

Country/entity	Central African Republic Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Conflict prevention agreement between Farmers from Vakaga in the Central African Republic and herders from South Darfur
Date	11 Jun 2019
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/local 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 - partial
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Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	CAR - Sudan: local cross-border agreements
Parties	<p>Page 5: For the Central African party: Bakhit Karama [second person may have been present and signed, but no name noted in original]</p> <p>For the Sudanese party: Almahadi Tidjani Younis Din Hamit Babikir</p>
Third parties	<p>Page 1, Preamble : [...] Gathered in Birao as part of the dialogue initiated by the Henry Dunant Center for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD) to support the stabilization efforts undertaken by the Central African Government, with the support of the international community, throughout the national territory including Vakaga</p> <p>Page 6: Witnesses (RCA): 1. Leonard Mbele, Prefect of Vakaga 2. Hamat Moustapha, Sultan Mayor of Birao</p> <p>Witnesses (Sudan): 1. Mahmoud Abudahaba, Consul General of Sudan in Birao 2. Abdoulkarim Younis Din, Mayor of Amdafock in Sudan</p>
Description	The farmers and herders from the Vakaga (CAR) and South Darfur (Sudan), with mediation by HD - Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, agree to form a joint committee which is to assist in peaceful and cooperative resolution of conflicts arising from the use of land for farming and herding/breeding cattle.
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Agreement document	CF_SD_190611_Conflict prevention agreement between Farmers from Vakaga in the Central African Republic and herders from South Darfur in Sudan_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CF_190611_Conflict prevention agreement between Farmers from Vakaga in the Central African Republic and herders from South Darfur in Sudan.pdf (opens in new tab)
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Groups	
Children/youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/
national group** No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced
persons** No specific mention.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

**Women, girls and
gender** No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

**Nature of state
(general)** No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

**Independence/
secession** No specific mention.

**Accession/
unification** No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

**Cross-border
provision** No specific mention.

Governance

**Political
institutions (new or
reformed)** No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

**Electoral
commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties
reform** No specific mention.

Civil society No specific mention.

**Traditional/
religious leaders** No specific mention.

**Public
administration** No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access Page 3:
Article 5:
In addition, the breeder community commits to:

- Respecting the routes established for the passage of animals;
- Not allowing animals to graze in the fields;
- Paying the costs of any damage caused by animals to the fields according to the local economy;
- Renouncing armed threats or the use of weapons in the event of an altercation;
- Introducing any new arrivals to the village chiefs.

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources Page 2:
Chapter II: Commitments of the Parties
Article 4
The parties jointly commit to:

- Condemning any act of violence committed by one of the members of their community;
- Investing fully alongside all the authorities in the negotiated management of conflicts related to access to natural resources;

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management
Page 3:

Article 5:

In addition, the breeder community commits to:

- Respecting the routes established for the passage of animals;
- Not allowing animals to graze in the fields;
- Paying the costs of any damage caused by animals to the fields according to the local economy;
- Renouncing armed threats or the use of weapons in the event of an altercation;
- Introducing any new arrivals to the village chiefs.

Article 6:

In addition, the farming community commits to:

- Not putting fields on the transhumance routes;
- Not imposing exorbitant charges in the event of damage to fields.

Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution

Page 3:

Article 5:

In addition, the breeder community commits to:

- Respecting the routes established for the passage of animals;
- Not allowing animals to graze in the fields;
- Paying the costs of any damage caused by animals to the fields according to the local economy;
- Renouncing armed threats or the use of weapons in the event of an altercation;
- Introducing any new arrivals to the village chiefs.

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**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights**

Page 3:

Article 5:

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- Not allowing animals to graze in the fields;
- Paying the costs of any damage caused by animals to the fields according to the local economy;
- Renouncing armed threats or the use of weapons in the event of an altercation;
- Introducing any new arrivals to the village chiefs.

Article 6:

In addition, the farming community commits to:

- Not putting fields on the transhumance routes;
- Not imposing exorbitant charges in the event of damage to fields.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees Page 2-3:
Chapter II: Commitments of the Parties
Article 4
The parties jointly commit to:

- Condemning any act of violence committed by one of the members of their community;
- Investing fully alongside all the authorities in the negotiated management of conflicts related to access to natural resources;
- Referring to the competent authorities of the Central African Republic and Sudan in the event of threats or attacks;
- Seeking peaceful solutions to our differences through an amicable settlement without resorting to armed groups or armed militias close to our community;
- Raising awareness amongst communities;
- Encouraging communities to commit themselves to peace and social cohesion;
- Opposing the theft of livestock regardless of the owner's community and facilitate the search for stolen property and animals so that they can be returned to their owners;
- Regularly monitoring the implementation of this agreement and report on it regularly to the communities.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces No specific mention.

Withdrawal of foreign forces No specific mention.

Corruption No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime Page 3:
Chapter II: Commitments of the Parties
Article 4
The parties jointly commit to:
[...]
• Opposing the theft of livestock regardless of the owner's community and facilitate the search for stolen property and animals so that they can be returned to their owners;

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	<p>Page 4-5: Chapter VI: Dispute management Article 10: The parties will do everything in their power to settle amicably and by negotiation any dispute arising between them, in the spirit of cooperation and friendship which underlies this peace agreement. Article 11: In the event of a breach of the application of this Agreement or in the event of a dispute relating to its interpretation, the Parties will refer the matter to the Monitoring Committee so that a consensual solution is identified and applied. In the event of breaches, the parties commit to consulting the authorities of the two border regions.</p> <p>Page 5: Chapter VII: Terms and conditions Article 12: In the event of a serious breach of the application of this Agreement, and of a failure of all attempts at negotiation to remedy it, the Parties may terminate this Agreement. Such termination will take effect on a specified termination date. In this case, the parties will take all necessary measures to minimize the impact of such a decision on the pacification efforts already undertaken under the same agreement.</p>
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	Available from https://www.hdcentre.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Birao-accord.pdf (Accessed on 1/4/2020).
