

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord politique de Libreville sur la résolution de la crise politico-sécuritaire en République Centrafricaine
Date	11 Jan 2013
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: coups and rebellions process
Parties	<p>For the Presidential Majority</p> <p>- Jean WILLYBIRO SAKO</p> <p>For the Democratic Opposition</p> <p>- Nicolas TIANGAYE</p> <p>For the politico-military combatant movements (CPJP, MLCJ, FDPC)</p> <p>- Abdoulaye HISSEIN</p> <p>For the SELEKA Coalition (CPJP, UFDR, UFR, CPSK)</p> <p>- Michel DJOTODJIA</p> <p>For the President of the Monitoring Committee</p> <p>- Basile IKOUEBE, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Congo</p> <p>For CEEAC</p> <p>- Nassour GULLENGDOUKSIA OUAIDOU, Secretary General of CEEAC</p>
Third parties	-
Description	This agreement provides for an immediate ceasefire and a cessation of all hostilities between the Central African Republic's government and the SELEKA coalition within 72 hours. Issues covered include the abstention from media campaigns and aggressions against civilians. The agreement also contains provisions on humanitarian assistance, displaced persons, political prisoners, DDR and the establishment of an oversight commission, supervising the implementation of the ceasefire agreement.

Agreement document [CF_130111_AccordPolitiqueDeLibreville_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CF_130111_AccordPolitiqueDeLibreville.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)	Page 3, ON THE SECURITY OF THE ACTORS, Article 16 The administration and authority of the state must be re-established across the whole country.
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.

Political**institutions (new or reformed)**

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions

Page 1, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 1

The President of the Republic remains in post until the end of his mandate in 2016. He cannot contest another mandate.

Page 1, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 2

An inclusive Government of National Unity is instituted for a period of 12 months, which may be renewed.

The Government of National Unity is made up of members of:

- the presidential majority,
- the democratic opposition,
- the non-combatant politico-military movements,
- the SELEKA coalition
- civil society.

Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 3

The government cannot be dismissed by the President of the Republic for the period of the transition.

Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 5

The Government of National Unity is asked, in particular, to:

- Restore peace and security,
- Organise the municipal elections planned to take place following the dissolution of the National Assembly,
- Reorganise the defence and security forces,
- Reform the judicial system,
- Implement the DDR and RSS process with the support and assistance of the international community,
- Implement economic and social reforms.

Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 6

Neither the Prime Minister nor other members of the Government may contest the next presidential election.

Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 7

The National Assembly will continue to exercise its rights until the next legislative elections.

To prevent any blocks to government business, all legal projects must be voted on by the National Assembly, and in particular those relating to the law on finances, the electoral code, and the reorganisation of the defence and security forces.

Page 2, ON THE SECURITY OF THE ACTORS, Article 8

The President is the guarantor of the security of people and property throughout the national territory.

Elections	<p>Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 5 The Government of National Unity is asked, in particular, to:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organise the municipal elections planned to take place following the dissolution of the National Assembly
	<p>Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 6 Neither the Prime Minister nor other members of the Government may contest the next presidential election.</p>
	<p>Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 7 The National Assembly will continue to exercise its rights until the next legislative elections. To prevent any blocks to government business, all legal projects must be voted on by the National Assembly, and in particular those relating to the law on finances, the electoral code, and the reorganisation of the defence and security forces.</p>
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	<p>Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 2 An inclusive Government of National Unity is instituted for a period of 12 months, which may be renewed. The Government of National Unity is made up of members of:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - civil society
Traditional/religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition
State level

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- the presidential majority,
- the democratic opposition,
- the non-combatant politico-military movements,
- the SELEKA coalition
- civil society.

Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 3

The government cannot be dismissed by the President of the Republic for the period of the transition.

Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 4

The Government of National Unity is led by a Prime Minister, the Head of Government, a member of the opposition.

Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 6

Neither the Prime Minister nor other members of the Government may contest the next presidential election

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	Page 1, PREAMBLE ... Determined to strengthen the rule of law, good political, economic and social governance and respect for human rights and basic liberties
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Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
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Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
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Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
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Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.
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Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
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Democracy	No specific mention.
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Detention procedures	No specific mention.
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Media and communication	No specific mention.
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Mobility/access	No specific mention.
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Protection measures	No specific mention.
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Other	No specific mention.
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Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
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Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.
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Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 5
The Government of National Unity is asked, in particular, to:
...
- Reform the judicial system

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 5
The Government of National Unity is asked, in particular, to:
...
- Implement economic and social reforms.

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, PREAMBLE
...
Deeply concerned by the developing politico-security situation in the Central African Republic
Conscious of the need for a dialogue to establish a durable peace and security across the entire national territory

Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 5
The Government of National Unity is asked, in particular, to:
- Restore peace and security,
...
- Implement the DDR and SSR process with the support and assistance of the international community,

Page 2, ON THE SECURITY OF THE ACTORS, Article 8
The President is the guarantor of the security of people and property throughout the national territory.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments
Page 3, FINAL PROVISIONS, Article 19
The parties to the present agreement will desist from all measures of force in resolving their differences.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces	<p>Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 5 The Government of National Unity is asked, in particular, to:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reorganise the defence and security forces <p>Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 7 The National Assembly will continue to exercise its rights until the next legislative elections. To prevent any blocks to government business, all legal projects must be voted on by the National Assembly, and in particular those relating to the law on finances, the electoral code, and the reorganisation of the defence and security forces.</p>
DDR	<p>Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes</p> <p>Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 5 The Government of National Unity is asked, in particular, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the DDR and RSS process with the support and assistance of the international community, <p>Page 3, ON THE SECURITY OF THE ACTORS, Article 15 The militias shall be dissolved throughout the national territory.</p> <p>Page 3, ON THE SECURITY OF THE ACTORS, Article 17 Armed elements shall be confined in mutually agreed locations, under the supervision of MICOPAX.</p>
Intelligence services	<p>No specific mention.</p>
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 2, ON THE EXERCISE OF POWER, Article 2 An inclusive Government of National Unity is instituted for a period of 12 months, which may be renewed. The Government of National Unity is made up of members of:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the democratic opposition, - the non-combatant politico-military movements, - the SELEKA coalition <p>Page 3, ON THE SECURITY OF THE ACTORS, Article 13 The SELEKA coalition forces undertake to withdraw from occupied towns and give up armed struggle.</p> <p>Page 3, ON THE SECURITY OF THE ACTORS, Article 15 The militias shall be dissolved throughout the national territory.</p> <p>Page 3, ON THE SECURITY OF THE ACTORS, Article 17 Armed elements shall be confined in mutually agreed locations, under the supervision of MICOPAX.</p>

Withdrawal of foreign forces	Page 3, ON THE SECURITY OF THE ACTORS, Article 18 The member states of CEEAC will work with the Government of the Central African Republic towards the progressive elimination of all non-community foreign troops in light of the evolving security situation in the country.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.
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Transitional justice	
Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	Page 3, ON THE SECURITY OF THE ACTORS, Article 14 The Government undertakes to release those persons arrested during the security crisis.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	Page 3, ON THE SECURITY OF THE ACTORS, Article 10 The parties to this agreement express their common desire to work towards national reconciliation.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory NFor the President of the Monitoring Committee

- Basile IKOUEBE, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Congo

For CEEAC

- Nassour GULLENGDOUKSIA OUAIDOU, Secretary General of CEEAC

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar Data not yet entered.

Page 3, ON THE SECURITY OF THE ACTORS, Article 11

A monitoring committee shall be established made up of CEEAC member states and international partner organisations, tasked with guaranteeing the implementation of the agreement.

Page 3, ON THE SECURITY OF THE ACTORS, Article 12

The president of the monitoring committee shall guarantee the good faith of the parties, supported by the CEEAC heads of state and the international community.

Page 3, ON THE SECURITY OF THE ACTORS, Article 17

Armed elements shall be confined in mutually agreed locations, under the supervision of MICOPAX.

Page 3, ON THE SECURITY OF THE ACTORS, Article 18

The member states of CEEAC will work with the Government of the Central African Republic towards the progressive elimination of all non-community foreign troops in light of the evolving security situation in the country.

Page 3, FINAL PROVISIONS, Article 20

In case of any litigation or disagreement arising during the implementation of this agreement, the parties will submit to arbitration by the Monitoring Committee and where necessary the conference of CEEAC Heads of State

**Enforcement
mechanism**

Page 2, ON THE SECURITY OF THE ACTORS, Article 9

The president of the monitoring committee, CEEAC, and MICOPAX, shall together ensure the collective and individual security of all actors.

Page 3, ON THE SECURITY OF THE ACTORS, Article 11

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Page 3, FINAL PROVISIONS, Article 20

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Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

UN Peacemaker, https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/CF_130111_AccordPolitiqueDeLibreville.pdf
