

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	“Procés Verbal” of the Kara-Goula meeting
<b>Date</b>	30 Aug 2019
<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: Local Processes
<b>Parties</b>	<p>Le Rapporteur - Jérémie NADRE</p> <p>Le Président de la séance - ABDHAMANE Ramadan</p> <p>Noms des signateurs considérant comme dernière Pacte d'alliance entre la Communauté Goula et Kara le 30/08/2019 à Délémbe</p> <p>Goula Community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EL HADJE IBRAHIM ABDOULAYE. chef de race Goula</li> <li>- MAHAMAT Katre. Conseiller municipal (C. Onandya)</li> <li>- MAHAMAT Charfadine. chef de groupe village (Tiringoubu)</li> <li>- MAHAMAT Charli. chef de groupe village (Onandya)</li> <li>- SID AMAMAT. chef de groupe village (Gordil)</li> </ul> <p>Fait à Delembe le, 30/08/2019</p> <p>IBRAHIM Abdoulaye</p> <p>[signature]</p> <p>Communauté Kara:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ABDRAHAMANE Ramadane. chef de race (Kara)</li> <li>- BACKITE Karam. vice-président chef de race (Kara)</li> <li>- ABDEL AZIZE Chaïb. Conseiller Communautaire</li> <li>- ABDOULAYE DAOUD. chef de groupe village (Délémbe)</li> <li>- AMAMAT Radjab. chef de village (ROKOTO)</li> </ul> <p>Fait à Delembe le, 30/08/2019</p> <p>[signature]</p> <p>ABDRAHAMANE Ramadane</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	This short agreement recounts the agreed points of the meeting between the Kara and Goula communities in Vakaga, where the representatives agreed to peacefully cohabit the area and to support the state's activities in the area.
<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">CF_190830_Proces Verbal of the Kara Goula Meeting.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">CF_190830_Proces Verbal of the Kara-Goula Meeting.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>
<b>Local agreement properties</b>	
<b>Process type</b>	Formal structured process
<b>Rationale</b>	The agreement was signed after a meeting apparently held under the auspice of the CAR state and local administrative office.

<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	No
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	Although the meeting is apparently held under the auspice of the CAR State and local administrative office, and it affirms the authority of the State in the region, the agreement does not include any link to the national process and emphasises the local nature of the conflict to be resolved.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Délémbé
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Smaller
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	9.845728, 22.648219
<b>Participant type</b>	Local state actor Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	No mention of mediator or similar

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#### Local issues

<b>Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)</b>	Page 2, Finally, a dozen representatives of the two communities swore on the Koran and signed a document to formalise this agreement. The meeting ended at 10:35, with a prayer given by Sheik Djouma Issa followed by some closing words from the Chair, who clarified that an official ceremony will be held in Birao in the coming days.
<b>Grievance List</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Cattle rustling/ banditry</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Social cover</b>	Page 2:  Regarding the second point, the participants decided to shine a brighter light on criminal acts: "From now on, we can only tolerate involuntary criminal acts". In cases where crime is committed voluntarily, the party must be held responsible for his acts before the court.

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