

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement between the Transitional Government and the armed groups on the principles of disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation and of integration into the uniformed State forces of the Central African Republic (DDRR Agreement)
Date	10 May 2015
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

Peace process CAR: coups and rebellions process

Parties

Mr. Abel Balenguele
Deputy Coordinator
Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique

Mr. Herbert Gontran Djono Ahaba
President
Rassemblement patriotique pour le renouveau de la Centrafrique

Mr. Landa Nzengue
President
Union des forces républicaines fondamentales

General Mohamed Dhaffane
President
Séléka rénovée

Mr. Larry Nordine Mahalba
Spokesperson
Mouvement des libérateurs centrafricains pour la justice

Mr. Marcel Bagaza
Representative
Front démocratique pour le progrès de la Centrafrique

Mr. Patrice Edouard Ngaïssona
General Coordinator
Coordination des ex-combattants anti-Balaka

Mr. Souleymane Daouda
Political Adviser
Unité du peuple centrafricain

Mr. Armel Ningatouloum Sayo
President
Révolution et justice

Mr. Philippe Wagramalé Ndoto
President
Union des forces républicaines

For the Presidium of the Bangui National Forum
Abdoulaye Bathily

For the Transitional Government
Marie Noelle Koyara

For the national stakeholders
Gerard Lakosso

- Third parties**
- Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations
Babacar Gaye
 - Special Representative of the African Union
[Illegible signature]
 - Special Representative of the President of the Republic of the Congo and International Mediator in the crisis in Central African Republic
Basile Ikouebe
 - Representative of the Economic Community of Central African States
[Illegible signature]

Description This agreement specifies the modalities and principles of a disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, and repatriation program for armed groups in the Central African Republic.

Agreement document [CF_150510_DDRR Agreement.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality No specific mention.

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

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Bearing in mind the Commitment Agreement between the Government and the politico-military groups, the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme shall comprise the following tasks, to be conducted at the sites to which candidates for the process will report:

[...]

3. Eligible combatants will then be identified and registered in a database. They will receive a demobilization card. At this stage, women will be separated from men. Women shall have the same opportunities;

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
