Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Political Agreement for Peace in the Central African Republic
Date	19 Jun 2017
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Central African Republic Conflicts (1996 -)

The Central African Republic conflict is one of a set of regionally connected conflicts addressed by the African Great Lakes process. After the country gained independence from France in 1960 it has been ruled by a sequence of autocratic leaders that principally gained power through coups. Since the mid-1990s several waves of internal conflict took place in the Central African Republic, primarily along tribal, and later-on increasingly sectarian, lines. In 1996 and 1997, French troops and soldiers from neighbouring countries intervened to end a mutiny in the capital, Bangui, by factions of the army. The fighting was predominantly along tribal lines, with southern tribes in revolt against the 'northern' government. A UN mission was installed in 1998 to secure the truce.
After General Bozizé took control of the country after several coup attempts in 2003, a 'bush war' began led by armed opposition forces. From late 2006 onward, government troops with French military support severely weakened the rebels. Following this, a number of agreements were signed during 2007-2008, but not all factions have accepted them. In 2011, Bozizé was re-elected in supposedly fraudulent elections, which resulted in a new wave of uprisings. Séléka, an alliance of northern rebel groups, took over parts of the country and forced Bozizé to agree to a power-sharing deal. However, after this agreement broke down, Séléka took control of Bangui and Bozizé had to flee the country in 2013. Leader of Séléka, Michel Djotodia, took office and officially disbanded Séléka. However, continual violence between ex-Séléka groups and opposing militias, collectively known as 'anti-balaka', persisted and Djotodia was forced to resign less than a year later. Catherine Samba-Panza was installed as interim president until Faustin Archange Touadéra was elected in January 2016. In February 2019 an agreement was signed between the government and fourteen armed groups, including ex-Seleka groups, committed to disarmament. However, violence between ex-Seleka groups and anti-balaka continues.
Close
Central African Republic Conflicts (1996 -
)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government

Peace process CAR: coups and rebellions process

Parties

Pour le Gouvernement:
CHARLES ARMEL DOUBANE
Ministre des Affaires etrangeres de la Republique Centrafricaine
GEORGES-ISIDORE-ALPHONSE DIBERT
Conseiller politique du President de la a Republique Centrafricaine

Pour les groupes politico-militaires:
MOUSTAPHA ABAKAR - RPRC
BRAHIM ABDOULAYE - FPRC
BARTHELEMY BOGUYANAN - FDPC
SOULEMANE DAOUDA - UPC
HERBERT GOTRAN DJONO-AHABA - RPRC
LAURENT DJIM-WOEI BEBITI - RJ BELANGA
DIEU BENIT CHRISTIAN GBEYA-KIKOBET - UFR-F
HABIB HODI- UPC
BIENVENU BERTRAND KOUNKOU - RJ SAYO
ASCAIN NZENGUE LANDA -UFR-F
LAMBERT LISSANE-MOUKOVE - FPRC
ANICET SIMPLICE MACKOUMOU - UFR
ARMEL MINGATOLOUM-SAYO RJ SAYO
ABDEL KARIM MOUSSA - MPC
THIERRY CYPRIEN M'PONDO - SELEKA RENOVEE
DIEUDONNE NDOMETE - Coordination ANTIBALAKA
JEAN DE DIEU NGAISSONA ANTIBALAKA AILE MOKOM
LARRY FABRICE NORDINE-MINDOM-MAHALBA - MLJC
JUDICAEL OROFE MOGANAZOUM - Coordination ANTIBALAKA
SIMON PIERRE PASSI INGAM - RJ BELANGA
JEAN-ROCK SOBI - FDPC
DEYA GILBERT - TOUMOU - MLJC
GUY BONGARKA WABILO -ANTIBALAKA AILE MOKOM
BERNARD FRANCOIS WAGRAMALE - UFR

Pour la Communaute de Sant'Egidio :
ANDREA RICCARDI
Fondateur de la Communaute de Sant'Egidio

Third parties	Attending third parties: In the presence of Central African delegations representing the National Assembly and the Political Class In the presence of the emissary HE Cardinal Nzapalainga, Archbishop of Bangui, In the presence of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for the Central African Republic, Mr. Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, In the presence of representatives of the European Union, the International Community and the Italian Government Signing third parties PARFAIT ONANGA-ANYANGA Representant Special du Secretaire General des Nations Unies en Centrafrique et chef de la Minusca MARIO GIRO Vice-Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres de l'Italie TIMOLEAN BAIKOUA Vice-President de l'Assemblee Nationale BERTIN BEA Secretaire General du KNK ANICET DOLOGUELE President de l'URCA FERDINAND ALEXANDRE NGUENDET President du RPR MARTIN ZIGUELE President du MLPC GODEFROY MOKAMANEDE Representant du Cardinal Nzapalainga IBRAHIM HASSAN FREDE Charge de Communication des Organisations Musulmanes de Centrafrique (COMUC)
Description	This agreement aims to resolve key issues and setting out how matters are to be addressed. It includes commitments at the political, security, economical, humanitarian and social levels.

Agreement document	CF_170619_accord_politique_pour_la_paix_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CF_170619_accord_politique_pour_la_paix_FR.pdf (opens in new tab)

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 3-4: 3. At an economic, humanitarian and social level [...] -To urgently begin intensive work, directed towards ex-combatants, young people and the community, for the rehabilitation of priority infrastructures (roads, schools, hospitals, etc.);
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical Page 2: Together we reaffirm [...] • The right and duty of the whole Nation, to participate in building a prosperous and independent country, and to guarantee political and civic participation from all, in all social and political sectors, without any religious, ethnic, or regional bias;
Religious groups	Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical Page 2: Together we reaffirm • The right and duty of the whole Nation, to participate in building a prosperous and independent country, and to guarantee political and civic participation from all, in all social and political sectors, without any religious, ethnic, or regional bias;
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	Groups→Other groups→Rhetorical Page 2: Together we reaffirm [...] • The right and duty of the whole Nation, to participate in building a prosperous and independent country, and to guarantee political and civic participation from all, in all social and political sectors, without any religious, ethnic, or regional bias;

Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 3-4: 3. At an economic, humanitarian and social level [...] -To the return of all refugees and displaced persons, as well as the identification of the entire population in order to facilitate it;
Social class	Groups→Social class→Rhetorical Page 2: Together we reaffirm [...] • The right and duty of the whole Nation, to participate in building a prosperous and independent country, and to guarantee political and civic participation from all, in all social and political sectors, without any religious, ethnic, or regional bias;

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	Page 4: 3. At an economic, humanitarian and social level [...] -To providing food and care for members of politico-military groups and their families during the DDRR period;

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
State configuration	Page 2: Together we reaffirm • Our commitment to history, territorial integrity, to the constitutional values and principles of the Republic, to democracy, human rights, and freedom of belief and worship; • The right and duty of the whole Nation, to participate in building a prosperous and independent country, and to guarantee political and civic participation from all, in all social and political sectors, without any religious, ethnic, or regional bias;
Self determination	No specific mention.

Referendum	No specific mention.
State symbols	No specific mention.
Independence/ secession	No specific mention.
Accession/ unification	No specific mention.
Border delimitation	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	No specific mention.
Elections	Page 2: We commit ourselves: 1. Politically: [...] To respecting the legitimate authorities, resulting from the legislative and presidential elections of 2016;
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties Page 2: We commit ourselves: 1. Politically: [...] -To the recognition of politico-military groups as part of the reconstruction, which will lead to the registration of new political formations within the legal framework of the state; Page 4: Crisis Exit [...] At the end of the DDRR process there will be no more politico-military groups in the Central African Republic but only political forces. The country will be guarded by MINUSCA and its own defence and security forces, present throughout the whole territory of the country.

Civil society	Page 3: 3. At an economic, humanitarian and social level [...] To the free movement of national and international NGOs and the protection of humanitarians;
Traditional/ religious leaders	Page 2: We commit ourselves: 1. Politically: [...] -To working to build momentum for the reconciliation process throughout the country, in collaboration with all legitimate political institutions, traditional and religious authorities, and with the support of the international community.
Public administration	Page 4: 3. At an economic, humanitarian and social level [...] For those wishing to join the public service or resume studies, appropriate measures must be put in place by the government.
Constitution	Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal Page 2: Together we reaffirm • Our commitment to history, territorial integrity, to the constitutional values and principles of the Republic, to democracy, human rights, and freedom of belief and worship;

Power sharing	
Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces Page 3: 2. In terms of security: [...] To the introduction, after selection according to the pre-established criteria and following a transition phase, of members of the politico-military groups into the defence forces, as well as the consensual regularization of the situation of any former soldiers of the politico-military groups, so that they may resume their careers;

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 2: Together we reaffirm • Our commitment to history, territorial integrity, to the constitutional values and principles of the Republic, to democracy, human rights, and freedom of belief and worship; • The right and duty of the whole Nation, to participate in building a prosperous and independent country, and to guarantee political and civic participation from all, in all social and political sectors, without any religious, ethnic, or regional bias; [...] We commit ourselves: 1. Politically: [...] To respecting the legitimate authorities, resulting from the legislative and presidential elections of 2016;
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Life Page 2: Together we reaffirm [...] • That the right to life, freedom, and security are sacred and inviolable to every citizen and every person living on our territory, including international humanitarian workers and peacekeepers. These must be defended by law; Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Liberty and security of person Page 2: Together we reaffirm [...] • That the right to life, freedom, and security are sacred and inviolable to every citizen and every person living on our territory, including international humanitarian workers and peacekeepers. These must be defended by law;
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	Page 2: Together we reaffirm • Our commitment to history, territorial integrity, to the constitutional values and principles of the Republic, to democracy, human rights, and freedom of belief and worship;
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	Page 3: 2. In terms of security: -To reopening the national territory to free movement of persons and goods, lifting any illegal barriers as an immediate consequence of the cease-fire; [...] -To securing safe human routes and protecting wildlife; Page 3-4: 3. At an economic, humanitarian and social level [...] -To the free movement of national and international NGOs and the protection of humanitarians; Page 3-4: 3. At an economic, humanitarian and social level [...] -To urgently begin intensive work, directed towards ex-combatants, young people and the community, for the rehabilitation of priority infrastructures (roads, schools, hospitals, etc.);
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
Judiciary and courts	Page 3: One matters of justice and reparation, this Agreement, taking into account: -recommendations of the Bangui Forum on the subject, -the work of the International Penal Court and the Special Penal Court, -the right of pardon of the President of the Republic.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	Page 3: On matters of justice and reparation, this Agreement, taking into account: -recommendations of the Bangui Forum on the subject, -the work of the International Penal Court and the Special Penal Court, -the right of pardon of the President of the Republic, establishes a "Truth, Justice and Reconciliation" Commission, with a 12-month mandate, which, after having acquired all possible documentation on the matter and before any hearings it deems useful, will produce recommendations on the following matters to be submitted to the President of the Republic and to the National Assembly: -The traditional approach towards pardoning cases, -The reinsertion of leaders and executives belonging to politico-military groups, -The release of captured combatants, -The adoption of laws on national reconciliation, as signs of calm and stability

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Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
Page 3-4:
3. At an economic, humanitarian and social level
[...]
-To the free movement of national and international NGOs and the protection of humanitarians;
Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction
Page 2:
We commit ourselves:
1. Politically:
[...]
-The government is responsible for obtaining the following: representation from political groups at all levels related to DDRR, Security Sector Reform and National Reconciliation; the assumption of responsibility of the leaders the National DDRR Program; the settlement of any indemnities owed to the representatives of the CCS. This will help achieve better coordination between the United
Nations, the politico-military movements and the other international institutions on DDRR, contribute to implementing the country 's other reconstruction programs, and facilitate the role of the National Assembly in managing the process;
[...]
-To the recognition of politico-military groups as part of the reconstruction, which will lead to the registration of new political formations within the legal framework of the state;

Page 3-4:
3. At an economic, humanitarian and social level
-To the implementation of national programs for the reconstruction and development of the Central African Republic, with emphasis on basic socio-economic infrastructures;
-To the free movement of national and international NGOs and the protection of humanitarians;
-To the return of all refugees and displaced persons, as well as the identification of the entire population in order to facilitate it;
-To urgently begin intensive work, directed towards ex-combatants, young people and the community, for the rehabilitation of priority infrastructures (roads, schools, hospitals, etc.);
-To providing food and care for members of politico-military groups and their families during the DDRR period;
-To the distribution of kits (agricultural tools, seeds, livestock, construction equipment or other) for those who choose to return to civilian life;
-To providing politico-military groups with the means necessary for raising awareness and popularizing this agreement;
-To organising technical training courses (electricians, mechanics, carpenters, etc.) and scholarships for those wishing to start a business or seek employment;
-For those already employed by the state, a joint government-politico-military group commission will be established to evaluate each case.
-For those wishing to join the public service or resume studies, appropriate measures must be put in place by the government.

National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	No specific mention.
Taxation	No specific mention.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	No specific mention.
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.
Cultural heritage	No specific mention.
Environment	Page 3: In terms of security: [...] -To securing safe human routes and protecting wildlife.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	Page 3, We commit ourselves: [...] 2. In terms of security: -To reopening the national territory to free movement of persons and goods, lifting any illegal barriers as an immediate consequence of the cease-fire; -To restoring state authority throughout the national territory, by reinstating the administrative authorities and establishing a joint security mechanism; -To the introduction, after selection according to the pre-established criteria and following a transition phase, of members of the politico-military groups into the defence forces, as well as the consensual regularization of the situation of any former soldiers of the politico-military groups, so that they may resume their careers; -To securing safe human routes and protecting wildlife;
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments Page 2,3: We commit ourselves: 1. Politically: -To the immediate establishment of a cease-fire by all politico-military groups throughout the entirety of the national territory, under the control of the international community, as a fundamental step on the road to peace; [...] 2. In terms of security: -To reopening the national territory to free movement of persons and goods, lifting any illegal barriers as an immediate consequence of the cease-fire;
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	Page 2: We commit ourselves: 1. Politically: -To the immediate establishment of a cease-fire by all politico-military groups throughout the entirety of the national territory, under the control of the international community, as a fundamental step on the road to peace;

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes
Page 2-3:
We commit ourselves:
1. Politically:
[...]
-The government is responsible for obtaining the following: representation from political groups at all levels related to DDRR, Security Sector Reform and National Reconciliation; the assumption of responsibility of the leaders the National DDRR Program; the settlement of any indemnities owed to the representatives of the CCS. This will help achieve better coordination between the United Nations, the politico-military movements and the other international institutions on DDRR, contribute to implementing the country 's other reconstruction programs, and facilitate the role of the National Assembly in managing the process;
[...]
Page 3:
On matters of justice and reparation, this Agreement, taking into account:
[...]
- the right of pardon of the President of the Republic, establishes a "Truth, Justice and Reconciliation" Commission, with a 12-month mandate, which, after having acquired all possible documentation on the matter and before any hearings it deems useful, will produce recommendations on the following matters to be submitted to the President of the Republic and to the National Assembly:
[...]
-The reinsertion of leaders and executives belonging to politico-military groups,

Page 3-4:
3. At an economic, humanitarian and social level
[...]
-To urgently begin intensive work, directed towards ex-combatants, young people and the community, for the rehabilitation of priority infrastructures (roads, schools, hospitals, etc.);
-To providing food and care for members of politico-military groups and their families during the DDRR period;
-To the distribution of kits (agricultural tools, seeds, livestock, construction equipment or other) for those who choose to return to civilian life;
-To providing politico-military groups with the means necessary for raising awareness and popularizing this agreement;
-To organising technical training courses (electricians, mechanics, carpenters, etc.) and scholarships for those wishing to start a business or seek employment;
-For those already employed by the state, a joint government-politico-military group commission will be established to evaluate each case.
-For those wishing to join the public service or resume studies, appropriate measures must be put in place by the government.

Page 4:
Crisis Exit
[...]
At the end of the DDRR process there will be no more politico-military groups in the Central African Republic but only political forces. The country will be guarded by MINUSCA and its own defence and security forces, present throughout the whole territory of the country.

Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 2: We commit ourselves: 1. Politically: -To the immediate establishment of a cease-fire by all politico-military groups throughout the entirety of the national territory, under the control of the international community, as a fundamental step on the road to peace; -The government is responsible for obtaining the following: representation from political groups at all levels related to DDRR, Security Sector Reform and National Reconciliation; the assumption of responsibility of the leaders the National DDRR Program; the settlement of any indemnities owed to the representatives of the CCS. This will help achieve better coordination between the United Nations, the politico-military movements and the other international institutions on DDRR, contribute to implementing the country 's other reconstruction programs, and facilitate the role of the National Assembly in managing the process; [...] -To the recognition of politico-military groups as part of the reconstruction, which will lead to the registration of new political formations within the legal framework of the state; Page 3: 2. In terms of security: [...] To the introduction, after selection according to the pre-established criteria and following a transition phase, of members of the politico-military groups into the defence forces, as well as the consensual regularization of the situation of any former soldiers of the politico-military groups, so that they may resume their careers; Page 3-4: 3. At an economic, humanitarian and social level [...] -To providing food and care for members of politico-military groups and their families during the DDRR period; [...] -To providing politico-military groups with the means necessary for raising awareness and popularizing this agreement; -To organising technical training courses (electricians, mechanics, carpenters, etc.) and scholarships for those wishing to start a business or seek employment; -For those already employed by the state, a joint government-politico-military group commission will be established to evaluate each case. -For those wishing to join the public service or resume studies, appropriate measures must be put in place by the government.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper Page 3: On matters of justice and reparation, this Agreement, taking into account: -recommendations of the Bangui Forum on the subject, -the work of the International Penal Court and the Special Penal Court, -the right of pardon of the President of the Republic, establishes a "Truth, Justice and Reconciliation" Commission, with a 12-month mandate, which, after having acquired all possible documentation on the matter and before any hearings it deems useful, will produce recommendations on the following matters to be submitted to the President of the Republic and to the National Assembly: -The traditional approach towards pardoning cases, -The reinsertion of leaders and executives belonging to politico-military groups, -The release of captured combatants, -The adoption of laws on national reconciliation, as signs of calm and stability

Courts

Transitional justice→Courts→International courts
Page 3:
We commit ourselves:
1. Politically:
[...]
On matters of justice and reparation, this Agreement, taking into account:
- recommendations of the Bangui Forum on the subject,
- the work of the International Penal Court and the Special Penal Court,
- the right of pardon of the President of the Republic, establishes a "Truth, Justice and Reconciliation" Commission, with a 12-month mandate, which, after having acquired all possible documentation on the matter and before any hearings it deems useful, will produce recommendations on the following matters to be submitted to the President of the Republic and to the National Assembly:
-The traditional approach towards pardoning cases,
-The reinsertion of leaders and executives belonging to politico-military groups,
-The release of captured combatants,
-The adoption of laws on national reconciliation, as signs of calm and stability

Mechanism

Page 3:
We commit ourselves:
1. Politically:
[...]
On matters of justice and reparation, this Agreement, taking into account:
- recommendations of the Bangui Forum on the subject,
- the work of the International Penal Court and the Special Penal Court,
- the right of pardon of the President of the Republic, establishes a "Truth, Justice and Reconciliation" Commission, with a 12-month mandate, which, after having acquired all possible documentation on the matter and before any hearings it deems useful, will produce recommendations on the following matters to be submitted to the President of the Republic and to the National Assembly:
-The traditional approach towards pardoning cases,
-The reinsertion of leaders and executives belonging to politico-military groups,
-The release of captured combatants,
-The adoption of laws on national reconciliation, as signs of calm and stability

Prisoner release	Page 3: We commit ourselves: 1. Politically: [...] On matters of justice and reparation, this Agreement, taking into account: - recommendations of the Bangui Forum on the subject, - the work of the International Penal Court and the Special Penal Court, - the right of pardon of the President of the Republic, establishes a "Truth, Justice and Reconciliation" Commission, with a 12-month mandate, which, after having acquired all possible documentation on the matter and before any hearings it deems useful, will produce recommendations on the following matters to be submitted to the President of the Republic and to the National Assembly: -The traditional approach towards pardoning cases, -The reinsertion of leaders and executives belonging to politico-military groups, -The release of captured combatants, -The adoption of laws on national reconciliation, as signs of calm and stability
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	Page 1, Preamble: Conscious that the suffering of the Central African people is great and that all must act to repair the country for the common good, looking beyond any political differences: Conscious of the need to make victims the focus so that reparations can be made;
Missing persons	No specific mention.

Reparations

Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations
Page 1, Preamble:
Conscious that the suffering of the Central African people is great and that all must act to repair the country for the common good, looking beyond any political differences:
Conscious of the need to make victims the focus so that reparations can be made;

Reconciliation

Page 1, Untitled Preamble:
Committed to contributing to the consolidation of a united, fraternal and supportive society;

Page 2-3:
We commit ourselves:
1. Politically:
[...]
-The government is responsible for obtaining the following: representation from political groups at all levels related to DDRR, Security Sector Reform and National Reconciliation; the assumption of responsibility of the leaders the National DDRR Program; the settlement of any indemnities owed to the representatives of the CCS. This will help achieve better coordination between the United
Nations, the politico-military movements and the other international institutions on DDRR, contribute to implementing the country 's other reconstruction programs, and facilitate the role of the National Assembly in managing the process;
[...]
-To working to build momentum for the reconciliation process throughout the country, in collaboration with all legitimate political institutions, traditional and religious authorities, and with the support of the international community.
[...]
On matters of justice and reparation, this Agreement, taking into account:
- recommendations of the Bangui Forum on the subject,
- the work of the International Penal Court and the Special Penal Court,
- the right of pardon of the President of the Republic, establishes a "Truth, Justice and Reconciliation" Commission, with a 12-month mandate, which, after having acquired all possible documentation on the matter and before any hearings it deems useful, will produce recommendations on the following matters to be submitted to the President of the Republic and to the National Assembly:
-The traditional approach towards pardoning cases,
-The reinsertion of leaders and executives belonging to politico-military groups,
-The release of captured combatants,
-The adoption of laws on national reconciliation, as signs of calm and stability

Page 4:
Crisis Exit
We thank the Community of Haiti for its support towards our national reconciliation and ask it to continue its work of mediation, dialogue and monitoring of the implementation of this Agreement.

Implementation

UN signatory

Signing third parties
PARFAIT ONANGA-ANYANGA
Representant Special du Secretaire General des Nations Unies en Centrafrique et chef de la Minusca

MARIO GIRO
Vice-Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres de l'Italie
TIMOLEAN BAIKOUA
Vice-President de l'Assemblee Nationale

BERTIN BEA
Secretaire General du KNK

ANICET DOLOGUELE
President de l'URCA

FERDINAND ALEXANDRE NGUENDET
President du RPR

MARTIN ZIGUELE
President du MLPC

GODEFROY MOKAMANEDE
Representant du Cardinal Nzapalainga

IBRAHIM HASSAN FREDE
Charge de Communication des Organisations Musulmanes de Centrafrique (COMUC)

Other international signatory	Signing third parties PARFAIT ONANGA-ANYANGA Representant Special du Secretaire General des Nations Unies en Centrafrique et chef de la Minusca MARIO GIRO Vice-Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres de l'Italie TIMOLEAN BAIKOUA Vice-President de l'Assemblee Nationale BERTIN BEA Secretaire General du KNK ANICET DOLOGUELE President de l'URCA FERDINAND ALEXANDRE NGUENDET President du RPR MARTIN ZIGUELE President du MLPC GODEFROY MOKAMANEDE Representant du Cardinal Nzapalainga IBRAHIM HASSAN FREDE Charge de Communication des Organisations Musulmanes de Centrafrique (COMUC)
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

Page 2:
We commit ourselves:
1. Politically:
-To the immediate establishment of a cease-fire by all politico-military groups throughout the entirety of the national territory, under the control of the international community, as a fundamental step on the road to peace;
-The government is responsible for obtaining the following: representation from political groups at all levels related to DDRR, Security Sector Reform and National Reconciliation; the assumption of responsibility of the leaders the National DDRR Program; the settlement of any indemnities owed to the representatives of the CCS. This will help achieve better coordination between the United
Nations, the politico-military movements and the other international institutions on DDRR, contribute to implementing the country 's other reconstruction programs, and facilitate the role of the National Assembly in managing the process;
[...]
-To working to build momentum for the reconciliation process throughout the country, in collaboration with all legitimate political institutions, traditional and religious authorities, and with the support of the international community.

Page 4:
Crisis Exit
The timeline of this Agreement will be established by a Joint Follow-up Committee for the implementation of all the above-mentioned points, whose members will be chosen by consensus, with the participation of the Sant'Egidio Community.
[...]
We thank the international community for its support towards the Central African Republic, as well as its presence in Rome with observers. We ask them to support the above measures through already existing or new programs.
We also call on the African Union, which has constantly been working for the stabilization of the Central African Republic, to support us at all levels in the implementation of this agreement and in the pacification of the country.
We thank the Community of Haiti for its support towards our national reconciliation and ask it to continue its work of mediation, dialogue and monitoring of the implementation of this Agreement.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 4:
Crisis Exit
The timeline of this Agreement will be established by a Joint Follow-up Committee for the implementation of all the above-mentioned points, whose members will be chosen by consensus, with the participation of the Sant'Egidio Community.
[...]
We thank the international community for its support towards the Central African Republic, as well as its presence in Rome with observers. We ask them to support the above measures through already existing or new programs.
We also call on the African Union, which has constantly been working for the stabilization of the Central African Republic, to support us at all levels in the implementation of this agreement and in the pacification of the country.
We thank the Community of Haiti for its support towards our national reconciliation and ask it to continue its work of mediation, dialogue and monitoring of the implementation of this Agreement.