

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 -)

Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Inter-group

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 \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Local agreement properties

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture) No specific mention.

Grievance List No specific mention.

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
