

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord de cessez le feu et de paix entre le Gouvernement de la République Centrafricaine et le mouvement politique et militaire Centrafricain APRD
Date	9 May 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	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Government

Peace process	CAR: coups and rebellions process
Parties	<p>ONT SIGNE:</p> <p>Pour le Gouvernement Centrafricain, Monsieur Cyriaque GONDA, Ministre de Communication, du Civisme, du Dialogue et de la Réconciliation Nationale.</p> <p>Pour l'Armée Populaire pour la Restauration de la Démocratie (APRD): Maître Jean-Jacques DEMAFOUTH, Président</p> <p>Pour le Président de la République Gabonaise, Président du Comité ad hoc, dans l'espace CEMAC, sur les questions centrafricaines, Madame Laure Olga GONDJOUT, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, et de la Coopération, de la Francophonie et de l'Intégration Régionale</p>
Third parties	EN PRESENCE DE : Son Excellence El Hadj Omar BONGO ONDIMBA, Président de la République Gabonaise, Président du Comité ad hoc, dans l'espace CEMAC, sur les questions centrafricaines
Description	This agreement provides for an immediate ceasefire between the CAR Government and the APRD. Issues covered include DDR, provisions for security and peace during the dialogue, provisions for amnesty and liberation of prisoners, and the creation of an implementation commission.

Agreement document	CF_080509_Accord de Cessez le Feu entre le Gouvernement et APRD-tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CF_080509_Accord de Cessez le Feu entre le Gouvernement et APRD.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 1, 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...
