

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord de Paix Global entre le Gouvernement de la République Centrafricaine et les Mouvements Politico-Militaires Centrafricains désignés ci après : Armée Populaire pour la Restauration de la Démocratie (APRD), Front Démocratique du Peuple Centrafricain (FDPC), Union des Forces Démocratique pour le Rassemblement (UFDR)
Date	21 Jun 2008
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 Pre-negotiation/process

Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	CAR: coups and rebellions process
Parties	<p>Ont signé:</p> <p>Pour le Gouvernement Centrafricain, S.E.M le Ministre de la Communication, du Civisme, du Dialogue et de la Reconciliation Nationale, Cyriaque Gonda</p> <p>Pour L'A.P.R.D, Jean-Jacques DEMAFOUTH</p> <p>Pour l'UFDR, Zakaria DAMANE</p> <p>Pour le FDPC, (unsigned)</p> <p>Pour le Président de la République Gabonaise, Président du Comité ad hoc, dans l'espace CEMAC, sur les questions centrafricaines, S.E.Mme le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, de la Coopération, de la Francophonie et de l'intégration Régionale, P.O. S.E.M. le Ministre Délégué, Noel Nelson MESSONE.</p>
Third parties	<p>In the presence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - His Excellency El Hadj Omar BONGO ONDIMBA, President of the Republic of Gabon, President of the CEMAC Ad Hoc Committee on the Central African questions - His Excellency Francois BOZIZE, President of the Central African Republic <p>And of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - S.E.M Ambassador Francois Lonseny FALL, Special Representative of the UN Security General in CAR - Master Djovi GALLY, Special Envoy of the Francophone Security General in CAR - General Xavier Sylvestre YANGONGO, Representative of the Public Powers - Honorable Laurent GOMINA-PAMPALI, Representative of the Presidential Majority - Master Henri POUZERE, Representative of the Democratic Opposition - Master Bruno Hyacinthe GBIEGBA, Representation of Civil Society.
Description	<p>This agreement is on an amnesty law, the parties reiterate the commitment to the ceasefire, rehabilitation, the concentration of combatants in safe zones followed by decommissioning of weapons and reinsertion with the help of the international community, after the declaration of amnesty the combatants will be placed under protection of a multinational force. They agree on political representation to advance a politically inclusive dialogue, a committee is created with representatives of the groups, Gabon, government, UN Special Representative and representative from the Francophonie. In case of differences on how to implement the agreement, the Committee will be consulted.</p>

Agreement document [CF_080621_AccorddePaixGlobal_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CF_Accord de Paix Global entre le Gouvernement et APRD, FDPC, UFDR_2008.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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 No specific mention.

Other Page 2, Preamble:...Recognising the abiding will of His Excellency, Army General Francois Bozize, President of the Republic, Head of State, reiterated in his speech to the nation on December 31, 2006, to promote tolerance, dialogue and reconciliation between all the daughters and all the sons of Central Africa...
