

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Gambo - Pombolo Peace and Reconciliation Agreement
<b>Date</b>	20 Mar 2019
<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 - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group

<b>Peace process</b>	CAR: Local Processes
<b>Parties</b>	<p>Page 6:</p> <p>The president of Gambo</p> <p>The president of Pombolo</p> <p>The Mayor of GAMBO</p> <p>The Mayor Municipality of Pombolo</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>Not signed, but mentioned in the agreement preamble, page 2:</p> <p>"Thanking MINUSCA for its mediation efforts since October 2018, as well as for its technical and logistical support in the organization of the direct and inclusive dialogue of March 20, 2019"</p>
<b>Description</b>	<p>This is an agreement made by representatives of communities of Gambo and Pombolo, with the aim of supporting the security arrangements in their area (Mbomou prefecture). The core of the agreement is in security guarantees and removal of social cover from those engaged in violence. The sides also issue a series of recommendations for other actors: armed groups, the CAR government, and MINUSCA.</p>

---

<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">CF_190320_Gambo Pombolo Peace and Reconciliation Agreement_tr.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">CF_190320_Gambo Pombolo Peace and Reconciliation Agreement.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>

---

### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Informal but persistent process
<b>Rationale</b>	There are multiple agreements recorded from this area, many with the support of MINUSCA. The process is persistent, but not formally structured.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	Yes
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	While the sides only agree to limited actions which are within their power, they also make recommendations to the armed groups, the government, and MINUSCA, all the while referring to the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Mbomou prefecture

<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	4.846344, 22.047637
<b>Participant type</b>	Local state actor International or transnational actor
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to
<b>Mediator (references)</b>	Page 2: Thanking MINUSCA for its mediation efforts since October 2018, as well as for its technical and logistical support in the organization of the direct and inclusive dialogue of March 20, 2019
<b>Type of mediator/facilitator/similar</b>	International or transnational actor

---

#### Local issues

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

**Grievance List** Page 2:

Stressing the need for a rapid, lasting, and definitive return to peace and security in the Gambo sub-prefecture and more generally in the Mbomou prefecture, to promote equitable and shared development for the population;

Highlighting the history of peace and cohesion between the communities of Gambo and Pombolo, in particular between herders and farmers, to ease tensions;

Recognizing that the communities of Gambo and Pombolo must take responsibility for the security of the sub-prefecture in an autonomous and peaceful manner

Determined to support the efforts related to pacification, security, and restoration of State authority throughout the Gambo sub-prefecture

Deploring the successive and repeated displacements of population affecting all communities concerned and in particular the vulnerable, women, and children,

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

**Social cover** Page 3:  
Commitments:

1.8. As far as possible, without calling into question the sovereign functions of the State, take the necessary actions to allow for the order to be maintained. In this sense, do not protect or cover for those who commit infractions and inform the authorities.