

Country/entity	Democratic Republic of Congo
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Global and Inclusive Agreement on Transition in the Democratic Republic of Congo ('The Pretoria Agreement')
Date	16 Dec 2002
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Congo Civil Wars (1996 -)

The overthrow of the long-term dictator Mobutu Sese Seko by a rebel Tutsi army backed by Uganda and Rwanda in 1997 acted as a catalyst for a war with regional dimensions, mainly fought in the eastern Kivu provinces. The conflict escalated in 1998, when President Laurent Kabila, then backed by Zimbabwean and Angolan troops, ordered Rwanda and Uganda to leave. After Kabila's assassination in 2001, his son Joseph took over the presidency and won in the 2006 democratic elections.

In the eastern provinces, Tutsi-led militias, mainly organised in the National Congress for the Defense of the People (CNDP), fought the remnants of the Rwandan Hutu force FDLR, with further involvement of Rwandan and Ugandan troops. Other regionally operating militia groups, like the Lord's Resistance Army from Northern Uganda, the so-called Mai Mai groups or short-lived guerrilla outfits like the March 23 Movement (M23) further contributed, and still contribute, to the complexity of the situation in eastern DRC.

Close

Congo Civil Wars (1996 -)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	DRC: Second Congo war process
Parties	the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD), the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo (MLC), the political opposition, civil society, the Congolese Rally for Democracy/Liberation Movement (RDC/ML), the Congolese Rally for Democracy/National (RCD/N), the Mai-Mai;

Third parties Page 2, PREAMBLE

CALLING on the following persons to bear witness: His Excellency Mr Ketumile MASIRE, neutral facilitator in the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, His Excellency Mr Koffi ANNAN, Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation, represented by His Excellency Mr Moustapha NIASSE, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, His Excellency Mr Thabo MBEKI, President of the Republic of South Africa and current Chairman of the African Union;

Description Parties commit to peaceful resolution of DRC crisis, creating restructured national army, disarming armed groups and withdrawing foreign forces,

Agreement document [DRC_021216_Global and Inclusive Agreement on Transition in DRC.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation Participation→Effective participation
Page 4, III - TRANSITION PRINCIPLES: 1. To guarantee a peaceful transition, the Parties shall participate in the political administration of the country during the period of transition. The institutions that will be set up during the transition shall ensure appropriate representation of the eleven provinces of the country and of the different tendencies within the political and social forces. In particular, provision shall be made for appropriate representation of women at all levels of responsibility.

Equality No specific mention.

Particular groups of women No specific mention.

International law No specific mention.

New institutions New institutions→Institutions for women
Page 15, ANNEX I: THE DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES, A. THE GOVERNMENT: 2. The transitional government shall be composed of the following Ministries:
...Women's and Family Affairs

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 No specific mention.
