

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Joint Final Communiqué of the meeting of the leaders of politico-military groups for peace and reconciliation
<b>Date</b>	5 Aug 2018
<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>	Pre-negotiation/process
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group

<b>Peace process</b>	CAR: Local Processes
<b>Parties</b>	Signatory Parties: His Excellence ADBOULAYE ISSEINE of the CNDS General of the Army Corps of the UPC ALI DARASSA MAHAMAT General ALKHATIM MAHAMT of the MPC
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	The CNDS, UPC, and MPC agree to work together to fight banditry, secure transhumance corridors, and jointly approach the restoration of peace to the Central African Republic

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**Agreement document** [CF\\_180805\\_Joint\\_Final\\_Communique\\_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CF\\_180805\\_Joint\\_Final\\_Communique\\_FR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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## Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Informal but persistent process
<b>Rationale</b>	The armed groups in the CAR have signed multiple agreements that confirm or restate their mutual relationships, as well as their relationship with the government. This is another such agreement, with a strong local focus on preventing banditry and keeping the transhumance corridors open.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	Yes
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	In the 'Letter dated 14 December 2018 from the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic established pursuant to resolution 2399 (2018) addressed to the President of the Security Council', this agreement is described as presenting the armed groups' unity with regard to the government. In this sense, this agreement is meant to increase their influence on the broader negotiations and the role these groups play in the broader conflicts in CAR.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Moyenne Sido
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	8.221609, 18.715549
<b>Participant type</b>	Local armed group
<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>	No specific mention.
<b>Grievance List</b>	No specific mention.

**Cattle rustling/  
banditry**

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We, military leaders of the FPRC, MOC, and UPC, after a long consultation in the Moyenne Sido base of the MPC; have identified all our differences and have decided to join hands in the fight against banditry in the Transhumance zone and all our respective areas.

We have decided to set up a joint commission that will be responsible for peacefully settling any dispute between traders and breeders in our areas, in addition to the establishment of an FPRC-MPC-UPC Joint Force, which will be responsible for securing the transhumance corridors.

To this end, we inform the national and international community that we are now a team, whose goal is to restore peace and stabilize the CAR to allow the free movement of goods and people, as well as the free movement of National and International NGOs.

**Social cover**

No specific mention.

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