Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord de cessation des hostilités en République Centrafricaine (Brazzaville Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities)
Date	23 Jul 2014
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	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Government

Peace process	CAR: coups and rebellions process
Parties	Ont Signé: Les ex-Combattants et Eléments armés Pour le Front Populaire pour la Renaissance de la Centrafrique (FPRC), Géneral Mohamed MOUSSA DHAFANE Pour les anti-Balaka, Monsieur Patrice Edouard NGAISSONA Pour le Front Democratique du Peuple Centrafricain (FDPC), Monsieur André Le-Gaillard RINGUI Pour Révolution et Justice (RJ), Monsieur Armel SAYO Pour le Mouvement de Libération Centrafricaine pour la Justice (MLCJ), Monsieur ABAKAR SABONE Pour l'Union des forces Républicaines (UPR) Monsieur Florian N'DJADDER BEDAY Pour l'Union des Forces Républiques Fondamentales (UFRF) Monsieur Dieu-benit GBEYA-KIKOBE

Third parties

En présence de:

Gouvernement de Transition:

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, de li'Integration Africaine et de la Francophonie,
Son Excellence Toussaint KONGO-DOUDOU

Conseil National de Transition,
Honorable Alexandre Ferdinand N'GUENDET

Alternative Citoyenne pour la Démocratie et la Paix (ACDP)
Monsieur Enoch DERANT LAKOUE

Ancienne Majorité Présidentielle
Monsieur Laurent NGON-BABA

Groupement des Partis Politiques/Républicains Travaillistes Légalistes (GPP/RTL),
Monsieur Bertin BEA

Union des Partis Politiques pour la Reconstruction Nationale (UPPRN),
Pierre Abraham MBOKANI

Rassemblement des autres Partis Politiques
Monsieur Auguste BOUKANGA

Partis Politiques sans Plateforme
Monsieur Henri GOUANDIA

Personnalités Indépendantes:

- Madame Alphonsine BOGANDA-YANGONGO

- Monsieur Stève KOBA

Conseil National de la Jeunesse (CNJ)

- Monsieur Félix Wulfrand RIVA
- Monsieur Abdel-Aziz AROUFAÏ

Organisation des Femmes Centrafricaines (OFCA)
Madame Marie-Annick SERVICE

Comité Consultatif des Femmes Leaders,
Dr. SOKAMBI DIBERT BEKOY

Haut Conseil de la Communication,
Monsieur José Richard POUAMBI

Syndicats des Travailleurs,
Monsieur Michel LOUDEGUE

Conféderation Nationale des Agriculteurs et éleveurs
Madame Brigitte ANDARA

Confessions Religieuses:

Description	A Short agreement ceasing hostilities between the conflict parties. The agreement covers ceasefire provisions, DDR, and some broader humanitarian issues.

Agreement document	CF_140723_Accord-Cessation-Hostilities_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CF_140723_Accord-cessation-hostilites.pdf (opens in new tab)

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 2, Article 2 The cessation of hostilities implies: ... • The cessation of all acts of violence against civil and military populations, and respect for and protection of human rights. These acts of violence include summary executions, torture, harassment, burning of villages and public and private property, destruction of religious buildings, pillage, the arbitrary detention and execution of civilian and military personnel, recruitment of child soldiers, sexual violence and arming civilians; Page 3, Article 5 The parties also agree to: ... d. To end and prevent any future violations of children, in particular murder, mutilation, exploitation, rape and other violence e. To end the recruitment of child soldiers, in line with the African Charter for the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Optional Protocol on the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.
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 2 The cessation of hostilities implies: ... • The Parties to desist from all propaganda, and discourse of hatred and division based on religious, tribal or partisan allegiance; and to put an end to acts of intolerance and media campaigns liable to provoke religious or political confrontation;

Religious groups	Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical Page 1, PREAMBLE ... Considering the enthusiasm across the nation, particularly among the institutions of the Transition, in the living forces of the Nation including the religious authorities, civil society and the political parties, to build a peaceful society and national agreement, by supporting the present Transition framework. Groups→Religious groups→Substantive Page 2, Article 2 The cessation of hostilities implies: ... • The Parties to desist from all propaganda, and discourse of hatred and division based on religious, tribal or partisan allegiance; and to put an end to acts of intolerance and media campaigns liable to provoke religious or political confrontation;
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 1, PREAMBLE ... Considering the African Union Convention on the protection and assistance of displaced persons in Africa, signed in Kampala on October 23 2009 Page 4, Article 6 The parties undertake to: a. Respect free movement in general, and in particular of humanitarian convoys, as well as humanitarian enclaves, and to create favourable conditions for assisting refugees and displaced persons b. To promote a favourable social and security environment for the return of refugees and displaced persons to their communities. Page 4, Article 7 A priority programme must be implemented urgently in order to: a. Create the necessary conditions for the return, reinstallation and reinsertion of persons displaced by the conflict
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender

Page 1, PREAMBLE
...
Considering the ongoing desire of Her Excellency Madame Catherine SAMBA-PANZA, Head of the State of Transition, reiterated in various speeches (Brussels, Paris, Oslo, Malabo) and her last address to the Nation on July 4, 2014, to promote political dialogue and national reconciliation among all the sons and daughters of Central Africa

Page 2, Article 2
The cessation of hostilities implies:
...
• The cessation of all acts of violence against civil and military populations, and respect for and protection of human rights. These acts of violence include summary executions, torture, harassment, burning of villages and public and private property, destruction of religious buildings, pillage, the arbitrary detention and execution of civilian and military personnel, recruitment of child soldiers, sexual violence and arming civilians;

Page 3, The ex-combatants and Central African armed elements agree the following, Article 5
The parties also agree to:
...
b. Prohibit and condemn all violence, including sexual violence, against civilian and military populations
...
d. To end and prevent any future violations of children, in particular murder, mutilation, exploitation, rape and other violence

Page 8, (signed) In the presence of:
...Organisation des Femmes Centrafricaines (OFCA) [Organisation of Central African Women]
Madame Marie-Annick SERVICE
...Comité Consultatif des Femmes Leaders [Consultation Committee of Women Leaders]
Dr. SOKAMBI DIBERT BEKOY

Men and boys

Gender→Men and boys→Gender neutral wording
Page 1, PREAMBLE
...
Considering the ongoing desire of Her Excellency Madame Catherine SAMBA-PANZA, Head of the State of Transition, reiterated in various speeches (Brussels, Paris, Oslo, Malabo) and her last address to the Nation on July 4, 2014, to promote political dialogue and national reconciliation among all the sons and daughters of Central Africa

LGBTI

No specific mention.

Family

No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
State configuration	Page 3, Article 3 As soon as the present Agreement enters into force: ... d. The Parties undertake to reject any project to divide up the Central African Republic.
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	Page 1, PREAMBLE ... Considering the enthusiasm across the nation, particularly among the institutions of the Transition, in the living forces of the Nation including the religious authorities, civil society and the political parties, to build a peaceful society and national agreement, by supporting the present Transition framework

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	Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality Article 8: The parties will establish a committee to monitor implementation of the present agreement as follows: 1. 01 representative per politico--military group; 2. G8--RCA; 3. 06 representatives of the Transition Institutions (Presidency, CNT, Government). This Committee should establish regional and local sub--committees as needed. The monitoring committee for implementation of the present Agreement may be advised by any qualified person.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 2, Article 2 The cessation of hostilities implies: ... • The cessation of all acts of violence against civil and military populations, and respect for and protection of human rights. These acts of violence include summary executions, torture, harassment, burning of villages and public and private property, destruction of religious buildings, pillage, the arbitrary detention and execution of civilian and military personnel, recruitment of child soldiers, sexual violence and arming civilians; • The denunciation of all acts of violence and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law Page 3, Article 5 The parties also agree to: a. Respect and engender respect for human rights; ... c. To put in place a mechanism within their own organisations to monitor these commitments, and to report any violations to the competent authorities, to guard against impunity; ... e. To end the recruitment of child soldiers, in line with the African Charter for the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Optional Protocol on the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.
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 in order to establish a durable and secure peace throughout the national territory, an essential condition for reconstructing the country and building democracy;
Detention procedures	No specific mention.

Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 2, Article 2 The cessation of hostilities implies: ... • The Parties to desist from all propaganda, and discourse of hatred and division based on religious, tribal or partisan allegiance; and to put an end to acts of intolerance and media campaigns liable to provoke religious or political confrontation; • The organisation of an information campaign for their supporters on the content of the present Agreement, and on the part of the government, one targeted on the whole Central African population.
Mobility/access	Page 3, Article 3 As soon as the present Agreement enters into force: ... b. The Parties commit to the global process of national reconciliation to be pursued in the Central African Republic, and to end immediately any restrictions on the free movement of goods and people throughout the national territory, and on the work of national and international actors in exercising their duties under different United Nations Resolutions. Page 4, Article 6 The parties undertake to: a. Respect free movement in general, and in particular of humanitarian convoys, as well as humanitarian enclaves, and to create favourable conditions for assisting refugees and displaced persons
Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians Page 3, Article 2: The cessation of hostilities implies: • The cessation of all acts of violence against civil and military populations, and respect for and protection of human rights. Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups Page 1, Preamble Considering the African Union Convention on the protection and assistance of displaced persons in Africa, signed in Kampala on October 23 2009;
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	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Page 1, PREAMBLE ... Reaffirming their unwavering determination to bring to an end the underlying causes of this ongoing state of violence, insecurity, political instability and exclusion which has reduced the Central African people to a state of distress and suffering, and which is gravely compromising any prospect of economic development, of equality and of social justice in the country Page 4, The ex-combatants and Central African armed elements agree the following, Article 7 A priority programme must be implemented urgently in order to: ... c. Rehabilitate the zones affected by the conflict.
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	Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Tangible Page 2, Article 2 The cessation of hostilities implies: ... • The cessation of all acts of violence against civil and military populations, and respect for and protection of human rights. These acts of violence include summary executions, torture, harassment, burning of villages and public and private property, destruction of religious buildings, pillage, the arbitrary detention and execution of civilian and military personnel, recruitment of child soldiers, sexual violence and arming civilians
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	Page 1, PREAMBLE ... Reaffirming their unwavering determination to bring to an end the underlying causes of this ongoing state of violence, insecurity, political instability and exclusion which has reduced the Central African people to a state of distress and suffering, and which is gravely compromising any prospect of economic development, of equality and of social justice in the country Page 4, Article 6 The parties undertake to: ... b. To promote a favourable social and security environment for the return of refugees and displaced persons to their communities.
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision [The whole agreement provides for a ceasefire and its modalities] Page 2, Article 2 The cessation of hostilities implies: ... • The cessation of all acts of violence against civil and military populations, and respect for and protection of human rights. These acts of violence include summary executions, torture, harassment, burning of villages and public and private property, destruction of religious buildings, pillage, the arbitrary detention and execution of civilian and military personnel, recruitment of child soldiers, sexual violence and arming civilians Page 4, Article 10 The present Agreement enters into force upon signature.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 2, Article 2 The cessation of hostilities implies: ... • Commitment by the parties to communicate cessation of hostilities to the general public within 24 hours of the date of signature of the present Agreement, via their respective chains of command and to the general public Page 3, Article 4 All ex-combatants and armed elements signatories to the present Agreement must be re-grouped without undue delay, if the necessary resources are available, in areas to be mutually agreed with the Transition Government and the International Community. Page 4, Article 8 The parties will establish a committee to monitor implementation of the present agreement as follows: 1. 01 representative per politico-military group
Withdrawal of foreign forces	Page 3, Article 3 As soon as the present Agreement enters into force: ... c. The Parties undertake to remove from their ranks and repatriate any mercenaries such that they may return to their own countries with the support of the international community.
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	Page 1, PREAMBLE ... Considering the ongoing desire of Her Excellency Madame Catherine SAMBA-PANZA, Head of the State of Transition, reiterated in various speeches (Brussels, Paris, Oslo, Malabo) and her last address to the Nation on July 4, 2014, to promote political dialogue and national reconciliation among all the sons and daughters of Central Africa Page 3, Article 3 As soon as the present Agreement enters into force: ... b. The Parties commit to the global process of national reconciliation to be pursued in the Central African Republic, and to end immediately any restrictions on the free movement of goods and people throughout the national territory, and on the work of national and international actors in exercising their duties under different United Nations Resolutions.

Implementation

UN signatory	Signed in the presence of Representative from the UN Secretary General (Monsieur Abdoulaye BATHILY, Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique Centrale).
Other international signatory	Signed in the presenec of the Médiation Internationale Pour L'Union Africaine Le Vice-Médiateur, Monsieur SOUMAILOU BOUBEY MAIGA Pour la CEEAC Le Rapporteur Le Secrétaire Général de la CEEAC Ambassadeur Ahmad ALLAM-MI Le Médiateur international Le Président de la République du Congo Son Excellence Monsieur Denis SASSOU N'GUESSO
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 3, Article 5 The parties also agree to: ... c. To put in place a mechanism within their own organisations to monitor these commitments, and to report any violations to the competent authorities, to guard against impunity Page 4, Article 8 The parties will establish a committee to monitor implementation of the present agreement as follows: 1. 01 representative per politico-military group; 2. G8-RCA; 3. 06 representatives of the Transition Institutions (Presidency, CNT, Government). This Committee should establish regional and local sub-committees as needed. The monitoring committee for implementation of the present Agreement may be advised by any qualified person. Page 4, Article 9 In case of any litigation or disagreement arising during the implementation of this agreement, the Parties may refer to the Monitoring Committee. If this fails they may request International Mediation.