Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Decision
Date	31 May 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	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Inter-group

Peace process	CAR: Local Processes
Parties	Military leaders Excellence Abdoulaye Issene Gnl Alkhatim Mahamat Gnl Saleh Azabadi Gnl Al Issel Khalil Gnl Oumar Kafine
Third parties	-
Description	This short agreement with the Leaders of the FPRC and MPC movements moves to mitigate violence by banning weapons. It bans the circulation of weapons in certain areas to ensure security.

Agreement document	CF_180531_Decision_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CF_180531_Decision_FR.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   No specific mention.
persons**

Social class   No specific mention.

Gender

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

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/ 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	No specific mention.
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   No specific mention.
procedures

Media and   No specific mention.
communication

Mobility/access   No specific mention.

Protection   No specific mention.
measures

Other   No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI   No specific mention.

Regional or   No specific mention.
international
human rights
institutions

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 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	Page 1 Following the meeting held today on May 31, 2018, in the FPRC Political Bureau, with the Leaders of the FPRC and MPC movements, the following was agreed on: 1. A formal ban on the circulation of all weapons within the city, except in case of valid necessity 2. Establishment of a security setup in the 4 routes of the city of Kaga-Bandoro, in collaboration with MUNISCA, namely: - The KABO KM5 axis - The Bangui KM03 axis - The BOTTO 02KM axis - The NEDLE axis (serebanda) 3. Establishment of a team which will have the authority to circulate with weapons and military equipment, inside and outside the city, in case of necessity and in line with MUNISCA, to ensure security in the area
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
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	Page 1
	Following the meeting held today on May 31, 2018, in the FPRC Political Bureau, with the Leaders of the FPRC and MPC movements, the following was agreed on
	[…]
	2. Establishment of a security setup in the 4 routes of the city of Kaga-Bandoro, in collaboration with MUNISCA, namely:
	- The KABO KM5 axis
	- The Bangui KM03 axis
	- The BOTTO 02KM axis
	- The NEDLE axis (serebanda)
	3. Establishment of a team which will have the authority to circulate with weapons and military equipment, inside and outside the city, in case of necessity and in line with MUNISCA, to ensure security in the area
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	On file with PI.