

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),
Général Mohamed MOUSSA DHAFANE

Pour les anti-Balaka,
Monsieur Patrice Edouard NGAISSONA

Pour le Front Démocratique du Peuple Centrafricain (FDPC),
Monsieur André Le-Gaillard RINGUI

Pour Révolution et Justice (RJ),
Monsieur Arnel 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 l'Intégration 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 Travailleurs 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

Confédération 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	<p>Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical Page 1, PREAMBLE</p> <p>...</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Groups→Religious groups→Substantive Page 2, Article 2</p> <p>The cessation of hostilities implies:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 1, PREAMBLE</p> <p>...</p> <p>Considering the African Union Convention on the protection and assistance of displaced persons in Africa, signed in Kampala on October 23 2009</p> <p>Page 4, Article 6</p> <p>The parties undertake to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Page 4, Article 7</p> <p>A priority programme must be implemented urgently in order to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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...

- 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	<p>Page 2, Article 2</p> <p>The cessation of hostilities implies:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <p>Page 3, Article 5</p> <p>The parties also agree to:</p> <p>a. Respect and engender respect for human rights;</p> <p>...</p> <p>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;</p> <p>...</p> <p>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.</p>
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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	<p>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.</p>
Mobility/access	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
Protection measures	<p>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</p> <p>Considering the African Union Convention on the protection and assistance of displaced persons in Africa, signed in Kampala on October 23 2009;</p>
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	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
Withdrawal of foreign forces	<p>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.</p>
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	<p>Page 1, PREAMBLE</p> <p>...</p> <p>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</p> <p>Page 3, Article 3</p> <p>As soon as the present Agreement enters into force:</p> <p>...</p> <p>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.</p>

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-Méiateur,
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.
