

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Protocole de Non-Agression
Date	8 Mar 2016
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 - partial
Conflict nature	Inter-group

Peace process	CAR: Local Processes
Parties	<p>-> Pour le Mouvement Patriotique pour le Centrafrique (MPC) Le Chef d'Etat-major des Armées: M. Ahnat ALKHATIM Le Président Exécutif: M. Elbechar IDRIS AHMED</p> <p>-> Pour la Faction ds Anti-balles AK de la Commune Ndenga (axe Bangui) Le Commandant de la zone: M. Corneille NGATHE Le Chef de mission: M. Citis-Drene ASSANA</p>
Third parties	Le Négotiateur: M. Regis BISSAFI
Description	Short local non-aggression agreement between rebel armed groups that agree on a common path for the return of peace and social cohesion, including the free-movement of goods ad people and the resumption of commercial activities in the town of Ndenga.

Agreement document	CF_160308_Protocol_de_Non-Agression_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Agreement document (original language)	CF_160308_Protocol_de_Non-Agression.pdf (opens in new tab)
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Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
State configuration	No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

**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 No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access	<p>Page 1, ARTICLE 1: Ideological foundation and scope</p> <p>1.1. This non-aggression agreement established between the two (2) parties aims to define the path towards social cohesion and the effective return of peace through the free movement of goods and people, as well as the resumption of commercial activities in the area</p> <p>Page 1-2, ARTICLE 3: AK Anti-Bullet Resistance Faction of the Ndénga Commune (BANGUI AXIS)</p> <p>The AK Anti-Bullet Resistance Faction of the Ndénga Commune (Bangui axis) commits to the best of its abilities to:</p> <p>3.3. Actively collaborate in securing the country and to not impede the free movement of goods and people in localities under their government.</p>
Protection measures	No specific mention.
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 No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business Page 1, ARTICLE 1: Ideological foundation and scope
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Page 1-2, ARTICLE 3: AK Anti-Bullet Resistance Faction of the Ndénga Commune (BANGUI AXIS)
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3.3. Actively collaborate in securing the country and to not impede the free movement of goods and people in localities under their government.

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 No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	Page 1-2, ARTICLE 3: AK Anti-Bullet Resistance Faction of the Ndénga Commune (BANGUI AXIS) The AK Anti-Bullet Resistance Faction of the Ndénga Commune (Bangui axis) commits to the best of its abilities to: 3.3. Actively collaborate in securing the country and to not impede the free movement of goods and people in localities under their government.
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
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	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
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Other international signatory	No specific mention.
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Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
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International mission/force/similar	No specific mention.
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Enforcement mechanism	<p>Page 2, ARTICLE 4: Disputes</p> <p>4.1. Any dispute relating to the interpretation of this Non-Aggression Agreement or its implementation shall be resolved amicably or by any other method of settlement agreed upon by both parties</p> <p>4.2. Any dispute addressed by either party shall be the subject of a live discussion in aim of a peaceful resolution</p>
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Related cases	No specific mention.
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Source	On file with author.
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