

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Declaration of N'Djamena
<b>Date</b>	18 Apr 2013
<b>Agreement status</b>	Agreement with subsequent status
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

### 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>	Pre-negotiation/process
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government/territory

**Peace process**

CAR: coups and rebellions process

**Parties**

Not signed, agreement mentions the following parties as having produced it:

Page 1, Untitled preamble (Declaration):

At the invitation of the President of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), His Excellency IDRIS DEBY ITNO, President of the Republic of Chad, the Fourth Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government was held in N'Djamena, on April 18, 2013, to examine the situation prevailing in the Central African Republic. H.E.M. Jacob Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa also participated in the Summit as a guest.

Page 1, Untitled preamble (Declaration):

The Heads of State and Government, members of the ECCAS [CEEAC, Fr.]

Page 6, minutes:

At the invitation of the President of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), His Excellency IDRIS DEBY ITNO, President of the Republic of Chad, the Fourth Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government was held in N'Djamena, on April 18, 2013, to examine the situation prevailing in the Central African Republic.

The following took part in this Summit,

- His Excellency Idriss DEBY ITNO, President of the Republic of Chad, President in office of ECCAS;

- His Excellency Denis SASSOU NGUESSO President of the Republic of the Congo;

- His Excellency Ali BONGO ONDIMBA, President of the Gabonese Republic;

- His Excellency Jacob ZUMA, President of the Republic of South Africa;

- His Excellency Amadou Ali, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister Delegate at the Presidency of the Republic Responsible for Relations with the Assemblies, Republic of Cameroon,

- His Excellency Raymond Tashibanda, Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Francophonie, Democratic Republic of Congo

- His Excellency AGAPITO MBA MOKUY Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea;

His Excellency ISSIFOU Kogui Ndouro, Minister of State in Charge of Presidential Affairs, Republic of Benin

His Excellency Sébastien Fernandes, Ambassador of Angola to Chad, Republic of Angola;

- His Excellency Nicolas TIANGAYE, Prime Minister of the Central African Republic;

As well as Mr. Nassour GUELENGDOUKSIA OUAIDOU, Secretary-General of ECCAS,

**Third parties** Page 6, minutes:  
The Summit was held in the presence of the Representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union, the President of the Commission of the European Union, the Secretary-General of the International Organization of La Francophonie, the United States of America and France.

**Description** This declaration was adopted by the ECCAS (Economic Community of Central African States; Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique Centrale, CEEAC) and became part of the framework for the transition. It includes a declaration, and two roadmaps for the transition. In the document, the duties of the transitional government and the National Transitional Council (CNT) are listed. Most importantly, the CNT is to act as a body tasked with drafting constitutional and legislative texts, and its composition is to expand so that it may be more representative and inclusive of groups still fighting, civil society, and women. The declaration sets an 18 month transitional period, during which elections are to be held.

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**Agreement document** [CF\\_130418\\_Fourth ECCAS summit N'Djamena\\_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CF\\_130418\\_Declaration of N'Djamena.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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## Women, girls and gender

**Participation** Participation→Effective participation  
Page 5:  
ROADMAP RELATED TO THE COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE NATIONAL TRANSITIONAL COUNCIL

3. Given the need to make the CNT the main body for inclusive management of the transition, and to meet the conditions for greater participation in the drafting of constitutional and legislative texts, essential to the legislative process and to the restoration of the constitutional order, the composition of the CNT should be reviewed. Given the need to ensure the stability of the functioning of this body, as well as achieving a better balance in the composition of the CNT, it is recommended that:

- The number of seats in the CNT is increased to a total of 135;
- That the new 30 seats be allocated to the regions of the country, to political parties including the former presidential majority, who are currently under-represented, to the politico-military groups which have not yet given up the fight, as well as to civil society and women.

**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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