



Workshop Outlines

CHAPTER 11

This chapter presents some ideas for setting up a workshop which can be used to facilitate discussion on the ICC and roles of religious leaders.

Target groups

The following target groups can be identified:

- project officers, trainers and staff of religious organisations;
- religious leaders (local, district, national) including bishops, sheikhs, deans of orthodox churches, priests, imams, pastors, catechists, and lay leaders.

Important principles when planning a workshop

1. Assess the training needs of your target group. Ask yourself questions such as “Why do they want to learn about the ICC”, “What do they want to do with the information?”, “What do they already know?”
2. Select the most important information to be addressed in the workshop, and do not try to cover too much, or be too legalistic.
3. Adapt content and methodology to the needs of your target group and e.g. respond to the need for changes in language and the duration of the meeting.
4. Use participatory methodology as far as possible, such as group discussions for problem-solving, role-playing and



It is important to first allow participants the opportunity to discuss their views on the ICC and how it is working in their local context

visual illustrations, which will allow participants to draw on their experience and exchange views.

5. Aim for good representation of both women and men and (where applicable) 50% women and 50% men.
6. Be sensitive to security concerns, particularly with local people in conflict or post-conflict situations. Such concerns cannot be completely addressed, but following local advice can often help.



Note concerning methodology

It is important to first allow the participants to discuss their views on the ICC and how it works in their local context, and thereafter provide information. This enables participants to voice their concerns, and misconceptions about the ICC and its mandate, and helps facilitators to focus on the concerns of participants, rather than presenting too much (legal) information at the outset.



Ideas for workshop outlines

In view of the limited time, the aim is to clarify expectations about the ICC, and raise awareness about the important roles religious leaders could play.

ONE DAY WORKSHOP OUTLINE

Subject	Methodology	Notes
Welcome, introductions and expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarify the objectives of the workshop - Allow participants to introduce themselves - Discuss expectations of the workshop, and views on how the ICC is working, raise mis-conceptions and problems at an early stage. 	
Why the ICC is important and the role of religious leaders	<p>A short presentation can be made which describes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - why and how the ICC was established, and - why it is important for religious leaders to play a role in supporting victims, providing evidence, lobbying and supporting national justice and reconciliation. 	Refer to Chapter 2 on the historical development of the ICC and its importance in terms of international justice prosecutions of war crimes.
ICC Role and Mandate	<p>A short presentation can be made to highlight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the independence of the ICC - Which crimes the ICC can prosecute, and which it can not - How a investigation can be triggered - Structure and roles of the Registrar, Judges and Office of the Prosecutor - The relationship between the ICC and national criminal procedures (the complementarity principle) - The limitations of the ICC, and the need for clarifying expectations (ie, what the ICC is not able to do). 	Information in Chapter 3 can be useful here.
Dealing with complexities and dilemmas in the local context.	Here, participants can be given the opportunity, preferably in small groups, to raise and discuss their views and concerns about how the ICC is working in their context leading to developing solutions to the problems they raise.	Chapter 8 can be useful here.



<p>The roles of religious leaders in relation to the ICC</p>	<p>In this part of the workshop you could explore the roles religious leaders and faith-based communities could play in supporting the work of the ICC. This could involve an open discussion, then breaking participants into small groups to come up with ideas in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - raising awareness of the ICC - assisting victims - lobbying and advocacy with the ICC - monitoring human rights - taking a lead in reconciliation efforts - networking with other civil society actors. 	<p>See Chapter 10</p>
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THREE DAY WORKSHOP OUTLINE

Subjects	Methodology	Notes
Day One – The ICC		
<p>Welcome, introductions and expectations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarify the objectives of the workshop - Allow participants to introduce themselves - Discuss expectations of the workshop, and views on how the ICC is working, raise misconceptions and problems at an early stage. 	
<p>Why the ICC is important and the role of religious leaders.</p>	<p>A presentation can be made which describes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - why and how the ICC was established, and - why it is important for religious leaders to play a role in supporting victims, providing evidence, lobbying and supporting national justice and reconciliation. 	<p>Refer to Chapter 2 on the historical development of the ICC and its importance in terms of international justice and prosecutions for war crimes.</p>
<p>ICC Role and Mandate</p>	<p>A presentation can be made to highlight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the independence of the ICC - Which crimes the ICC can prosecute, and which it can not. - How a investigation can be triggered - Structure and roles of the Registrar, Judges and Office of the Prosecutor. 	<p>Information in Chapter 3 can be useful here.</p>



Subjects	Methodology	Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The relationship between the ICC and national criminal procedures (the complementarity principle). - The limitations of the ICC, and the need for clarifying expectations (ie, what the ICC is not able to do). <p>Participants can divide into small groups to discuss the advantages and limitations of the mandate and role of the ICC.</p>	
The potential rights of victims and witnesses	The unique rights of victims, and the application process can be explained. The difficulties with implementing this and the roles of religious leaders in supporting the participation of victims can be discussed.	See chapter 4
Day Two – Transitional Justice		
Transitional justice	Here the four ways of addressing the need for justice following widespread war crimes can be introduced (prosecutions, vetting, compensation and truth-telling), and participants can discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each in their context.	See Chapter 7 for useful background and examples.
Learning from practice – case studies from the DRC, Uganda and Sudan	In this part, information about the work of the ICC can be shared and lessons learned discussed.	One or more of the case studies in Chapter 6 can be read or translated, or the three case studies can be read in small groups.
Traditional and religious approaches to reconciliation	Participants can discuss the traditional and religious approaches to reconciliation, and how the prosecutions of the ICC can work in harmony with local efforts for justice and reconciliation. This can be done in small groups or in plenary.	See Chapter 9
Gender crimes and the ICC	The specific provisions for gender crimes can be explained and opportunities for religious organisations to support victims of sexual crimes can be discussed (in terms of clarifying rights and dealing with stigma for example).	See Chapter 5.



Subjects	Methodology	Notes
Day Three – The role of religious leaders		
Dealing with complexities and dilemmas in the local context.	Here, participants can be given the opportunity, preferably in small groups, to raise and discuss their views and concerns about the ICC and asked to develop solutions to the problems they raise.	Chapter 8 can be useful here.
The roles of religious leaders in relation to the ICC	<p>In this part of the workshop you could explore the roles religious leaders and faith-based communities could play in supporting the work of the ICC.</p> <p>This could involve an open discussion, then breaking participants into small groups to come up with ideas in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - raising awareness of the ICC - assisting victims - lobbying the ICC - monitoring human rights - taking a lead in reconciliation efforts. 	See Chapter 10
Developing a programme of action.	<p>To end off the workshop, participants can discuss among themselves what the priorities are and develop a programme of action to constructively engage with the ICC. It may be important to realistically identify</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. what is most important to do? 2. Who should be involved, and who should take a lead? 3. What will be needed and from where can support be gathered? 	

