

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Preliminary Agreement on National Reconciliation Pact
<b>Date</b>	18 Jan 1997
<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 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Pre-negotiation/process
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government

**Peace process**

CAR: Bangui process

## Parties

Political parties:

(Signed)

ADP

FC

CN

FPP

ELAN

GILA-MND

MDD

MDI/S

MDREC

MESAN

MESAN/B

MLPC

MNR

PCD

MSCA

PLD

PARELI

PRC

UNDRP

RDC

UNDD

UDR/FK

UPDES

UPR

Trade unions:

CNTC USTC

USTC

USTC

Civil society:

(a) Religious denominations:

AEEC

(b) Human rights, justice and

CECA

democracy:

CICA

ACAT

LCDH

AFJC

MDDH

GERDES

OCDH

(c) National organizations:

JEUNESSE OFCA

(d) Occupational organizations: UNPC

Notes

a Complete names of political parties, trade unions and members of civil society

signatories to

this Agreement:

<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	Agreement amongst political parties and civil society organisations to support work of the Committee on Consensus-building and Dialogue, and the International Monitoring Commission, and to participate fully in the meeting of the National Reconciliation Conference to be organized. The general report of the work of the Committee on Consensus-Building and Dialogue and the report of the Political and Institutional Commission, the Security and Social Commission, and the National Reconciliation and Reparation Commission are attached to the Agreement as enforceable clauses.

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">CF_970118_PreliminaryAgreementonNationalReconciliationPact.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
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### Women, girls and gender

<b>Participation</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Equality</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Particular groups of women</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>International law</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>New institutions</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Violence against women</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Transitional justice</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Institutional reform</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Development</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Implementation</b>	Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement Page 3-4, (Signed) OFCA Organisation des Femmes Centrafricaines
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<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.
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