respondents gave the name of Bosco Ntaganda (for whom the ICC has issued an arrest warrant) as named Laurent Nkunda. Because Bosco Ntaganda is currently active in North Kivu, this may be why his name was retained above the others mentioned on the Vox Pop program which dealt with this question. The fact that none of the other names were mentioned shows that there was an impact of this program, but that it was limited.

Question 5: For what crimes can the International Criminal Court issue arrest warrants?

	Most common answer*	Second most common answer*	Third most common answer*	Fourth most common answer*	Fifth most common answer*
Prior to Vox Pop Program 3	Killing: 7 (58%)	Rape: 4 (33%)	I don't know: 1 (8%)	N/A	N/A
After Vox Pop Program 3	Rape: 3 (17%)/Crime: 3 (17%)/Killing: 3 (17%)	I don't know: 2 (11%)/Violence: 2 (11%)/Causing war in the country: 2 (11%)	Insecurity: 1 (6%)	N/A	N/A

*As a percentage of all answers given

This section showed very limited impact of the program. None of the respondents who listened to the series named crimes against humanity, genocide, or war crimes as a type of crime for which the ICC can issue arrest warrants. It's therefore not possible to conclude that the results for this program show impact in terms of learning.

The above results show that there was a limited (though still visible) impact of the series on those Bulengo residents who filled out surveys before and after the series. It is unclear why the impact was so limited, but possible explanations could include forgetting and the low education levels of participants, as well as the fact that unlike the other listening groups, the group in Bulengo was being exposed to IRFJ programming for the first time. These results suggest that a three-program series may simply not be sufficient in teaching key concepts relating to the ICC, which is

why it is positive that this series is complemented by the base series, which regularly features the population's questions on the ICC.

Pre-and-post program surveys

After the first program in Bulengo, which was attended by a large number of community members, it was decided that for the following two programs, 30 people (who had not already completed a survey at the first meeting, so as not to burden participants) would be asked to fill out a survey prior to the program and immediately afterwards. This was decided in order to take advantage of the large numbers of people in attendance at the meetings to get a better picture of the programs' impact. Surveys administered before and after each program were therefore completed by 30 Bulengo residents for programs two and three (60 different people). The results of these surveys show a stronger impact of the programs than in the above section, which suggests that forgetting may have been a factor in the surveys conducted before and after the series at Bulengo, and points again to the need to repeat key concepts often.

Question 3: Have you heard of the International Criminal Court (ICC)?

	Yes	No	No answer
Prior to Vox Pop Program 2	25 (86%)	5 (17%)	0 (0%)
After Vox Pop Program 2	29 (97%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)

N = 30

Prior to Program Two, 86% of those surveyed had heard of the International Criminal Court. Following the program, this had risen to 97%, which represents an increase of 16%.

Question 4: Other than Thomas Lubanga, Mathieu Ngudjolo, Germain Katanga, Jean-Pierre Bemba, and Omar Hassan Al-Bashir, do you know of any other people from whom the ICC has issued arrest warrants?

	Most common answer*	Second most common answer*	Third most common answer*	Fourth most common answer*	Fifth most common answer*
Prior to Vox Pop Program 2	Laurent Nkunda: (57%)	Bosco Ntaganda: (28%)	I don't know: (7%)	Joseph Kony: 1 (2%)	Jules Mutebusi: 1 (2%)
After Vox Pop Program 2	Laurent Nkunda: (25%)	Joseph Kony: (24%)	Bosco Ntaganda: (22%)	Ahmed Haroun: 10 (20%)	Jajoud [It is not clear who this refers to]: 3 (6%)

*As a percentage of all answers given

The responses to question four indicate an increased knowledge of other people for whom the ICC has issued arrest warrants. The share of "I don't know" answers dropped from 7% to 2%. The share of Laurent Nkunda responses fell by nearly 50% (Laurent Nkunda is not one of the people

for whom the ICC has issued arrest warrants). Meanwhile, three of the five people in the top five most common answers were correct responses, as compared to only two prior to the program. The percentage of Joseph Kony responses (a correct answer) rose from 2% to 24%, and Ahmed Haroun (also correct) was named ten times, whereas he was not in the top five responses prior to the program.

Question 5: For what crimes can the International Criminal Court issue arrest warrants?

	Most common answer*	Second most common answer*	Third most common answer*	Fourth most common answer*	Fifth most common answer*
Prior to Vox Pop Program 3	Rape: 11 (38%); Crime: 11 (38%)	Killing: 4 (14%)	Corruption: 2 (7%)	Fomenting war in the country : 1 (3%)	--
After Vox Pop Program 3	Rape: 15 (43%)	Crime: 10 (29%)	Killing: 6 (17%)	Causing insecurity: 3 (7%)	Recruiting child soldiers: 1 (3%)

*As a percentage of all answers given

The surveys completed prior to, and following, program three show little impact of the program. One possible explanation is that for program two (for which pre-and-post-surveys showed a significant impact), there was nearly an even split between men and women (12 men and 17 women filled out the surveys), while for program three, 13 women filled out the surveys, and only three men. The field assistant indicated that it appeared that men better understood program three than did the women in attendance; moreover, the surveys for program two show men giving more correct responses to question four than the women. This suggests the importance of research to explore whether there is a differential impact of learning from radio programs on men and women, as a result of factors such as education levels and others. It is also likely that fairly complex concepts such as crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide, are more difficult to grasp than, for instance, the names of those other people for whom the ICC has issued arrest warrants.

Goma

The surveys done with the listening groups in Goma were filled out before and after the Vox Pops series. As a result, the impact of the Vox Pop series in Goma as measured by the surveys looks less strong than in Kasugho; as in Bulengo, this could be a result of listening group members forgetting some of what they heard in the programs. The results may also be less strong than in Kasugho as one of the two listening groups in Kasugho is a group of university students, who have a significantly higher education level than the majority of group members in Goma.

Question 1: Have you heard of Thomas Lubanga, Mathieu Ngudjolo, Germain Katanga, Jean-Pierre Bemba, and Omar Hassan Al-Bashir?

Number of people respondents have heard of	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
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Prior to Vox Pop series	11 (29%)	14 (37%)	6 (16%)	3 (8%)	4 (11%)
After Vox Pop series	7 (18%)	6 (16%)	7 (18%)	7 (18%)	11 (29%)

N = 38

This section shows a significant improvement in the results following the Vox Pop series. The percentage of listening group members who had heard of at least four of the five people rose from 18% to 47%, or nearly half, while the percentage of listening group members who had heard of at least three of the five people nearly doubled, from 34% to 66%. However, the results show that there is significant room for improvement. The fact that not all of the listening group members reporting knowing of the five men, despite listening to programs in which they were all mentioned, suggests that forgetting, lack of attention, or difficulty understanding may all have played a role.

Question 2: What do Thomas Lubanga, Mathieu Ngudjolo, Germain Katanga, Jean-Pierre Bemba, and Omar Hassan Al-Bashir have in common?

	Most common answer*	Second most common answer*	Third most common answer*	Fourth most common answer*	Fifth most common answer*
Prior to Vox Pop series	I don't know: 20 (43%)	Killing: 10 (22%)	Rape: 4 (9%)	Violence: 2 (4%); Theft: 2 (4%); They have arrest warrants issued/The ICC has issued arrest warrants for them: 2 (4%)	No single fifth most common answer
After Vox Pop series	I don't know: 10 (24%)	Criminals/Crimes: 10 (24%)	Killing: 8 (19%)	War: 4 (9%)	Crimes against humanity: 3 (7%)

*As a percentage of all answers given

The post-series responses to this question show that there was an impact, albeit a limited one, of the second Vox Pop program. The percentage of "I don't know" responses dropped from 43% to 24%, but "I don't know" was still the top answer following the series. 24% of responses given, as opposed to none prior to the series, recognized that the five men have in common that they have committed crimes.

Question 3: Have you heard of the International Criminal Court?

Question three will not be dealt with in this section as it was covered in the survey results in the above sections, and as all the listening groups in Goma had listened to IRfJ programs covering the ICC prior to the start of the Vox Pop series.

Question 4: Other than Thomas Lubanga, Mathieu Ngudjolo, Germain Katanga, Jean-Pierre Bemba, and Omar Hassan Al-Bashir, do you know of any other people from whom the ICC has issued arrest warrants?

	Most common answer*	Second most common answer*	Third most common answer*	Fourth most common answer*	Fifth most common answer*
Prior to Vox Pop Program 2	I don't know (29%)	Laurent Nkunda (27%)	Bosco Ntaganda (9%)	George W. Bush (4%)	Osama bin Laden (4%)
After Vox Pop series	Laurent Nkunda (37%)	Bosco Ntaganda (31%)	I don't know (21%)	Four people from the LRA (4%)	Kagame (2%)

*As a percentage of all answers given

The responses to question four show increased knowledge. "I don't know" dropped from the most common answer to the third most common answer, while two of the five responses were correct following the series (as opposed to only one prior to it). However, Laurent Nkunda, for whom the ICC has not issued an arrest warrant, was still the top answer given in the final survey; this shows, again, the importance of dispelling commonly held, but incorrect, beliefs.

Question 5: For what crimes can the International Criminal Court issue arrest warrants?

	Most common answer*	Second most common answer*	Third most common answer*	Fourth most common answer*	Fifth most common answer*
Prior to Vox Pop Program 3	Rape: 21 (29%)	Killing: 20 (27%)	Theft: 6 (8%)	I don't know: 5 (7%)	War/Warriors: 4 (5%)
After Vox Pop series	Killing: 20 (23%)	Rape/Sexual violence: 15 (17%)	Enrolling children in the army: 8 (9%)	Causing war/Warriors: 5 (6%); I don't know: 5 (6%)	Theft: 4 (5%)

*As a percentage of all answers given

The answers to question five suggest an increased understanding of the crimes for which the ICC can issue arrest warrants, albeit a limited increase. Enrolling children in the army (the crime for which Thomas Lubanga was indicted by the ICC) replaced Theft as the third most common answer, but other than that there was little change. Crimes against humanity, War crimes, and Genocide failed to make the top five most common answers after the series, though the number of mentions of these three categories did increase slightly after the program. This suggests a difficulty for the listeners in distinguishing between the different types of crimes, and points again to the importance of repeated exposure to challenging information, as this proved to be the most difficult question in Bulengo as well. The results were no doubt affected by the fact that the group of students at Don Bosco in Goma did not listen to program three of the Vox Pop series, as their exam schedules made it necessary to have them fill out mid-project surveys before they could listen to the program. Therefore, their responses to this question were informed by the first and second Vox Pop programs only.

II. 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

For Outcome Two, the decision was made to use a broader definition of the topics of interest focused on by academic institutions, western media, and NGOs/CSOs in the network referred to in this outcome. Instead of looking solely at institutions, organizations, and individuals working on ICC issues in DRC and CAR, it was decided to include those working on DRC and CAR issues more broadly, in order to better capture increased interest in DRC and CAR and to be consistent with IRfJ's mission.

Several of the indicators below will refer to journalists, academics, or individuals associated with NGOs/CSOs who are on the IRfJ mailing list. The IRfJ project website was set up on 14 December 2005. As of March-August 2006, there were 110 people on the mailing list, including journalists and NGO staff members. As of June 30, 2010, there were 221 people on the mailing list. The decision was made to focus on people on the mailing list as a source of information for several of the indicators below because it was felt that this would be the best way to avoid drawing conclusions based on people or organizations that are not actually aware of IRfJ. Records on the composition of the mailing list are not available for the period prior to June 2009, so the results in the table below should be interpreted in general terms.

The circulation of updates on project activities extends far beyond the 221 people on the mailing list. The Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC) sends out IRfJ's updates with its media digest of coverage on the DRC and/or CAR. There are 4375 members of the CICC's list serve. Additionally, CICC translates, into French, IRfJ's monthly updates, and sends these updates as an individual email to the 1352 individuals on CICC's French mailing list. According to the CICC, the list membership includes "individuals, academics, NGOs, diplomats, UN officials, ICC officials, and journalists". This shows that IRfJ's updates are reaching nearly 5727 additional individuals (accounting for the likely possibility that there is some overlap between IRfJ and CICC's mailing lists).

Intermediate outcome: Academic institutions actively engaging with issues that ICC is addressing in the DRC, CAR and camps in Chad.

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

	Number	% of mailing list – Academics*
Contacts	61	100
Institutions represented	25	100
Contacts with relevant publications	7	9
Current value (relevant publications)*	15	--

*Given the number of factors affecting academic output, it has been decided not to set target values for 2010, but rather to continue observing the figures to see whether increased impact has occurred.

Number of academic publications on DRC and CAR issues since 2000

Number of publications per year											DRC Total	CAR Total	Total
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Current value (2010)*			
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	3	4	14	1	15

*Given the number of factors affecting academic output, it has been decided not to set target values for 2010, but rather to continue observing the figures to see whether increased impact has occurred.

From the table above, it is clear that of the academics on the mailing list, there is greater interest in the Democratic Republic of Congo than in the Central African Republic. The mailing list is reaching representatives of at least 25 academic institutions, mainly universities in the United States. Currently only 9% of the academic contacts on the mailing list are producing relevant academic output, or are involved in relevant research, on DRC or CAR. This relatively low figure indicates that the mailing list does not yet have a strong base of DRC/CAR-specialized academics or institutions. Finally, the limited number of publications (15) means that a trend in the volume of academic production cannot be confidently asserted. However, the majority (10, or 67%) of these productions were from 2008 to present, which could mean an increase in academic production on the DRC in particular by the individuals on the IRfJ mailing list.

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

"I looked at the IRfJ website today and forwarded the "Music for Justice" page to my husband, a musicologist at Sonoma State who is advising a student project about music and social justice in an international context. Perfect timing!"

-Quote from a woman at the University of California, Berkeley

As part of IRfJ's outreach initiative, IRfJ director Wanda Hall gives regular presentations to students and professors at universities mainly in the United States but also in Europe and, more recently, Canada. Wanda has met with professors, and presented IRfJ to students, at the following universities: Columbia; Harvard; the University of London; the CEA global campus in Paris; the University of Chiapas, Mexico; American University Law School; Georgetown University Law School; George Washington University; Cornell; UC Berkeley; Stanford; the Monterey Institute for International Studies; UC San Diego; U of C San Diego; Caltech San Diego; and McGill University in Montreal, Canada. The table below illustrates meetings and interviews held with academics on these outreach trips, as well as follow-up interviews carried out by people who attended IRfJ presentations.

Year	Number of people contacting IRfJ for information	Associated academic institutions
Target value (2010)	7	

Current value (2010)	5	Stanford University; University of California, Berkeley; Utah State University
2009	6	Cornell University; University of California, Berkeley; (5) Institut des hautes études sur la justice
2008	1	University of London
2007	7	Columbia University; Harvard University
2006	0	N/A

The highest number of informational meetings/interviews with academics took place in 2007, dropping significantly in 2008 and then rising again in 2009. In 2010 to date, five academics have contacted IRfJ for information, and as the year is not over IRfJ may meet or exceed the 2009 figure. The target value for 2010 is set at seven, which if met would bring IRfJ back to the 2007 value. The small number of contacts by academics looking to become more involved in DRC and CAR issues shows that IRfJ's impact in this regard has been fairly limited, and that more extensive outreach should take place. However, recent contacts point to the possibility of more extensive collaboration. Two post-graduate students interviewed IRfJ director Wanda Hall in late 2009 to gather information for their post-graduate research. In early 2010, a professor at Utah State University expressed interest in collaborating with IRfJ in creating a course to allow students to gain more in-depth knowledge of natural resource issues in DRC.

In addition to the above contacts, Wanda Hall and IRfJ featured in the Monterey Institute of International Studies (MIIS)'s Spring/Summer 2010 Communiqué. She was contacted by MIIS following a talk she gave at the Institute earlier in the year. Wanda provided information, by email and over Skype, on the IRfJ project for the piece which appeared in the MIIS Communiqué. This shows the impact of the talk that Wanda gave in MIIS in terms of generating further interest in IRfJ, and illustrates the importance of continued outreach trips to universities.

Intermediate outcome: Increased attention to ICC activities in DRC and CAR and camps in Chad by western media.

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

Number of print articles published in western publications on DRC and CAR issues since 2005

Country	Production per year						Total	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Current value (2010)*		
DRC	0	25	27	22	39	12	125	
CAR	0	2	4	3	6	2	17	
Total	0	27	31	25	45	13	142	

*Given the number of factors affecting media output, it has been decided not to set target values for 2010, but rather to continue observing the figures to see whether increased impact has occurred.

This data shows the media output (print media) of members of the mailing list as an indicator of the level of media interest in DRC and CAR issues. As the above table shows, there is a greater amount of print articles concerning the DRC than CAR. No results were found for the year 2005. This result is most likely due to increased interest following expanded ICC activity in both countries in recent years, but may also be due to information not being available on the Internet in earlier years. The greatest amount of output was in 2009 and with incomplete 2010 data, this could be indicative of increased production by people on the mailing list. The increased production by people on IRfJ's mailing list shows that IRfJ may have contributed, over time, to encouraging and facilitating such production, though further research is necessary to draw firm conclusions.

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

Media	Production per year						DRC Total	CAR Total	Total
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Current value (2010)*			
Video			1		1	1	3	0	3
Radio		1	1	2	2	3	9	0	9
Total		1	2	2	3	4	12	0	12

*Given the number of factors affecting media output, it has been decided not to set target values for 2010, but rather to continue observing the figures to see whether increased impact has occurred.

This data shows the media output (video and radio) of members of the mailing list as an indicator of level of media interest in DRC and CAR issues. As the above table shows, there were no radio programs or video productions concerning CAR produced by members of the list. The figures show a slight increase in both radio and video production on the DRC over time, and IRfJ has likely contributed to facilitating these initiatives – for instance, the project has been the focus of several radio broadcasts since it began. According to one filmmaker on the mailing list, for example, “IRJ staff have been very helpful to me and my project, in DRC.”

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
Target value (2010)		8	6

Current value (2010)	(1) Radio KPFA (Berkeley, California); (2) Radio Survivor; (3) MobileActive.org; (4) France Culture; (5) Radio Netherlands Worldwide	5	4
2009	(1) Skylight Pictures; (2) RFI; (3) Soul Beat Africa; (4) Grotius.fr; (5) White Pine Pictures; (6) RFI – African Media; (7) Radio Netherlands Worldwide	7	4
2008	(1) Radio France Internationale (RFI – English service); (2-4) Radio Netherlands Worldwide (English language service); (5) BBC	5	1
2007	(1) British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Africa; (2) the United Nations Department of Public Information – Africa Renewal; (3) the WNYC (New York public radio) Leonard Lopate Show; (4) UN Radio Services; (5) Radio Netherlands – English Language World Service; (6) Radio Netherlands – French; (7) The Voice; (8) Christian Science Monitor; (9) Skylight Pictures	9	9
2006	N/A	0	
2005	N/A	0	

Since the project began, IRfJ has formed several long-term linkages with journalists interested in the issues that IRfJ works on. For instance, Wanda Hall, the project director, met a journalist with Radio Netherlands Worldwide (RNW) in late 2008, on her first journalist outreach trip to the Netherlands; this journalist has been on the IRfJ mailing list since then. In January 2009 the journalist went to The Hague to interview Gratien Iracan, of IRfJ's radio partner in Bunia, on his visit to the Netherlands to cover the first week of the Lubanga trial. The same journalist then made a trip to Ituri, covering a public meeting that the Public Information and Documentation Section of the International Criminal Court organised for the ICC President during his first visit to the region. This illustrates the kind of long-term relationship that IRfJ has built up with several journalists who work with news organizations such as RNW, Radio France Internationale, and the British Broadcasting Corporation. As one such journalist reported, IRfJ has been useful "as a source of information, to know what they are saying in DRC on justice issues."

As the table above illustrates, the number of journalists contacting IRfJ for information and assistance to report in DRC peaked in 2007, with nine journalists. The number dropped to five in the following year, but then rose again in 2009 to a total of seven journalists contacting IRfJ. In 2010 so far, five journalists have contacted IRfJ, and it will remain to be seen if this number will rise to surpass 2009. The target value for the end of 2010 has been set at eight journalists contacting IRfJ (which would bring the target above the 2009 value and near the peak in 2007), of which the target value for new contacts is six. The relatively low numbers of journalists contacting IRfJ at present

suggests that it would be advantageous for IRfJ to increase its profile among journalists and media who are interested in justice issues, as well as in DRC and CAR issues more broadly.

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

The following table refers to the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on the mailing list (there are currently no community-based organizations, or CSOs, on the IRfJ mailing list), and shows the start dates of their activities (both written coverage and work on the ground) in the DRC and CAR. It was decided to focus solely on NGOs for whom one or more employees in currently on IRfJ's mailing list, to ensure that the focus of this indicator is on organizations known to have an awareness of IRfJ.

	Year started											DRC Total	CAR Total	Total
	1987- 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Current value (2010)*			
Coverage of related issues	5	1	2	2	1	2	4	2	4	0	0	18	5	23
Work on the ground in target areas	4	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	10	2	12

*Given the number of factors affecting NGO involvement in target sites, it has been decided not to set target values for 2010, but rather to continue observing the figures to see whether increased impact has occurred.

As the above table illustrates, 12 NGOs on the IRfJ mailing list have active programs on the ground in the two countries. 23 NGOs on the mailing list also regularly cover DRC-and-CAR-related issues in their publications. The list includes five organizations that have started work in target areas of the DRC since 2005, and one NGO that has started work in CAR. 12 of the NGOs on the mailing list also started coverage of relevant issues from 2005 onwards, with three new NGOs (one quarter) starting work in the target areas in 2008. This is an indication that the NGOs with which IRfJ has forged links became increasingly involved in the DRC in particular the years prior to 2008. In 2009 and 2010, no new NGOs with contacts on IRfJ's mailing list began projects in the target areas. This suggests that in recent years, IRfJ has not recently facilitated new involvement by NGOs in the target communities, and suggests that IRfJ should seek ways to create links with other organizations working on similar issues.

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

This section will review the number of NGOs and CSOs who have contacted IRFJ “for information and assistance to work in these regions” since the project’s inception. Due to the varied nature of the organizations that IRFJ has met and worked with since the beginning, it has been decided to include inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), such as UN agencies, in the category of NGOs/IGOs/CSOs. Moreover, due to the nature of NGO/CSO requests made to IRFJ for assistance, a broader definition of the indicator will be applied here. Included in the count will be both NGOs/CSOs who would like to start working in, or are currently working in, Ituri, North Kivu, and Bangui. The criteria applied will therefore be whether these organizations have contacted IRFJ for information and assistance with existing or potential activity in the target regions.

Year	Number of NGOs/IGOs/CSOs contacting IRFJ	Names of the NGOs/IGOs/CSOs contacting IRFJ	Number of repeated contacts	Number of new contacts
Target value (2010)	9		5	4
Current value (2010)	7	(1) The Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers; (2) REDRESS UK; (3) ICTJ; (4) OSJI; (5) the International Senior Lawyers Project; (6) CARE (DRC); (7) Invisible Children	4	3
2009	4	(1) Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI); (2) AEGIS Trust; (3) REDRESS UK; (4) REJUSCO	1	3
2008	9	(1) Avocats sans frontières (ASF); (2) IWPR; (3) Refugees International; (4) Global Rights ; (5) Women’s Federation for World Peace ; (6) REDRESS UK; (7) Fédération internationale des droits de l’homme (FIDH); (8) ICTJ; and (9) the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers	4	5
2007	7	(1) Human Rights Watch; (2) the Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR); (3) the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); (4) UNICEF; (5) the International Rescue Committee (IRC); (6) the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers; and (7) the Trust	1	6

Fund for Victims.

2006	6	(1) The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); (2) the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); (3) Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI); (4) the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) Human Rights Section; (5) REDRESS UK; (6) International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ)	N/A	6
2005	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

As the above table shows, only NGOs and IGOs have contacted IRfJ for information or assistance (no CSOs have contacted the project). No NGOs or IGOs contacted IRfJ in its first year. In 2006 and 2007, six and seven NGOs/IGOs contacted IRfJ, respectively. The number of NGOs contacting IRfJ peaked in 2008, with a total of nine. There was a dip in 2009, with only four organizations contacting IRfJ. 2010 has shown a significant rise over the previous year: mid-way through 2010, the total in 2009 has already been exceeded, for a total of seven to date. The target for 2010 is set at a total of nine contacts (which will bring the total up to the 2008 high), including five existing contacts and four new ones. While it is not possible without additional information to conclude that IRfJ has had an impact in terms of encouraging new NGOs or CSOs to become active in the target regions (as organizations may make the decision to work in these regions and then seek IRfJ's assistance) the data does point to increased activity by NGOs and IGOs in the target regions, particularly in the early years of IRfJ's existence, but also in 2010. The table also shows that IRfJ was a source of information for these NGOs and IGOs starting projects, or further developing existing ones, in the target regions. As one respondent from an international NGO considering working in the DRC reported: "would certainly use all the resources offered by IRfJ to impact our work and be more efficient if we can materialize our project."

As the table shows, repeated contacts with NGOs over time indicate that IRfJ has had an impact on their work, as they continue to return to IRfJ for assistance and information. For example, the International Center for Transitional Justice invited IRfJ, in February, to present at their conference on Outreach Strategies in International and Hybrid Courts, held in Cambodia in March 2010. IRfJ will also feature in ICTJ's Report on Outreach at the International Criminal Court (pending publication). Similarly, the Open Society Justice Initiative invited IRfJ to participate in their Innovative Approaches to Outreach panel at the ICC Review Conference in Kampala in June 2010, as well as in their conference on international justice outreach in August.

There were slightly fewer new NGOs and IGOs contacting IRfJ after the peak in 2006-2007, which suggests that new organizations choosing to work in the target sites may not be aware of IRfJ as a source of information and assistance. This points to a need for IRfJ to reach out to additional organizations which work on similar issues to those addressed by the project, and which could benefit from IRfJ's assistance to allow them to set up in the target areas. The majority of organizations in the table above contacted IRfJ to work in the DRC, so IRfJ's input would be of particular value in assisting organizations to set up operations in the Central African Republic.

Conclusion

The tables above illustrate that in terms of interest in the DRC by NGOs, 2008 was a peak year both for organizations on the mailing list in terms of stepping up their involvement in the target regions, and in terms of organizations contacting IRfJ for information and assistance. In 2010 to date, the number of organizations contacting IRfJ has risen significantly as compared to the previous year. IRfJ's relationship with certain NGOs has stayed strong over the years, with several organizations contacting IRfJ repeatedly for information and assistance. New activity and contacts by NGOs is slightly lower since the peak in 2006-2007, as is the case with journalists contacting IRfJ (though in the past two years most of the journalists contacting IRfJ have been new contacts). This suggests that IRfJ has established relationships with NGOs working in these regions, but should enhance its efforts to make contacts in the NGO and media world to bring up the number of partners in these sectors. In terms of print media and, especially, radio production, recent years have shown higher production, as is the case for academic output. This is a positive trend, though the low percentage of academics on the mailing list who are engaged in such production shows that there is a need to reach out to more academics.

Conclusion

Interactive Radio for Justice Project Sites

The data from the different sites where Interactive Radio for Justice is active shows a differing impact across indicators, with some indicators very strong, some relatively strong, and some weak. The following conclusion will briefly summarize the results of the analysis carried out in the first year of IRfJ's expansion.

There was an increase in the number of local community members reporting the belief that ICC officials have an understanding of their needs; this increase exceeded the target value of 20% in all sites except Bambari (where there was actually a decrease). In Ituri, a slight majority of the respondents surveyed said they felt that IRfJ's programs have allowed ICC authorities to better understand their needs in terms of justice.

There was a slightly higher increase in the number of local community members reporting the belief that national authorities understand their needs; the increase occurred in all the sites, but the target was not met in all sites. In Ituri, again, 55% of those surveyed reported that they felt that the programs have allowed the authorities in Ituri to better understand their needs.

A significant majority (86%) of the Congolese authorities interviewed in Bunia reported that IRfJ's programs have enhanced their awareness of the needs of the population in Ituri. Therefore, there was a clear impact of the programs on the Congolese authorities who participate in, and listen to, the programs. Of the 24 International Criminal Court respondents surveyed, 50% said that IRfJ's programs had raised their awareness of these needs. The impact was particularly noticeable on ICC staff based in The Hague, for whom IRfJ is a key source of direct information on the population's needs: 67% of ICC staff in the Netherlands agreed that the programs had increased their awareness of these needs.

The analysis of the number of issues addressed by ICC and national officials in their responses to the questions posed in Ituri since 2005 does not show a clear increase over time in the number of issues addressed. A consistent increase in the number of issues raised by the authorities would show that IRfJ has had an impact in terms of raising authorities' understanding of the importance of providing detailed answers to the people posing questions. However, other factors may be at work, such as the particular questions posed and the specific authorities responding to the questions. This suggests that other indicators might be more useful in understanding the project's impact, such as looking at the evolution of individual authorities' responses.

With the addition of several new sites in year five of the IRfJ project, there was a significant increase in the number of authorities participating in the programs, with a total of 90 different and diverse authorities participating. There was an increase in the proportion of governmental and security (as opposed to judicial) authorities participating in year five, which suggests that a broader definition of justice is at work in IRfJ's new sites.

An analysis of the questions posed in Ituri since 2005 shows that there has been a marked evolution in the knowledge of the ICC possessed by those who pose the questions for IRfJ's programs. Over time, there was a steady decline in the number of questions posed on the ICC's basic structure and process, alongside a steady increase in the number of questions posed on specific cases at the ICC. This suggests an increased understanding of what the ICC is and what it does (hence a decreased need to ask questions on these topics), as well as an enhanced awareness of the ICC's current cases. In the new IRfJ sites, it is too early to draw conclusions from the questions posed in the first year; however, it is clear that those posing questions in these sites have a higher level of

baseline knowledge than was the case in Bunia when the project started there in 2005. Additionally, an analysis of the questions posed on rape or sexual violence in Ituri since the project started points to an evolution in listeners' understanding of the new domestic law on sexual violence, put into place in 2006.

Across the listening groups in the new sites, the majority (78%) reported having an increased understanding of the role of ICC authorities after listening to IRfJ's programs. In Ituri, the number was lower (just over 50% of those surveyed responded in the affirmative) but this may be due to the fact that in Ituri, many members of the different communities feel that their leaders should not have been indicted by the ICC, and that they should be immediately released by the Court. Associated anger or confusion could lead respondents to report that they still do not understand the role of ICC authorities. Prior to participating in the IRfJ project and listening to the programs, 61% of listening group members in DRC and CAR surveyed reported having heard of the ICC. After the first year of IRfJ programs, this figure had risen to 93%, thereby exceeding the target value set for the end of the first year. The increase in the number of listening group members reporting being at least moderately informed on the roles of ICC authorities (55% - an increase was noted in every site except Bambari) further reinforces the high number of those reporting that the programs have increased their understanding of the role of ICC authorities.

61% 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, as opposed to 78% for the role of ICC authorities. In Ituri, the figure was higher (72%) which may be due to the fact that IRfJ has been active in Ituri for five years; another likely factor is the recognition of particular authorities, for in Ituri several authorities have spoken on the programs many times since the project began.

After the first year of programs, there was a 44% increase in the number of listening group members reporting being at least moderately informed on the role of the governmental authorities. The increase was not consistent across all groups, however; the increase was observed for the listening groups in Bambari and Kasugho, but not in Goma. There was also a 40% increase in the number of listening group members reporting being at least moderately informed on the role of the judicial authorities; however, this increase was limited to the groups in Kasugho. The actual impact of the programs was not fully reflected in the results, however, as much of the improvement noted in the listening groups' understanding of the roles of national authorities took place at the lowest end of the five-point scale. In both Goma and Kasugho, there was an increase in the number of listening group members who could give the name and/or title of a judicial authority in the region, from 18% of group members to 36% in Goma and from 17% to 42% in Kasugho. This is a concrete example of the learning taking place as a result of the programs.

In all of the sites except Kasugho, there were decreases, rather than increases, in the number of listening group members reporting having accessed a judicial authority in the past three months for a problem linked to justice, and the year-end target was only met in Kasugho. However, there are several reasons why IRfJ's impact on the listening group members might not be visible, including whether listening group members consider themselves to be in a position to actually consult a judicial authority, and whether they have had problems linked to justice which would require them to do so. In Ituri, similarly, only 46% of respondents said that they access their judicial authorities more often since they began listen to IRfJ. Those who said no spoke of the fact that they are asked for money whenever they do attempt to consult an authority as a major obstacle; for others, particularly in the villages outside of Bunia, the cost and difficulties involved with travelling in order to meet with an authority is prohibitive.

The indicator on the confidence felt by members of target communities in IRfJ's ability to provide them with reliable information showed the strongest impact of all the indicators. In the new sites, 95% reported having confidence in IRfJ as a source of reliable information; in Ituri, after five years of programming, the figure was even higher, at 97%. Respondents in Ituri said that the information given on the radio confirms the experiences they have had in their own lives, and therefore they know it to be accurate.

The data collected shows that a number of different target communities, ethnic groups, and social groups have been consulted to pose their questions for IRfJ programs, especially in year five, with the project's expansion to new sites. However, over time significantly more men than women have posed questions for the programs. Interviews with IRfJ journalists revealed that young women in particular are less likely to pose their questions than adult men, which points to the need for the journalists to make additional efforts to collect questions from women, particularly young women.

The survey results collected in Bunia and the rest of Ituri, while not population-based, suggest that members of different geographical and target communities, both in Bunia and the district more broadly, listen to IRfJ regularly – regular listening is not limited to any particular group. However, the data suggests that more residents of Bunia listen to IRfJ regularly than those from the towns and villages outside Bunia. This was true of both listening group and non-listening-group members. Similarly, on the whole, more listening group members than non-listening group members in Bunia reported listening to IRfJ, which is to be expected given listening group members' greater exposure to the programs. Despite efforts to target women's groups, more men than women were interviewed in the survey in Ituri, which shows the predominance of men in organizational life, such as with the listening groups. More men than women also reported listening to IRfJ programs regularly. Finally, the data collected suggests that the programs appeal to people from a diversity of ethnic groups, religions, and educational backgrounds.

A high percentage of listening group members in the new sites (92%) reported that they had an increased awareness, after listening to IRfJ programs in the first project year, of their ability to effect positive change. In Ituri, the percentage of those surveyed who responded in the affirmative was nearly as high, with 86% answering Yes. These results show that this indicator was the second strongest, in terms of impact across all sites, after one year of the assessment.

The analysis of the Vox Pop series, a three-program series on the International Criminal Court produced in both Goma and Kasugho, showed that these kinds of programs are a useful tool for educating listeners on key concepts in justice, but that three programs is not sufficient to convey complex concepts which may be new to listeners. In Kasugho, both the students and the villagers showed a significant amount of knowledge acquisition, in a short time, from the programs. This shows that radio programs are useful for conveying knowledge, and accessible to people of different education levels. The results in Goma and Bulengo were weaker, which may be due not only to the lower education level of the groups in these sites (as compared to Kasugho, where one group is made up of university students) but also to the analysis method used. In Kasugho, for instance, short surveys were filled out prior to the programs, and immediately afterwards, while in Goma, listening group members filled out surveys before and after the three programs in the series.

The results of the Vox Pop surveys show the strongest impact for the following questions: "Have you heard of Thomas Lubanga, Mathieu Ngudjolo, Germain Katanga, Jean-Pierre Bemba, and Omar Hassan Al-Bashir?"; "What do Thomas Lubanga, Mathieu Ngudjolo, Germain Katanga, Jean-Pierre Bemba, and Omar Hassan Al-Bashir have in common?"; and "Other than Thomas Lubanga, Mathieu Ngudjolo, Germain Katanga, Jean-Pierre Bemba, and Omar Hassan Al-Bashir, do you know of any other people from whom the ICC has issued arrest warrants?" This suggests that when it

came to knowledge regarding people they had already heard of, or related to names of individuals, listeners retained the information more easily than in the case of the crimes for which the ICC issues arrest warrants, which was more problematic for those surveyed. Therefore, it is clear that three radio programs, while a useful tool for education, may not be sufficient for complex concepts to be clearly understood. In this regard, a positive aspect of the IRFJ project is the production of one base series program each month in each of the sites, featuring questions and answers on the ICC, which reinforces the concepts discussed in the Vox Pop series. Finally, the results suggest that in new such series, a short wrap-up from the previous program at the beginning of each new program could help to reinforce the knowledge gained in the previous show.

International Outreach

The peak for NGOs on IRFJ's mailing list becoming involved in the DRC was in 2007-2008. This was also the peak period for organizations contacting IRfJ for information and assistance. In 2010, the number has risen again, with seven organizations contacting IRfJ to date. This suggests an upsurge in interest in the project on the part of NGOs working in, or interested in working in, the target sites. New contacts by NGOs have dropped slightly since the peak in 2006-2007, which points to the need for IRfJ to make additional contacts among international NGOs. Over the years, IRfJ has cultivated several long-term relationships with NGOs, who have contacted IRfJ repeatedly for information and assistance. The number of journalists contacting IRfJ was highest in 2007 and then again in 2009, though in 2010 to date, five journalists have already contacted the project. In 2009 and 2010, a number of the journalists contacting IRfJ were first-time contacts, which is a positive trend. With regards to print media and radio broadcasting, output in recent years from people on IRfJ's mailing list has been increasing; the same trend was also observed for academic output. Therefore, the trend is going in the desired direction. However, the relatively small number of academics on the mailing list who are producing research on DRC and CAR issues suggests that IRfJ should intensify its efforts to engage with more students and academics.

Recommendations

I. 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

Creating links between the population and the authorities

- Dialogue between selected members of the population and one or more authorities: Some respondents expressed dissatisfaction with responses given on the radio by authorities. To reinforce the linkage between the population and the authorities, the IRfJ teams could produce pre-recorded programs featuring a few selected members of the population and one or more authorities responding to questions from these individuals. The teams should also brainstorm on other forms of programming that would strengthen the dialogue between authorities and the population in target sites.
- Multiple responses: Assessment participants in the different sites expressed the need for multiple and more in-depth responses to their questions to obtain a satisfactory response. The IRfJ teams should brainstorm on ways to achieve this goal.
- Public meetings: The frequency of face-to-face meetings between members of the population, and the authorities, should be increased. At least one public meeting should be held in each site next year, with consideration given to the possibility of increasing this number in the following year. Given the clear importance, for those who pose the questions, of domestic justice issues in all sites, consideration should be given to the possibility of holding meetings between the population and domestic judicial or governmental authorities. These meetings could take place not only within cities, but if possible, in towns in the more remote areas, where the population has much less access to authorities. Meetings with national authorities would require a budget to pay for their travel and lodging; and more meetings with international authorities would be possible if they arrange their own travel to the regions, which the IRfJ project can capitalize on by organizing a public meeting.

National authorities

- Schedule: Authorities who appear on the programs should be given printed copies of IRfJ's broadcast schedule so they can tune in.
- Local authorities: For many members of the population in IRfJ sites, local level authorities such as religious authorities; within the towns, local authorities such as chefs d'avenue and chefs de quartier; and, in the villages, customary authorities, are an important part of their lives. As authorities such as these are often the first point of contact for members of the population, they could feature on selected IRfJ programs alongside high-level authorities (as per the project's mission to get responses from the highest authorities possible).

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

- Sound quality: IRfJ should consider whether it would be possible to request ICC officials to fulfil certain conditions (namely the use of landlines, instead of mobile phones, to answer

questions from The Hague) in order to improve the sound quality of the answers recorded by telephone.

- **Back to basics:** The IRfJ teams should spearhead a discussion on how basic concepts, such as the role of national and international authorities, could be conveyed to audiences in a more systematic way.
- **National justice:** Assessment participants frequently expressed their dissatisfaction with, and mistrust of, national justice systems. The IRfJ teams should consider the possibility of producing programs covering domestic trials, both civil and criminal, in the way that the project has covered ICC trials in The Hague.
- **Music for Justice:** Many respondents in Ituri District, DRC, indicated their interest in the Music for Justice initiative and the themes that it presents. At the same time, a majority of those surveyed were familiar with the new series being broadcast in Ituri, Justice Magazine, which uses theatre. The project could consider the possibility of complementing the Music for Justice initiative with a Theatre for Justice initiative along the same lines.
- **Jeux concours:** To add dynamism to the project, contests could be held on the programs, and a budget for small prizes developed, to encourage listeners to call in and answer questions relating to recent program content.

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

- **Collecting questions**
 - Efforts should be made to collect more questions from women, particularly young women, as well as from young people and the elderly. The different IRfJ teams should share lessons learned and brainstorm about how to get women to pose more questions.
 - IRfJ journalists should be reminded that when they are collecting questions, they should ask if members of the public have questions on local, national or international justice, in order to give respondents the maximum freedom to pose questions that are important to them.
 - Journalists could be encouraged more to respond by phone to missed calls which could be from IRfJ listeners (particularly those made during IRfJ programs) as well as to text messages sent by listeners. In addition, instead of telling individuals interested in posing questions to come to the radio, journalists could encourage listeners to send text messages to them, which they would return with phone calls to record questions.
- **Rebranding:** Where in existence, the Interactive Radio for Justice teams should employ the Swahili, Lingala, or Sango term for Interactive Radio for Justice, alongside the French. Where there is no such term, the teams should find an appropriate term for the programming, to be used alongside the French, to facilitate better recognition of the programming.
- **Program schedules:** IRfJ program times, not only for the base series but for additional series as well, should be provided on every IRfJ broadcast (including the base series) to ensure that listeners know when to tune in for additional programs.

- Radio spots: Short radio “spots,” introducing the project and giving the broadcast times for all programs, should be produced and aired on IRfJ’s partner radio stations in all the sites to increase awareness of the project and invite listeners to tune in. These spots should be broadcast during popular slots, such as during evening news programs.
- Times: Whenever possible, evening broadcasts should be available for all new series, to reach listeners who are at work, cultivation, or school during the day.
- Diverse groups: The practice of producing special series on different and diverse groups, which has taken place in Goma, should continue. Target groups such as women’s and youth groups could be identified by fostering more links with local NGOs, as well as by drawing on the contacts that IRfJ team members have within their communities.
- Local languages: A number of respondents in the Democratic Republic of Congo expressed the need to make IRfJ programming available in local languages to reach members of the population not fluent in Swahili, Lingala, or French.
 - Bunia: Funding should be made available so that the team in Bunia can have its partner community radios translate programming into local languages, where appropriate, to ensure greater understanding of the programming in areas where Swahili, Lingala, and French are not the first language. An alternative possibility is for the team in Bunia to translate the programming into local languages and send CDs of these translations to the community radio stations.
 - Goma: The IRfJ team in Goma should have a discussion on whether it is necessary to translate IRfJ programming into Kinande (and potentially also into Kinyarwanda) to reach the Kinande-(and Kinyarwanda) speaking population in North Kivu.
- Repair to the radio antenna in Bunia: In Bunia, the antenna set up by IRfJ to increase broadcast capability has been damaged since June 2010. A budget should be made available to repair the antenna, once a diagnostic of the damage done, and the repairs needed, has been produced.
- Additional community radios: In addition to the community radios with which IRfJ currently works in DRC and CAR, IRfJ should consider creating a partnership with additional local radios in the new project sites to ensure wider broadcast of the programming, particularly by providing CDs of IRfJ programming for these radios to broadcast. In order for this to happen, funding will be needed to provide equipment to these radios as a gesture of support, as in Ituri.
 - Central African Republic: The IRfJ team in CAR should:
 - Consider collaborating with community radios in Birao and Paoua set up with UNESCO funding.
 - Meet with Jean Ignace, the President of the community radios in CAR, to discuss the possibility of collaboration.
 - Goma: The IRfJ team in Goma should:
 - Consider collaborating with religious stations such as Sautiya njili (la voix de l’évangile) or RAO FM, to reach members of the population who favour religious radios.
 - Follow up on initial discussions regarding the possibility of a partnership between IRfJ and four community radios in the province of Maniema which are affiliated with the Heal Africa NGO.

- Consider partnerships with radios within the province (such as Radio RACU in Kiwanja and Rutshuru, and Radio Kalembera in Masisi) which would give IRfJ access to populations in insecure areas.
 - Ituri: Consideration should be given to enhanced partnerships with community radio stations that have proven their commitment to the Interactive Radio for Justice project. These partnerships could include IRfJ involvement with these community radios as a training resource and trainer for these radio stations to produce their own, similar programming on justice.
 - Publicity: As in the other project sites, the community radios broadcasting IRfJ programs could also produce radio “spots” to let listeners know when to tune in.
- Access to the regions: In Ituri, more funding should be made available for trips outside of the towns where questions are normally collected. In North Kivu, if IRfJ is able to secure additional community radios to broadcast IRfJ’s programs in the areas outside of Goma and Bangui, IRfJ journalists should visit these areas to record questions. Where this involves travel to insecure regions, linkages with local and international NGO partners could be made to gain secure access to troubled regions.
 - Work with NGO partners: Access to the regions in DRC and CAR could be facilitated through partnership with NGOs, both local and international.
 - Goma: The team should follow up on the potential for collaboration with the Media Department at Heal Africa, which could help IRfJ record questions in insecure regions.
- Open house days: In order to create links with the population, IRfJ teams in all the sites should consider holding open house sessions, for members of the public to come to the radio stations, meet the IRfJ teams, and pose their questions for the programs. These sessions should be advertised on IRfJ programs. A budget would be necessary to plan these events as public activities, perhaps incorporating jeux concours and a concert featuring songs on justice or theatre production.
- Music for Justice concerts: Following the success of the IRfJ/RCR concert in Bunia in June 2010, funds should be made available to hold a similar concert in Goma, and possibly Kasugho, in order not only to raise awareness of the project but also as a public forum on the importance of justice, reconciliation, and the rule of law.

Listening Groups

- Funding for listening group activities: Consideration should be given to the possibility of providing funding for community-based activities to be proposed and executed by Interactive Radio for Justice listening group members.
- Taking a more active role: The listening groups in the different sites should continue to have an active role within the project, to promote community empowerment and ownership of the project. The involvement of the listening groups could include, and further expand on:
 - The provision of feedback on the project’s impact in their communities
 - Continued involvement with Music for Justice and other IRfJ initiatives.
- Diversity in the listening groups: The composition of the listening groups in all project sites should be regularly reviewed to ensure diversity in their membership, such as with regard to the proportion of women in the group.

- Bunia: The four IRfJ listening groups in Bunia no longer function as a result of several issues, including lack of supervision and funding for group activities and events. They should be revived with the supervision of a member of the IRfJ team, specifically selected for this task, and visited on a regular basis. A budget could be allocated so that occasional listening group events can be organized to motivate the group members.
- Outside Bunia:
 - A budget should be set up to allow for the copying of up-to-date broadcast schedules for all IRfJ programs for distribution to all National Endowment for Democracy (NED) listening groups with which IRfJ has partnered.
 - The listening groups should be provided with concrete mechanisms, like monthly submissions to the radio organised by each group, to make listening group participation more systematic.
 - IRfJ and RCR journalists who visit the listening groups should receive refresher training on seizing the opportunity to collect questions.
 - IRfJ journalists, when visiting the NED listening groups, should continue to highlight that they are with Radio Canal Révélation's Interactive Radio for Justice project and not affiliated with the International Criminal Court.

Impact Assessment

- Hiring of impact assessment staff: If the project continues, the impact assessment work should include the hiring of local staff skilled in monitoring and evaluation (one for the DRC and one for CAR) to continue mainstreaming impact assessment into the IRfJ project.
- Impact assessment assistants: The field assistants in the different sites could take on an expanded role, with a corresponding rise in salary, involving the continued coordination of the listening groups, including tasks such as the implementation of assessment tools like surveys; the organization of regular listening group activities; keeping up to date on best practice in listening group coordination; and assistance with other impact assessment tasks.

Section II. International Outreach

Long-term outcome: To establish a comprehensive network of Academic Institutions, Western Media, and NGOs/CSOs working to bring attention/support to ICC efforts in DRC and CAR

- Website: The IRfJ website should be more rigorous in making sure that all their material is translated into French to allow greater accessibility for non-English-speakers in the international community.
- The mailing list: Monthly IRfJ email updates should include a note encouraging recipients to forward the updates to anyone they know who may be interested in learning more about IRfJ.

Intermediate outcome: Academic institutions actively engaging with issues that the ICC is addressing in the DRC, CAR, and camps in Chad.

- IRfJ should consider targeting specialized research institutions at universities, as well as other institutions such as think tanks, for although IRfJ's international outreach currently reaches a large volume of students, it could benefit from reaching more specialized

academics and post-graduates. IRfJ also should reach out to universities in other regions in addition to the United States and Europe.

- To continue to monitor the volume of publications produced by academics on the mailing list, an appeal for individuals working on relevant issues to inform IRfJ could be added to the monthly mailing list. This could be of mutual benefit to the academic and IRfJ, and thus create stronger links in the network.
- IRfJ should consider the possibility of setting up a formal internship program for university students.