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| Country/entity | Central African Republic |
| Region | Africa (excl MENA) |
| Agreement name | National Reconciliation Pact (Bangui National Reconciliation Conference) |
| Date | 5 Mar 1998 |
| 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 -)

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|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Stage | Framework/substantive - partial |
| Conflict nature | Government |

Peace process

CAR: Bangui process

Parties

His Excellency Ange-Félix PATASSÉ
President of the Republic
Government
National Assembly
Judiciary
Armed Forces of the Central African Republic
Association of Mayor
Political parties
ADP Alliance pour la démocratie et le progrès
CDCAD Carrefour démocratique centrafricain pour le développement
CN Convention nationale
ELAN Effort libéral en Afrique noire
FC Forum Civique
FPP Front patriotique pour le progrès
GILA-MND Mouvement national pour le développement
MDD Mouvement pour la démocratie et le développement
MLPC Mouvement de libération du peuple centrafricain
MSCA Mouvement socialiste centrafricain
PAD Parti pour l'action et le développement
PARELI Parti républicain libéral
PCD Parti chrétien démocrate
PLD Parti libéral démocrate
PRC Parti républicain centrafricain
PSD Parti social démocrate
MDI/PS Mouvement pour la démocratie, l'indépendance et le progrès social
MESAN Mouvement d'évolution sociale de l'Afrique noire
MESAN BOGANDA Mouvement d'évolution sociale de l'Afrique noire/Barthélemy Boganda
MDRC Mouvement pour la démocratie en république centrafricaine
MNR Mouvement national pour le renouveau
MUD Mouvement pour l'unité et le développement
RDC Rassemblement démocratique centrafricain
UDRP Union pour la démocratie et le renouveau panafricain
UDR/FK Union démocratique républicaine/Fimi Kodro
UNDD Union nationale pour la défense de la démocratie
UPR Union pour la République
UPDES Union du peuple pour le développement économique et sociale
Trade unions:
CNTC Confédération nationale des travailleurs centrafricains
OSLP Organisation des syndicats libres des secteurs public, parapublic et privé
Patronat
USTC Union syndicale des travailleurs centrafricains
USCC Union syndicale des chargeurs centrafricains
UNTC Union nationale des travailleurs centrafricains
Religious denominations:
AEEC Association des églises évangéliques centrafricaines
Catholic Church
CICA Communauté islamique centrafricain
Human rights, justice and democracy:
ACAT Association centrafricaine de lutte contre la torture et

Third parties

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Description

Largely rhetorical declaration involving principled commitments. Involves a large number of civil and political groups in the country, committing to democracy, reconciliation, and addressing poverty.

Agreement document

[CF_980305_NationalReconciliationPact.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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

Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement
Page 6, Signatory parties

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OFCA Organisation des femmes centrafricaines

KOLI-OUALI GALA Hommes et femmes commerçants

Other

No specific mention.
