

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Declaration of the Inclusive Intra and Inter-Communal Reconciliation Forum in Haute Kotto
Date	24 Apr 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	<p>FOR THE VARIOUS ETHNICAL GROUPS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BANDA: SAMBA Rene 2. SARA: DJOUMA Felix 3. ROUNGA: DJIBRINE Youssouf 4. GOULA: El Hadj ABAKAR B.O 5. KARA: FOTOR Doungous 6. YOULOU: ALBAKOUS Philippe 7. NZAKARA: SALANGA Evariste 8. BORNOU: BOUKAR Moustapha 9. HAOUSSA: RABIOU Mahamat 10. ARABIC: ATAHIR Ousmane 11. PEUHL: AMAT Ali Bobiri 12. CMOP: Mle. CHAFARDINE Victorien 13. CTS: Adj. Chef MAHAMAT Sallet Soumaine <p>FOR THE FORUM OFFICE:</p> <p>President: Mr. BINGUINENDJI Thierry Evariste, Prefecture of Haute Kotto</p> <p>Vice-President: Mr. YOUNOUS Moussa AYATE, Sub-Prefecture of Bria</p> <p>Rapporteurs:</p> <p>Mr. MALICK ADoum, Head of PCA de Sam Ouandja</p> <p>Mr. LEMERCIER Andre, Principal Lycee Djalle Bria</p> <p>For the Religious Platform</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For the Catholic Church - Abbe Bruno Stephanie KOMGBO 2. For Protestants: Pastor Auguste NGBANDE 3. For Islam: Ousmane Ali <p>For MINUSCA</p> <p>Mr. Imtiaz Hussein</p> <p>Representatives of the following armed groups were present at this Forum:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FPRC/Member CTS [signature] 2. UPC/Member CTS [signature] 3. MPC/Member CTS [signature] 4. RPRC/Member CTS [signature] 5. MLJC/Member CTS [signature] 6. ANTI-BALAKA/Member CTS [signature]
Third parties	-
Description	The agreement is a civic inter-communal agreement which builds on an earlier armed actor commitment to a ceasefire.

Agreement document	CF_190424_Declaration of the Inclusive Intra and Inter-Communal Reconciliation Forum in Haute Kotto_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Agreement document (original language)	CF_190424_Declaration of the Inclusive Intra and Inter-Communal Reconciliation Forum in Haute Kotto.pdf (opens in new tab)
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Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
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Rationale	The agreement references previous peace agreements and road maps signed by the armed groups present in Haute Kotto, including confidence building measures signed on April 9 2019. The agreement is also the result of the Inclusive Intra and Inter-communal Reconciliation Forum.
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Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes
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Link to national process: articulated rationale	The agreement includes an action or recommendation point to 'enforce strict compliance with the commitments made by the Armed Groups when signing various local Agreements and Confidence-Building Measures, including the Khartoum Accord', which is the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic (also known as the Khartoum Accord), which was signed between the national government of CAR and multiple groups, and guaranteed and facilitated by the African Union, international actors, and neighbouring states.
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Name of Locale	Haute Kotto
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Nature of Locale	Region
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GPS Lat/Long (DD)	7.412697, 22.906706
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Participant type	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
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Mediator, facilitator or similar	No mention of mediator or similar
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Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)	Page 1, Point 3: To respect and revive customary alliances through taking the oath Page 1, Point 4: Establish an oath monitoring committee
Grievance List	No specific mention.
Cattle rustling/ banditry	No specific mention.
Social cover	No specific mention.
