

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Compte Rendu des Activities du Comite de Suivi de L'Accord de Paix a Bangassou
Date	6 Mar 2019
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 -)

Stage	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Inter-group

Peace process	CAR: Local Processes
Parties	<p>The chairman of the monitoring committee, The deputy prefect of Bangassou</p> <p>[Stamped and signed]</p> <p>Richard Armand Amos Noudemona</p>
Third parties	-
Description	<p>This agreement is a report of a monitoring committee tasked with implementing the recommendations of the Bangassou peace agreement from 09 April 2018. The monitoring committee carried out a mission in two sister towns, Gambo and Pombolo, that had clashed. The committee calls for humanitarian aid, a Community Violence Reduction Program (CVR), and a peace caravan.</p>
Agreement document	CF_190306_Compte_Rendu_des_Activites_du_Comite_de_Suivi_de_LAccord_de_Paix_a_Bangassou.tr (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Women, girls and gender	
Participation	<p>Participation→Other</p> <p>Page 3,</p> <p>...</p> <p>The monitoring committee wishes to organize a caravan for peace and reconciliation by the end of March 2019 as part of the reopening of the Bangassou - Bambari road. To this end, it seeks the assistance of all - namely economic operators, humanitarian workers, the population of Mbomou, religious leaders, youth, women, and all sections of MINUSCA.</p>
Equality	No specific mention.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
International law	No specific mention.
New institutions	No specific mention.
Violence against women	No specific mention.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
