

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Feuille de route pour la paix et la reconciliation en Republique Centrafricaine
<b>Date</b>	17 Jul 2017
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

### 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>	Pre-negotiation/process
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government/territory

**Peace process** CAR: African Initiative (and related) Process

**Parties** Signatory parties

Heads of Delegation of the African Initiative

(In alphabetical order of countries)

Mr. George Rebelo PINTO CHICO Minister of Foreign Relations Republic of Angola

His Excellency Ahmat MAHAMAT.BACHIR Minister of Public Security Republic of Chad

His Excellency Mr. Charles Armel DOUBANE Minister of Foreign Affairs, African Integration of the Central African Republic

His Excellency Jean-Claude IKOSSO Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Republic of Congo

His Excellency Mr Pacome MOUBELET BOUBEYA Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Francophony and regional integration

His Excellency Smail CHERGUI Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union  
His Excellency Mr. Zachary MUBURI-MUITA Executive Secretary CIRGL Secretary General

Not signed but listed in the agreement:  
Pages 8-9, Section 4.2:  
4.2 Stakeholders in this dialogue process are:

- The Government of the Central African Republic;
- Armed Groups in the DORR process.

**Third parties** -

**Description** In this agreement, the countries of the African initiative and the CAR government set out main principles for peace efforts and the tasks that the CAR government should implement. They also set up an international Facilitation panel to mediate and support in negotiations among the CAR stakeholders

**Agreement document** [CF\\_170717\\_Roadmap\\_for\\_peace\\_and\\_reconciliation\\_in\\_the\\_Central\\_African\\_Republic\\_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CF\\_170717\\_Feuille\\_de\\_route\\_pour\\_la\\_paix\\_et\\_la\\_reconciliation\\_en\\_Republique\\_Centrafricaine.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** No specific mention.

**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.

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## **Gender**

**Women, girls and  
gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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## **State definition**

### **Nature of state (general)**

Page 7, Section 3.1b:

#### 3. Guiding principles

3.1. In order to foster a necessary climate for the successful implementation of the dialogue process, the Central African crisis stakeholders commit themselves to complying with the following guiding principles:

a) The respect of the Constitution of the Central African Republic of March 30, 2016, as well as the constitutional order and the legitimacy of the country's current democratic institutions;

(b) Commitment to promoting constructive dialogue, in good faith and in the spirit of compromise, putting national interest above all other aspects, and respecting the national unity and territorial integrity of the CAR;

**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)** Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references  
Page 7, Section 3.1:  
3. Guiding principles

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**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 administration**

Page 6, Section 2.2c:

2.2. The specific results expected as part of the peace efforts contained in the Roadmap for Peace and National Reconciliation in the Central African Republic, include the following elements:

[...]

(c) the development of political and security conditions conducive to the strengthening of State authority and the deployment of administrative structures throughout the national territory;

Page 13, Section 7.1 A

7. Agenda

7.1. The topics of discussion will revolve around, but not be limited to, the following themes:

A) Political and socio-economic issues

1- Draw relevant conclusions from the Bangui Forum and concrete measures for their implementation, including those on the issues of inclusion, political participation, and fair representation of the different regions and communities in the executive body.

However, it should be noted that there are prefectures which, today, continue to enjoy a period of respite which is favorable to development. It is essential that the government invest in these regions to reward those who have preserved peace and social harmony.

This use of Government resources will further encourage these people to strive for peace. Thus, in addition to making the city of Bambari a model example for reinstating the State's authority, the Government of the Central African Republic proposes to its partners strong support for development efforts in prefectures.

2 - Reforms in administrative decentralization to allow for fair and balanced development of regions;

**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** Page 7, Section 3.1e:

3. Guiding principles

3.1. In order to foster a necessary climate for the successful implementation of the dialogue process, the Central African crisis stakeholders commit themselves to complying with the following guiding principles:

[...]

(e) Ensuring the presumption of innocence of any individual who is suspected of committing serious crimes until he has been found guilty by a court of competent jurisdiction in the matter.

**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** Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media logistics  
Page 12, Section 6.1  
6. Coordination and information sharing

6.1 The Facilitation Panel will inform the National Assembly, Political Parties, DDDR / RSS / RN Coordination, Religious Platforms, the Civil Society, and representatives of the international community, so as to ensure all parties have sufficient information.

Arrangements will be made to establish communication channels between a group of international NGOs and the Central African media.

**Mobility/access** No specific mention.

<b>Protection measures</b>	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other Page 8, Section 3.1f:  3. Guiding principles 3.1. In order to foster a necessary climate for the successful implementation of the dialogue process, the Central African crisis stakeholders commit themselves to complying with the following guiding principles: [...] f) Commitment of the State to ensuring the protection of any individual duly mandated by one of the parties to participate in the peace process in the various structures set up.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

### **Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.

### **Justice sector reform**

<b>Criminal justice and emergency law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State of emergency provisions</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Judiciary and courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisons and detention</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Traditional Laws</b>	No specific mention.

## Socio-economic reconstruction

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development  
Page 6, Section 2.2a:

2.2. The specific results expected as part of the peace efforts contained in the Roadmap for Peace and National Reconciliation in the Central African Republic, include the following elements:

[...]

(a) Agreement on practical arrangements for the implementation of the relevant conclusions of the 2015 Bangui Forum, both in terms of the recognition and equal treatment of all the components of the Central African Nation, and with regard to the fair socio-economic development of the country in order to reduce disparities between the different regions;

Page 13, Section 7.1 A

7. Agenda

7.1. The topics of discussion will revolve around, but not be limited to, the following themes:

A) Political and socio-economic issues

1- Draw relevant conclusions from the Bangui Forum and concrete measures for their implementation, including those on the issues of inclusion, political participation, and fair representation of the different regions and communities in the executive body. However, it should be noted that there are prefectures which, today, continue to enjoy a period of respite which is favorable to development. It is essential that the government invest in these regions to reward those who have preserved peace and social harmony. This use of Government resources will further encourage these people to strive for peace. Thus, in addition to making the city of Bambari a model example for reinstating the State's authority, the Government of the Central African Republic proposes to its partners strong support for development efforts in prefectures.

2 - Reforms in administrative decentralization to allow for fair and balanced development of regions;

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** Page 16, Section 9:  
9. Logistics and financial resources

9.1 The dialogue process will require significant logistical, human and financial resources. The GIS-RCA, the partner countries and all other partners will be asked to provide a good part of these resources. The Government of the CAR's contribution will be important to the African collective effort.

9.2 International partners are called upon to give their multifaceted support to the African Initiative. The logistical support of MINUSCA will be requested to facilitate the deployment and security of the facilitators as well as representatives of the Parties throughout the national territory.

9.3 A special fund will be created to receive the various contributions.

**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.

<b>Police</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Armed forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>DDR</b>	<p>Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes  Page 6, Section 2.2b:  2.2. The specific results expected as part of the peace efforts contained in the Roadmap for Peace and National Reconciliation in the Central African Republic, include the following elements:  [...]  (b) The implementation of the DORR process within the framework of the work of the DDDR / RN / RSS, the Technical Committees, and the Advisory and Monitoring Committee in which the representatives of the 14 armed groups sit. These actions, which will be based on the principles of fraternity, justice, inclusion, and national cohesion, will revolve around the voluntary demobilization and integration of eligible members of the armed groups in the socio-economical and security elements of the State and the Central African society;</p>
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

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## Transitional justice

**Transitional justice** Page 6, Section 2.2e:

**general**

2.2. The specific results expected as part of the peace efforts contained in the Roadmap for Peace and National Reconciliation in the Central African Republic, include the following elements:

[...]

e) the implementation of transitional justice mechanisms to strengthen the process of national reconciliation, taking into account the victims and valuing the reinvigoration of living together in the local community.

Page 8, Section 3.1g:

3. Guiding principles

3.1. In order to foster a necessary climate for the successful implementation of the dialogue process, the Central African crisis stakeholders commit themselves to complying with the following guiding principles:

[...]

(g) Recognition that impunity has never been a lasting solution to the recurrent crises in the CAR, and the commitment to acknowledging the serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law that have taken place. In this regard, the commitment to considering relevant options, including those derived from the conceptual complex of transitional justice;

**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** Mr. George Rebelo PINTO CHICO Minister of Foreign Relations Republic of Angola  
His Excellency Ahmat MAHAMAT.BACHIR Minister of Public Security Republic of Chad  
His Excellency Jean-Claude IKOSSO Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Republic of Congo  
His Excellency Smail CHERGUI Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union  
His Excellency Mr. Zachary MUBURI-MUITA Executive Secretary CIRGL Secretary General

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar**

Page 6, Section 2.2d:

2.2. The specific results expected as part of the peace efforts contained in the Roadmap for Peace and National Reconciliation in the Central African Republic, include the following elements:

[...]

(d) the establishment of a mechanism for the implementation of the agreement and the monitoring of field activities, in cooperation with the established state structures and the necessary technical and logistical support of the African and international community;

Pages 9-11, sections 4.4 to 5.4:

4.4 Moreover, the Government is aware that the success of the peace efforts will be all the more guaranteed if parties other than the armed groups are consulted. Thus, the African Initiative will take into account the relevant proposals of the parliamentary initiative for peace, will solicit the contributions of political actors, consult the civil society of the Central African Republic, and will listen to the victims.

4.5 In terms of direct exchanges, the African initiative will establish, in agreement with the Government, a quota for its representatives as well as those of the armed groups, in consultation with the facilitators and on the basis of transparent criteria.

## 5. Facilitation and Coordination

5.1. In line with the structure of the Roadmap for Peace and National Reconciliation in the Central African Republic, and with regard to the leadership of the Government in the implementation of this dialogue process, it will be facilitated and coordinated as follows:

### A. Facilitation Panel

5.2 The Facilitation Panel will be provided by the International Support Group for

Central African Republic (GIS-CAR), composed of AU, ECCAS, ICGLR, Angola, Congo, Gabon, and Chad. This Panel will act collectively under the direction of the dedicated AU representative. The mission of the Panel is to:

- Convene meetings with stakeholders, moderate discussions, and chair plenary meetings between the Parties;
- Aid the quest for consensus and compromise between the Central African Parties and be permanently at their disposal to help overcome obstacles where appropriate:
  - To observe and ensure respect for the guiding principles contained in the Roadmap for Peace and National Reconciliation in the Central African Republic, as well as to ensure the commitment and behavior of the Parties;
  - To communicate the progress of the dialogue process, through the appropriate channels, to the institutions and civil society of the Central African Republic, the partners of the International Community, and the media.

5.3 The members of the Facilitation Panel will coordinate their actions with the National Coordination Focal Point.

**Enforcement  
mechanism**

No specific mention.

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