

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Non-aggression and peaceful cohabitation pact between the disputing parties from Bamingui-Bangoran
Date	27 Aug 2020
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	<p>Signatory parties Conflicting parties</p> <p>Adam Moctar, Atahir English</p> <p>The President of the National Defense and Security Council of the FPRC Abdoulaye Hissen</p> <p>His Majesty, Common Sultan-Mayor of Dar-El-Kouti Ibrahim Senoussi</p> <p>The Head of the MINUSCA Office, Dr. Pollock Ndonodji</p> <p>The President of the CMOP, Facilitator and Guarantor of the Prefecture of Bamingui-Bangoran Francois Dieudonne Bata Wapi Yepi</p>
Third parties	-
Description	FPRC, the armed group that dominates the Ndele area, signed this agreement with the local actors and facilitators, as well as MINUSCA, to reaffirm their commitment to the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation (https://peaceagreements.org/view/2147), and committing to maintaining the mobility of people and goods, as well as refraining from violent acts.

Agreement document	CF_200827_Non-aggression and peaceful cohabitation pact between the disputing parties from Bamingui-Bangoran_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CF_200827_Non-aggression and peaceful cohabitation pact between the disputing parties from Bamingui-Bangoran.pdf (opens in new tab)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Informal but persistent process
Rationale	The agreement is part of a series of local agreements, many of which are witnessed or facilitated by MINUSCA. This shows that there is a persistent practice of local negotiations and agreements, even without sufficient evidence of a formal and structured process.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes

Link to national process: articulated rationale The agreement references the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation (<https://peaceagreements.org/view/2147>) in multiple provisions, and is framed as a commitment on the part of the FPRC to remain within the national agreement's framework.

Name of Locale N'Délé

Nature of Locale City

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 8.410007, 20.649061

Participant type Local state actor
Local armed group
International or transnational actor
Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

Mediator, facilitator or similar Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references) Page 2: Ill. Obligations / Commitments Article 3 The parties undertake to ... d) Remain within the framework of the peace and reconciliation process initiated by the government and continued by the political and administrative authorities of Bamingui-Bangoran and MINUSCA in Ndele, Page 3: Article 5 The monitoring of this "Pact" is ensured by the CMOP, CTS, and MINUSCA per the Annex of the APPR-RCA points 5 and 6. Page 3: Signatory parties ... The Head of the MINUSCA Office, Dr. Pollock Ndonodji

Type of mediator/facilitator/similar International or transnational actor

Local issues

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

Grievance List Page 1:
Preamble
We, the disputing parties;

- Aware of the serious impact that internal conflicts have on peace, security, stability, and social cohesion within our respective communities, as well as their devastating impact on socio-economic development in the Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture in general and the city of Ndele in particular.

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.