

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Declaration of the Inclusive Intra and Inter-Communal Reconciliation Forum in Haute Kotto
<b>Date</b>	24 Apr 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

**Peace process**

CAR: Local Processes

**Parties**

FOR THE VARIOUS ETHNICAL GROUPS:

1. BANDA: SAMBA Rene
2. SARA: DJOUMA Felix
3. ROUNGA: DJIBRINE Youssouf
4. GOULA: El Hadj ABAKAR B.O
5. KARA: FOTOR Doungous
6. YOULOU: ALBAKOUS Philippe
7. NZAKARA: SALANGA Evariste
8. BORNOU: BOUKAR Moustapha
9. HAOUSSA: RABILOU Mahamat
10. ARABIC: ATAHIR Ousmane
11. PEUHL: AMAT Ali Bobiri
12. CMOP: Mle. CHAFARDINE Victorien
13. CTS: Adjt Chef MAHAMAT Sallet Soumaine

FOR THE FORUM OFFICE:

President: Mr. BINGUINENDJI Thierry Evariste, Prefecture of Haute Kotto

Vice-President: Mr. YOUNOUS Moussa AYATE, Sub-Prefecture of Bria

Rapporteurs:

Mr. MALICK ADoum, Head of PCA de Sam Ouandja

Mr. LEMERCIER Andre, Principal Lycee Djalle Bria

For the Religious Platform

1. For the Catholic Church - Abbe Bruno Stephanie KOMGBO
2. For Protestants: Pastor Auguste NGBANDE
3. For Islam: Ousmane Ali

For MINUSCA

Mr. Imtiaz Hussein

Representatives of the following armed groups were present at this Forum:

1. FPRC/MemberCTS [signature]
2. UPC/Member CTS [signature]
3. MPC/Member CTS [signature]
4. RPRC/Member CTS [signature]
5. MLJC/Member CTS [signature]
6. ANTI-BALAKA/Member CTS [signature]

**Third parties**

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**Description**

The agreement is a civic inter-communal agreement which builds on an earlier armed actor commitment to a ceasefire.

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**Agreement document** [CF\\_190424\\_Declaration of the Inclusive Intra and Inter-Communal Reconciliation Forum in Haute Kotto\\_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CF\\_190424\\_Declaration of the Inclusive Intra and Inter-Communal Reconciliation Forum in Haute Kotto.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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### Local agreement properties

**Process type** Formal structured process

**Rationale** The agreement references previous peace agreements and road maps signed by the armed groups present in Haute Kotto, including confidence building measures signed on April 9 2019. The agreement is also the result of the Inclusive Intra and Inter-communal Reconciliation Forum.

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

**Link to national process: articulated rationale** The agreement includes an action or recommendation point to 'enforce strict compliance with the commitments made by the Armed Groups when signing various local Agreements and Confidence-Building Measures, including the Khartoum Accord', which 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.

**Name of Locale** Haute Kotto

**Nature of Locale** Region

**GPS Lat/Long (DD)** 7.412697, 22.906706

**Participant type** Local state actor  
Local armed group  
International or transnational actor  
Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder  
Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations  
Regional state actor

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

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## **Local issues**

**Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)** Page 1, Point 3: To respect and revive customary alliances through taking the oath  
Page 1, Point 4: Establish an oath monitoring committee

**Grievance List** No specific mention.

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

**Social cover** No specific mention.

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