

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Acte d'Engagement Entre Les Groupes Anti-Balakas de la Nana Membere et 3R (Bouar Agreement)
Date	14 Dec 2017
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	Pour le groupe ANTI-BALAKA représenté par M. Adamou Sylvain GBOKAO NDALE Pour le groupe 3R représenté par M. SIDIKI ABADDI
Third parties	témoins M. Jonad DONON - Membre de l'Assemblée Nationale M. Amadou ISSA ADAMOU - Conseiller du Chef de l'Etat en Matière de l'Agriculture de et l'Elevage M. Alexis NAGUEZANGBA - Préfet de la Nana-Mambere M. Paul Shaba BAGAZA YEDERE - Sous-Préfet de Bouar M. Lazare NAMBENA - Président de la Délégation Spéciale de la Ville de Bouar M. Roger GODONGAI - Commandant de la FACA dans la Nana-Mambere Mme. Christine KAPALATA - Chef de Bureau de la MINUSCA a Bouar M. Augusti KOULAS - Représentant du Centre pour le Dialogue Humaitaire (HD)
Description	Agreement signed between rival armed factions in Bouar, in the province of Nana-Mambéré, in which they commit to an unconditional ceasefire as well as the cessation of all hostilities and attacks against armed fighters from the opposite side. The agreement also includes a number of provisions related to disarmament, economic recovery, return of the displaced, freedom of people and goods and free access to health and education. Later reports of the UN recorded the date at 15 December 2017, however the date on the photographed original is clearly 14 December 2017.

Agreement document [CF_14122017_Acte_DEngagement_Entre_Les_Groupes_Anti-Balakas_de_la_Nana-Mambere_et_3R_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CF_14122017_Acte_DEngagement_Entre_Les_Groupes_Anti-Balakas_de_la_Nana-Mambere_et_3R.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	The process leading to the signing of this agreement was facilitated by national, regional, and local authorities, the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD), and MINUSCA. Another agreement between five armed group in West CAR, including 3R, was signed about 10 months later (see La Declaration de Coordination des Groupes Armes RCP, 20/10/2018), suggesting that this is not an isolated example.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	No

Link to national process: articulated rationale While the agreement references the Bangui National Forum of 4-11 May 2015 (p.1), neither the agreement text nor limited background research suggests a link to the national-level peace process.

Name of Locale Nana-Mambéré prefecture

Nature of Locale Region

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 6.192070, 15.227413

Participant type Central state actor
Local state actor
Local armed group
International or transnational actor
Regional state actor

Mediator, facilitator or similar Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references) Facilitators: National and prefecture authorities: M. Amadou ISSA ADAMOU - Advisor to the Head of State on Agriculture and Livestock; M. Alexis NAGUEZANGBA - Prefect of Nana-Mambéré; M. Paul Shaba BAGAZA YEDERE - Sub-Prefet of Bouar; M. Lazare NAMBENA - President of the Special Delegation of the City of Bouar; with support from MINSUCA / Mme. Christine KAPALATA - MINUSCA Office Manager in Bouar, and the Center for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD) / M. Augusti KOULAS - Representative of HD

Type of mediator/facilitator/similar Central state actor Regional state actor Local state actor International or transnational actor

Local issues

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

Grievance List Page 2, PREAMBULE, Expressing deep regret towards the persistent violations of the previous ceasefire agreements, as well as the loss of lives and property caused by the latest conflicts;

**Cattle rustling/
banditry**

Page 2, Article 3, Upon signature of the Agreement, the use of weapons, as well as aggressive acts such as the burning of villages and granaries, theft of livestock, further attacks on civilians and any other act that may constitute or facilitate a violation of the Agreement must cease immediately.

Page 3, Article 5, The Parties, under the supervision of the Center for Humanitarian Dialogue shall jointly outline with Community leaders, the conditions for the operation of local mechanisms for the prevention and management of the problems related to violence. These will act in the event of aggression, extortion and livestock theft, often a source of inter-communal tension and bloody clashes between the Parties.

Page 3, Article 6, The transport of animals within Nana-Mambéré or from Nana-Mambéré to other localities of the CAR will be accompanied by a Certificate of Origin, to better control the livestock movement and to prevent theft.

Page 3, Article 7, The Parties' commitment to peace, reconciliation and social cohesion implies amongst other things:

...

e) Tolerance towards private property (houses, vehicles, agricultural parcels, livestock, etc.);

Social cover

No specific mention.