

<b>Country/entity</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Global and Inclusive Political Agreement of the Inter-diocesan Center of Kinshasa
<b>Date</b>	31 Dec 2016
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 guerrilla outfits like the March 23 Movement (M23) further contributed, and still contribute, to the complexity of the situation in eastern DRC.

Following Joseph Kabila's departure in 2019, his successor Félix Tshisekedi faced renewed instability as the M23 rebel group, dormant since 2013, resumed operations in late 2021 with substantial Rwandan support. In January 2025, M23 forces backed by Rwandan troops captured the regional capital Goma in the most serious escalation since the Second Congo War. This prompted U.S. mediation under President Trump, leading to talks in Qatar in March 2025 and a preliminary peace agreement signed in Washington on June 27, 2025. The Washington Accords were formally signed by Presidents Tshisekedi and Kagame on December 4, 2025, committing Rwanda to withdraw troops and cease M23 support while the DRC pledged to neutralize the FDLR and establish regional economic integration with significant U.S. commercial involvement. However, fighting continues as of late 2025, with both sides accused of violating commitments.

Close

Congo Civil Wars (1996 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government

**Peace process**

DRC: Second Congo war process

**Parties**

1. Majorité Présidentielle

- a) Alexis THAMBWE-MWAMBA
- b) Emmanuel RAMAZANI SHADARI
- c) Adolphe LUMANU MULENDA BWANA N'SEFU
- d) Martin KABWELULU
- e) Lambert MENDE OMALANGA
- f) Norbert NKULU MITUMBA KILOMBO

2. Opposition républicaine

- a) Michel BONGONGO IKOLI NDOMBO

3. Opposition politique

- a) Vital KAMERHE
- b) Jean Lucien BUSSA
- c) José MAKILA SUMANDA
- d) Azarias RUBERWA MANYWA
- e) Florentin MOKONDA BONZA
- f) Stève MBIKAYI MABULUKI

4. Société civile

- a) Marie-Madeleine KALALA NGOY MONGI
- b) Monseigneur Jean-Luc KUYE-NDONDO
- c) Maguy KIALA BOLENGA

**Third parties**

(Described as 'non-signatory' participants)

**1. Rassemblement des Forces Politiques et Sociales**

1. Félix TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO
2. Valentin Mubake Nombi
3. Christophe LUTUNDULA APALA
4. Gilbert KANKONDE NKASHAMA
5. Jean-Marc KABUND-A-KABUND
6. Joseph OLENGHANKOY MUKUNDJI
7. Martin FAYULU MADIDI
8. Delly SESANGA HIPUNGU
9. Didier MOLISHO SADI
10. Jean-Pierre LISANGA BONGANGA
11. Olivier KAMITATU ETSU

**2. Front pour le Respect de la Constitution**

1. Eve BAZAIBA MASUDI
2. Jacques LUNGUANA MATUMONA
3. Alexis LENGA WALENGA

**3. Société Civile**

1. Georges KAPIAMBA KAPIAMBA
2. Christopher NGOY MUTAMBA

**Description**

A version of this agreement was signed on 18 October 2018; however, this agreement includes more signatories. It reinforces respect for the constitution and sets out the necessary conditions and principles for future elections.

---

**Agreement document**

[CD\\_161231\\_AccordCenco\\_En.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)**

[CD\\_161231\\_Accord politique global et inclusif du centre Interdiocésain\\_FR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

---

## **Women, girls and gender**

<b>Participation</b>	Participation→Effective participation Page 8 2. For CENI: c) Recruit more poll workers and train them, making sure to promote representation of women and young people;  Page 8 3. For the political parties: d) Ensure actual representation of women and young people on the candidate rolls.
<b>Equality</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Particular groups of women</b>	No specific mention.
<b>International law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>New institutions</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Violence against women</b>	Violence against women→Protection (general) Page 10 IV.8.2 Recommendations l) Devote special attention to girls, women and children who are victims of violence, including sexual violence, and take the necessary preventive and punitive measures in this regard;
<b>Transitional justice</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Institutional reform</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Development</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Implementation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

---