

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	National Reconciliation Pact (Bangui National Reconciliation Conference)
<b>Date</b>	5 Mar 1998
<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>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government



## 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 centrafricaine  
Human rights, justice and democracy:  
ACAT Association centrafricaine de lutte contre la torture et

<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	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.
<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">CF_980305_NationalReconciliationPact.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Groups</b>	
<b>Children/youth</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Racial/ethnic/national group</b>	<p>Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical  Page 1, UNTITLED PREAMBLE  Convinced of the need to establish a definitive national reconciliation pact between all Central Africans so as to put an end to political, economic and social practices characterized by nepotism, tribalism, exclusion and poor governance</p> <p>Page 2, Article 1  The parties signatory to this Pact solemnly undertake to practise good governance, excluding nepotism, clanship, tribalism, political patronage and misappropriation of funds</p>
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Indigenous people</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Refugees/displaced persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Social class</b>	No specific mention.

## Gender

**Women, girls and gender** Page 6, Signatory parties  
....  
OFCA Organisation des femmes centrafricaines  
KOLI-OUALI GALA Hommes et femmes commerçants

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** Page 1, UNTITLED PREAMBLE  
Gauging the seriousness of the socio-economic crisis, characterized by growing poverty, the breakdown of family and social ties, the decline in Central African purchasing power and food production and the emergence of famine and widespread malnutrition, which are sources of disturbances and social conflict

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## State definition

**Nature of state (general)** No specific mention.

**State configuration** No specific mention.

**Self determination** No specific mention.

**Referendum** No specific mention.

**State symbols** No specific mention.

**Independence/secession** No specific mention.

**Accession/unification** No specific mention.

**Border delimitation** No specific mention.

**Cross-border provision** No specific mention.

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## **Governance**

<b>Political institutions (new or reformed)</b>	<p>Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references</p> <p>Page 2, Article 2</p> <p>The signatories solemnly undertake to use elections as the only legal means of access to government power and decide to ban the use of weapons and force as ways and means of access to government power. They renounce the use of the armed forces to destabilize a democratic regime and to sow terror in the hearts of the population in defiance of democratic principles, human rights and the national Constitution.</p> <p>They strongly oppose all forms of dictatorship and call on the authorities to listen to the people and respect the rights of the minority</p>
<b>Elections</b>	<p>Page 2, Article 2</p> <p>The signatories solemnly undertake to use elections as the only legal means of access to government power and decide to ban the use of weapons and force as ways and means of access to government power. They renounce the use of the armed forces to destabilize a democratic regime and to sow terror in the hearts of the population in defiance of democratic principles, human rights and the national Constitution.</p> <p>They strongly oppose all forms of dictatorship and call on the authorities to listen to the people and respect the rights of the minority</p>
<b>Electoral commission</b>	<p>No specific mention.</p>
<b>Political parties reform</b>	<p>No specific mention.</p>

## Civil society

Agreement signed by civil society actors:

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 l'abolition de la peine de mort

AFJC Association des femmes juristes de Centrafrique

GERDES Groupement d'études et de recherches pour la démocratie et le développement économique et social

LCDH Ligue centrafricaine des droits de l'homme

GRPS Groupe de réflexion politique et sociale

LONDO Levons-nous

MDDH Mouvement pour la défense des droits de l'homme  
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English

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GAMPCC Groupe des artistes musiciens pour la promotion de la culture en Centrafrique

OCDH Observatoire centrafricain des droits de l'homme

GRADDER Groupe de réflexion et d'action pour la défense de la démocratie républicaine

CNDH Commission nationale des droits de l'homme

National organizations:

OFCA Organisation des femmes centrafricaines

KOLI-OUALI GALA Hommes et femmes commerçants

FNEC Fédération nationale des éleveurs centrafricains

Fed. BOUBA-NGUERE Fédération des vendeurs ambulants

JEC Jeunesse étudiante chrétiennes

FESCA Fédération du Scoutisme centrafricain

USCA Union scolaire centrafricaine

CNOSCA Comité national olympique du sport centrafricain

ACCB Association des commerçants centrafricains du bétail

ANEC Association nationale des étudiants centrafricains

ONAPHA Organisation nationale des personnes handicapées

UMCA Union des musiciens centrafricains

AVIMUT Association des victimes des mutineries

CIONGCA Conseil inter-organisation non gouvernementale de Centrafrique

ANBC Association nationale des bouchers centrafricains

FNCJ Fédération nationale des clubs des jeunes

Occupational organization: Page 7 of 14

UNPC Union nationale du patronat centrafricain

<b>Traditional/ religious leaders</b>	<p>[Summary] Agreement is signed by religious groups.</p> <p>Page 5, Religious denominations:  AEEC Association des églises évangéliques centrafricaines  Catholic Church  CICA Communauté islamique centrafricain</p>
<b>Public administration</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Constitution</b>	<p>Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal  Page 2, Article 2</p> <p>The signatories solemnly undertake to use elections as the only legal means of access to government power and decide to ban the use of weapons and force as ways and means of access to government power. They renounce the use of the armed forces to destabilize a democratic regime and to sow terror in the hearts of the population in defiance of democratic principles, human rights and the national Constitution.</p> <p>They strongly oppose all forms of dictatorship and call on the authorities to listen to the people and respect the rights of the minority.</p>

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## Power sharing

<b>Political power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Territorial power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Economic power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Military power sharing</b>	No specific mention.

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## Human rights and equality

### Human rights/RoL general

Page 1, UNTITLED PREAMBLE

...

Considering the flagrant violation of human rights linked to political and military crises

Page 2, Article 2

The signatories solemnly undertake to use elections as the only legal means of access to government power and decide to ban the use of weapons and force as ways and means of access to government power. They renounce the use of the armed forces to destabilize a democratic regime and to sow terror in the hearts of the population in defiance of democratic principles, human rights and the national Constitution.

They strongly oppose all forms of dictatorship and call on the authorities to listen to the people and respect the rights of the minority

Page 3, Article 6

The signatories undertake to work together to create the political, social and economic conditions necessary to prevent any violations of human rights.

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

### Treaty incorporation

No specific mention.

### Civil and political rights

No specific mention.

### Socio-economic rights

No specific mention.

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## Rights related issues

### Citizenship

No specific mention.

### Democracy

Page 2, Article 2

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### Detention procedures

No specific mention.

### Media and communication

No specific mention.

<b>Mobility/access</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Justice sector reform**

<b>Criminal justice and emergency law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>State of emergency provisions</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Judiciary and courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisons and detention</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Traditional Laws</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development  
Page 2, Article 3

The signatories call on all Central Africans to unite in rebuilding the country, which has been destabilized politically and torn apart economically, culturally and socially.

Page 2, Article 4

The parties signatory to this Pact undertake to launch a frontal attack on poverty, and to support the State in its quest for ways and means of restoring a sound national economy and equitably distributing resources, on the one hand and, on the other, in its efforts to improve the social sectors of education and health, while giving priority attention to the regular payment of wages, scholarships and pensions.

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** No specific mention.

**Business** No specific mention.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

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## **Land, property and environment**

**Land reform/rights** No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/nomadism rights** No specific mention.

**Cultural heritage** No specific mention.

**Environment** No specific mention.

**Water or riparian rights or access** No specific mention.

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## **Security sector**

### **Security Guarantees**

Page 1, UNTITLED PREAMBLE

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Considering the upsurge of insecurity in Bangui and in the interior, owing to the proliferation of weapons and the phenomenon of highway banditry,  
Convinced that only an effort by the entire national community, supported by the international community, can make it possible to find ways and means of restoring peace and security, a sine qua non of the effective resumption of socio-economic activities for peaceful, lasting development

### **Ceasefire**

No specific mention.

### **Police**

No specific mention.

### **Armed forces**

Page 2, Article 2

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They strongly oppose all forms of dictatorship and call on the authorities to listen to the people and respect the rights of the minority

### **DDR**

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions

Page 2, Article 5

The parties signatory to this Pact launch a strong appeal to the international community to assist the national and international forces of order in their sensitive mission to collect the weapons spread throughout the country and to restore order.

### **Intelligence services**

No specific mention.

### **Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces**

No specific mention.

### **Withdrawal of foreign forces**

No specific mention.

### **Corruption**

Page 1, UNTITLED PREAMBLE

...

Considering the upsurge of insecurity in Bangui and in the interior, owing to the proliferation of weapons and the phenomenon of highway banditry,

Page 2, Article 1

The parties signatory to this Pact solemnly undertake to practise good governance, excluding nepotism, clanism, tribalism, political patronage and misappropriation of funds

<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	Page 1, UNTITLED PREAMBLE ... Considering the upsurge of insecurity in Bangui and in the interior, owing to the proliferation of weapons and the phenomenon of highway banditry,  Page 2, Article 1 The parties signatory to this Pact solemnly undertake to practise good governance, excluding nepotism, clanism, tribalism, political patronage and misappropriation of funds
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<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.
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## **Transitional justice**

<b>Transitional justice general</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Amnesty/pardon</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Courts</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Prisoner release</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Victims</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Reparations</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Reconciliation</b>	Page 1, UNTITLED PREAMBLE ... Convinced of the need to establish a definitive national reconciliation pact between all Central Africans so as to put an end to political, economic and social practices characterized by nepotism, tribalism, exclusion and poor governance
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## Implementation

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

**Other international signatory** No specific mention.

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/ similar** No specific mention.

**Enforcement mechanism**

Page 2, UNTITLED PREAMBLE  
...

Aware of the need to establish a Monitoring and Arbitration Committee responsible for settling any disputes that may arise from non-compliance with the provisions of this Pact

Page 2, Article 5  
The parties signatory to this Pact launch a strong appeal to the international community to assist the national and international forces of order in their sensitive mission to collect the weapons spread throughout the country and to restore order.

Page 3, Article 7  
The parties signatory to this Pact decide to establish a Monitoring and Arbitration Committee to monitor the implementation of the undertakings set forth in this Pact and to serve as an arbitrator in any disputes that may arise.  
They undertake to have recourse to the Committee in the case of non-compliance with the provisions of this Pact.  
The composition, powers and functions of the Monitoring and Arbitration Committee are set forth as an annex to this Pact.

**Related cases** No specific mention.

**Source** UN Peacemaker. Available at: <https://peacemaker.un.org/carnationalreconciliationpact98> (Accessed 6 October 2020).

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