

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Non-aggression and peaceful cohabitation pact between the disputing parties from Bamingui-Bangoran
Date	27 Aug 2020
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	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Inter-group

Peace process	CAR: Local Processes
Parties	<p>Signatory parties Conflicting parties</p> <p>Adam Moctar, Atahir English</p> <p>The President of the National Defense and Security Council of the FPRC Abdoulaye Hissen</p> <p>His Majesty, Common Sultan-Mayor of Dar-El-Kouti Ibrahim Senoussi</p> <p>The Head of the MINUSCA Office, Dr. Pollock Ndonodji</p> <p>The President of the CMOP, Facilitator and Guarantor of the Prefecture of Bamingui-Bangoran Francois Dieudonne Bata Wapi Yepi</p>

Third parties -

Description FPRC, the armed group that dominates the Ndele area, signed this agreement with the local actors and facilitators, as well as MINUSCA, to reaffirm their commitment to the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation (<https://peaceagreements.org/view/2147>), and committing to maintaining the mobility of people and goods, as well as refraining from violent acts.

Agreement document [CF_200827_Non-aggression and peaceful cohabitation pact between the disputing parties from Bamingui-Bangoran_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CF_200827_Non-aggression and peaceful cohabitation pact between the disputing parties from Bamingui-Bangoran.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
Page 1:
Under the terms of this Pact
a). Act of subversion means any act which incites, aggravates, or creates dissension within the FPRC with the intention or objective of destabilizing or creating insecurity, in particular by exacerbating racial, religious, linguistic, ethnic, and other differences, in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the APPR-RCA;

Page 2:
Ill. Obligations / Commitments
Article 3
The parties undertake to
...
b) Agree that no consideration of any kind, be it political, economic, military, religious, ethnic, or racial can justify aggression

Religious groups Groups→Religious groups→Substantive
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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.

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
procedures** No specific mention.

Media and communication

No specific mention.

Mobility/access

Page 2:

II. Goals

Article 2

The purpose of the pact is

a) To promote peaceful coexistence between the parties in matters of non-aggression allowing the free movement of persons and goods, throughout the prefecture of Bamingui-Bangoran in general, and Ndele in particular;

Page 2:

III. Obligations / Commitments

Article 3

The parties undertake to

...

e) Scrupulously respect and facilitate the free movement of people and goods in Ndele and the other localities of Bamingui-Bangoran

Protection measures

No specific mention.

Other

Page 1:

Under the terms of this Pact

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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

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

Page 2,
III. Obligations / Commitments

Article 3

The parties undertake to

- a) Settle by peaceful means any dispute, in such a way that peace and security are not endangered, refrain in their relations from resorting to threats or the use of force in a manner incompatible with the APPR-RCA, and protect the civilian population in all circumstances
- b) Agree that no consideration of any kind, be it political, economic, military, religious, ethnic, or racial can justify aggression
- c) Scrupulously respect the five (05) points of the recommendations of the Executive Monitoring Committee (CES) of the APPR-RCA on the crisis in Ndele
- d) Remain within the framework of the peace and reconciliation process initiated by the government and continued by the political and administrative authorities of Bamingui-Bangoran and MINUSCA in Ndele,
- e) Scrupulously respect and facilitate the free movement of people and goods in Ndele and the other localities of Bamingui-Bangoran
- f) Strictly refrain from any act which could spread fear and sow terror among the civilian population.

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 The Head of the MINUSCA Office,
Dr. Pollock Ndonodji

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism Page 3:
IV. Final provisions
Article 4
Any violation of this "Pact" is liable to expose the authors to national and international sanctions, per article 35 of the APPR-RCA as well as the relevant provisions of the decisions of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and the Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, in particular within the framework of their current sanctions regimes.
