

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	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)
<b>Date</b>	10 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 - )

**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.

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