

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement from a verbal process between the Government, the guarantors, facilitators, and Mr Ali Darassa
Date	30 Jul 2020
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate 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	Government

Peace process	CAR: African Initiative (and related) Process
Parties	<p>Page 2,</p> <p>(SIGNATORIES)</p> <p>The Leader of the UPC</p> <p>Ali Darass</p> <p>The Special Representative of the President of the Commission of the African Union</p> <p>Mathias Bertino Matondo</p> <p>The Ambassador Representative of the Secretary General of CEEAC</p> <p>Adolphe Nahayo</p> <p>The Prime Minister (illegible) the Government</p> <p>Firmin N'grebada</p>
Third parties	<p>Listed on page 1 as present, but not signing:</p> <p>Ms. Denise Brown, Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations;</p> <p>Ms. Laetitia Jeanne Marie Boukoro Amphy Wang, Leader of the Prime Minister's Cabinet.</p>
Description	<p>This is an agreement in which the government and the leader of UPC (Ali Darassa) agree on Darassa's status, and in return he commits to retreat of the UPC troops, not challenging the government, supporting the electoral process, and similar. The agreement is controversial as Darassa later claimed he was coerced into signing.</p>

Agreement document [CF_200730-Agreement from a verbal process-TR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CF_200730_Agreement from a verbal process between the Government the guarantors facilitators and Mr Ali Darassa.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.

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 Page 2:

Per the discussions, Mr. Ali Darassa agrees to:

[...]

7. Support the electoral process by ensuring free movement of agents from the National Election Authority and various actors.

**Electoral
commission** Page 2:

Per the discussions, Mr. Ali Darassa agrees to:

[...]

7. Support the electoral process by ensuring free movement of agents from the National Election Authority and various actors.

**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 1-2:

Per the discussions, Mr. Ali Darassa agrees to:

[...]

7. Support the electoral process by ensuring free movement of agents from the National Election Authority and various actors.

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 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:

For its part, the Government shall create favourable conditions to:

1. Install Mr. Ali Darassa in Bambari in a position similar to that of Mr. Sidiki Abass.
2. Reinforce an effective and permanent communication and consultation mechanism between the Government and the leaders of former armed groups – the UPC in the instant case.

Ceasefire

No specific mention.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

No specific mention.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 1-2:

Per the discussions, Mr. Ali Darassa agrees to:

[...]

5. Create conditions to facilitate DDR processes with UPC

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces**

Page 1-2:

Per the discussions, Mr. Ali Darassa agrees to:

1. Not infringe upon the authority of the State in all its components;
2. Immediately withdraw UPC troops from Bambouli;
3. Not have contact with the mercenary Moussa Assymeï;
4. Publish a press release canceling the declaration of friendship with 3R;
5. Create conditions to facilitate DDDR processes with UPC
6. Refrain from any act which comes under the sovereign jurisdiction of the Government;
7. Support the electoral process by ensuring free movement of agents from the National Election Authority and various actors.

Page 2:

For its part, the Government shall create favourable conditions to:

1. Install Mr. Ali Darassa in Bambari in a position similar to that of Mr. Sidiki Abass.
2. Reinforce an effective and permanent communication and consultation mechanism between the Government and the leaders of former armed groups – the UPC in the instant case.

**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 Page 2:

The Special Representative of the President of the Commission of the African Union

Mathias Bertino Matondo

The Ambassador Representative of the Secretary General of CEEAC

Adolphe Nahayo

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.
