

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Non-aggression and peaceful cohabitation pact between the disputing parties from Bamingui-Bangoran
<b>Date</b>	27 Aug 2020
<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>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>
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	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 ( <a href="https://peaceagreements.org/view/2147">https://peaceagreements.org/view/2147</a> ), and committing to maintaining the mobility of people and goods, as well as refraining from violent acts.

<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">CF_200827_Non-aggression and peaceful cohabitation pact between the disputing parties from Bamingui-Bangoran_tr.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">CF_200827_Non-aggression and peaceful cohabitation pact between the disputing parties from Bamingui-Bangoran.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>

### Groups

<b>Children/youth</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/  
national group**      Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive  
Page 1:  
Under the terms of this Pact  
a). Act of subversion means any act which incites, aggravates, or creates dissension within the FPRC with the intention or objective of destabilizing or creating insecurity, in particular by exacerbating racial, religious, linguistic, ethnic, and other differences, in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the APPR-RCA;

Page 2:  
Ill. Obligations / Commitments  
Article 3  
The parties undertake to  
...  
b) Agree that no consideration of any kind, be it political, economic, military, religious, ethnic, or racial can justify aggression

**Religious groups**      Groups→Religious groups→Substantive  
Page 1:  
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**Indigenous people**      No specific mention.

**Other groups**      No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced  
persons**      No specific mention.

**Social class**      No specific mention.

**Gender**

**Women, girls and  
gender**      No specific mention.

**Men and boys**      No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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**State definition**

**Nature of state (general)** No specific mention.

**State configuration** No specific mention.

**Self determination** No specific mention.

**Referendum** No specific mention.

**State symbols** No specific mention.

**Independence/secession** No specific mention.

**Accession/unification** No specific mention.

**Border delimitation** No specific mention.

**Cross-border provision** No specific mention.

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**Governance**

**Political institutions (new or reformed)** No specific mention.

**Elections** No specific mention.

**Electoral commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties reform** No specific mention.

**Civil society** No specific mention.

**Traditional/  
religious leaders** No specific mention.

**Public  
administration** No specific mention.

**Constitution** No specific mention.

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### **Power sharing**

**Political power  
sharing** No specific mention.

**Territorial power  
sharing** No specific mention.

**Economic power  
sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power  
sharing** No specific mention.

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### **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL  
general** No specific mention.

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

**Treaty  
incorporation** No specific mention.

**Civil and political  
rights** No specific mention.

**Socio-economic  
rights** No specific mention.

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### **Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** No specific mention.

**Detention  
procedures** No specific mention.

<b>Media and communication</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mobility/access</b>	<p>Page 2:            II. Goals            Article 2            The purpose of the pact is            a) To promote peaceful coexistence between the parties in matters of non-aggression allowing the free movement of persons and goods, throughout the prefecture of Bamingui-Bangoran in general, and Ndele in particular;</p> <p>Page 2:            III. Obligations / Commitments            Article 3            The parties undertake to            ...            e) Scrupulously respect and facilitate the free movement of people and goods in Ndele and the other localities of Bamingui-Bangoran</p>
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	<p>Page 1:            Under the terms of this Pact            a). Act of subversion means any act which incites, aggravates, or creates dissension within the FPRC with the intention or objective of destabilizing or creating insecurity, in particular by exacerbating racial, religious, linguistic, ethnic, and other differences, in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the APPR-RCA;</p>

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**Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** No specific mention.

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**Justice sector reform**

**Criminal justice and emergency law** No specific mention.

**State of emergency provisions** No specific mention.

**Judiciary and courts** No specific mention.

**Prisons and detention** No specific mention.

**Traditional Laws** No specific mention.

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### **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** No specific mention.

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** No specific mention.

**Business** No specific mention.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

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### **Land, property and environment**

**Land reform/rights** No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/nomadism rights** No specific mention.

**Cultural heritage** No specific mention.

**Environment** No specific mention.

**Water or riparian rights or access** No specific mention.

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## **Security sector**

### **Security Guarantees**

Page 2,  
III. Obligations / Commitments

Article 3

The parties undertake to

- a) Settle by peaceful means any dispute, in such a way that peace and security are not endangered, refrain in their relations from resorting to threats or the use of force in a manner incompatible with the APPR-RCA, and protect the civilian population in all circumstances
- b) Agree that no consideration of any kind, be it political, economic, military, religious, ethnic, or racial can justify aggression
- c) Scrupulously respect the five (05) points of the recommendations of the Executive Monitoring Committee (CES) of the APPR-RCA on the crisis in Ndele
- 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,
- e) Scrupulously respect and facilitate the free movement of people and goods in Ndele and the other localities of Bamingui-Bangoran
- f) Strictly refrain from any act which could spread fear and sow terror among the civilian population.

### **Ceasefire**

No specific mention.

### **Police**

No specific mention.

### **Armed forces**

No specific mention.

### **DDR**

No specific mention.

### **Intelligence services**

No specific mention.

### **Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces**

No specific mention.

### **Withdrawal of foreign forces**

No specific mention.

### **Corruption**

No specific mention.

### **Crime/organised crime**

No specific mention.



**Drugs** No specific mention.

**Terrorism** No specific mention.

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### **Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice general** No specific mention.

**Amnesty/pardon** No specific mention.

**Courts** No specific mention.

**Mechanism** No specific mention.

**Prisoner release** No specific mention.

**Vetting** No specific mention.

**Victims** No specific mention.

**Missing persons** No specific mention.

**Reparations** No specific mention.

**Reconciliation** No specific mention.

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### **Implementation**

**UN signatory** The Head of the MINUSCA Office,  
Dr. Pollock Ndonodji

**Other international signatory** No specific mention.

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar** No specific mention.

**Enforcement mechanism**

Page 3:

IV. Final provisions

Article 4

Any violation of this "Pact" is liable to expose the authors to national and international sanctions, per article 35 of the APPR-RCA as well as the relevant provisions of the decisions of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and the Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, in particular within the framework of their current sanctions regimes.

**Related cases**

No specific mention.

**Source**

on file with PA-X PI

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