Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Proces verbal de gestion de conflit
Date	21 Jan 2019
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	The Process Manager The Committee Representative The Goul Representatives
Third parties	-
Description	This short agreement provides for compensation following the death of one civilian and the injury of another.

Agreement document	CF_190121_Proces_verbal_de_gestion_de_conflit_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CF_190121_Proces_verbal_de_gestion_de_conflit.pdf (opens in new tab)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process Isolated example
Rationale	This conflict management report deals with tensions between the Goula and Kara ethnicities and was issued by a local peace committee. Limited background research does not suggest a track record of signing such agreements in Birao.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	No
Link to national process: articulated rationale	Neither the agreement text nor limited background research suggests a link to the national-level peace process.
Name of Locale	Birao
Nature of Locale	Other
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	10.293723, 22.784489
Participant type	Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references)	Arbiter: Peace Committee of thirteen (13) ethnic groups chaired by Al Hadje Adam Said Dadjo
Type of mediator/ facilitator/similar	Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/ civil society organisations

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Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)	Page 1, To make the Goula community recognize that the two victims are civilians, the conflict management committee have brought the Koran upon which they must swear. After the oath sworn by the Goula people on the Koran. The assembly has decided on the following
Grievance List	Page 1, During the year two thousand nineteen, from 18 to 21 January, an assembly of the Peace Committee of thirteen (13) ethnic groups chaired by Al Hadje Adam Said Dadjo, dealt with the problem of two (2) civilians: the late Salim Ahamadine died following a bullet from the an armed group of Kara ethnicity on 16.12.2018, and Mahemat Youssouf lost his ear by hand of the same people on 18.12.2018, after the events in Tissi between the Goula and Kara ethnicities.
Cattle rustling/ banditry	No specific mention.
Social cover	No specific mention.
