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| Country/entity | Central African Republic |
| Region | Africa (excl MENA) |
| Agreement name | Transitional National Charter (Interim Constitution) |
| Date | 18 Jul 2013 |
| 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 -)

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| Stage | Framework/substantive - comprehensive |
| Conflict nature | Government |

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| Peace process | CAR: coups and rebellions process |
| Parties | [Preamble states parties to be] The Representatives of the driving forces of the Nation, gathered within the National Transition Council (NTC) |
| Third parties | - |
| Description | An 'agreed' interim constitution produced by the transitional national council. |

Agreement document [CF_2013_NationalTransitionalCharter.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation

Participation→Gender quotas

Page 14, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

1. Rules concerning the following areas:

...• Respect of gender quotas in decision-making bodies;

Page 21, TITLE VI: OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE TRANSITION, Article 80

The Constitutional Court of the Transition is composed of nine (9) members of which at least four (4) are women, who will hold the title of Constitutional Judges. Constitutional Judges are appointed for the full length of the Transition. They are irrevocable and immutable. In the event of the death, voluntary resignation or permanent impeachment of a Constitutional Judge, their replacement will be provided for following the appointment procedure to this effect. The new Constitutional Judge will finish their predecessor's mandate. Constitutional Judges are appointed from among people with integrity and having at least ten (10) years of professional experience as follows:

- Two (2) magistrates of which one is a woman, elected by their peers.
- Two (2) lawyers of which one is a woman, elected by their peers.
- Two (2) research professors in Law of which one is a woman, elected by their peers.
- One (1) member appointed by the Head of State of the Transition.
- One (1) member appointed by the President of the National Council of the Transition.
- One (1) member appointed by the Prime Minister.

Their appointment is approved by decree of the Head of State of the Transition, and countersigned by the Prime Minister.

Page 23, TITLE VIII: OF THE HIGH COUNCIL OF COMMUNICATION OF THE TRANSITION, Article 91

The High Council of Communication of the Transition is composed of nine (9) members of which at least four (4) are women. The members of the High Council of Communication of the Transition are appointed among people with at least ten (10) years of professional experience. Their appointment is approved by decree of the Head of State of the Transition and countersigned by the Prime Minister.

Participation→Other

Page 6, TITLE II: OF STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 20

...

All Central Africans of both (2) sexes, aged eighteen (18) years old or more who enjoy their civil rights, are voters within the conditions prescribed by law.

Page 6, TITLE II: OF THE STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 21

Political parties or groups contribute to the expression of universal suffrage, to the political, economic and social life, to the monitoring of their elected members and to the shaping of their members' citizenship. It is forbidden for them to identify with a race, ethnic group, sex, religion, sect, language, region or armed group.

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| Equality | <p>Equality→Equality (general) Page 1, PREAMBLE</p> <p>...</p> <p>Reassert their accession to all the international Conventions duly ratified, in particular those relative to the prohibition of any form of discrimination against women and those relative to the protection of children’s rights.</p> <p>Page 2, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 5 All human beings are equal before the law regardless of race, ethnic origin, geographical origin, sex, religion, political affiliation or social status. The law guarantees equal rights for men and women in all matters. In the Central African Republic, no one can be subject to nor privileged by their place of birth, person or family.</p> <p>Equality→Social equality Page 3, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 9</p> <p>...</p> <p>All citizens are equal regarding employment. No one may be discriminated against in their work because of their origins, their sex, their opinions or their beliefs.</p> |
| Particular groups of women | No specific mention. |
| International law | <p>International law→General IHRL, IHL and IL Page 1, PREAMBLE</p> <p>...</p> <p>Reassert their accession to all the international Conventions duly ratified, in particular those relative to the prohibition of any form of discrimination against women and those relative to the protection of children’s rights.</p> |
| New institutions | No specific mention. |
| Violence against women | <p>Violence against women→Gender-based violence/VAW (general) Page 2, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 6</p> <p>...</p> <p>The protection of women and children against violence and insecurity, exploitation and moral, intellectual and physical neglect is a duty for the State and other public authorities. This protection is guaranteed by appropriate measures and State institutions and other public authorities.</p> |
| Transitional justice | No specific mention. |
| Institutional reform | No specific mention. |
| Development | No specific mention. |
| Implementation | No specific mention. |
| Other | No specific mention. |

