

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	National Reconciliation Pact (Bangui National Reconciliation Conference)
Date	5 Mar 1998
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate 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	Government

Parties

His Excellency Ange-Félix PATASSÉ
President of the Republic
Government
National Assembly
Judiciary
Armed Forces of the Central African Republic
Association of Mayor
Political parties
ADP Alliance pour la démocratie et le progrès
CDCAD Carrefour démocratique centrafricain pour le développement
CN Convention nationale
ELAN Effort libéral en Afrique noire
FC Forum Civique
FPP Front patriotique pour le progrès
GILA-MND Mouvement national pour le développement
MDD Mouvement pour la démocratie et le développement
MLPC Mouvement de libération du peuple centrafricain
MSCA Mouvement socialiste centrafricain
PAD Parti pour l'action et le développement
PARELI Parti républicain libéral
PCD Parti chrétien démocrate
PLD Parti libéral démocrate
PRC Parti républicain centrafricain
PSD Parti social démocrate
MDI/PS Mouvement pour la démocratie, l'indépendance et le progrès social
MESAN Mouvement d'évolution sociale de l'Afrique noire
MESAN BOGANDA Mouvement d'évolution sociale de l'Afrique noire/Barthélemy Boganda
MDRC Mouvement pour la démocratie en république centrafricaine
MNR Mouvement national pour le renouveau
MUD Mouvement pour l'unité et le développement
RDC Rassemblement démocratique centrafricain
UDRP Union pour la démocratie et le renouveau panafricain
UDR/FK Union démocratique républicaine/Fimi Kodro
UNDD Union nationale pour la défense de la démocratie
UPR Union pour la République
UPDES Union du peuple pour le développement économique et sociale
Trade unions:
CNTC Confédération nationale des travailleurs centrafricains
OSLP Organisation des syndicats libres des secteurs public, parapublic et privé
Patronat
USTC Union syndicale des travailleurs centrafricains
USCC Union syndicale des chargeurs centrafricains
UNTC Union nationale des travailleurs centrafricains
Religious denominations:
AEEC Association des églises évangéliques centrafricaines
Catholic Church
CICA Communauté islamique centrafricaine
Human rights, justice and democracy:
ACAT Association centrafricaine de lutte contre la torture et

Third parties	-
Description	Largely rhetorical declaration involving principled commitments. Involves a large number of civil and political groups in the country, committing to democracy, reconciliation, and addressing poverty.
Agreement document	CF_980305_NationalReconciliationPact.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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	<p>Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical Page 1, UNTITLED PREAMBLE Convinced of the need to establish a definitive national reconciliation pact between all Central Africans so as to put an end to political, economic and social practices characterized by nepotism, tribalism, exclusion and poor governance</p> <p>Page 2, Article 1 The parties signatory to this Pact solemnly undertake to practise good governance, excluding nepotism, clanship, tribalism, political patronage and misappropriation of funds</p>
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.

Gender

Women, girls and gender Page 6, Signatory parties
....
OFCA Organisation des femmes centrafricaines
KOLI-OUALI GALA Hommes et femmes commerçants

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family Page 1, UNTITLED PREAMBLE
Gauging the seriousness of the socio-economic crisis, characterized by growing poverty, the breakdown of family and social ties, the decline in Central African purchasing power and food production and the emergence of famine and widespread malnutrition, which are sources of disturbances and social conflict

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	<p>Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references</p> <p>Page 2, Article 2</p> <p>The signatories solemnly undertake to use elections as the only legal means of access to government power and decide to ban the use of weapons and force as ways and means of access to government power. They renounce the use of the armed forces to destabilize a democratic regime and to sow terror in the hearts of the population in defiance of democratic principles, human rights and the national Constitution.</p> <p>They strongly oppose all forms of dictatorship and call on the authorities to listen to the people and respect the rights of the minority</p>
Elections	<p>Page 2, Article 2</p> <p>The signatories solemnly undertake to use elections as the only legal means of access to government power and decide to ban the use of weapons and force as ways and means of access to government power. They renounce the use of the armed forces to destabilize a democratic regime and to sow terror in the hearts of the population in defiance of democratic principles, human rights and the national Constitution.</p> <p>They strongly oppose all forms of dictatorship and call on the authorities to listen to the people and respect the rights of the minority</p>
Electoral commission	<p>No specific mention.</p>
Political parties reform	<p>No specific mention.</p>

Civil society

Agreement signed by civil society actors:

Trade unions:

CNTC Confédération nationale des travailleurs centrafricains

OSLP Organisation des syndicats libres des secteurs public, parapublic et privé

Patronat

USTC Union syndicale des travailleurs centrafricains

USCC Union syndicale des chargeurs centrafricains

UNTC Union nationale des travailleurs centrafricains

Religious denominations:

AEEC Association des églises évangéliques centrafricaines

Catholic Church

CICA Communauté islamique centrafricain

Human rights, justice and democracy:

ACAT Association centrafricaine de lutte contre la torture et l'abolition de la peine de mort

AFJC Association des femmes juristes de Centrafrique

GERDES Groupement d'études et de recherches pour la démocratie et le développement économique et social

LCDH Ligue centrafricaine des droits de l'homme

GRPS Groupe de réflexion politique et sociale

LONDO Levons-nous

MDDH Mouvement pour la défense des droits de l'homme
S/1998/219

English

Page 8

GAMPCC Groupe des artistes musiciens pour la promotion de la culture en Centrafrique

OCDH Observatoire centrafricain des droits de l'homme

GRADDER Groupe de réflexion et d'action pour la défense de la démocratie républicaine

CNDH Commission nationale des droits de l'homme

National organizations:

OFCA Organisation des femmes centrafricaines

KOLI-OUALI GALA Hommes et femmes commerçants

FNEC Fédération nationale des éleveurs centrafricains

Fed. BOUBA-NGUERE Fédération des vendeurs ambulants

JEC Jeunesse étudiante chrétiennes

FESCA Fédération du Scoutisme centrafricain

USCA Union scolaire centrafricaine

CNOSCA Comité national olympique du sport centrafricain

ACCB Association des commerçants centrafricains du bétail

ANEC Association nationale des étudiants centrafricains

ONAPHA Organisation nationale des personnes handicapées

UMCA Union des musiciens centrafricains

AVIMUT Association des victimes des mutineries

CIONGCA Conseil inter-organisation non gouvernementale de Centrafrique

ANBC Association nationale des bouchers centrafricains

FNCJ Fédération nationale des clubs des jeunes

Occupational organization: Page 7 of 14

UNPC Union nationale du patronat centrafricain

Traditional/ religious leaders	<p>[Summary] Agreement is signed by religious groups.</p> <p>Page 5, Religious denominations: AEEC Association des églises évangéliques centrafricaines Catholic Church CICA Communauté islamique centrafricain</p>
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	<p>Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal Page 2, Article 2</p> <p>The signatories solemnly undertake to use elections as the only legal means of access to government power and decide to ban the use of weapons and force as ways and means of access to government power. They renounce the use of the armed forces to destabilize a democratic regime and to sow terror in the hearts of the population in defiance of democratic principles, human rights and the national Constitution.</p> <p>They strongly oppose all forms of dictatorship and call on the authorities to listen to the people and respect the rights of the minority.</p>

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.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general

Page 1, UNTITLED PREAMBLE

...

Considering the flagrant violation of human rights linked to political and military crises

Page 2, Article 2

The signatories solemnly undertake to use elections as the only legal means of access to government power and decide to ban the use of weapons and force as ways and means of access to government power. They renounce the use of the armed forces to destabilize a democratic regime and to sow terror in the hearts of the population in defiance of democratic principles, human rights and the national Constitution.

They strongly oppose all forms of dictatorship and call on the authorities to listen to the people and respect the rights of the minority

Page 3, Article 6

The signatories undertake to work together to create the political, social and economic conditions necessary to prevent any violations of human rights.

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.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy Page 2, Article 2
The signatories solemnly undertake to use elections as the only legal means of access to government power and decide to ban the use of weapons and force as ways and means of access to government power. They renounce the use of the armed forces to destabilize a democratic regime and to sow terror in the hearts of the population in defiance of democratic principles, human rights and the national Constitution.
They strongly oppose all forms of dictatorship and call on the authorities to listen to the people and respect the rights of the minority

**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.

Rights institutions

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

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.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 2, Article 3

The signatories call on all Central Africans to unite in rebuilding the country, which has been destabilized politically and torn apart economically, culturally and socially.

Page 2, Article 4

The parties signatory to this Pact undertake to launch a frontal attack on poverty, and to support the State in its quest for ways and means of restoring a sound national economy and equitably distributing resources, on the one hand and, on the other, in its efforts to improve the social sectors of education and health, while giving priority attention to the regular payment of wages, scholarships and pensions.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 1, UNTITLED PREAMBLE

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Considering the upsurge of insecurity in Bangui and in the interior, owing to the proliferation of weapons and the phenomenon of highway banditry,
Convinced that only an effort by the entire national community, supported by the international community, can make it possible to find ways and means of restoring peace and security, a sine qua non of the effective resumption of socio-economic activities for peaceful, lasting development

Ceasefire

No specific mention.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces

Page 2, Article 2

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They strongly oppose all forms of dictatorship and call on the authorities to listen to the people and respect the rights of the minority

DDR

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions

Page 2, Article 5

The parties signatory to this Pact launch a strong appeal to the international community to assist the national and international forces of order in their sensitive mission to collect the weapons spread throughout the country and to restore order.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

No specific mention.

Withdrawal of foreign forces

No specific mention.

Corruption

Page 1, UNTITLED PREAMBLE

...

Considering the upsurge of insecurity in Bangui and in the interior, owing to the proliferation of weapons and the phenomenon of highway banditry,

Page 2, Article 1

The parties signatory to this Pact solemnly undertake to practise good governance, excluding nepotism, clanism, tribalism, political patronage and misappropriation of funds

Crime/organised crime	<p>Page 1, UNTITLED PREAMBLE</p> <p>...</p> <p>Considering the upsurge of insecurity in Bangui and in the interior, owing to the proliferation of weapons and the phenomenon of highway banditry,</p> <p>Page 2, Article 1</p> <p>The parties signatory to this Pact solemnly undertake to practise good governance, excluding nepotism, clanism, tribalism, political patronage and misappropriation of funds</p>
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.
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Transitional justice	
Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	<p>Page 1, UNTITLED PREAMBLE</p> <p>...</p> <p>Convinced of the need to establish a definitive national reconciliation pact between all Central Africans so as to put an end to political, economic and social practices characterized by nepotism, tribalism, exclusion and poor governance</p>

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 2, UNTITLED PREAMBLE
...

Aware of the need to establish a Monitoring and Arbitration Committee responsible for settling any disputes that may arise from non-compliance with the provisions of this Pact

Page 2, Article 5
The parties signatory to this Pact launch a strong appeal to the international community to assist the national and international forces of order in their sensitive mission to collect the weapons spread throughout the country and to restore order.

Page 3, Article 7
The parties signatory to this Pact decide to establish a Monitoring and Arbitration Committee to monitor the implementation of the undertakings set forth in this Pact and to serve as an arbitrator in any disputes that may arise.
They undertake to have recourse to the Committee in the case of non-compliance with the provisions of this Pact.
The composition, powers and functions of the Monitoring and Arbitration Committee are set forth as an annex to this Pact.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source UN Peacemaker. Available at: <https://peacemaker.un.org/carnationalreconciliationpact98> (Accessed 6 October 2020).
