

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Feuille de Route
<b>Date</b>	19 Dec 2017
<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: African Initiative (and related) Process
<b>Parties</b>	<p>Groupe armé: DAMANE Zakaria</p> <p>Autodéfense: NDOUMBA Theophile</p> <p>MLCJ: Gal. ACHAFI DAOUD AS SABOUR</p> <p>Coordination de la Société civile: Placide MOKOSSEAMA</p> <p>Jeunesse: HASANE Adam Sallet</p> <p>OFCA: NOURA ABATCHOU Lydie</p> <p>Conseil des sages: DALKIA Gilbert</p> <p>Comité de sensibilisation: MATAR CHAIB</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>Plateforme Religieuse:</p> <p>Pasteur OLFETE André</p> <p>Imam ABOUBAKAR SIDIK</p> <p>Abb POUNABA Ephrem</p> <p>Témoins:</p> <p>Préfet de la Haute: Thierry E BINGUINENDJI</p> <p>S/P de Bria: YOUNOUS MOUSSA</p> <p>S/P de Yalinga: SACKO Edmond</p> <p>Délégation Spéciale de Bria: HIBRAHIM CHAIBOU</p> <p>Commandant de Compagnie: YOUNOUS GABDJA</p> <p>Chef de Bureau MINUSCA: IMTIAZ Hussein</p>
<b>Description</b>	Short provincial agreement that provides includes provisions related to demilitarisation and freedom of goods and people, but also: Return of displaced people; Prohibition of imprisonment and torture of any person without distinction; prohibition of the use of Motorola as a mean of communication.

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**Agreement document** [CF\\_19122017\\_Feuille de Route\\_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CF\\_19122017\\_Feuille\\_de\\_Route.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Formal structured process
<b>Rationale</b>	This agreement was concluded with facilitation support from the prefect and MINUSCA. Another agreement was concluded in Bria on 03/05/2018 (see 'Accord de Reconciliation Entre Les Communautés Goula et Peul') which was signed by at least one of the signatories of this agreement.

<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	No
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	Neither the agreement text nor limited background research suggests a link to the national-level peace process.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Haute-Kotto
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	6.539273, 21.987183
<b>Participant type</b>	Local state actor Local armed group International or transnational actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations Regional state actor
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to
<b>Mediator (references)</b>	Facilitators: Haute-Kotto Prefect - Thierry E BINGUINENDJI, with the support of MINUSCA / Minusca Office Manager - IMTIAZ Hussein
<b>Type of mediator/facilitator/similar</b>	Regional state actor International or transnational actor
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<b>Local issues</b>	
<b>Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Grievance List</b>	Page 1, COURSE OF ACTION, Considering the difficult situation of the population Considering the serious health situation in the IDP sites Considering the abuse of the armed groups against the population
<b>Cattle rustling/ banditry</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Social cover</b>	No specific mention.
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