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|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Country/entity</b>           | Central African Republic  |
| <b>Region</b>                   | Africa (excl MENA)        |
| <b>Agreement name</b>           | Accord de la Paix Locale  |
| <b>Date</b>                     | 15 Oct 2018               |
| <b>Agreement status</b>         | Multiparty signed/agreed  |
| <b>Interim arrangement</b>      | Yes                       |
| <b>Agreement/conflict level</b> | Intrastate/local 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>           | Implementation/renegotiation |
| <b>Conflict nature</b> | Inter-group                  |

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Peace process</b> | CAR: Local Processes  |
| <b>Parties</b>       | UPC [signature not legibile]<br>Autodefense Groups [signature not legibile]   |
| <b>Third parties</b> | Witnesses [signatures not legibile]   |
| <b>Description</b>   | A short local agreement between the Union for Peace in the Central African Republic (UCP) and autodefense groups in the Basse-Lotto area aimed at stopping the fighting between the groups. Agreement provides mostly rhetorical provisions on respecting the resolution of the state authorities, free movement of people and goods, easing congestions, and human rights, among others. |

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**Agreement document** [CF\\_181015\\_Accord\\_de\\_la\\_Paix\\_Locale\\_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CF\\_181015\\_Accord\\_de\\_la\\_Paix\\_Locale.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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## Women, girls and gender

**Participation** Participation→Other  
Page 1, ... Considering the meeting between all the local political and administrative leaders, the religious leaders, the NGOs, the two armed groups, the women and young people organizations, held 15 September 2018 at the ELIM church in the center of Mobaye, as part of the peace process.

**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** No specific mention.

**Development** No specific mention.

**Implementation** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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