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| Country/entity | Central African Republic |
| Region | Africa (excl MENA) |
| Agreement name | Proces verbal de gestion de conflit |
| Date | 21 Jan 2019 |
| 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 -)

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|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Stage | Framework/substantive - partial |
| Conflict nature | Inter-group |

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| Peace process | CAR: Local Processes |
| Parties | The Process Manager The Committee Representative The Goul Representatives |
| Third parties | - |
| Description | This short agreement provides for compensation following the death of one civilian and the injury of another. |

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| Agreement document | CF_190121_Proces_verbal_de_gestion_de_conflit_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF |
| Agreement document (original language) | CF_190121_Proces_verbal_de_gestion_de_conflit.pdf (opens in new tab) |

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 | Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive The entire agreement deals with commitments to and by ethnic groups. |
| Religious groups | No specific mention. |
| Indigenous people | No specific mention. |
| Other groups | No specific mention. |
| Refugees/displaced persons | No specific mention. |
| 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 (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.

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|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Electoral commission | No specific mention. |
| Political parties reform | No specific mention. |
| Civil society | No specific mention. |
| Traditional/religious leaders | No specific mention. |
| Public administration | No specific mention. |
| Constitution | No specific mention. |

Power sharing

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|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 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

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 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 | No specific mention. |
| Mobility/access | No specific mention. |
| 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

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|---|----------------------|
| Criminal justice and emergency law | No specific mention. |
| State of emergency provisions | No specific mention. |
| Judiciary and courts | No specific mention. |
| Prisons and detention | No specific mention. |
| Traditional Laws | No specific mention. |

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

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|---|----------------------|
| DDR | No specific mention. |
| Intelligence services | No specific mention. |
| Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces | No specific mention. |
| 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

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|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 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

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During the year two thousand nineteen, from 18 to 21 January, an assembly of the Peace Committee of thirteen (13) ethnic groups chaired by Al Hadje Adam Said Dadjo, dealt with the problem of two (2) civilians: the late Salim Ahamadine died following a bullet from the an armed group of Kara ethnicity on 16.12.2018, and Mahemat Youssouf lost his ear by hand of the same people on 18.12.2018, after the events in Tissi between the Goula and Kara ethnicities.

Following the statement of two parties during the assembly

To make the Goula community recognize that the two victims are civilians, the conflict management committee have brought the Koran upon which they must swear.

After the oath sworn by the Goula people on the Koran. The assembly has decided on the following

Regarding the deceased victim

Seventy heads of cattle (70) equivalent to 7 million CFA francs (7000 000f) will be paid to the family of the deceased, which will be divided into three parts, two thirds for the Kara ethnicity, which is equal to a sum of four million six hundred and sixty-five thousand CFA francs (4665000f) and onethird for the Goula ethnic group.

As a sacrifice, the Kara paid 1 bag of Sugar, 1 bag of onions, 1 bag of Sorghum, 1 box of tea, 1 barrel of oil, 4 containers for each condiment (tomato, garlic, salt, pepper, okra) and in addition a liquid sum of two hundred thousand francs (200000 francs) is given to organize the burial.

Regarding the victim who lost his ear

Thirty-five heads of cattle (35), equivalent to three million five hundred thousand CFA francs (3500000 francs), will be paid to victim

Missing persons

No specific mention.

Reparations

Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations

The entire agreement deals with material payments for the death and injury of civilians.

Reconciliation

No specific mention.

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.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source On file with author.
