

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord entre les Groupes Armes de Batangafo
Date	24 Feb 2018
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>Pour EX-Seleka de Batangafo Le Com zone: Mr. SADDAM Hissen Le Com zone Adjoint: Mr. BRAHIM Mahamat Le Coordinateur FPRC: Mr. MALOUD</p> <p>Pour Anti Balaka de Batangafo Le Com zone: Mr. NINGA Rene Le Com Zone: GATIKOUI Bruno Le Conseiller des Anti Balaka: Mr. Benjamin Ngouyombo Le maire de Batangafo: Mr. GONDA Jean-Michel</p> <p>Représentant de la FNEC de Batangafo: Mr. TAKADJI Adoun</p> <p>Le sous-préfet de Batangafo: Nestor GUIAMA</p>
Third parties	Supervised by the United Nations' Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).
Description	Short local agreements between armed groups in the town of Batangafo that provides for: Return of displaced populations; Inter-group Cooperation; Free movement of people and goods; Establishment of a joint monitoring committee; Unification of food-distribution placed; Implementation of a CVR program.

Agreement document	CF_180224_Accord_Entre_Les_Groupes_Armes_de_Batangafo_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CF_180224_Accord_Entre_Les_Groupes_Armes_de_Batangafo.pdf (opens in new tab)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	This agreement was concluded 'under the supervision of the United Nations' Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)' (p.1). Another agreement between the ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka, and wider societal actors, was signed in Batangafo on 09/01/2019 (see 'Accord Entre Les Groupes Armes de Batangafo').
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 Batangafo

Nature of Locale City

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 7.304657, 18.280792

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) 'Supervisor': United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)

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, Untitled Preamble, Considering that the population of Batangafo has suffered so much;
...
Considering that the crisis that is shaking our city does not benefit anyone;
Considering that this crisis constitutes a socio-economic block for our city:

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
