Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	P'Comite de Suivi de la Accord de Paix et de Reconciliation Bangassou
Date	29 Nov 2018
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/local 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 -
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Stage	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Inter-group

Peace process	CAR: Local Processes
Parties	The deputy prefect of Bangassou
Third parties	-
Description	The agreement is a summary of meetings of the monitoring committee that is overseeing an agreement to re-establish peace in Bangassou. The summary was prepared by the deputy prefect of Banassou.

Agreement document	CF_181129_PComite_de_Suivi_de_LAccord_de_Paix_et_de_Reconciliation_Bangassou_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CF_181129_PComite_de_Suivi_de_LAccord_de_Paix_et_de_Reconciliation_Bangassou.pdf (opens in new tab)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	This agreement resulted from a series of meetings organised by the Monitoring Committee of the Bangassou Peace and Reconciliation Agreement of 9 April 2018. The document is part of a series of communications of the committee in the context of the local peace process for Bangassou and parts of the Mbomou prefecture.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	No
Link to national process: articulated rationale	Neither the agreement text nor limited background research suggests a link to the national-level peace process.
Name of Locale	City of Bangassou and the Mbomou prefecture
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	4.735668, 22.818740
Participant type	Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references)	Facilitator: Monitoring Committee of the Bangassou Peace and Reconciliation Agreement
Type of mediator/ facilitator/similar	Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/ civil society organisations

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Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)	No specific mention.
Grievance List	Page 1, The specific objective of these meetings was to ask the opinion of everyone on the issue of returning displaced persons to the displaced persons site of the small seminar in Tokoyo, as well as returning the Central African refugees from Nduh who seek to go back to the city of Bangassou.
Cattle rustling/ banditry	No specific mention.
Social cover	No specific mention.
