Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X https://www.peaceagreements.org/

Country/entity Central African Republic

Region Africa (excl MENA)

Agreement name La Declaration de Coordination des Groupes Armes RCP

Date 20 Oct 2018

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

Interim Yes

arrangement

Agreement/conflict Intrastate/local conflict

level

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 Inter-group

Peace process CAR: Local Processes

Parties Antibalaka

RJ Sayo RJ Belangar FDPC

Third parties -

Description A short agreement between armed groups committing to non-aggression and continuing

a dialogue process.

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Agreement CF_181020_La_Declaration_de_Coordination_des_Groupes_Armes_RCP.pdf (opens in

document (original new tab)

language)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

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 Groups→Other groups→Rhetorical

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In the view of the theft of cattle, killings of peasants, pillaging and systemic burning of

villages by unidentified armed groups;

Given the removal of peasants and aid workers (the MENTOR case in Paoua);

Refugees/displaced No specific mention.

persons

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and

gender

No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state

No specific mention.

(general)

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/

No specific mention.

unification

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border

No specific mention.

provision

Governance

Political No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral

commission

No specific mention.

Political parties

reform

No specific mention.

Civil society

No specific mention.

Traditional/ religious leaders No specific mention.

Public

No specific mention.

administration

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 No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty

No specific mention.

incorporation

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

No specific mention.

Mobility/access

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In view of the barbarities which prevent the free movement of persons and goods;

...

We, the five Armed Groups in the West Zone: 3R, FDPC, ATB, RJS and RJB reunited from 18 to 20 October 2018 at the Central African Peace Summit (RCP) under the coordination

of GAL Sidiki Abbas, have decided that which follows: 1 To promote the free movement of persons and goods

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 No specific mention. **emergency law**

State of emergency No specific mention.

provisions

Judiciary and

No specific mention.

courts

Prisons and

No specific mention.

detention

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or

No specific mention.

socio-economic reconstruction

National economic No specific mention.

plan

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business Page 1

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Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/

No specific mention.

nomadism rights

Cultural heritage

No specific mention.

Environment

No specific mention.

Water or riparian

rights or access

No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees No specific mention.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

Page 1

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•••

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of GAL Sidiki Abbas, have decided that which follows:

•••

3 To reach a non-aggression agreement between the armed groups

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

No specific mention.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 1

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of GAL Sidiki Abbas, have decided that which follows:

•••

5 To prepare to raise awareness for the imminent DDRR process of our armed groups

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

The entire agreement contains commitments made by armed groups.

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 No specific mention.

general

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 No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international No specific mention.

signatory

Referendum for

No specific mention.

agreement

International mission/force/

No specific mention.

similar

Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

On file with author.