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	For the CPJP - Hissene Abdoulaye RAMADAN, President of the CPJP For the CAR Government - General De Corps D'Armee Xavier Sylvestre Yangongo, Minister Delegated to the President responsible for DDRJPN Initialed by: For the Government - Minister of Public Security - Minister Delegated to the Presidency of the Republic responsible for national defence For the International Community - 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.