

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	National Reconciliation Pact (Bangui National Reconciliation Conference)
Date	5 Mar 1998
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

Parties	His Excellency Ange-Félix PATASSÉ President of the Republic Government National Assembly Judiciary Armed Forces of the Central African Republic Association of Mayor Political parties ADP Alliance pour la démocratie et le progrès CDCAD Carrefour démocratique centrafricain pour le développement CN Convention nationale ELAN Effort libéral en Afrique noire FC Forum Civique FPP Front patriotique pour le progrès GILA-MND Mouvement national pour le développement MDD Mouvement pour la démocratie et le développement MLPC Mouvement de libération du peuple centrafricain MSCA Mouvement socialiste centrafricain PAD Parti pour l'action et le développement PARELI Parti républicain libéral PCD Parti chrétien démocrate PLD Parti libéral démocrate PRC Parti républicain centrafricain PSD Parti social démocrate MDI/PS Mouvement pour la démocratie, l'indépendance et le progrès social MESAN Mouvement d'évolution sociale de l'Afrique noire MESAN BOGANDA Mouvement d'évolution sociale de l'Afrique noire/Barthélemy Boganda MDRC Mouvement pour la démocratie en république centrafricaine MNR Mouvement national pour le renouveau MUD Mouvement pour l'unité et le développement RDC Rassemblement démocratique centrafricaine UDRP Union pour la démocratie et le renouveau panafricain UDR/FK Union démocratique républicaine/Fimi Kodro UNDD Union nationale pour la défense de la démocratie UPR Union pour la République UPDES Union du peuple pour le développement économique et sociale Trade unions: CNTC Confédération nationale des travailleurs centrafricains OSLP Organisation des syndicats libres des secteurs public, parapublic et privé Patronat USTC Union syndicale des travailleurs centrafricains USCC Union syndicale des chargeurs centrafricains UNTC Union nationale des travailleurs centrafricains Religious denominations: AEEC Association des églises évangéliques centrafricaines Catholic Church CICA Communauté islamique centrafricaine Human rights, justice and democracy: ACAT Association centrafricaine de lutte contre la torture et
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Third parties	-
Description	Largely rhetorical declaration involving principled commitments. Involves a large number of civil and political groups in the country, committing to democracy, reconciliation, and addressing poverty.

Agreement document	CF_980305_NationalReconciliationPact.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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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 No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement
Page 6, Signatory parties
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OFCA Organisation des femmes centrafricaines
KOLI-OUALI GALA Hommes et femmes commerçants

Other No specific mention.