Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord de Paix entre le Gouvernement de la République Centrafricaine et les Mouvements Politico-Militaires ci-après designés: FDPC et UFDR (Syrte Agreement)
Date	2 Feb 2007
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 -
)

Stage	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Government

Peace process	CAR: coups and rebellions process
Parties	Pour le Gouvernement de la République Centrafricain, S.E Paul OTTO, Ministre de la Justice, Garde des Sceaux Pour Le Front Démocratique du Peuple Centrafricain, Abdoulaye MISKINE, Président du FDPC Pour L'Union des Forces Démocratiques pour le Rassemblement: (signature unclear)
Third parties	EN PRESENCE DE: Pour La République du Tchad, Tchonai Elimi Hasson Pour La Grande Jamahiriya Arabe-Libyenne, Populaire et Socialiste, A.M. Shalgam mediated by the communauté d'Etat Cen-Sad (Khadafi representing them)
Description	This agreement is identical in wording to the previous Birao Agreement, minus the last two articles (only one of which is substantive, relating to the ability of both partners to withdraw from the ageement in the event of its flagrant violation by the other, Article 9). The agreement was necessary due to the bombing of the UNFDR headquarters by French Mirage jets after the Birao Agreement, which accordingly could be argued to have cancelled the Birao agreement. It therefore covers the immediate cessation of hostilities including hostile media campaigns; DDR; the conditions for the return of displaced people; the release of political prisoners; the participation of the groups in the management of the state; the establishment of an implementation commission; and mechanisms for dealing with differences in interpretation and failure to comly with the agreement.

Agreement document	CF_070202_Accord de Paix entre le Gouvernement et FDPC UFDR_2007_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CF_070202_Accord de Paix entre le Gouvernement et FDPC UFDR_2007 (French).pdf (opens in new tab)

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	No specific mention.
Other	Page 2, Preamble:...:...Recognising the abiding will of His Excellency, Army General Francois Bozize, President of the Republic, Head of State, reiterated in his speech to the nation on December 31, 2006, to promote tolerance, dialogue and reconciliation between all the daughters and all the sons of Central Africa...