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| Country/entity | Central African Republic |
| Region | Africa (excl MENA) |
| Agreement name | Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic (Khartoum Accord) |
| Date | 5 Feb 2019 |
| 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 - comprehensive |
| Conflict nature | Government |

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| Peace process | CAR: African Initiative (and related) Process |
| Parties | <p>Government of the Central African Republic</p> <p>His Excellency Professor Faustin Archange TOUADERA President of the Central African Republic Head of State</p> <p>Armed groups</p> <p>Mr. Maxime MOKOM Anti-Balaka – Mokom Branch Mr. Dieudonné NDOMATE Anti-Balaka – Ngaïssona Branch Mr. Martin KOUMTAMADJI Alias Abdoulaye Miskine Front Démocratique du Peuple Centrafricain (FDPC) Mr. Adam NOUREIDINE Front Populaire pour la Renaissance de la Centrafrique (FPRC) Mr. Gilbert TOUMOU-DEYA Mouvement des Libérateurs Centrafricains pour la Justice (MLCJ) Mr. Alkatim Ahamat MAHAMAT Mouvement Patriotique pour la Centrafrique (MPC) Mr. Herbert Gotran DJONO-AHABA Rassemblement Patriotique pour le Renouveau de la Centrafrique (RPRC) Mr. Bi-Sidi SOULEMANE alias Sidiki, Retour, Réclamation et Réhabilitation (3R) Ms. Esther Audrienne GUETEL-MOÏBA Révolution et Justice-Belanga Branch (RJ-Belanga) Mr. Armel MINGATOLOUM-SAYO Révolution et Justice-Sayo Branch (RJ-Sayo Branch) Mr. Hisseine AKACHA Séléka Rénovée Mr. Philippe WAGRAMALE Union des Forces Républicaines (UFR) Mr. Dieu Bénit Christian GBEYA-KIKOBET Union des Forces Républicaines- Fondamentales (UFR-F) Mr. Ali Darassa MAHAMAT Union pour la Paix en Centrafrique (UPC)</p> |

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| Third parties | II. The Guarantors |
| | <p>African Union Economic Community of Central African States</p> <p>His Excellency Mr. Moussa Faki MAHAMAT</p> <p>Chair of the Commission Ambassador Adolphe NAHAYO</p> <p>Representative of the Secretary-General</p> |
| | III. The Facilitators |
| | <p>Mr. Jean-Pierre LACROIX</p> <p>(United Nations) Republic of Angola</p> <p>Republic of Cameroon Democratic Republic of the Congo</p> <p>Republic of the Congo Gabonese Republic</p> <p>Republic of the Sudan Republic of Chad</p> <p>Republic of Equatorial Guinea</p> |
| Description | This comprehensive agreements details commitments by both the government and armed groups with a view to ending the conflict. It is supported and signed by the conflict parties and international actors and provides detailed implementation and monitoring provisions. |
| Agreement document | CF_190205_Political_Agreement_for_Peace_and_Reconciliation.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF |
| Agreement document (original language) | CF_190205_Accord-pour-la-paix-et-la-r conciliation-en-Centrafr ique.pdf (opens in new tab) |
| Women, girls and gender | |
| Participation | <p>Participation→Effective participation</p> <p>Page 5, Section II, Article 4</p> <p>(d) To ensure that all citizens of the Central African Republic, including the members of the armed groups adhering to this Agreement seeking to establish political parties or movements, may do so without restriction, in accordance with the laws in force in the country; and that the institutions of the Republic at all levels of government guarantee that the rich diversity of the Central African Republic is represented, devoting special attention to minorities and less represented groups, such as women and youth.</p> |
| Equality | No specific mention. |
| Particular groups of women | No specific mention. |
| International law | No specific mention. |

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against women Violence against women→Sexual violence
Page 7, Section III, Article 5
(c) To refrain from engaging in any act of destruction or illegal occupation of public buildings and sites, such as hospitals, schools and places of worship, and sites for internally displaced persons, as well as all acts of pillage or violations committed against civilians, including sexual and gender-based violence, in particular against women and girls.

Page 14, Annex 1
2. The Parties agree that this immediate, complete, and irrevocable cessation of hostilities commits them to scrupulously refrain from:
(d) Any act of violence against women and girls, or of sexual or gender-based violence.
Violence against women→Gender-based violence/VAW (general)
Page 3, Preamble
Recognizing that the majority of the population of the Central African Republic is made up of children and women who have been deeply affected by the armed conflict, and that the full protection of their rights and the cessation of abuses and hostilities are objectives common to all Parties;

Page 4, Section I, Article I
(g) Rejection of violence against women and children;

Page 7, Section III, Article 5
(c) To refrain from engaging in any act of destruction or illegal occupation of public buildings and sites, such as hospitals, schools and places of worship, and sites for internally displaced persons, as well as all acts of pillage or violations committed against civilians, including sexual and gender-based violence, in particular against women and girls.

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Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development Development→Rehabilitation and reconstruction
Page 4, Section I, Article I
(c) Recognition of cultural and religious diversity and appreciate for the contributions of all components of the society of the Central African Republic by promoting the inclusion, particularly of minorities, women and youth, in the management of the State and in the task of national reconstruction;

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| Implementation | <p>Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement Page 15, Annex 1 Prefectural Implementation Committee</p> <p>A Prefectural Implementation Committee shall be established within seven (7) days of signature of the Agreement in order to ensure compliance, facilitate the sharing of information and create a peaceful environment throughout the prefecture. The Committee shall be chaired ipso jure by the Prefect and shall be composed of a representative of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic, a representative of the internal security forces, a political leader from every signatory armed group with an active military presence in the prefecture, two representatives of every religious community (appointed by consensus by their peers or, failing that, by the Prefect) and two representatives of civil society organizations representing youth and women (appointed by consensus by the communities or, failing that, by the Prefect).</p> |
| Other | No specific mention. |
