

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord de Paix de Bangassou
Date	9 Apr 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 -)

Stage	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Inter-group

Peace process	CAR: Local Processes
Parties	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For young people: Misset Fred 2. For self-defense groups: Linet Roger 3. For the Organization of Central African Women (OFCA): Libengue Louise 4. For the heads of districts and villages: Abourou Dieudonne 5. For those displaced from the Saint Louis site in Bangassou: Mahamat Abdoulaye 6. For the Platform of Religious Confessions of the Central African Republic (PCRC) Bangassou: Abbe Modoue Martin 7. For the economic operators of Bangassou: [illegible] Diarra Phili 8. For Civil Servants: Doungoua Jean Jacques 9. For the deputies: Ndaguiama Paul 10. For humanitarian aid workers: Gbeti Crepin 11. The mayor of the town: Demba Theophile 12. The Prefect of Mbomou: Nouidemon Richard
Third parties	<p>Page 3:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. head of office of MINUSCA: Rosevel Pierre Louis
Description	<p>This agreement lists the recommendations that the signing parties are to implement. In particular, the armed groups are asked to maintain a ceasefire and allow for free flow of people and goods, while MINUSCA, religious organisations, and humanitarians are to assist in maintaining security, work on community violence reduction programmes and support for local populations.</p>

Agreement document	CF_180409_Accord de Paix de Bangassou_Translation.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CF_180409_Accord de Paix de Bangassou.pdf (opens in new tab)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

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 Development→Education
Page 2:
Recommendations
...
2. TO MINUSCA:
...

Training of young people and women in the culture of peace

Implementation Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement
Page 3:
List of members of the monitoring committee
...
3. Bangassou Central African Women's Organization: LIBENGUE Louise
Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement
Page 3: Signatories
3. For the Organization of Central African Women (OFCA): Libengue Louise

Other No specific mention.