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| Country/entity | Central African Republic |
| Region | Africa (excl MENA) |
| Agreement name | Declaration of Understanding of Khartoum, of the Central African Armed Groups (Anti-Balaka and Ex-Seleka) |
| Date | 28 Aug 2018 |
| Agreement status | Multiparty signed/agreed |
| Interim arrangement | Yes |
| Agreement/conflict level | Intrastate/intrastate 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 -)

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| Stage | Pre-negotiation/process |
| Conflict nature | Inter-group |

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| Peace process | CAR: African Initiative (and related) Process |
| Parties | The leaders of the following armed groups Have agreed and signed FPRC ANTI-BALAKA FPRC-CNDS MPC UPC |
| Third parties | WITNESSES TO THE KHARTOUM MEETING: Representative of the Republic of SUDAN Representative of the Republic of RUSSIA |
| Description | In this short declaration the Anti-Balaka and Ex-Seleka groups agree to create a common framework for consultation with the aid of several regional and international actors that will lead to a comprehensive agreement. The Ex-Seleka groups formally withdrew from the Agreement on the 18 October 2018. |

Agreement document [CF_180828_Khartum_Declaration_of_Understanding_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CF_180828_Khartum_Declaration_of_Understanding_FR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/
national group** No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

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.

State definition

Nature of state (general) Page 1
3. It is resolutely committed to ensuring the security of the civilian population, the free movement of people and goods throughout the national territory, and to safeguarding territorial integrity, as well as the sovereignty of the Central African Republic;

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.

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.

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.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general Page 1
5. It is committed to respecting human rights, the free movement of national and international non-governmental organizations, and the protection of humanitarian workers.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

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| Treaty incorporation | No specific mention. |
| Civil and political rights | Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement Page 1 3. It is resolutely committed to ensuring the security of the civilian population, the free movement of people and goods throughout the national territory, and to safeguarding territorial integrity, as well as the sovereignty of the Central African Republic; |
| Socio-economic rights | No specific mention. |

Rights related issues

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| Citizenship | No specific mention. |
| Democracy | No specific mention. |
| Detention procedures | No specific mention. |
| Media and communication | No specific mention. |
| Mobility/access | Page 1 5. It is committed to respecting human rights, the free movement of national and international non-governmental organizations, and the protection of humanitarian workers. |
| Protection measures | No specific mention. |
| Other | No specific mention. |

Rights institutions

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| NHRI | No specific mention. |
| Regional or international human rights institutions | No specific mention. |

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.

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 Page 1
4. The national representatives of the armed groups ANTI-BALAKA and EX-SELEKA agree to work together towards peace by creating favorable conditions for the promotion of business and investment.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

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.

Security sector

Security Guarantees Page 1
3. It is resolutely committed to ensuring the security of the civilian population, the free movement of people and goods throughout the national territory, and to safeguarding territorial integrity, as well as the sovereignty of the Central African Republic;

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**

The agreement is a declaration by two armed groups.

Page 1

We, leaders of the armed groups ANTI-BALAKA and EX-SELEKA, are united in talks to end the crisis in the Central African Republic, our country, held in Khartoum (Sudan) from August 27 to 29, 2018.

Considering the tireless effort of the African initiative and Russia's contribution towards peace and reconciliation in the Central African Republic;

Considering our will displayed and expressed through various actions to seek a lasting peace, so far without success;

Considering our will as armed groups, ANTI-BALAKA and EX-SELEKA, to come together in a national platform;

Decide the following:

1. By a constitutive act, let us decide today, August 28, 2018, to create a common framework for consultation and action for real and lasting peace in the Central African Republic, called: Central African Meeting (RCA)
2. The Central African Meeting is strongly linked to the initiative of the African Union for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic.
3. It is resolutely committed to ensuring the security of the civilian population, the free movement of people and goods throughout the national territory, and to safeguarding territorial integrity, as well as the sovereignty of the Central African Republic;
4. The national representatives of the armed groups ANTI-BALAKA and EX-SELEKA agree to work together towards peace by creating favorable conditions for the promotion of business and investment.
5. It is committed to respecting human rights, the free movement of national and international non-governmental organizations, and the protection of humanitarian workers.
6. To this end, We, the Central African Meeting, invite the authorities and the Government of the Central African Republic, the African Union, ECCAS, CEMAC, the European Union, France, the Republic of Russia, and the whole international community, as partners of the Central African Republic, to work together to achieve, within a reasonable timeframe, the foundations of the African initiative for peace and reconciliation in the Central African Republic.
7. The representatives of the armed groups ANTI-BALAKA and EX-SELEKA, intend to provide a manifesto of joint demands to the panel of the African initiative, as well as to the other partners of the Central African Republic.
8. We ask the authorities and Government of the Central African Republic, in the interest of an effective and lasting peace, as well as in the spirit of diversification of partnerships, and intelligent economic diplomacy for the well-being and happiness of the people of the Central African Republic: to integrate into the peace process conducted under the hospices of the African Union the following States:
 - o Russia, a friendly country
 - o SUDAN
 - o CHAD
 - o CONGO BRAZZAVILLE
 - o CAMEROON
 - o DEMOCRATIC CONGO
 - o Countries with which we, the Central African Republic, share borders.

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| Withdrawal of foreign forces | No specific mention. |
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| Corruption | No specific mention. |
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| Crime/organised crime | No specific mention. |
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| Drugs | No specific mention. |
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| Terrorism | No specific mention. |
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Transitional justice

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| Transitional justice general | No specific mention. |
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| Amnesty/pardon | No specific mention. |
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| Courts | No specific mention. |
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| Mechanism | No specific mention. |
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| Prisoner release | No specific mention. |
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| Vetting | No specific mention. |
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| Victims | No specific mention. |
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| Missing persons | No specific mention. |
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| Reparations | No specific mention. |
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| Reconciliation | No specific mention. |
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Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory WITNESSES TO THE KHARTOUM MEETING:
Representative of the Republic of SUDAN
Representative of the Republic of RUSSIA

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source On file with PI.
