

|                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Country/entity</b>           | Central African Republic  |
| <b>Region</b>                   | Africa (excl MENA)        |
| <b>Agreement name</b>           | Accord de la Paix Locale  |
| <b>Date</b>                     | 15 Oct 2018               |
| <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>           | Implementation/renegotiation |
| <b>Conflict nature</b> | Inter-group                  |

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Peace process</b> | CAR: Local Processes  |
| <b>Parties</b>       | UPC [signature not legibile]<br>Autodefense Groups [signature not legibile]   |
| <b>Third parties</b> | Witnesses [signatures not legibile]   |
| <b>Description</b>   | A short local agreement between the Union for Peace in the Central African Republic (UCP) and autodefense groups in the Basse-Lotto area aimed at stopping the fighting between the groups. Agreement provides mostly rhetorical provisions on respecting the resolution of the state authorities, free movement of people and goods, easing congestions, and human rights, among others. |

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**Agreement document** [CF\\_181015\\_Accord\\_de\\_la\\_Paix\\_Locale\\_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CF\\_181015\\_Accord\\_de\\_la\\_Paix\\_Locale.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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## Groups

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Children/youth</b>                    | Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical<br>Page 1, ... Considering the meeting between all the local political and administrative leaders, the religious leaders, the NGOs, the two armed groups, the women and young people organizations, held 15 September 2018 at the ELIM church in the center of Mobaye, as part of the peace process. |
| <b>Disabled persons</b>                  | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Elderly/age</b>                       | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Migrant workers</b>                   | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Racial/ethnic/<br/>national group</b> | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Religious groups</b>                  | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Indigenous people</b>                 | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Other groups</b>                      | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Refugees/displaced<br/>persons</b>    | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Social class</b>                      | No specific mention.  |

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## Gender

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Women, girls and<br/>gender</b> | Page 1, ... Considering the meeting between all the local political and administrative leaders, the religious leaders, the NGOs, the two armed groups, the women and young people organizations, held 15 September 2018 at the ELIM church in the center of Mobaye, as part of the peace process. |
| <b>Men and boys</b>                | No specific mention.  |
| <b>LGBTI</b>                       | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Family</b>                      | No specific mention.  |

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**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 1, ... Considering the meeting between all the local political and administrative leaders, the religious leaders, the NGOs, the two armed groups, the women and young people organizations, held 15 September 2018 at the ELIM church in the center of Mobaye, as part of the peace process.

**Public administration** No specific mention.

**Constitution** No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL general** Page 1, ... These parties undertake to respect the following resolutions  
...  
5- Ensure strict respect for human rights;

**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.

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### **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, ... These parties undertake to respect the following resolutions  
...  
3- Ensure the free movement of people and goods within the Prefecture;  
4- Help ease congestion of human travel routes, using roads, rivers and air transport.

**Protection measures** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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### **Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** No specific mention.

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## 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.

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## Socio-economic reconstruction

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development  
Page 1, ... These parties undertake to respect the following resolutions  
...  
6- Facilitate the following kinds of activities: humanitarian, health, educational, religious, commercial, agro-pastoral etc.  
Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance  
Page 1, ... These parties undertake to respect the following resolutions  
...  
6- Facilitate the following kinds of activities: humanitarian, health, educational, religious, commercial, agro-pastoral etc.

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** No specific mention.

**Business** Page 1, ... These parties undertake to respect the following resolutions  
...  
6- Facilitate the following kinds of activities: humanitarian, health, educational, religious, commercial, agro-pastoral etc.

**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.

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## **Security sector**

**Security  
Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments  
Page 1, ... These parties undertake to respect the following resolutions  
...  
2- Stopping once and for all any fighting in Mobaye and subsequently in Basse-Kotto;

**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces** No specific mention.

**DDR** Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes  
Page 1, ... These parties undertake to respect the following resolutions  
...  
7- Adhere to the DRR process and the CR

**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.

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**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.

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**Implementation**

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

**Other international signatory** No specific mention.

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar** No specific mention.

**Enforcement mechanism** No specific mention.

**Related cases** No specific mention.

**Source** On file with author.

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