

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Accord de Cessez-le-Feu Entre d'une part L'Union des Forces Democratiques pour le Rassemblement (UFDR) et d'autre part la Convention des Patriotes pour la Justice et la Paix (CPJP)
<b>Date</b>	8 Oct 2011
<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>	Ceasefire/related
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<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	CAR: coups and rebellions process
<b>Parties</b>	<p>Ont signé;</p> <p>Pour l'Union des Forces Démocratiques Pour le Rassemblement -UFDR-: ZAKARIA DAMANE</p> <p>Pour la Convention des Patriotes Pour la Justice et la Paix -CPJP -: HISSENE ABDOULAYE RAMADAN</p> <p>Ont paraphé (initialled):</p> <p>Pour le Gouvernement:</p> <p>-Le Ministre Délégué à la Présidence de la République Chargé du Désarmement, de la Démobilisation, de la Réinsertion et de la Jeunesse Pionnière Nationale;</p> <p>-Le Ministre Délégué à la Présidence de la République Chargé de la Défense Nationale,</p> <p>Pour la Communauté Internationale:</p> <p>-Le BINUCA,</p> <p>-L'UNION AFRICAINE;</p> <p>-La MICOP,</p> <p>Et le Médiateur de la République</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	A short agreement outlining provisions for a ceasefire between the 'Union des Forces Démocratique pour le Rassemblement' (UFDR) and the 'Convention des Patriotes Pour la Justice et la Paix' (CPJP).

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">CF_111008_Accord de Cessezlefeu entre l'UFDR et le CPJP_tr.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">CF_111000_Accord de Cessez le feu entre l'UFDR et le CPJP.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>

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## Women, girls and gender

**Participation** No specific mention.

**Equality** No specific mention.

**Particular groups of women** No specific mention.

**International law** No specific mention.

<b>New institutions</b>	<p>New institutions→Reconciliation and peace</p> <p>Page 1, Preamble...Recognising that the CAR needs all its sons and daughters to consolidate its unity and promote its development...</p>
<b>Violence against women</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Transitional justice</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Institutional reform</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Development</b>	<p>Development→General</p> <p>Page 1, Preamble...Recognising that the CAR needs all its sons and daughters to consolidate its unity and promote its development...</p> <p>Development→Other</p> <p>Page 2, Preamble: ...Conscious of their responsibility towards the Central African people and toward history, the UFDR and the CPJP solemnly promise to cease all hostilities with a view to contributing to the creation of a framework for peace between the daughters and sons of VAKAGA, HAUTE KOTTO and BAMINGUI-BANGORAN with the ultimate aim of re-establishing security, the free movement of persons and goods, as well as improving the populations' living conditions;</p>
<b>Implementation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	<p>Page 2, Preamble: ...Conscious of their responsibility towards the Central African people and toward history, the UFDR and the CPJP solemnly promise to cease all hostilities with a view to contributing to the creation of a framework for peace between the daughters and sons of VAKAGA, HAUTE KOTTO and BAMINGUI-BANGORAN with the ultimate aim of re-establishing security, the free movement of persons and goods, as well as improving the populations' living conditions;</p>

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