

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Accord de cessez-le-feu entre le Gouvernement de la République Centrafricaine et la Coalition Seleka
<b>Date</b>	11 Jan 2013
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Ceasefire/related
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government



<b>Peace process</b>	CAR: coups and rebellions process
<b>Parties</b>	<p>For the CAR Government</p> <p>- Jean WILLYBIRO SAKO</p> <p>For the SELEKA Coalition</p> <p>- Michel DJOTODJIA</p> <p>For CEEAC</p> <p>- Nassour GUELENGDOUKSIA OUAIDOU, Secretary General of CEEAC</p> <p>For the President of the Monitoring Committee</p> <p>- Basile IKOUEBE, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Cooperation of the Republic of Congo</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">CF_130111_AccordDeCessezleFeu_tr.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">CF_130111_AccordDeCessezLeFeu.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>



## **Groups**

### **Children/youth**

Groups→Children/youth→Substantive

Page 2, Article 1

The belligerent parties must observe an immediate ceasefire, and end all hostilities within 72 hours of signing the Ceasefire Agreement. The ceasefire entails:

...

- The immediate cessation of all acts of violence against the civilian population, and the protection of human rights. These acts of violence include summary executions, torture, harassment, the detention and execution of civilians on grounds of ethnicity, as well as the recruitment of child soldiers, sexual violence, arming the civilian population, and the detention and execution of prisoners.

Page 2, Article 5

A priority programme must be established immediately in the following order:

...

2. Protection of human rights, including the release of all detained persons, cessation of sexual violence and the conscription of child soldiers;

### **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 2, Article 1

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...

- The immediate cessation of all acts of violence against the civilian population, and the protection of human rights. These acts of violence include summary executions, torture, harassment, the detention and execution of civilians on grounds of ethnicity, as well as the recruitment of child soldiers, sexual violence, arming the civilian population, and the detention and execution of prisoners.

### **Religious groups**

No specific mention.

### **Indigenous people**

No specific mention.

### **Other groups**

No specific mention.



<b>Refugees/displaced persons</b>	<p>Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive</p> <p>Page 2, Article 2</p> <p>Upon entry into force of this agreement, the Parties will facilitate the transport of humanitarian aid by opening humanitarian aid corridors and establishing favourable conditions for the provision of emergency services to displaced persons and others in need.</p> <p>Page 2, Article 5</p> <p>A priority programme must be established immediately in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Creation of the conditions needed for the return, reinstallation and reinsertion of persons displaced during the conflict . .</li> </ol>
<b>Social class</b>	No specific mention.

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## Gender

### Women, girls and gender

Page 1, PREAMBLE

...

Considering the ongoing desire of His Excellency (Army) General François BOZIZE YANGOUVOUNDA, President of the Republic, Head of State, reiterated in his speech to the nation of December 2012, to promote tolerance, dialogue and reconciliation among all the sons and daughters of Central Africa;

Page 2, Article 1

The belligerent parties must observe an immediate ceasefire, and end all hostilities within 72 hours of signing the Ceasefire Agreement. The ceasefire entails:

...

- The immediate cessation of all acts of violence against the civilian population, and the protection of human rights. These acts of violence include summary executions, torture, harassment, the detention and execution of civilians on grounds of ethnicity, as well as the recruitment of child soldiers, sexual violence, arming the civilian population, and the detention and execution of prisoners.

Page 2, Article 5

A priority programme must be established immediately in the following order:

...

2. Protection of human rights, including the release of all detained persons, cessation of sexual violence and the conscription of child soldiers;

### Men and boys

Gender→Men and boys→Gender neutral wording

Page 1, PREAMBLE

...

Considering the ongoing desire of His Excellency (Army) General François BOZIZE YANGOUVOUNDA, President of the Republic, Head of State, reiterated in his speech to the nation of December 2012, to promote tolerance, dialogue and reconciliation among all the sons and daughters of Central Africa;

### LGBTI

No specific mention.

### Family

No specific mention.

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## State definition

### Nature of state (general)

No specific mention.

### State configuration

No specific mention.

### Self determination

No specific mention.

### Referendum

No specific mention.



<b>State symbols</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Independence/ secession</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Accession/ unification</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Border delimitation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Cross-border provision</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Governance**

<b>Political institutions (new or reformed)</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elections</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Electoral commission</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Political parties reform</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Civil society</b>	<p>Page 2, Article 2</p> <p>...</p> <p>The Parties undertake to release political prisoners and prisoners of war, to guarantee the effective presence of the International Committee of the Red Cross (CICR)/Croissant-Rouge (CR) following their release, and to enable it to evacuate the injured and bury the dead.</p> <p>Page 3, Article 6</p> <p>The signatories will set up a Monitoring Commission for implementation of the present agreement constituted as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>- For Civil Society: One (01) representative</p>
<b>Traditional/ religious leaders</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Public administration</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Constitution</b>	No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL general** Page 2, Article 1  
The belligerent parties must observe an immediate ceasefire, and end all hostilities within 72 hours of signing the Ceasefire Agreement. The ceasefire entails:  
...  
- The immediate cessation of all acts of violence against the civilian population, and the protection of human rights. These acts of violence include summary executions, torture, harassment, the detention and execution of civilians on grounds of ethnicity, as well as the recruitment of child soldiers, sexual violence, arming the civilian population, and the detention and execution of prisoners.

Page 2, Article 5  
A priority programme must be established immediately in the following order:  
...  
2. Protection of human rights, including the release of all detained persons, cessation of sexual violence and the conscription of child soldiers;

**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** Page 1, PREAMBLE  
...  
Conscious of the need for dialogue to establish a durable peace and security throughout the national territory, an essential condition for national reconstruction and democracy building;  
  
Page 1, PREAMBLE  
...  
Considering the wish of the SELEKA coalition to restore democracy, to participate in negotiations, and to sign a Ceasefire and Withdrawal Agreement with the Central African Government;

**Detention procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and communication** Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles  
Page 2, Article 1  
The belligerent parties must observe an immediate ceasefire, and end all hostilities within 72 hours of signing the Ceasefire Agreement. The ceasefire entails:  
- The immediate termination of and abstention from all media campaigns which may hinder efforts to develop a spirit of fraternity and national harmony;  
  
Page 2, Article 1  
...  
The Parties will communicate this cessation of hostilities via their respective chains of command, and by means of the Press, to the civilian population.

**Mobility/access** Page 2, Article 2  
Upon entry into force of this agreement, the Parties will facilitate the transport of humanitarian aid by opening humanitarian aid corridors and establishing favourable conditions for the provision of emergency services to displaced persons and others in need.  
The Parties undertake to release political prisoners and prisoners of war, to guarantee the effective presence of the International Committee of the Red Cross (CICR)/Croissant-Rouge (CR)) following their release, and to enable it to evacuate the injured and bury the dead.



<b>Protection measures</b>	<p>Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians</p> <p>Page 2,</p> <p>Article 1: The belligerent parties must observe an immediate ceasefire, and end all hostilities within 72 hours of signing the Ceasefire Agreement. The ceasefire entails: - The immediate termination of and abstention from all media campaigns which may hinder efforts to develop a spirit of fraternity and national harmony; - The immediate cessation of all acts of violence against the civilian population, and the protection of human rights.</p> <p>Page 3, Article 5 2. Protection of human rights, including the release of all detained persons, cessation of sexual violence and the conscription of child soldiers;</p>
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Justice sector reform**

<b>Criminal justice and emergency law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State of emergency provisions</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Judiciary and courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisons and detention</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Traditional Laws</b>	No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## **Security sector**

### **Security Guarantees**

Page 1, PREAMBLE

...

Conscious of the need for dialogue to establish a durable peace and security throughout the national territory, an essential condition for national reconstruction and democracy building;

### **Ceasefire**

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

[The whole agreement provides for a ceasefire and its modalities]

Page 2, Article 1

The belligerent parties must observe an immediate ceasefire, and end all hostilities within 72 hours of signing the Ceasefire Agreement. The ceasefire entails:

... - The immediate cessation of all acts of violence against the civilian population, and the protection of human rights. These acts of violence include summary executions, torture, harassment, the detention and execution of civilians on grounds of ethnicity, as well as the recruitment of child soldiers, sexual violence, arming the civilian population, and the detention and execution of prisoners.

Page 3, Article 8

Upon signature the present Ceasefire Agreement enters into force.

### **Police**

No specific mention.

### **Armed forces**

Page 2, Article 1

...

The Parties will communicate this cessation of hostilities via their respective chains of command, and by means of the Press, to the civilian population.

Page 2, Article 5

A priority programme must be established immediately in the following order:

...

4. Reorganisation of Central African defence and security forces

### **DDR**

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 2, Article 3

The Parties undertake to withdraw all weapons and disband any existing military units and armed factions.

Page 2, Article 4

SELEKA Coalition troops must be stationed in mutually agreed locations under the supervision of MICOPAX.

Page 2, Article 5

A priority programme must be established immediately in the following order:

...

3. The DDR Process in the North Eastern Central African Republic to be pursued;



<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	<p>Page 1, PREAMBLE</p> <p>...</p> <p>Considering the wish of the SELEKA coalition to restore democracy, to participate in negotiations, and to sign a Ceasefire and Withdrawal Agreement with the Central African Government;</p> <p>Page 2, Article 1</p> <p>...</p> <p>The Parties will communicate this cessation of hostilities via their respective chains of command, and by means of the Press, to the civilian population.</p> <p>Page 2, Article 3</p> <p>The Parties undertake to withdraw all weapons and disband any existing military units and armed factions.</p> <p>Page 2, Article 4</p> <p>SELEKA Coalition troops must be stationed in mutually agreed locations under the supervision of MICOPAX.</p> <p>Page 3, Article 6</p> <p>The signatories will set up a Monitoring Commission for implementation of the present agreement constituted as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For the SELEKA Coalition: Three (3) representatives</li> <li>- For the Democratic Opposition: One (01) representative</li> </ul>
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	<p>Page 2, Article 5</p> <p>A priority programme must be established immediately in the following order:</p> <p>...</p> <p>5. Fight against criminality</p>
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

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<b>Transitional justice general</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Amnesty/pardon</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisoner release</b>	<p>Page 2, Article 2</p> <p>...</p> <p>The Parties undertake to release political prisoners and prisoners of war, to guarantee the effective presence of the International Committee of the Red Cross (CICR)/Croissant-Rouge (CR)) following their release, and to enable it to evacuate the injured and bury the dead.</p> <p>Page 2, The Government of the Central African Republic and the SELEKA Coalition agree the following, Article 5</p> <p>A priority programme must be established immediately in the following order:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. Protection of human rights, including the release of all detained persons, cessation of sexual violence and the conscription of child soldiers;</p>
<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	<p>Page 2, Article 2</p> <p>...</p> <p>The Parties undertake to release political prisoners and prisoners of war, to guarantee the effective presence of the International Committee of the Red Cross (CICR)/Croissant-Rouge (CR)) following their release, and to enable it to evacuate the injured and bury the dead.</p>
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.



<b>Reparations</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	<p>Page 1, PREAMBLE</p> <p>...</p> <p>Conscious of the need for dialogue to establish a durable peace and security throughout the national territory, an essential condition for national reconstruction and democracy building;</p> <p>Page 1, PREAMBLE</p> <p>...</p> <p>Considering the ongoing desire of His Excellency (Army) General François BOZIZE YANGOUVOUNDA, President of the Republic, Head of State, reiterated in his speech to the nation of December 2012, to promote tolerance, dialogue and reconciliation among all the sons and daughters of Central Africa;</p>

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## Implementation

<b>UN signatory</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other international signatory</b>	<p>For CEEAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nassour GUELENGDOUKSIA OUAIDOU, Secretary General of CEEAC</li> </ul> <p>For the President of the Monitoring Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Basile IKOUEBE, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Cooperation of the Republic of Congo</li> </ul>
<b>Referendum for agreement</b>	No specific mention.
<b>International mission/force/similar</b>	<p>Page 2, Article 4</p> <p>SELEKA Coalition troops must be stationed in mutually agreed locations under the supervision of MICOPAX.</p> <p>Page 3, Article 6</p> <p>The signatories will set up a Monitoring Commission for implementation of the present agreement constituted as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For the United Nations Integrated Office in the Central African Republic: One (01) representative</li> <li>- For the African Union Office in the Central African Republic: (one (01) representative</li> <li>- For the Mediation Office: One (01) representative</li> <li>- For CEEAC; Two (2) representatives.</li> </ul>



**Enforcement mechanism**

Page 3, Article 6

The signatories will set up a Monitoring Commission for implementation of the present agreement constituted as follows:

- For the Government: Three (03) representatives
- For Civil Society: One (01) representative
- For the SELEKA Coalition: Three (3) representatives
- For the Democratic Opposition: One (01) representative
- For the United Nations Integrated Office in the Central African Republic: One (01) representative
- For the African Union Office in the Central African Republic: (one (01) representative
- For the Mediation Office: One (01) representative
- For CEEAC; Two (2) representatives.

The Monitoring Commission for application of the present Agreement may call upon any qualified person as needed.

Page 3, Article 7

In case of any differences in opinion or difficulties arising in implementing the present Agreement, one or other of the Parties may resort to the Monitoring Commission or the President of the Monitoring Committee for the Libreville negotiations.

**Related cases**

No specific mention.

**Source**

UN Peacemaker, [https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/CF\\_130111\\_AccordDeCessezLeFeu.pdf](https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/CF_130111_AccordDeCessezLeFeu.pdf)

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