Country/entity	Angola Burundi Central African Republic Democratic Republic of Congo Republic of Congo Rwanda South Africa South Sudan Tanzania Uganda Zambia African Great Lakes
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region
Date	24 Feb 2013
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

African Great Lakes Process (2004 - 2013)

The African Great Lakes process attempted to use a regional approach to address a set of inter-linked conflicts notably in Burundi, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic and Uganda.
Close
African Great Lakes Process (2004 - 2013)

Stage	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	African Great Lakes: Regional Process
Parties	H.E. Mr Parfait Anicet Mbay, for Angola; H.E. Mr. Laurent Kavakure for Burundi; H.E. Mr. Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda; H.E. Mr. Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan; H.E. Mr. Whyinter Kabimba, for Zambia
Third parties	-
Description	This agreement renews state, regional and international commitment to ending the ongoing violence, aimed at creating a sustainable peace.

Agreement document	AO_BI_CF_CD_CG_RW_SD_TZ_UG_ZM_130224_FrameworkAgreementDRCRegion.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation	No specific mention.
Equality	No specific mention.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
International law	International law→General IHRL, IHL and IL Page 1, 3. The consequences of this violence have been nothing short of devastating. Acts of sexual violence and serious violations of human rights are used regularly and almost daily as weapons of war.
New institutions	No specific mention.
Violence against women	Violence against women→Sexual violence Page 1, 3. The consequences of this violence have been nothing short of devastating. Acts of sexual violence and serious violations of human rights are used regularly and almost daily as weapons of war.
Transitional justice	No specific mention.
Institutional reform	No specific mention.
Development	No specific mention.
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.