

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Commitment note
<b>Date</b>	18 May 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>	Signatory parties: Com-Zone UPC Amadou-Sallet Anti-G Balakas CB Edmond Obrou MINUSCA captain in Tagbara The mayor of Oron Djafoune Seni-Maloum The mayor
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	Short note of between the Anti-Balaka in Mambissu and the UPC in Tagbara, committing to respect the Khartoum agreements, and provisions regarding oxen theft, respecting farmers' breeding areas, social cohesion, free movement, and resolving conflicts through dialogue.

---

**Agreement document** [CF\\_190518\\_Commitment note\\_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CF\\_190518\\_Commitment note.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

---

### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Unable to establish
<b>Rationale</b>	The agreement is very brief and contains no details about the context of the meeting or how it was organised, and secondary searches have not generated any additional information.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	Yes
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	The agreement states that the parties 'Commit to respecting the Khartoum agreements on peace, social cohesion, and cohabitation'. The Khartoum agreement 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.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	N/A
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Other
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	5.890532, 21.101510

**Participant type** Local state actor  
Local armed group  
International or transnational actor

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

---

**Local issues**

**Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)** No specific mention.

**Grievance List** No specific mention.

**Cattle rustling/ banditry** Page 1,  
In this respect, we commit to:  
- Stopping the theft of oxen from farmers' harnesses.  
- Respecting the two farmers' breeding areas.

**Social cover** No specific mention.

---