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|---------------------------------|--|
| Country/entity | Central African Republic |
| Region | Africa (excl MENA) |
| Agreement name | Acte d'Adhésion de la Convention des Patriotes pour la Justice et la Paix (CPJP) à l'Accord de Paix Global de Libreville |
| Date | 25 Aug 2012 |
| 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 | Implementation/renegotiation |
| Conflict nature | Government |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Peace process | CAR: coups and rebellions process |
| Parties | <p>For the CPJP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hissene Abdoulaye RAMADAN, President of the CPJP <p>For the CAR Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General De Corps D'Armee Xavier Sylvestre Yangongo, Minister Delegated to the President responsible for DDRJPN <p>Ont paraphe [Not sure how to translate this]</p> <p>For the Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister of Public Security - Minister Delegated to the Presidency of the Republic responsible for national defence <p>For the International Community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BINUCA - African Union - MICOPAX (FOMAC) |
| Third parties | - |
| Description | - |

| | |
|---|---|
| Agreement document | CF_120825_ActeAdhesionCPJP_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF |
| Agreement document (original language) | CF_120825_ActeAdhesionCPJP.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 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 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 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

No specific mention.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 1, THE CONVENTION OF PATRIOTS FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE
REQUESTS the Government of the Central African Republic to carry out the duties conferred on it in particular by the Ceasefire Agreement signed on June 11, 2008, and the Libreville Global Peace Agreement of June 21, 2008.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

No specific mention.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes
Page 2, The Government of the Central African Republic:
...
2 – Declares its intention to implement and monitor the present Act, to the best of its abilities and its obligations, under the peace and DDR process in Central Africa.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 2, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC,
1 – Will take account of the provisions stated above by the Convention of Patriots for Justice and Peace (CPJP);

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 Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper
Page 1, The Convention of Patriots for Justice and Peace (CPJP) declares that it will:
...
2 – Adhere to the Libreville Global Peace Agreement and all Acts subsequent to the Amnesty Law of October 13, 2008, and undertake to implement them in good faith.

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 Page 1, PREAMBLE
...
• Considering the ongoing desire of Army General François BOZIZE, President of the Republic, Head of State, to promote Tolerance, Dialogue and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic;

Implementation

UN signatory ‘Paraphé’ for the international community: BINUCA. (Signature added, but no name or title)

Other international signatory For the International Community
...
- African Union
- MICOPAX (FOMAC)

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 2, The Government of the Central African Republic:

...

2 – Declares its intention to implement and monitor the present Act, to the best of its abilities and its obligations, under the peace and DDR process in Central Africa.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

UN Peacemaker, https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/CF_120825_ActeAdhesionCPJP.pdf
