



## Campaign for displaced people

Central African Republic

# Strategy Paper and Action Plan

The aim of this paper is to describe the strategy and the detailed action plan and budget for the advocacy campaign for displaced people in the Central African Republic (CAR). CAR has been selected as the pilot country for the global advocacy campaign, supported by the OCHA, UNICEF and UNHCR amongst other agencies. The Humanitarian Development Partnership Team (HDPT) in CAR, which comprises of 40 aid agencies and NGOs working on the ground, is leading this initiative to raise awareness on the forgotten crisis in CAR and particularly on the plight of internally displaced people in the country.

The paper sets out CAR’s advocacy strategy, defining objectives and indicators, the concerns and messages of the campaign, identifying partnerships and target audiences, the tools and tactics to be used and the activities to be undertaken.

## 1 Introduction

Conflict and widespread banditry have caused the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Central Africans, mainly in the north of the country, since 2002. The most recent disturbing events occurred in early 2006 and 2007, with the large scale burning of villages resulting in the greatest displacement. One million Central Africans, a quarter of the country’s population, have been affected by violence. Just over 100,000 Central Africans have sought sanctuary in neighbouring Cameroon, Chad and Sudan as refugees, even though these last two countries are heavily affected by conflict and insecurity themselves. In CAR today approximately 108,000 men, women and children remain displaced within their own country. The majority of the internally displaced have fled into the bush or to close-by towns after their villages were attacked by armed groups or by bandits. Some 5,500 displaced people are living on a purpose-built site in Kabo in the central northern part of the country. In this same region and in the north-east, an estimated 85,000 people have returned to their villages of origin, only to find them destroyed by the violence. Without adequate housing and with crumbling social infrastructure, these returnees need urgent assistance to rebuild their lives.

Internal refugees and displacement in CAR	
Refugees from CAR in Chad	56,000
Refugees from CAR in Cameroon	45,000
Refugees from CAR in Sudan	245
<b>Central African internally displaced persons</b>	<b>108,000</b>
Central Africans in forced displacement (refugees and IDPs)	209,245
Recent returnees (2007-2008)	85,000
People affected by violence	1,000,000

Source: UNHCR (2008)

Since 2006, the Central African Government, though largely absent outside of the capital Bangui, has opened up to the international humanitarian community. Consequently, humanitarian presence greatly increased in CAR, from seven offices outside the capital in 2006 to 47 in December 2008. The presence of international NGOs and United Nations entities in conflict-affected areas has contributed to reducing human rights violations. Aid agencies have also tripled the number of programmes to protect and provide assistance to displaced people, returnees and the similarly afflicted host communities. This has been made possible thanks to the rapidly increasing humanitarian funding for CAR through the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP): from less than \$24 million in 2006, to over \$69 million in 2007 and more than \$107 million by early December 2008.

Despite increased support by the international community to the humanitarian response for CAR, maintaining this momentum will require a concerted effort. During decades of under-development and staggering poverty,

this large, land-locked and sparsely-populated country has rarely been able to illicit the interest of the international community. Its own internal crisis has been dwarfed by the long running high-impact conflicts in neighbouring Sudan, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda. Towards the end of 2008, the peace process between the government of Francois Bozizé and the three largest rebel groups is making slow, and often faltering, progress towards what many hope will be a successful and peaceful conclusion to this long-running conflict. However, there are many obstacles to securing permanent peace and for much of the population this remains their fragile hope. Consequently, the activities of the rebel movements have declined in some areas while at the same time there has been an attempt by the military to act against armed bandits (known locally as *zaraguinas* or *coupeurs de routes*). As a result in certain areas many Central Africans displaced by the violence and insecurity are starting to return home, and the focus is moving from emergency humanitarian assistance to recovery and development.

At the same time, zones of violence remain and within these affected areas a culture of impunity reigns which exposes civilians to constant danger. There remain 108,000 displaced people, over half of them living in the bush without access to safe water or any essential services, who are in dire need of emergency assistance now and for the foreseeable future - as long as fear for their lives and their belongings prevents them from returning home.

### ***Why advocacy now?***

The Central African Republic is one of the poorest countries in the world and basic health indicators remain among the worst in Africa. For every 100,000 live births, 1,355 mothers die during or after childbirth; this means that a mother dies every four hours. Almost one in five children will not survive to see their fifth birthday and life expectancy remains a staggeringly low 43 years. These bleak statistics reflect the reality in urban areas and where the population have access to basic services. The situation is yet more serious in rural areas where the conflict has destroyed what little social and government infrastructure previously existed.

As the political dialogue between the Government and armed opposition groups advances and the population of CAR begins to believe in the possibility of peace, more of the displaced are seeking to return to their places of origin or to settle definitively in the places where they have sought refuge.

For those who return to their villages of origin, they find that their homes, health centres and schools have been looted and destroyed and water pumps and wells are no longer functional. For others who choose to remain in the areas where they sought refuge, there is often increased pressure on existing resources. Insufficient water pumps, unusable agricultural land, over-crowded schools and inadequate shelter all contribute to tensions between new arrivals and existing communities. Furthermore, the long-term conflict and continued attacks by *coupeurs de routes* have forced previously nomadic communities to settle in towns and villages where they lack the social networks and skills to integrate, putting them further at risk of the effects of long-term poverty and exclusion.

Guaranteeing physical security of displaced people is the primary responsibility of the Central African government. However, due to lack of resources and capacity they are presently unable to meet their obligations. Although the government has been collaborative in terms of allowing humanitarian operations to take place it has yet to actively participate in the humanitarian response, as set out in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and described in the benchmarks in the framework for national responsibilities.

With humanitarian assistance starting to revive the conflict-affected communities in the north and the government engaging in reconciliation and development processes, there is a window of opportunity to make a difference in the lives of the displaced in CAR. As domestic and international attention turns towards supporting a peaceful resolution to the conflict in CAR, it is imperative that those who have been most affected by the conflict are not forgotten. The displaced people who have been forced to flee the violence should be supported as they try to re-build their lives. Now is the time to remind the government of CAR and the international community that they have an obligation to assist the internally displaced to reclaim a semblance of normalcy in their lives and plan for a future in dignity and security.

## 2 Objectives and Targets

The objectives and targets will serve as the critical reference point in verifying that activities and indicators developed in the Action Plan further the aims of the campaign. The objectives clarify the 'what' of the campaign while the targets identify the 'who'. The 'when' and 'where' elements are developed in the attached Action Plan.

### GENERAL OBJECTIVE

*Strengthen humanitarian action and encourage solutions at a local, national and international level to prevent further internal displacement in CAR, to improve the protection and assistance given to the internally displaced and returnees, and to support the search for durable solutions, based on the respect for human rights.*

This is the over-arching goal for the action plan of the campaign and it will inform advocacy activities, inform target audiences, tools and tactics, and the indicators used. More specifically, the campaign will focus on three key objectives:

### OBJECTIVE 1

*Raise awareness among displaced people on their rights, emphasising the rights of women and children, and strengthen the capacity of civil society to promote the rights of IDPs*

#### **Target**

The campaign seeks to mobilise displaced people to claim their rights, as defined in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. As such, displaced people will be sensitised as to what the GPID entails, both in terms of rights and responsibilities. This will be achieved through participation in workshops and training sessions on GPID and the establishment of local/regional/national IDP Committees. Civil society and the local media are also important partners to uphold human rights. The IDP committees, supported by civil society, will lobby the local and national authorities and focus domestic media attention on issues affecting the displaced community. National media will be a target for sensitisation, which once achieved, will transform them into a partner in passing the message on to others. Furthermore, displaced individuals and communities will also participate fully in identifying the priorities and activities that further their particular concerns through participation in the advocacy campaign.

### OBJECTIVE 2

*Strengthen the engagement of the Central African government and other actors in the conflict to respect and promote Human Rights, International Humanitarian law and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*

#### **Target**

For the promotion and protection of the rights of the displaced, it is critical that the government of CAR and all armed groups fully recognise their responsibilities. The Government must be made aware of its obligations under the GPID and empowered to act. Government officials in relevant positions will receive training on GPID and on the framework for national responsibility and the Prime Minister's Office has been identified as the focal point for this exercise. The GPID also clearly states that all armed groups, including non-state actors, have responsibilities towards protecting displaced persons. Therefore the government armed forces, the Presidential Guard, the *gendarmerie*, the Central African peace-keeping forces - MICOPAX, the rebel groups and self-defence groups will be targeted to receive training on the GPID. Individuals in government holding key positions as opinion-formers and decision-makers will be lobbied to further the agenda of displaced persons. It will be emphasised that the humanitarian community, the HDPT and the UNCT remain committed to supporting the Government in fulfilling its responsibilities. Key government departments to be targeted include:

- High commission for Human Rights
- Ministry of Social Affairs
- Ministry of Planning
- Director General of Human Rights and Good Governance – Advisor to the President on NGOs
- Ministry of Interior
- National assembly and parliamentarians
- Ministry of Communication
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health
- Provincial authorities (local authorities-civil and military)

### OBJECTIVE 3

*Strengthen the humanitarian response and encourage the search for solutions in favour of displaced people by international donors, development partners, the United Nations and international NGOs, by highlighting the protection and internal displacement crises in CAR at international fora and through the international media*

#### **Target**

The campaign aims to retain and build on the current media interest, local and international, to mobilise donors, international opinion and the humanitarian community outside of CAR to act in favour of the internally displaced. For too long CAR has been a ‘forgotten’ conflict with international media interest being diverted to other conflicts in the region.

Key to achieving this aim is the mobilisation of international and local media to highlight the challenges facing IDPs and returnees as they attempt to re-build their lives. Other important messages will aim to reinforce donor accountability, and illustrate the positive outcomes of humanitarian investment and action once displacement ends. International NGOs and donors will also be accessed to demonstrate how their current or potential activities in CAR can positively influence the lives of the internally displaced. Objective 3 endeavours to focus international attention on violations of human rights, the GPID and International Humanitarian Law, which will make perpetrators of violence against civilians fear exposure. International attention to such abuses will engage the interest of those who bear the primary responsibility for the safety, security and dignity of the internally displaced and the search for durable solutions.

As part of global campaign to highlight the plight of the internally displaced there will be opportunities to show activities in CAR to a global audience and actively engage international interest in the plight of internally displaced Central Africans.

## 3 Key Messages

The key messages of this campaign are aimed at the internally displaced, the Government of CAR, international donors and media, both local and international. The campaign will endeavour to influence the relevant actors to act in favour of the displaced in CAR by referring to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement<sup>1</sup> and the

---

<sup>1</sup> Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC); *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, 1999.  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/idp/docs/references/iascpolicyprotectionpaper.pdf>

Framework for Action<sup>2</sup>. The messages produced here are neither an exhaustive nor a comprehensive representation of the GPID. However, the key points elaborated in this section target the states' and armed actors' responsibilities to displaced populations, as advanced by the Framework for National Responsibility, and more accurately reflect the dynamics of the current situation in CAR.

### 1. PREVENTION<sup>3</sup>

Everything possible should be done to prevent new displacement. If it is unavoidable, the government has a responsibility to minimise its effects on the affected population.

- The responsibility for addressing this concern rests solely with the national authorities, and should be supported by the international community.

### 2. EMPOWERMENT<sup>4</sup>

The displaced population should be made aware of their rights and responsibilities under the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement so that the effects of displacement are minimised. Using the GPID the displaced should be empowered to act to protect their rights with the support of the humanitarian community and civil society.

- The displaced should be conscious of their rights and able to approach the authorities to request that they fulfil their obligations. The Government of CAR has the primary responsibility for ensuring the safety of its citizens, including those who are internally displaced.

### 3. AWARENESS<sup>5</sup>

When displacement occurs there should be open and public discussion on the relevant issues, including causes, effects, possible solutions and conflicts, by all sectors of society

- The national media, with the support of the humanitarian community, should open the debate which must be allowed to be expressed freely. The Government has an obligation to disseminate the GPID and allow discussion to take place and to actively engage with the issue and the search for suitable solutions with displaced communities. Different levels of knowledge and areas of interest according to target group

### 4. DURABLE SOLUTIONS<sup>6</sup>

On the basis of a free and informed decision, displaced people have the right to return to their place of origin, similarly they have the right to remain where they have settled or move elsewhere. The national government has a duty to assist displaced populations in facilitating their return or resettlement in safety and dignity. The Government also has an obligation under the GPID to assist the displaced to access basic services (health, education, clean water, personal documentation, etc) to recover property and other assets, and when not possible, to provide compensation.

- If independent observers have confirmed that returning to their place of origin in security and dignity is possible the Government has an obligation to facilitate such a return and to inform the population upon living conditions in the place of origin. Inversely the Government should in no way compel or pressure displaced individuals or communities to return to their place of origin if it is against their wishes to do so or if lack of security could put the population further at risk.

---

<sup>2</sup> Mooney, E., *National Responsibility and Internal Displacement: a framework for action*, 2005.

<sup>3</sup> IASC, 1999, *ibid.* Section II. Principles Relating to Protection From Displacement, Principle 5-9.

<sup>4</sup> IASC, 1999, *ibid.* Section I. Principles Relating to Protection From Displacement, Principle 1-4.

<sup>5</sup> Mooney, E., *ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> IASC, 1999, *ibid.* Section V. Principles Relating to Return, Resettlement and Reintegration, Principles 28-30.

## 5. HUMANITARIAN SPACE<sup>7</sup>

The GPID clearly states that governments and all parties to conflict should respect the life-saving activities and neutrality of humanitarian engagement. As stated in Principle 24;

1. *All humanitarian assistance shall be carried out in accordance with the principles of humanity and impartiality and without discrimination.*
  2. *Humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons shall not be diverted, in particular for political or military reasons.*
- All actors, particularly the Government of CAR and armed state and non-state actors must respect the spirit of humanitarian principles, which although many consider being inherently political, does not seek to engage in politics and only to offer impartial and neutral assistance to the affected population.

## 6. RESOURCES<sup>8</sup>

The Government of CAR has insufficient resources to address the problems of displacement in the country. In such circumstances the international community should step in to supplement whatever resources that government is able to put at the disposal of the internally displaced, helping to break the cycle of violence and displacement that have led to increased poverty and exclusion. Understanding that such resources will likely be insufficient the humanitarian community, donors and international media should be mobilised to contribute in urgently tackling this issue.

- By working in partnership, identifying resources and division of labour, the Government, the humanitarian community, international donors and media can assist displaced populations efficiently and with respect for human dignity.
- Accountability: Government, armed groups, donors, mandated UN agencies, organisations and/or peace keeping missions should all be held to account for their actions and in fulfilling their respective mandates.

## 4 Current Context

Identifying the objectives and targets gives direction to the development of a dynamic strategy. However, practical issues need to be addressed to maximise the outcomes of the campaign. In the context of this campaign the three central challenges have been identified as **resources, capacity and access**, and they relate directly to the primary targets of each objective.

### Resources

- **IDPs and returnees:** the strong sense of cooperation to be found amongst displaced communities in CAR means that in many regions people have organised themselves into *bureaux de déplacés*. Existing community based organisations, whether focussed on religious, social or economic engagement, often include the internally displaced as members, and these organisations are often the initial point of contact for displaced people. This strategy will build upon existing networks to strengthen the capacity of displaced people to advocate for their rights.
- **Government and local authorities:** access and allocation of resources remains a considerable challenge for the government of CAR. However, addressing the needs of displaced persons must also become a priority for government. With the support of the humanitarian community (particularly the Protection Cluster) the government can make progress towards acting on elements of the GPID, particularly if it increases its presence in the provinces.

<sup>7</sup> IASC, 1999, *ibid.* Section IV. Principles Relating to Humanitarian Assistance, Principle 24-27.

<sup>8</sup> IASC, 1999, *ibid.* Section III. Principles Relating to Protection During Displacement, Principles 18-23.

- **International donors and media:** international interest in CAR, although inconsistent and insufficient, is on the increase as demonstrated by the recent attention from international news agencies and broadcasters. More needs to be done to raise awareness on the current situation in CAR, including messages of opportunities for peace and stability for the displaced population.

### Capacity

- **IDPs and returnees:** there are a lack of durable structures and informed advocates to bring together the internally displaced so that they can voice their concerns at a local and national level. Nevertheless, the strong sense of community in CAR favours collective action that supports the internally displaced and will improve their ability to press the Government into fulfilling its obligations under the GPID.
- **Government and local authorities:** lack of financial and human resources limit the capacity of the government to respond to this crisis, irrespective of their level of commitment to protecting the rights of IDPs and returnees. Resources, financial, technical and material, are necessary for the authorities to fulfil their responsibilities.
- **International donors and media:** international interest in CAR has increased, but keeping this momentum and concern is challenging with larger crises in the region and other stories preoccupying the media. The difficulties and possibilities for the internally displaced Central Africans should be highlighted at an international level.
- **Mandated UN agencies, international organisations, and peacekeeping missions:** in reference to humanitarian reform, all mandated organisations have the responsibility to mobilise funding and the needed capacity to fulfil their mandates and to respond to the humanitarian crisis.
- **National donors and media:** there exists a certain level of capacity and engagement on a domestic level. The campaign through its activities and partnerships should foster these existing networks and capacities to maximise the engagement of local enterprise as potential donors and the national media as partners in advocacy.

### Access

- **IDPs and returnees:** there are significant challenges to reaching IDPs and returnees who have taken refuge and settled away from towns or main axes. Information exchange, contact and mobilisation of these groups may be further hampered by insecurity, weak transport and poor communication links.
- **Government and local authorities:** outside of the capital Bangui, the Government of CAR has limited presence and so there are relatively few opportunities to work with displaced persons and returnees in a constructive manner. It should be noted that the violence perpetrated by *coupeurs de routes* has caused significant displacement, but negotiations and advocacy with this group are not possible.
- **International donors and media:** the difficulties of physical access to areas of interest in CAR present a significant challenge when reaching out to donors and journalists. Furthermore, despite the increased international humanitarian presence in the last two years the presence of INGOs remains concentrated in a few regions, often in towns.

## 5 Partnerships

The campaign objectives will be achieved through active engagement and participation of all stakeholders in the displacement and humanitarian crisis. The key actors and partners in the campaign will include the following:

- **HDPT:** the HDPT is the initiator of the campaign and will provide leadership and guidance. The team will mobilise partners and resources to implement campaign activities.
- **Government:** has a dual role, as a contributor for sensitising local authorities to apply the GPID but also as a target for messages and activities of the campaign.

- **Internally displaced people:** also have dual role, as contributor in the identification of activities but also as a target of messages and activities of the campaign.
- **Protection Cluster, Communications Group and Early Recovery Cluster:** as technical sub-groups of the HDPT, these three groups will be the principal implementers of the campaign plan.
- **OCHA Headquarters and NRC/IDMC:** will provide technical support and other as necessary.
- **SRSB for IDPs (Walter Kälin):** global advocacy to highlight CAR’s campaign and the IDP situation to donors and international media.
- **National ambassador for internally displaced:** the identified individual will highlight the situation of the internally displaced with the national media, local authorities and institutions
- **Civil society and associations:** will also be targets; as recipients of messages promoting rights of the internally displaced, and also as advocates on behalf of internally displaced people.

## 6 Tools, Tactics and Talent

Target Audience	Tools/Tactics/Talent
<b>Internally displaced</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public Outreach and Information Campaigns</li> <li>▪ Meetings with IDPs and IDP committees</li> <li>▪ Training for internally displaced on the GPID</li> <li>▪ Participation in Community Based Organisations supporting the displaced, at local, regional and national level</li> <li>▪ Public events, including sporting and cultural opportunities</li> <li>▪ Active involvement/exposure of IDP ambassador</li> <li>▪ Provide internally displaced with information relevant to their status (legal developments, security concerns, issues to be advocated)</li> <li>▪ Radio programmes directed and related to internal displacement</li> </ul>
<b>Local and national authorities and armed groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training on GPID</li> <li>▪ Training for armed forces on GPID</li> <li>▪ Direct lobbying and advocacy on authorities’ responsibilities under GPID</li> <li>▪ Sharing of Framework for National Responsibility</li> <li>▪ Meeting with IDPs and IDP committees</li> <li>▪ Information sharing meetings with IDPs</li> <li>▪ Field visits to meet with affected population</li> <li>▪ Support civil society/COB advocating for the rights of the displaced</li> <li>▪ Inform Parliamentarians on campaign and GPID</li> </ul>
<b>Civil Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use of National Campaign Kit</li> <li>▪ Capacity Building Workshops and Training on GPID</li> <li>▪ Participation in IDP related activities</li> <li>▪ Advocate on behalf of IDPs</li> <li>▪ Information sharing with IDPs and Campaign group</li> <li>▪ Involvement of IDP ambassador</li> <li>▪ Sensitisation of civilian armed groups (self-defence) on GPID</li> <li>▪ Identify local donors to engage with campaign</li> </ul>
<b>National Media</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Campaign Kit (French version)</li> <li>▪ Capacity training</li> <li>▪ Access to IDP ambassador when available/present in CAR</li> <li>▪ Field visits for local and international journalists</li> <li>▪ Meetings with IDPs and IDP committees</li> <li>▪ News advisories and media releases</li> <li>▪ Press conferences</li> <li>▪ Media interviews/Feature stories/Digital photography</li> </ul>

Target Audience	Tools/Tactics/Talent
<b>HDPT/UNCT/campaign partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Flash Alerts</li> <li>▪ Advocacy Kit, talking points, background briefs and media releases</li> <li>▪ Press conferences</li> <li>▪ Campaign letter to individually identified donors</li> <li>▪ Feature stories</li> <li>▪ Provision of expert opinion to media</li> <li>▪ Direct media interest to IDP campaign coordination group</li> </ul>
<b>Donor Governments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Confidential Flash Alerts</li> <li>▪ Meetings with IDPs and IDP committees</li> <li>▪ International Campaign Kit</li> <li>▪ Direct lobbying and negotiation</li> <li>▪ HC correspondence/meetings with foreign ministers and heads of government</li> <li>▪ Donor Alerts/CAP</li> <li>▪ Provision of expert opinion</li> <li>▪ Information sharing</li> <li>▪ Meeting with IDP ambassador</li> </ul>
<b>International Media</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ International Campaign Kit (English version)</li> <li>▪ Field visits for local and international journalists</li> <li>▪ Meetings with IDPs and IDP committees</li> <li>▪ News advisories and media releases</li> <li>▪ Press conferences</li> <li>▪ Media interviews/Feature stories/Digital photography</li> </ul>

## 7 Resources

The advocacy campaign set out in this strategy paper draws on existing legal texts and academic work in the field of internal displacement. The principle resources are as follows:

- Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement
- International Humanitarian Law
- Human rights instruments (International Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People)
- National framework (Brookings-Bern Institute)
- Protecting Internally Displaced Persons: manual for law and policy-makers
- AU Convention on the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa
- Pinheiro Principles (relating to house, land and property rights for refugees and IDPs)

## 8 Action Plan

**Objective 1:** Raise awareness among displaced people of their rights, emphasising the rights of women and children, and strengthen the capacity of civil society to promote the rights of IDPs

Concern	Target audience	Action	Messages and techniques	Implementer	Indicators and follow up	Timeframe
1. Internally displaced have weak understanding of their rights and responsibilities as enshrined in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IDP committees</li> <li>▪ Local civil society and host population</li> <li>▪ Local authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assistance and support to IDPs in establishing local/regional IDP committees</li> <li>▪ Sensitisation of IDPs on their rights and responsibilities under GPID</li> <li>▪ Active engagement of local associations for the promotion of GPID</li> <li>▪ In collaboration with local NGOs and UN agencies in CAR regular updates on relevant information on IDPs</li> <li>▪ Organise cultural events at field level to promote IDP rights</li> <li>▪ Produce radio broadcasts to promote the rights of IDPs</li> <li>▪ Use of community radio programmes supported by UNESCO/UNHCR/OFCA to inform IDPs and returnees on their rights and responsibilities (operational mid-2009)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The IDP community should organise to represent and lobby to protect the rights of IDPs in CAR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local authorities</li> <li>▪ Protection Cluster</li> <li>▪ IDPs</li> <li>▪ Civil society</li> <li>▪ Domestic NGOs, INGOs and UN system</li> <li>▪ Local/national media</li> <li>▪ UNESCO/ UNHCR/ OFCA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No. of IDP committees established</li> <li>▪ No. of participants trained sensitised on GPID</li> <li>▪ No. of meetings held by IDP committees and associations</li> <li>▪ No. of reports produced in CAR relating to IDPs</li> <li>▪ No. of cultural events relating to IDPs</li> <li>▪ No. television/radio broadcasts relating to IDPs</li> </ul>	Jan-Dec 09
						Jan-March 09
2. Civil society lack resources and knowledge to act on behalf of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Civil society</li> <li>▪ National media</li> <li>▪ NGO employees (both national</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support umbrella organisation to regroup civil society organisations (local red cross organisations,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The importance of civil society in promoting and sensitising the general population on GPIDs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local authorities</li> <li>▪ Protection Cluster/Early Recovery Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Action plan of national umbrella organisation to promote the rights of IDPs</li> </ul>	Feb 09-Dec

Concern	Target audience	Action	Messages and techniques	Implementer	Indicators and follow up	Timeframe
internally displace and to support them in defending their rights	and international)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Caritas, church groups, IDP COBs)</li> <li>Instigate/support regular meetings</li> <li>Sensitise civil society on GPID and framework for national responsibility</li> <li>Strengthen civil society to give a voice to IDPs through cultural events, radio, local media</li> <li>-use of community radio to diffuse information to civil society, and on behalf of, civil society in favour of IDPs and returnees</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil society</li> <li>National media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of NGOs and associations that are members of national umbrella organisation</li> <li>No. of meetings held by national umbrella organisation</li> <li>No. of reports produced relating to IDPs</li> <li>No. of workshops held and NGOs participating</li> <li>No. of interventions by local media</li> <li>Content of community radio programmes should include information relevant to IDPs and returnees</li> </ul>	<p>Throughout '09</p> <p>March, July and Oct 09</p> <p>July 09</p> <p>Aug-Dec 09 (based on operational community radio)</p>

**Objective 2:** Strengthen the engagement of the Central African government and other actors in the conflict to respect and promote Human Rights, International Humanitarian Law and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

Concern	Target audience	Action	Messages and techniques	Implementer	Indicators and follow up	Timeframe
1. Lack of resources, commitment and engagement of the national authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local authorities</li> <li>Ministry of Social Affairs</li> <li>Prime Minister's office (Primature)</li> <li>Parliamentarians</li> <li>Country level donors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitise all key stakeholders on the need for an IDP advocacy campaign for CAR</li> <li>Lobby/meet with authorities (prefecture, ministerial)</li> <li>Production of pedagogical material</li> <li>Field visits by key political decision-makers</li> <li>Develop a national framework that will outline government strategy for IDPs</li> <li>Govt legislation to protect rights of IDPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement of the local authorities in the protection of IDPs according to their responsibilities (handbook on national responsibilities Bern-Brookings Institute, use of GPID and Pinheiro Principles)</li> <li>Govt and armed groups which control territory must guarantee physical security of IDPs and adhere to international human rights</li> <li>Govt should guarantee access to basic services (health care,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High Commission for Human Rights</li> <li>Ministry of Social Affairs</li> <li>BONUCA</li> <li>Ministry of Planning (SPONG)</li> <li>Director General for Human Rights and Good Governance</li> <li>Advisor to the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of participants from relevant Govt organs attend training sessions</li> <li>No. of cases of abuses against IDPs documented and followed</li> <li>No. of benchmarks of 'national responsibility' adhered to</li> <li>No. of national authorities/dept trained on GPID and national framework</li> </ul>	<p>Jan-Feb 09</p> <p>Throughout 09</p> <p>Jan-Feb 09</p> <p>March, June and Sept 09</p>

Concern	Target audience	Action	Messages and techniques	Implementer	Indicators and follow up	Timeframe
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage govt to publicly acknowledge issue of internal displacement in CAR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>education, security)</li> <li>Govt should provide necessary identification documents (birth, death, marriage certificates, etc)</li> <li>Govt must ensure access to land for cultivation and shelter</li> <li>Govt and other armed actors should communicate with IDP community on security in their place of origin</li> <li>Govt should provide for the restitution of material possessions or compensation</li> <li>Govt must guarantee access to justice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Govt on NGOs</li> <li>Ministry of interior</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public acknowledgement of responsibility by the govt</li> </ul>	Throughout 09
2. Allow access to the affected civilian population and ensure respect of international human rights and guiding principles of IDPs by armed actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Armed groups</li> <li>Auto defence groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training sessions on GPID</li> <li>International attention to highlight human rights abuses in CAR</li> <li>Improve access for local media to highlight plight of IDPs</li> <li>Use of community radio to reinforce messages of peace in the community and social cohesion through participation (operational mid-09)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An end to culture of impunity when violations of international human rights and GPID are committed, particularly against women and children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection cluster</li> <li>BONUCA</li> <li>MINURCAT</li> <li>MICOPAX</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dir.General of Human rights</li> <li>Ministry of Social Affairs</li> <li>Primature (Prime Minister's Office)</li> <li>No. of cases of violations against IDPs documented and followed</li> <li>Monitoring report</li> <li>Baseline survey of knowledge of GPID comment</li> <li>No. of stories relating to IDPs in national and international media</li> </ul>	<p>Throughout 09</p> <p>Feb, April, June, Aug,, Oct and Dec 09</p> <p>Aug-dec 09 (based on operational community radio)</p>

**Objective 3:** Strengthen the humanitarian response and encourage the search for solutions in favour of displaced people by international donors, development partners, the United Nations and international NGOs, by highlighting the protection and internal displacement crises in CAR at international fora and through the international media

Concern	Target audience	Action	Messages and techniques	Implementer	Indicators and follow up	Timeframe
1. The response to the displacement and protection crisis in CAR is inadequate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International donors</li> <li>International NGO</li> <li>Target countries for this: Norway, Denmark, UK, US, Netherlands and Italy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visits by donors</li> <li>Promote regular representation of donors in coordination/cluster meetings relating to IDP issues</li> <li>Sharing of information with their Headquarters/ government and other donors</li> <li>Create mailing list of donors and interested parties</li> <li>Distribute monthly update of campaign</li> <li>HDPT report 2007-2008 targeting donors .</li> <li>Creation of webpage devoted to IDP advocacy campaign on HDPT website</li> <li>Link with OCHA and IDMC website, highlight CAR as pilot project for IDP advocacy</li> <li>Encourage active participation of donors in CAP-related events</li> <li>Encourage mobilisation of media from the country of origin of INGO</li> <li>Encourage mobilisation of national opinion in the country of origin of INGO</li> <li>Create/establish links to campaign on the INGOs webpages</li> <li>Link between INGO activities in CAR and their HQ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grave humanitarian situation affecting IDPs in CAR</li> <li>To date there has been a response from the international community but it is insufficient</li> <li>A window of opportunity exists to make a lasting and significant difference in the lives of thousands of IDPs in CAR</li> <li>Provide urgent and life-saving assistance to IDPs</li> <li>Search for durable solutions for those seeking to return to CAR in dignity and security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communications working group</li> <li>OCHA</li> <li>NRC/IDMC/OCHA</li> <li>Humanitarian coordinator/INGO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of field visits by donors</li> <li>Five articles distributed highlighting the plight of IDPs</li> <li>No. of reports in international media relating to IDPs in CAR (following visits by journalists/donors?)</li> <li>No. of local leaders, members of judiciary and young parliamentarians having received training on GPID</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be determined by donors</li> <li>Throughout 09</li> <li>Jan 09</li> <li>Throughout 09, monthly</li> <li>Nov-Dec 09</li> <li>Jan 09, updated throughout the year -Feb 09</li> <li>Throughout 09</li> <li>Throughout 09</li> <li>Feb-Dec 09</li> </ul>

Concern	Target audience	Action	Messages and techniques	Implementer	Indicators and follow up	Timeframe
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>communications activities</li> <li>Lobbying by NGOs of their governments in favour of IDPs in CAR</li> </ul>				Ad hoc during the year
2. The displacement and humanitarian crisis in CAR is mostly unknown outside of CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International media</li> <li>International opinion-makers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Product a campaign kit for donors and international journalists (English)</li> <li>Facilitate field visits of international journalists</li> <li>Issue one press release a month</li> <li>Have campaign update on agenda of Geneva press briefing once a month</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alert and mobilise international opinion in favour of IDPs and returnees in CAR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communications working group</li> <li>OCHA</li> <li>INGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of reports on IDP issues in CAR</li> <li>No. of blogs relating to IDP issues in CAR</li> <li>% finances mobilised for IDP programmes/projects in CAR</li> <li>No. of INGOs with website links/stories relating to their activities with IDPs in CAR</li> <li>No. of INGOs featuring IDP issues in their reports</li> </ul>	<p>Jan 09</p> <p>Ad hoc in 09</p> <p>Jan-Dec 09</p>
3. The displacement and humanitarian crisis in CAR has been largely neglected within the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National media</li> <li>Local/national opinion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinforce the capacity of local/national media (workshops for local media on GPID and rights of the child, training for media on format and content to include protection issues for general public)</li> <li>Production of a programme for national radio (use ONUMagazine, radio Ndeke Luka, radio rural) highlighting the plight of IDPs in CAR</li> <li>Put the launch of CAP in the context of the campaign</li> <li>Field visits by national journalists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitise the local population on the challenges facing IDPs and returnees, as well as the obligations of CAR govt, through the GPID</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection Cluster, BONUCA/UNICEF</li> <li>Communications working group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of journalists trained on GPID and rights of the child</li> <li>No. of journalists who have been on field missions with an IDP component</li> <li>No. of articles in local press highlighting the issue of IDPs and returnees in CAR</li> <li>Positive press coverage of visit/activities of IDP ambassador</li> </ul>	<p>March, July and Oct 09</p> <p>April-nov 09</p> <p>Jan, march,</p>

Concern	Target audience	Action	Messages and techniques	Implementer	Indicators and follow up	Timeframe
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Press conferences (bi-monthly)</li> <li>▪ Press releases (bi-monthly)</li> <li>▪ Campaign launch</li> <li>▪ National IDP ambassador (Frederick GOPORO) identified and active in highlighting the situation affecting IDPs</li> <li>▪ Production of an advocacy kit for distribution to local journalists (in French)</li> <li>▪ Community radio will be used in favour of the displaced to promote their rights under the GPID</li> </ul>				<p>May, July, Sept, Nov 09</p> <p>Aug 09</p> <p>Jan 09</p> <p>Aug-Dec 09</p>

## 9 Budget

ACTIVITY	Comments	Unit price	Number	Total USD
<b>COMMUNICATIONS TOOLS</b>				
Campaign Kit FR (journalists and donors)	<i>targeting national journalists/donors</i>	20	100	\$2,000
Campaign Kit ENG (journalists and donors)	<i>targeting international journalists/donors</i>	20	150	\$3,000
Production of Guiding Principles	<i>In French and Sango</i>	1,000	3	\$3,000
Production of radio programmes	<i>consultant fees</i>	1,500	4	\$6,000
Broadcasting radio	<i>free service</i>			\$0
<b>TRAININGS AND WORKSHOPS</b>				
Trainings Local NGO		1,500	2	\$3,000
Print Pedagogical material	<i>workshop costs</i>	100	2	\$200
Workshop Local journalists		1,500	1	\$1,500
Trainings Local Journalists		1,500	1	\$1,500
<b>FIELD VISITS</b>				
High Level Govt Delegation	<i>flights, per diems</i>	4,000	3	\$12,000
International journalists visit	<i>at the expense of host organisation</i>			\$0
Field visit by donors	<i>flights, accommodation</i>	500	4	\$2,000
Field visits by national journalists	<i>flights, per diems</i>	500	6	\$3,000
<b>EVENTS</b>				
Bi-monthly press conference	<i>transport, catering</i>	100	6	\$600
Cultural and social events	<i>drama production and photo exhibition</i>	1,000	2	\$2,000
<b>ORGANISATION COSTS</b>				
Advocacy officer	<i>From OCHA surge capacity</i>		1	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>\$39,800</b>