Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Recommandations
Date	5 Jun 2018
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/local 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	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Inter-group

Peace process	CAR: Local Processes
Parties	Le Préfet du Mbomou: Richard NOUIDEMONA Le Sous-Préfet du Bangassou: Richard NOUIDEMONA Le Maire de la ville de Bangassou: Theophile DEMBA Pour les autodéfenses: LINET Roger Pour les déplacés du site de petit seminaire Saint Louis de Bangassou: HAMAMAT Abdoulaye Pour l'organisation des femmes centrafricaines (OFCA) Bangassou: Mme LIBERG Pour les chefs de groupes et de quartiers: BABROU Dieudonne Pour la plateforme des confessions religieuses de Bangassou: KONDAKOUA-BE Rodolphe Pour les fonctionnaires: Mr GUIARA Linferge Pour les députés de Mbomou: NDAGUIAMA Paul Pour les humanitaires: MODI-NZOULE Perrin Pour la MINUSCA Bangassou: [illegible] Pour la jeunesse: MISSET Fred Pour les opérateurs économiques: DIARRA Philippe Pour la societe civile: KOTALIMBORA Jose-Christian
Third parties	Dialogue organised by the Monitoring Committee of the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement
Description	A short multi-parties agreements that addresses demands from the displaced population of a small seminary site in Bangassou; provides additional provisions to the Bangassou Peace Accord signed on April 09, 2018: Road reopening; Repatriation of mercenaries; Increased access to health and education; Reconstruction and rehabilitation of the homes of refugees and IDPs; Implementation of a criminal justice system; Promotion of Traditional leadership; Creation of a culture of peace; Facilitation of the free movement of all communities around the IDP site; Advocacy for job creation; Demilitarisation and cessation of hostilities; Fair distribution of medical kits; Aid the monitoring committee with financial and material means; Foster social cohesion, cohabitation and reconciliation.

Agreement document	CF_180605_Recommandations_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CF_180605_Recommandations.pdf (opens in new tab)

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 1, 2 TO MINUSCA Advocacy for job creation for young people and unemployed adults Page 1, 2 TO MINUSCA The training of authorities, economic operators, youth and women in creating a culture of peace and in the prevention and management of rumors,
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive [Summary] Dialogue organised at the request of the displaced persons. Agreement initiated as a whole addresses concerns of the displaced persons of the site of the Saint Louis Small Seminary in Bangassou. Page 1, 1 TO THE GOVERNMENT The construction and rehabilitation of the homes of refugees and displaced persons (victims) so that they may return to their homes with dignity and safety, Page 1, 1 TO THE GOVERNMENT To deploy FSIs to the checkpoint at the site of the displaced persons of the small seminary Page 2, 4 TO AID WORKERS To facilitate and support the return of displaced persons and refugees.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	Page 1, 2 TO MINUSCA The training of authorities, economic operators, youth and women in creating a culture of peace and in the prevention and management of rumors, Page 2, Signatory parties:... Pour l'organisation des femmes centrafricaines (OFCA) Bangassou: Mme LIBERG
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
State configuration	No specific mention.
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	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/ religious leaders	Page 1, TO THE GOVERNMENT The promotion of traditional leadership.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.

Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 2, 6 TO THE MEDIA: To aid the process of social cohesion, cohabitation, and reconciliation through Mbari radio
Mobility/access	Page 1, TO THE GOVERNMENT The opening of the Bambari-Bangassou road to Haute-Mbomou, including the roads in all Mbomou sub-prefectures(Nzako-Bakouma Bangassou axis, Pombolo-Gambo-Bangassou axis and Zemio-Rafaï-Bangassou axis), ... To facilitate the free movement of all communities around the IDP site of the Saint Louis Small Seminary in Bangassou,...
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	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	Page 1, TO THE GOVERNMENT - The implementation of a criminal justice system with the opening of Bangassou prison,
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Page 1, TO THE GOVERNMENT - The strengthening and increased accessibility of the education and health system to all communities without exception, Page 1, TO MINUSCA - Advocacy for job creation for young people and unemployed adults, Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance Page 1, TO AID WORKERS - The fair and impartial distribution of medical kits to all, - The repair of destroyed houses and support for vulnerable people by integrating them into their environment, Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction Page 1, TO THE GOVERNMENT - The construction and rehabilitation of the homes of refugees and displaced persons (victims) so that they may return to their homes with dignity and safety,
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	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	Page 1, TO MINUSCA - To establish checkpoints in all sub-prefectures of Mbomou,
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision Page 1, 3 TO THE AUTODEFENSE GROUPS AND ARMED IDPs OF THE SMALL SEMINARY: - The immediate cessation of the sound of weapons, - The cessation of hostilities, destruction of houses, public, and private property.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions Page 1, TO THE GOVERNMENT The disarmament of self-defense groups and weapon holders at the site of the small seminary, Page 1, 3 TO THE AUTODEFENSE GROUPS AND ARMED IDPs OF THE SMALL SEMINARY: To make Bangassou a city without weapons or gunshots, following in the steps of other prefectures
Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 1, TO THE GOVERNMENT - The repatriation of the mercenaries who are in Bangassou, Page 1, 3 TO THE AUTODEFENSE GROUPS AND ARMED IDPs OF THE SMALL SEMINARY: - To make Bangassou a city without weapons or gunshots, following in the steps of other prefectures - The immediate cessation of the sound of weapons, - The cessation of hostilities, destruction of houses, public, and private property.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	Page 1, TO THE GOVERNMENT - The repatriation of the mercenaries who are in Bangassou,
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	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	Page 2, 6 TO THE MEDIA: - To aid the process of social cohesion, cohabitation, and reconciliation through Mbari radio.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
