

Abstract

After its' independence, Central African Republic had been facing political instability and also insurgencies. Most of the leaders gained power undemocratically and were overthrown in coups. In 2013, Séléka and Anti-Balaka emerged launching attacks against each other to gain power. Dealing with the problem, general elections were tried to be conducted several times but it only faced irregularities and security threats from the conflicting parties. The question emerged when there were international assistances in conducting general elections at the end of 2015. Thus, the conflict resolution measures were taken before conducting general elections are questioned.

The objective of this research is to analyze how conflict resolution measures were taken before conducting general elections 2015 / 2016 in Central African Republic. Furthermore, the method that was used by the writer was qualitative method by using secondary data such as article, journals, e-news, e-book and other literary sources.

As the findings, this research proves that there were national efforts done by faith-based actors and regional organization in creating cohesiveness through social and cultural norms. Also, humanitarian aid, diplomatic supports and international assistances that consist of security, political and electoral assistance played the important role in conducting the general elections as well.

Keywords:

Anti-Balaka, Séléka, general elections, conflict resolutions, international assistances