

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Vers le Dialogue Républicain pour la paix et l'avenir de la RCA Déclaration de Rome
<b>Date</b>	29 Sep 2021
<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>	Renewal
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government/territory



## Parties

Page 2. Ernest Mada – Prime Minister (Head of the Government)

Evariste Ngamana – General Rapporteur of MCU, first deputy-chair of the National Assembly

Martin Ziguele – Head of the political party Mouvement pour la Libération du Peuple Centrafricain

Crépin Mboli Goumba – Head of the political party PATRIE

Léonie Banga Bothy – Representative of the Technical Secretariat of the CAR

Mahamat Kamoun – Head of the political party Centrafrique pour nous tous

Anicet Georges Dologuele – Head of the political party URCA

Christian Olivier Guenebem-Dedizoum – Interim General Secretary of the political party KNK

Charles Armel Doubane – Former Minister of Foreign Affairs

Cyriaque Gonda - Head of the political party PNCN

Bruno Hyacinthe Gbiegba – Lawyer and active member of civil society

Blandine Asta Moussa Nee Kpassa – Representative of the Muslim Community

Marie Edith Douzima – Head of the Commission Vérité et justice (Truth and Justice)

Audrey Pamela Derom – Chair of the National Council of the Young of the CAR and Assistant General Secretary of the Pan-African Union of the Young

Paul Crescent Beminga – Representative of the technical committee for the national dialogue

Armelle Nadege Kpangba – Elections consultation framework

Jean Emmanuel Aime Zanga Metho – Representative of the Ambassadors of Peace

Cedric Anthony Rodrigue Kongbo Gbassinga – General secretary of bishops of Central African Republic

Oumarou Abakar Ousmane – Speaker of the Muslim Community of CAR

Deleris Ahamat – Chair of the Islamic Committee of CAR, PK5

Abdoulaye Ouassalegue – Representative of the inter-religious platform

Nicolas Aime Simplicite Singa Gbazia – Chair of the Alliance of the Evangelicals of CAR

**Third parties**

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**Description**

Agreement that reaffirms rhetorical commitment to inclusive dialogue, removing ethnic and religious hatreds, working towards good governance, management of natural resources and democracy, and calls on armed groups for a definitive ceasefire.

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**Agreement document**

[CF\\_210929\\_Towards a Republican Dialogue for peace and future of CAR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)**

[CF\\_210929\\_Vers le Dialogue Républicain pour la paix et l'avenir de la RCA.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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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**

Institutional reform→Other

Page 1, para 5.

Reaffirming our firm desire for the women and men of the Central African Republic wanting to live together and to respect the laws, institutions and customs of our Republic in order to rebuild the CAR in peace and national harmony,

**Development**

No specific mention.

**Implementation**

No specific mention.

**Other**

No specific mention.

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