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|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Country/entity</b>           | Central African Republic             |
| <b>Region</b>                   | Africa (excl MENA)                   |
| <b>Agreement name</b>           | Joint Communiqué (Agreement of Ippy) |
| <b>Date</b>                     | 6 Oct 2017                           |
| <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>           | Ceasefire/related |
| <b>Conflict nature</b> | Inter-group       |

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Peace process</b> | CAR: Local Processes  |
| <b>Parties</b>       | Representatives of the various CNDS, UPC, RDR armed groups, operating in the Haute-Koto and the Waka areas.   |
| <b>Third parties</b> | -   |
| <b>Description</b>   | The agreement is comprised of the joint declaration and not accompanying report. The parties commit to a cessation of hostilities and other actions to end conflict in the joint declaration. Later UN reports record the date as the 9 October but the date on the photograph of the original seems to be clearly the 6 October 2017 |

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**Agreement document** [CF\\_171006\\_Joint\\_Communique\\_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CF\\_171006\\_Joint\\_Communique\\_FR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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### Local agreement properties

**Process type** Formal structured process

**Rationale** The report on the series of meetings held to reach the agreement describes a formalized process initiated by leaders of the politico-military groups between the 2nd and the 6th of October 2017. The reconciliation initiative was also attended by a representative of the MINUSCA.

**Is there a documented link to a national peace process?** Yes

**Link to national process: articulated rationale** Page 1, We, representatives of the various CNDS, UPC, RDR armed groups, operating in the Haute-Koto and the Waka areas, solemnly undertake at the end of the meeting to: [...] - Foster action by MINUSCA

**Name of Locale** Haute-Koto and the Waka areas

**Nature of Locale** Region

**GPS Lat/Long (DD)** 7.066188, 22.052061

**Participant type** Local armed group

**Mediator, facilitator or similar** No mention of mediator or similar

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**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.

