

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Country/entity</b>           | Central African Republic  |
| <b>Region</b>                   | Africa (excl MENA)  |
| <b>Agreement name</b>           | P'Comite de Suivi de la Accord de Paix et de Reconciliation Bangassou |
| <b>Date</b>                     | 29 Nov 2018   |
| <b>Agreement status</b>         | Multiparty signed/agreed  |
| <b>Interim arrangement</b>      | Yes   |
| <b>Agreement/conflict level</b> | 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 - )

|                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Stage</b>           | Implementation/renegotiation |
| <b>Conflict nature</b> | Inter-group                  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Peace process</b>                          | CAR: Local Processes   |
| <b>Parties</b>                                | The deputy prefect of Bangassou  |
| <b>Third parties</b>                          | -  |
| <b>Description</b>                            | The agreement is a summary of meetings of the monitoring committee that is overseeing an agreement to re-establish peace in Bangassou. The summary was prepared by the deputy prefect of Banassou. |
| <b>Agreement document</b>                     | <a href="#">CF_181129_PComite_de_Suivi_de_LAccord_de_Paix_et_de_Reconciliation_Bangassou_tr.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>  |
| <b>Agreement document (original language)</b> | <a href="#">CF_181129_PComite_de_Suivi_de_LAccord_de_Paix_et_de_Reconciliation_Bangassou.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>  |

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## Groups

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Children/youth</b>               | Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical<br>Page 1<br>All interventions from the sages, the women, the young, the former self-defense members, the governors and the pastors of the 3rd district, and the economic operators, made it clear that the principle of returning those displaced, is accepted by all, and it would be advisable to recommend to the Government of the Central African Republic, to MINUSCA, and to the International Organization of Migration (IOM), the implementation of the accompanying measures. These will ensure the peaceful return of those displaced to their neighborhood of origin, the 3rd arrondissement of TOKOYO.   |
| <b>Disabled persons</b>             | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Elderly/age</b>                  | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Migrant workers</b>              | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Racial/ethnic/national group</b> | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Religious groups</b>             | Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical<br>Page 1<br>All interventions from the sages, the women, the young, the former self-defense members, the governors and the pastors of the 3rd district, and the economic operators, made it clear that the principle of returning those displaced, is accepted by all, and it would be advisable to recommend to the Government of the Central African Republic, to MINUSCA, and to the International Organization of Migration (IOM), the implementation of the accompanying measures. These will ensure the peaceful return of those displaced to their neighborhood of origin, the 3rd arrondissement of TOKOYO. |

**Indigenous people** Groups→Indigenous people→Rhetorical

Page 1

In the meantime, the Monitoring Committee will fix a day when all the displaced, the authorities, MINUSCA, and partners of the indigenous population of the 3rd district can meet to clean up the properties of those displaced to Tokoyo. Participants also wished to spread awareness in both communities of any changes in language and behavior that may create tensions. In addition, they requested the government and MINUSCA to reopen the Bangassou - Bambari road. If by the end of the month of December 2018 nothing is done the population will take responsibility to secure their own future.

**Other groups** No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced persons** Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive  
Page 1

The specific objective of these meetings was to ask the opinion of everyone on the issue of returning displaced persons to the displaced persons site of the small seminar in Tokoyo, as well as returning the Central African refugees from Nduh who seek to go back to the city of Bangassou.

Page 1

All interventions from the sages, the women, the young, the former self-defense members, the governors and the pastors of the 3rd district, and the economic operators, made it clear that the principle of returning those displaced, is accepted by all, and it would be advisable to recommend to the Government of the Central African Republic, to MINUSCA, and to the International Organization of Migration (IOM), the implementation of the accompanying measures. These will ensure the peaceful return of those displaced to their neighborhood of origin, the 3rd arrondissement of TOKOYO.

Page 1

As MINUSCA is an essential partner in this process of relocation of displaced persons, the MINUSCA Bangassou office should make a plea to their humanitarian partners to come to the immediate relief of the displaced, by providing them with the necessary means to resettle with dignity. In the various interventions of the participants, the question of reopening the prison was raised, which could contribute to improving the climate of mistrust between the communities, as well as strengthening the effectiveness of the Internal Security Forces (FSI) in maintaining order in the city and eradicating juvenile delinquency.

**Social class** No specific mention.

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## Gender

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Women, girls and gender</b> | Page 1<br>All interventions from the sages, the women, the young, the former self-defense members, the governors and the pastors of the 3rd district, and the economic operators, made it clear that the principle of returning those displaced, is accepted by all, and it would be advisable to recommend to the Government of the Central African Republic, to MINUSCA, and to the International Organization of Migration (IOM), the implementation of the accompanying measures. These will ensure the peaceful return of those displaced to their neighborhood of origin, the 3rd arrondissement of TOKOYO. |
| <b>Men and boys</b>            | No specific mention.  |
| <b>LGBTI</b>                   | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Family</b>                  | No specific mention.  |

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## State definition

|                                  |                      |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Nature of state (general)</b> | No specific mention. |
| <b>State configuration</b>       | No specific mention. |
| <b>Self determination</b>        | No specific mention. |
| <b>Referendum</b>                | No specific mention. |
| <b>State symbols</b>             | No specific mention. |
| <b>Independence/secession</b>    | No specific mention. |
| <b>Accession/unification</b>     | No specific mention. |
| <b>Border delimitation</b>       | No specific mention. |
| <b>Cross-border provision</b>    | No specific mention. |

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## **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** All interventions from the sages, the women, the young, the former self-defense members, the governors and the pastors of the 3rd district, and the economic operators, made it clear that the principle of returning those displaced, is accepted by all, and it would be advisable to recommend to the Government of the Central African Republic, to MINUSCA, and to the International Organization of Migration (IOM), the implementation of the accompanying measures. These will ensure the peaceful return of those displaced to their neighborhood of origin, the 3rd arrondissement of TOKOYO.

**Public administration** No specific mention.

**Constitution** No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## **Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

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

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## **Justice sector reform**

**Criminal justice and emergency law** No specific mention.

**State of emergency provisions** No specific mention.

**Judiciary and courts** Page 1  
Furthermore, the Monitoring Committee urges the political and administrative authorities, the judicial authorities, and the defense and security forces to ensure the safety of those returned in their original neighborhoods. This will consolidate peace, social cohesion, and cohabitation and aid in the socio-economic rise of the city of Bangassou and the Prefecture of Mbomou.

**Prisons and detention** Page 1  
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**Traditional Laws** No specific mention.

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## **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development  
Page 1  
As part of its activities to implement the recommendations of 09 April and 05 June to reestablish peace, social cohesion, cohabitation, and to aid the socio-economic recovery of the city of Bangassou as well as the prefecture Mbomou;

Page 1  
Furthermore, the Monitoring Committee urges the political and administrative authorities, the judicial authorities, and the defense and security forces to ensure the safety of those returned in their original neighborhoods. This will consolidate peace, social cohesion, and cohabitation and aid in the socio-economic rise of the city of Bangassou and the Prefecture of Mbomou.  
Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance  
Page 1  
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**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.

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## **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.

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## **Security sector**

**Security Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** No specific mention.

**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces** Page 1-2  
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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.

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## **Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice general** No specific mention.

**Amnesty/pardon** No specific mention.

|                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Courts</b>           | No specific mention. |
| <b>Mechanism</b>        | No specific mention. |
| <b>Prisoner release</b> | No specific mention. |
| <b>Vetting</b>          | No specific mention. |
| <b>Victims</b>          | No specific mention. |
| <b>Missing persons</b>  | No specific mention. |
| <b>Reparations</b>      | No specific mention. |
| <b>Reconciliation</b>   | No specific mention. |

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## **Implementation**

|                                      |                      |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>UN signatory</b>                  | No specific mention. |
| <b>Other international signatory</b> | No specific mention. |
| <b>Referendum for agreement</b>      | No specific mention. |

**International mission/force/similar**

Page 1

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**Enforcement mechanism**

The entire agreement is a report from a monitoring committee set up to implement prior recommendations to re-establish peace.

**Related cases**

No specific mention.

**Source**

Agreement on file with author.