

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	The chairman of the monitoring committee, The deputy prefect of Bangassou [Stamped and signed] Richard Armand Amos Nouidemona
Third parties	-
Description	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.

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.p (opens in new tab)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	This agreement resulted from a mission to the towns of Gambo and Pombolo organised by the Monitoring Committee of the Bangassou Peace and Reconciliation Agreement of 9 April 2018. The document is part of a series of communications of the committee in the context of the local peace process for Bangassou and parts of the Mbomou prefecture.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	No
Link to national process: articulated rationale	Neither the agreement text nor limited background research suggests a link to the national-level peace process.
Name of Locale	City of Bangassou and the Mbomou prefecture
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	4.735668, 22.818740

Participant type Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder
Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

Mediator, facilitator or similar Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references) Facilitator: Monitoring Committee of the Bangassou Peace and Reconciliation Agreement
Supporter: MINUSCA (MINUSCA Head of Office, Mr. ROSEVEL Pierre Louis, the Political Affairs Officer Mr. Cyril NGAPE, the Civil Affairs Officer Mr. Robert NGAGUE and the DDDR/CVR-UNOPS Officer Mr ABDOUL KADRIE YACOUBA)

Type of mediator/facilitator/similar Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture) No specific mention.

Grievance List Page 1, As part of its attempts to implement the recommendations of the peace agreement of 09 April 2018 in Bangassou, the monitoring committee carried out a mission from 18 to 23 February 2019 in Gambo and Pombolo, two sister municipalities that had clashed in these last military-political events.
The purpose of this mission was to communicate with the two communities of Gambo and Pombolo who, after the events of May 17, 2017, did not talk or interact with each 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.
The monitoring committee pleads with MINUSCA- Bangassou 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.
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. If nothing is done by the rainy season the city of Bangassou could be cut off.

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
