

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Pacte de Non-Agression et Reconciliation Communautaire
<b>Date</b>	11 Feb 2016
<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>	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group

<b>Peace process</b>	CAR: Local Processes
<b>Parties</b>	<p>The ex-anti-Balak of Boeing</p> <p>The Self Defence Group of the 3rd District</p> <p>Muslim religious leader</p> <p>Catholic religious leader</p> <p>Protestant religious leader</p> <p>Monitoring committee</p> <p>Women of KM5- Aissatou Sahada</p> <p>Women of Boeing - Celine Senboy</p> <p>Young people of KM5</p> <p>Young people of Boeing</p> <p>Civil society of Boeing</p> <p>Major of the 3rd District</p> <p>Mayor of Bimbo III</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	This agreement is between communities the inhabitants of the 3rd District and the people of Bimbo III in Central African Republic. The communities make commitments and also call on the Government of Central African Republic, civil society, and international actors to assist them in implementing the agreement.

<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">Eng_CF_11022016_Pacte_de_NonAgression_et_Reconciliation_Communautaire.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">CF_11022016_Pacte_de_NonAgression_et_Reconciliation_Communautaire.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>

### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	<p>Formal structured process</p> <p>Isolated example</p>
<b>Rationale</b>	This agreement was concluded with the support of MINUSCA Civil Affairs and Community Liaison Assistants. Limited background research does not suggest a track record of signing peace agreements in the local area.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	No
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	This agreement deals with a local issue in Bangui. While it references the Bangui National Forum of 11 May 2015, neither the agreement text nor limited background research suggests a link to the national-level peace process.

**Name of Locale** 3rd District (Bangui) and the town of Bimbo III

**Nature of Locale** Smaller

**GPS Lat/Long (DD)** 4.372934, 18.519180

**Participant type** Local state actor  
Local armed group  
International or transnational actor  
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)** Mediators: MINUSCA Civil Affairs, Community Liaison Assistants

**Type of mediator/facilitator/similar** Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations International or transnational actor

#### Local issues

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

**Grievance List** Page 1, Untitled Preamble, Considering that the CAR has experienced a military-political crisis since 2012 that has marred the country with inter-communal violence, the erosion of state autonomy, the disruption of social cohesion and the wide-scale displacement of thousands of people inside and outside the country.  
Considering that the conflict largely affected the city of Bangui in general, and the 3rd district and the town of Bimbo III in particular, and that it forced inhabitants of the 3rd district to retreat into the Km5 enclave, and some inhabitants of Bimbo III to Displaced Persons sites in Bangui.  
Considering that the populations of both communities were victims of looting, assassinations, rapes, and other numerous crimes during the conflict.  
Considering that the closure of the Boeing Muslim cemetery since the crisis, which has resulted in unregulated burials in the 3rd district of Bangui, constitutes a major obstacle to restoring social cohesion in both communities and a violation of the right of all human beings to bury their dead with dignity  
Considering the recommendations of the Bangui National Forum of 11 May 2015 and the will of the Central African Government to resolve the inter-communal conflict in the country, and in the 3rd district and in Bimbo III in particular  
Considering, the concerns of young people from both communities about their ability to move freely in the 3rd district and Bimbo III, due to lack of safety, to armed aggression, and the abundant feelings of hatred and revenge.

**Cattle rustling/  
banditry** No specific mention.

**Social cover** Page 2, Article 9:, The two communities pledge to denounce all enemies of the peace and repeat offenders who violate the agreement. These will be reported to the Joint Agreement Monitoring Committee and to the local authorities.

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