

Country/entity	Angola Burundi Central African Republic Democratic Republic of Congo Republic of Congo Rwanda South Africa South Sudan Tanzania Uganda Zambia African Great Lakes
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region
Date	24 Feb 2013
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Interstate/intrastate conflict(s) African Great Lakes Process (2004 - 2013) The African Great Lakes process attempted to use a regional approach to address a set of inter-linked conflicts notably in Burundi, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic and Uganda. Close African Great Lakes Process (2004 - 2013)
Stage	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	African Great Lakes: Regional Process
Parties	H.E. Mr Parfait Anicet Mbay, for Angola; H.E. Mr. Laurent Kavakure for Burundi; H.E. Mr. Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda; H.E. Mr. Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan; H.E. Mr. Whyinter Kabimba, for Zambia
Third parties	-
Description	This agreement renews state, regional and international commitment to ending the ongoing violence, aimed at creating a sustainable peace.

Agreement document [AO_BI_CF_CD_CG_RW_SD_TZ_UG_ZM_130224_FrameworkAgreementDRCRegion.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 International law→General IHRL, IHL and IL
Page 1, 3. The consequences of this violence have been nothing short of devastating. Acts of sexual violence and serious violations of human rights are used regularly and almost daily as weapons of war.

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against women Violence against women→Sexual violence
Page 1, 3. The consequences of this violence have been nothing short of devastating. Acts of sexual violence and serious violations of human rights are used regularly and almost daily as weapons of war.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
