

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Commitment between the 6 Armed Groups of Haute Kotto
Date	9 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>Page 1:</p> <p>For the Parties</p> <p>Ousta Alia The FPRC</p> <p>Mine Joseph The RPRC</p> <p>Amadou Garba The UPC</p> <p>Amat Faya The MPC</p> <p>Achafi Daoud Assabour The MLCJ</p> <p>Plenga Thierry alias Bokassa MOKOM Wing Anti Balaka</p>
Third parties	<p>Page 1:</p> <p>Witnesses</p> <p>Binguinedji Thierry Evariste Prefect of Haute Kotto</p> <p>YOUNOUS MOUSSAAYAT Sub-prefect of Bria</p> <p>BalekouZou Maurice mayor of the town of Bria</p> <p>Page 3:</p> <p>The representative of the HD Center</p> <p>Representative of MINUSCA</p> <p>The agreement also lists (Page 3) the Prefect of Haute Kotto, and the Prefectural Committee for the Implementation of the Khartoum Accord as taking part in monitoring alongside the signed third parties.</p>
Description	In this agreement, six armed groups present in the area of Haute Kotto commit to using peaceful means to resolve differences, and particularly with regard to any incitement of violence based on ethnicity and religion, with local government, MINUSCA, and the HD Centre acting as monitors.

Agreement document	CF_190409_Commitment between the 6 Armed Groups of Haute Kotto_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CF_190409_Commitment between the 6 Armed Groups of Haute Kotto.pdf (opens in new tab)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Informal but persistent process
Rationale	The local groups in Haute Kotto are regularly signing agreements, many supported by HD Centre and MINUSCA. These agreements do form a persistent process, though there does not appear to be the permanence of participants and a clear timeline that is usually associated with a formal structured process.

Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes
Link to national process: articulated rationale	The link to the national negotiations is twofold: the parties reference the national-level Political Agreement, and they commit to its provisions; additionally, the armed groups signing this agreement are active at the national level.
Name of Locale	Haute Kotto
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	7.576526, 23.014021
Participant type	Local state actor Local armed group International or transnational actor Regional state actor
Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to
Mediator (references)	MINUSCA, HD Centre
Type of mediator/facilitator/similar	International or transnational actor

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)	No specific mention.
Grievance List	<p>Page 1:</p> <p>Preamble</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>We, leaders of the armed groups FPRC, RPRC, MLCJ, UPC, MPC, and Anti Balaka wing MOKOME, hereinafter referred to as the "parties"</p> <p>Considering that the CAR has been in a military-political crisis since 2012 which has plunged the country into inter-communal violence, the collapse of State Authority, the dislocation of social cohesion, and massive displacement of thousands of people to within and outside the country</p> <p>Considering that the conflict has largely affected localities in the interior of the country (including the prefecture of Haute Kotto), with several victims of murder, rape.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Expressing our deep regret at the continued violations of previous agreements, as well as the deplorable loss of life and damage to property caused by recent conflicts;</p>

**Cattle rustling/
banditry** No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
