

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Recommendations of the Round Table on the Free Movement of People and Goods in Nana Gribizi
<b>Date</b>	14 Jun 2019
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group

<b>Peace process</b>	CAR: Local Processes
<b>Parties</b>	<p>LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE NANA GRIBIZI ROUND TABLE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 ABDOULAYE Mahamat - Prefect/MATD</li> <li>2 AWAT Mahamat - Sub-prefect/Kaga Bandoro</li> <li>3 Jean Gilbert GBANGOUDOU - Deputy Prefect/Members</li> <li>4 GANAFEI Sylvain - FACA</li> <li>5 LENGBE Sylvanus - Head of Section</li> <li>6 GOMONGO Wilfrid - Group leader, FACA</li> <li>7 ABAKAR Ishmael - Com-zone, MPC</li> <li>8 Abdel Doungous - Com-zone, MPC</li> <li>9 Abdoulaye Ahamat - Com-zone FPRC</li> <li>10 Abdelkader Hassan - CEMAT FPRC</li> <li>11 WEBEGONA Laurent - ABLK coordinator</li> <li>12 MAHAMAT Zen Com-zone - FPRC</li> <li>13 Linguissa Gustave - ABLK com-zone</li> <li>14 Mbetinguou Fernand - ABLK com-zone</li> <li>15 Nekemale Mc Celestin - ABLK spokesperson</li> <li>16 YAVOLA Dieudonne - ABLK com-zone</li> <li>17 Maka marc - ABLK com-zone</li> <li>18 Yves toena - ABLK com-zone</li> <li>19 NGUETEMALE Gauthier - ABLK com-zone</li> <li>20 GAZAMODO Bertrand - Coordinator, ABLK, Mokom wing</li> <li>21 Urban Bissafi Mokom Wing</li> <li>22 Warafio Bilarmin Com-zone, Mokom Wing</li> <li>23 Yamindi Ghislain Kaga Bandoro Antenna 75643960</li> <li>24 Bissafi Gustave ABLK com-zone</li> <li>25 Ndibizi Max - States Major, ABLK 75754141</li> <li>26 Bouninga Kola Symphorien - CC, ABLK</li> <li>27 Maba Alexis - Com-zone, Ouandago, ABLK</li> <li>28 Moussa Paoud - Iman, Mbres</li> <li>29 Nguinza Rebecca - OFCA</li> <li>30 Bruce Kevin DJAYE - Priest Catholic Church, Mbres</li> <li>31 SEMANDELE Olga - Female Leaders</li> <li>32 NOURRADINE Hissene - Muslim civil society, Kaga</li> </ol>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>Local authorities</p> <p>MINUSCA</p>
<b>Description</b>	<p>Recommendations resulting from a meeting of armed groups, prefectural authorities, and civil society representatives relating to the issue of free movement of people and goods in the Nana Gribizi prefecture and the Kaga Bandoro sub-prefecture. Includes provisions on free movement of people and goods, illegal blockades, cooperation between the regular forces and armed groups, violence against women, robberies, and management of transhumance.</p>

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">CF_190614_Recommendations of the Round Table on the Free Movement of People and Goods in Nana Gribizi_tr.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
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<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">CF_190614_Recommendations of the Round Table on the Free Movement of People and Goods in Nana Gribizi.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>
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### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Formal structured process
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<b>Rationale</b>	The agreement states that 'the local authorities, supported by MINUSCA, have set up a framework for mediation, bringing together the main parties to find lasting solutions. It is with this in mind that the grassroots consultations were organized across all the municipalities of the prefecture from December 2018 until February 2019, bringing together all sectors of the population. Following the consultations, a round table was held from June 12 to 14, 2019 in the Kaga Bandoro sub-prefecture.'
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<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	Yes
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<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	The agreement includes a recommendation for security of transhumance corridors, 'as provided for by the APPR-RCA' (the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic) which was signed by the national government and 14 armed groups on February 6th 2019.
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<b>Name of Locale</b>	Nana Gribizi
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<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
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<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	0.000000, 0.000000
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<b>Participant type</b>	Local state actor Local armed group Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations Regional state actor
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<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to
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<b>Mediator (references)</b>	'The local authorities, supported by MINUSCA, have set up a framework for mediation, bringing together the main parties to find lasting solutions.'
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<b>Type of mediator/facilitator/similar</b>	Local state actor International or transnational actor
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## **Local issues**

**Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)** No specific mention.

**Grievance List** No specific mention.

**Cattle rustling/ banditry**

Page 2-3, V. The upsurge in robberies

10. The leaders of the armed groups (XSLK and ABLK), the FACA, and MINUSCA must work together to prevent robberies,

11. All disputes concerning the confiscation of property, including vehicles, must be settled at the level of the MINUSCA Police, pending the deployment of the ISF.

Page 3, VI. Management of transhumance

16. Respect for breeders' cattle by local populations and leading the fight against cattle thieves.

**Social cover** No specific mention.

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