

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Military operation against the FPR
- The DDR Steering Committee meets with stakeholders
- Updated figures on refugees and IDPs in the CAR

## Background and security

### Military operation against the FPR



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

On 24 January, the joint Central African-Chadian military operation, set up by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) on 15 January to capture the Front Populaire pour le Redressement (FPR) leader Baba Laddé, attacked FPR positions in Gondava and Ouandago. Since this attack took place, both localities are being monitored by the CAR national army (FACA).

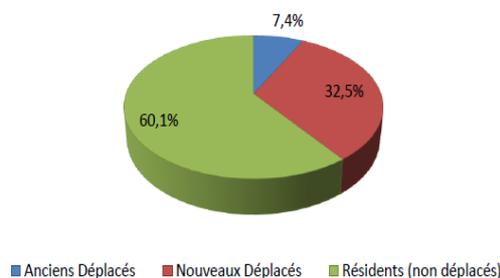
Two civilians wounded in Kabo and Kaga-Bandoro (north-west) have been reported since the start of the operations. The insecurity in the region has triggered population displacement from the roads between Kabo, Ouandago, Gondava-Batangafo and Kaga-Bandoro. While populations are continually on the move, and figures are changing daily, initial estimates report more than 4,000 new internally displaced persons (IDPs). In the Kabo sub-prefecture some IDPs are either with host families or in sites located at the Kabo centre. In the Kaga-Bandoro sub-prefecture, over 11,000 new IDPs are either with host families or in the bush. While the majority of IDPs from the Ouandago-Kabo road can now return to their villages in acceptable conditions, the situation remains challenging for IDPs from the Ouandago-

Goundava road where villages have been destroyed. These people have found refuge in Nana-Outa (1,200 people), Ouandago and Farazala (300 families). The joint Central African-Chadian military operation is ongoing and Baba Laddé has not yet been captured, leaving the situation worrisome for humanitarians.

### Joint-evaluation mission to Bria

From 9 to 13 January, the World Food Programme (WFP), Mercy Corps, International Medical Corps (IMC), Cooperazione Internazionale (Coopi) and the Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) conducted a joint-evaluation mission to Bria in the Haute-Kotto prefecture (north-east). The mission objectives were: to assess the situation of newly displaced persons (8,736 are returning back to Bria after being displaced and 2,605 are IDPs from neighboring regions) affected by the conflict between the Convention des Patriotes pour la Justice et la Paix (CPJP) and the Union des Forces Démocratiques pour le Rassemblement (UFDR) in September 2011; to assess the situation of the IDPs who arrived in May 2010 from the Bria-Ndélé road; to collect information on food security and to explore the need for a humanitarian intervention. The population of Bria has increased by eight percent due to the presence of displaced persons.

### Proportion par rapport à la population totale de la ville de Bria



### Main findings on the food sector:

- The food sector is currently fragile;
- Seeds have barely been harvested in 2011;
- The variety of products in the market is weak and prices are low due to the populations' poor purchasing power;
- Insecurity restricts population movement, leaving farmers to only engage in a small-scale market gardening.

### Main findings on the security sector:

- The CPJP and UFDR elements left the city but continue to camp nearby; preventing population movements on certain roads.

### Recommendations

- The United Nations Integrated Office for Peace building in the CAR (BINUCA) in the region undertakes a mission to Bria with the purpose of preventing further conflict and to monitor the cease fire agreement signed between the CPJP and the UFDR;

- Accelerate the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) process in order to reduce weapons proliferation in the surroundings of Bria;
- Conduct a follow up census of IDPs with the aim of obtaining more accurate figures prior to continuing emergency food assistance to people affected by displacement for an additional three months (February-April). Organize a rapid assessment at the end of the distribution process;
- Boost the resumption of agricultural activities in the south of Bria (area accessible by the population) through the encouragement of humanitarian actors working in the food security sector;
- Expand basic health services to people affected by displacement;
- Continue to respond to emergencies in the water and sanitation sector by rehabilitating water points, particularly in the Bornu area.

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**DDR Steering Committee meets with stakeholders**

On 24 January, the DDR Steering Committee in the CAR met with the Government, political-military groups, United Nations organizations, the African Union, the European Union, France, the World Bank and the Peace Building Mission in the CAR (MICOPAX). The Steering Committee welcomes the various stakeholders involved in the DDR program for their efforts which has enabled the process to reach the following stages: verification, disarmament and demobilization of most ex-combatants. This particularly consists of elements of the Armée Populaire pour la Restauration de la Démocratie (APRD), based in the north-west (Ouham-Pende and Ouham prefectures). The DDR Steering Committee supports the continuation of the DDR process as originally planned across the country in order to consolidate peace permanently. The Steering Committee is continuing its efforts to mobilise resources that will ensure the success of the DDR process in the CAR. It is however concerned about the current political and security situation, which led to the detention of some of its members, including the Vice-President, Jean Jacques Demafouth, who has been in custody since 6 January. While being respectful of the CAR sovereignty and mindful of the need to maintain peace and security in the country, the Steering Committee is keen to explore a solution as quickly as possible. Contact Ousmane Kaba: [kaba@un.org](mailto:kaba@un.org) for more information.

**Pharmacopoeia and traditional medicine in the CAR**

On 20 January, the National Assembly deliberated and adopted law number 12.002 on pharmacopoeia and traditional therapy implementation in the CAR. In Article 16 of the law, traditional doctors include: naturopaths; herbalists; traditional healers; traditional midwives; traditional psychotherapists and traditional pharmacists. Through this law, traditional doctors are required to send information to the National Health Information System (SNIS); to facilitate the inspection of their structures. They are also required to keep a record of their activities, produce and submit annual reports to the Ministry of

Health. The incumbent traditional doctors have two years to comply with this new law. The full text of law number 12.002 is available on the HDPT CAR website (<http://hdptcar.net/>).

**Updated figures on refugees and IDPs in the CAR**

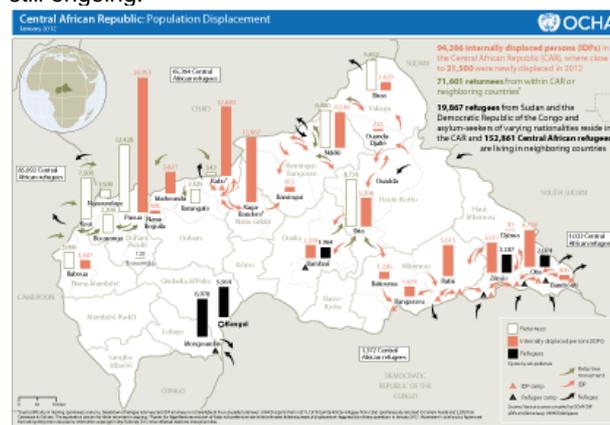
Refugees and asylum seekers in the CAR (by country):

LOCALISATION	NUMBER
Bambari (Sudanese)	1,964
Batalimo (Congolese)	6,978
Mboki (Congolese)	1,204
Obo (Congolese)	870
Zemio (Congolese)	3,287
Bangui (refugees and asylum seekers from different nationalities)	5,564
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,867</b>

Internally displaced persons:

LOCALISATION	NUMBER
Bamingui Bangoran	7,328
Haute Kotto	5,208
Haut Mbomou	13,073
Mbomou	8,515
Nana-Gribizi	11,967
Nana-Mambéré	1,507
Ouaka	3,036
Ouham	17,147
Ouham Pendé	24,951
Vakaga	1,654
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,386</b>

Due to difficulty in tracking spontaneous returns, the breakdown of IDP and refugee returnees is not available at the sub-prefectural level. UNHCR reports that in 2011, 7,479 Central African refugees from Chad spontaneously returned to Ouham-Pendé and 2,305 from Cameroon to Ouham. The registration process for these returnees is still ongoing.



CAR population displacement map available on the HDPT CAR website: <http://hdptcar.net/>

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