

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic Chad Sudan Darfur
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Cannes Declaration on the Regional Dimension of the Darfur Crisis
<b>Date</b>	15 Feb 2007
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes

**Agreement/conflict level** Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

### **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 - )

### **Chadian Conflicts (1966 - )**

The political history of Chad has been defined by ethno-religious conflict following independence from France in 1960, particularly between the Islamic north and the Christian and animist south. Although prevalent during the colonial era, this became particularly apparent under Tombalbaye during his 15-year rule (1960-1975), which saw mass discrimination against the Muslim northern and central regions. In 1966, the Islamist National Liberation Front on Chad (FROLINAT) was formed, but the movement was defined by factionalism and in-fighting, often encouraged by Libyan government policies, until the civil war ended in 1993. In 1975 Tombalbaye was killed during a coup, and the country reverted to military rule. Constant pressure from the various FROLINAT factions, however, caused then-ruler General Felix Malloum to align himself with Hissene Habre, a rebel leader formerly-aligned with FROLINAT, but then-commander of the Forces Armées du Nord (FAN). In 1978, Libyan troops also occupied the Aouzou Strip (See Libyan-Chadian Conflict). Meanwhile, Habre's FROLINAT competitor, Goukouni Oueddei, gathered the majority of the northern insurgent factions, and the ensuing civil war between 11 factions eroded the capabilities of the state. In 1979, the Lagos Accords created a unity government (GUNT) that briefly convened the factions, but infighting between Habre and Goukouni's forces broke out soon after.

<b>Stage</b>	Pre-negotiation/process
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Territory
<b>Peace process</b>	Darfur-Sudan peace process
<b>Parties</b>	[Uploaded document is not signed, but indicates Parties and Third Parties] Mr Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir, President of the Republic of Sudan; Mr Idriss Déby, President of the Republic of Chad; Mr François Bozizé, President of the Central African Republic
<b>Third parties</b>	[Uploaded document is not signed, but indicates Parties and Third Parties] At the initiative of Mr Jacques Chirac, President of the French Republic; Mr John Agyekum Kufuor, President of the Republic of Ghana, Chairman of the African Union; and in the presence of: Mr Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Mr El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon; Mr Denis Sassou-Nguesso, President of the Republic of Congo.
<b>Description</b>	A declaration by the Parties, providing a commitment to respect the sovereignty of each country, establishing consultative bodies for the three countries, and supporting continued engagement of the UN and AU.

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**Agreement document**      [SD\\_070215\\_Cannes Declaration on Regional Dimension of Darfur.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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## **Groups**

**Children/youth** No specific mention.

**Disabled persons** No specific mention.

**Elderly/age** No specific mention.

**Migrant workers** No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/  
national group** No specific mention.

**Religious groups** No specific mention.

**Indigenous people** No specific mention.

**Other groups** No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced  
persons** No specific mention.

**Social class** No specific mention.

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## **Gender**

**Women, girls and  
gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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## **State definition**

**Nature of state  
(general)** No specific mention.

**State configuration** No specific mention.

<b>Self determination</b>	Page 2, The participants declare as follows: 2) We call for the establishment of active consultation bodies bringing together Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic.
<b>Referendum</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State symbols</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Independence/ secession</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Accession/ unification</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Border delimitation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Cross-border provision</b>	Page 1, Untitled Preamble Whereas relations between Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic have deteriorated in recent months, [...]  Page 1, Untitled Preamble Resolved to encourage an active political dialogue with a view to strengthening regional stability and fostering good neighbourly relations,  Page 2, The participants declare as follows: 1) We reiterate our commitment to respect the sovereignty of each country and not to support the armed movements in conformity with the Tripoli agreement.

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## **Governance**

<b>Political institutions (new or reformed)</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elections</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Electoral commission</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Political parties reform</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Civil society</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Traditional/ religious leaders</b>	No specific mention.

**Public administration** No specific mention.

**Constitution** No specific mention.

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#### **Power sharing**

**Political power sharing** No specific mention.

**Territorial power sharing** No specific mention.

**Economic power sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power sharing** No specific mention.

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#### **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL general** No specific mention.

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

**Treaty incorporation** No specific mention.

**Civil and political rights** No specific mention.

**Socio-economic rights** No specific mention.

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#### **Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** No specific mention.

**Detention procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and communication** No specific mention.

**Mobility/access** No specific mention.

**Protection measures** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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### **Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** No specific mention.

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### **Justice sector reform**

**Criminal justice and emergency law** No specific mention.

**State of emergency provisions** No specific mention.

**Judiciary and courts** No specific mention.

**Prisons and detention** No specific mention.

**Traditional Laws** No specific mention.

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### **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** No specific mention.

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** No specific mention.

<b>Business</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Taxation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Banks</b>	No specific mention.

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**Land, property and environment**

<b>Land reform/rights</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Pastoralist/ nomadism rights</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Cultural heritage</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Environment</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Water or riparian rights or access</b>	No specific mention.

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**Security sector**

<b>Security Guarantees</b>	Page 2, The participants declare as follows: 1) We reiterate our commitment to respect the sovereignty of each country and not to support the armed movements in conformity with the Tripoli agreement.
<b>Ceasefire</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Police</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Armed forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>DDR</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.



<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

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### **Transitional justice**

<b>Transitional justice general</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Amnesty/pardon</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisoner release</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reparations</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	No specific mention.

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## Implementation

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

**Other international signatory** [Uploaded document is not signed, but indicates Parties and Third Parties] At the initiative of Mr Jacques Chirac, President of the French Republic; Mr John Agyekum Kufuor, President of the Republic of Ghana, Chairman of the African Union; and in the presence of: Mr Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Mr El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon; Mr Denis Sassou-Nguesso, President of the Republic of Congo.

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar** Page 2, The participants declare as follows:  
3) We support continued engagement of the United Nations Organization and the African Union.

**Enforcement mechanism** No specific mention.

**Related cases** No specific mention.

**Source** <https://pastel.diplomatie.gouv.fr/editorial/actual/ael2/bulletin.gb.asp?liste=20070216.gb.html> (French govt website); Peacemaker.un.org., 2015. 'UN Peacemaker'. [http://peacemaker.un.org.](http://peacemaker.un.org;);

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