

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
Agreement document (original language)	CF_190306_Compte_Rendu_des_Activites_du_Comite_de_Suivi_de_LAccord_de_Paix_a_Bangassou.po (opens in new tab)
Groups	
Children/youth	<p>Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 3, The monitoring committee pleads with Bangassou MINUSCA to find a way to set up a Community Violence Reduction Program (CVR) for the communities of Gambo and Pombolo in order to try to solve the issue of unemployment of young people which leads to delinquency and acts of vandalism. Groups→Children/youth→Other Page 3, 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>
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	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Other Page 3, To this end, the monitoring committee is launching a distress call to humanitarian aid to help the returning displaced, who have a total lack of food and non-food items. The situation is very worrying and alarming.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	Page 3, ... 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.
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** Page 3,
...
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**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 Page 1,
The aim was to encourage peaceful cohabitation, social cohesion, and especially the free movement of goods and people on the axis which would otherwise prevent peace being established in the sub-prefecture of Gambo.

Protection measures	No specific mention.
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Other	No specific mention.
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Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
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Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.
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Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
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State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
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Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
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Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
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Traditional Laws	No specific mention.
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Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
Page 3,
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Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction
Page 3,
In addition, the monitoring committee continues to plead with MINUSCA Bangassou to find ways to rehabilitate the Bangassou-Bambari road, as this road is in a state of advanced degradation.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business Page 1,
The aim was to encourage peaceful cohabitation, social cohesion, and especially the free movement of goods and people on the axis which would otherwise prevent peace being established in the sub-prefecture of Gambo.

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.
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Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.
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Security sector

Security Guarantees	No specific mention.
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Ceasefire	No specific mention.
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Police	No specific mention.
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Armed forces	No specific mention.
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DDR	No specific mention.
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Intelligence services	No specific mention.
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Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
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Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
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Corruption	No specific mention.
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Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
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Drugs	No specific mention.
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Terrorism	No specific mention.
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Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
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Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
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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	Page 3, The monitoring committee pleads with Bangassou MINUSCA to find a way to set up a Community Violence Reduction Program (CVR) for the communities of Gambo and Pombolo in order to try to solve the issue of unemployment of young people which leads to delinquency and acts of vandalism.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	Page 3, The Monitoring Committee pleads with Bangassou MINUSCA to find a way to set up a Community Violence Reduction Program (CVR) for the communities of Gambo and Pombolo in order to try to solve the issues of unemployment of young people which leads to delinquency and acts of vandalism. ... In addition, the monitoring committee continues to plead with MINUSCA Bangassou to find ways to rehabilitate the Bangassou-Bambari road, as this road is in a state of advanced degradation. ... The Monitoring Committee wishes to organise 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 populations of Mbomou, religious leaders, youth, women, and all sections of MINUSCA.

Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	On file with author.
