

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Pacte Républicain pour la paix, la réconciliation nationale et la reconstruction en la République Centrafricaine
<b>Date</b>	11 May 2015
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government

**Peace process** CAR: coups and rebellions process

**Parties** Not signed, but states itself to be the document of: We, the participants in the National Forum of Bangui

**Third parties** -

**Description** An agreement emerging from a conference of national reconciliation, the Bangui Forum, which sets out a broad agenda for a process to end the conflict and begin national reconciliation.

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**Agreement document** [CF\\_150511\\_Pacte Republicain pour la paix la reconciliation nationale et la reconstruction en Republique centrafricaine\\_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CF\\_20150511\\_Pacte\\_Republicain\\_Bangui\\_Forum.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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## **Women, girls and gender**

**Participation** Participation→Gender quotas  
Page 3, ON GOVERNANCE (DEMOCRATIC AND ECONOMIC) AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM  
We reaffirm that we, as Central African actors, agree on:  
... o Restoring ethical standards in politics, in particular with immediate reform of the legal cadre of political parties; the development of an objective approach to financing political parties; the adoption of an opposition statute; the promotion of equal access to State media; the promotion of female and youth participation in elected political roles, including the imposition of quotas;

**Equality** Equality→Equality (general)  
Page 3, ON GOVERNANCE (DEMOCRATIC AND ECONOMIC) AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM  
We reaffirm that we, as Central African actors, agree on:  
... o The promotion of participative and inclusive democracy, based on the principle of equality between men and women; the strengthening of social cohesion, justice and reconciliation in the Central African Republic; the introduction of a provision in the constitution authorising the governing executive to carry out basic consultations on the key issues facing society;

Page 4, ON THE RESTORATION OF STATE AUTHORITY, REDEPLOYMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND DECENTRALISATION

We reaffirm the consensus among all Central African actors:

... o To introduce regulations to govern the way the administration works, in particular appointments and promotions to public functions, taking into account the geographical and community diversity of the Central African Republic, regional balance, equality between men and women, and merit;

Page 4, ON JUSTICE AND RECONCILIATION

We reaffirm the consensus among all Central African actors on:

o The need to strengthen and respect the constitutional provisions on protecting the basic rights and liberties of all Central Africans without discrimination on grounds of age, sex, ethnicity or religion; and to guarantee free movement throughout the national territory;

**Particular groups of women** No specific mention.

**International law** No specific mention.

**New institutions** No specific mention.

**Violence against women** No specific mention.

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** Institutional reform→DDR, army, parastatal or rebel forces  
Page 6, ON PEACE AND SECURITY  
We reaffirm the consensus among all Central African actors on:  
... o The need to account for the specific needs of women, young persons and children in each phase of the DDR process

**Development** Development→General  
Page 7, ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT  
We reaffirm the consensus among all Central African actors:  
... o For the implementation of an authentic employment policy (particularly for young people, women and vulnerable populations) with the objective of improving investment, in order to develop male and female entrepreneurs in Central Africa, and attract foreign investment by developing measures to promote the private sector;

**Implementation** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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