

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	P'Comite de Suivi de la Accord de Paix et de Reconciliation Bangassou
Date	29 Nov 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	The deputy prefect of Bangassou
Third parties	-
Description	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.

Agreement document [CF_181129_PComite_de_Suivi_de_LAccord_de_Paix_et_de_Reconciliation_Bangassou_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CF_181129_PComite_de_Suivi_de_LAccord_de_Paix_et_de_Reconciliation_Bangassou.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Groups

Children/youth Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical
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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.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/national group No specific mention.

Religious groups Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical
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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.

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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.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	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.
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 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.

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 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

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.

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;

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Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance

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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.

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 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.

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	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

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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.