

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Reconciliation pact between the North-Eastern communities (Vakaga, Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto)
<b>Date</b>	10 Nov 2020
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group

**Peace process**

CAR: Local Processes

**Parties**

Representatives of Vakaga  
Amgabo Moustapha (Sultan mayor)  
Adramane Ramadane (Kara)  
Ibrahim Abdoulaye (Goula)  
Oumar Garba (Haoussa)  
Abakar Yaya (Rounga)  
Adam Idriss (Youlou)  
Assane Amadou (Foulata)  
Abdoulaye Tidjiane (Bornou)

Representatives of Haute-Kotto  
Samba Rene Valentin (Banda)  
Atahir Ali (Arabe)  
Yaya Idriss Doungouss (Rounga)  
Djouma Felix (Sara)  
Assane Zakaria (Kara)  
Ibrahim Ahamat (Goula)  
Ahamat Aliou (Peul)  
Dalkia Gilbert (Ndoka)  
Blitchi Rosalie (women)  
Balekouzou Maurice (mayor)  
Aboubakar Siddick Ali (Bornou)

Representatives of Bamingui-Bangoran  
Senoussi Ibrahim (Sultan mayor)  
Yacoub Ibrahim (Rounga)  
Mahamat Kamiss (Ndoka)  
Makossa Bangui Pierre (Banda)  
Hamat Driwich  
Moussa Ngade Daniel (Sara)  
Atahir Hamdan (Arab)  
Outmane Amine (Djeme)  
Senoussi Fatime (women)  
Ahmat Moussa (youth)

**Third parties**

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**Description**

In this agreement, the representatives of the local communities in Bamingui-Bangoran, Vakaga, and Haute-Kotto commit to resolving differences peacefully, maintaining the mobility for people and goods, ending violence and cruelty towards women, ending summary and extrajudicial executions. Additionally, they also make demands towards the Government, armed groups, and the guarantors and facilitators of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation (for list of demands, see 'Important Provisions').

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**Agreement document** [CF\\_201110\\_Reconciliation pact between the North-Eastern communities \(Vakaga, Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto\)\\_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CF\\_201110\\_Reconciliation pact between the North-Eastern communities \(Vakaga, Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto\).pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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### Local agreement properties

**Process type** Formal structured process

**Rationale** The agreement was reached and signed in the Great Reconciliation Meeting in Bangui, which took place on November 9th and 10th 2020, under the patronage of the president of CAR, and with support from MINUSCA.

**Is there a documented link to a national peace process?** Yes

**Link to national process: articulated rationale** The link to the national process is evident from the references to the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the CAR, and from the involvement of the president of CAR. The Anadolu Agency article (reference below) notes the following: "“We are all aware that the far north of the country is struggling with repeated attacks from armed groups that are signatories to the peace agreement,” Ange-Maxime Kazagui government spokesman told Anadolu Agency late Monday. “The objective of this great peace gathering is to create the conditions for a community reconciliation, it is for this reason that the government has invited community leaders, religious leaders as well as the heads of armed groups,” he added.”

**Name of Locale** North-Eastern CAR

**Nature of Locale** Region

**GPS Lat/Long (DD)** 8.579294, 8.579294

**Participant type** Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

**Mediator, facilitator or similar** Mediator or similar referred to

**Mediator (references)** The agreement does not reference the mediators, but the meeting was recorded as being facilitated by MINUSCA and publicised on MINUSCA Facebook page (link below), with participation of the UNSG representative. The agreement does note that the Bangui Meeting, at which the agreement was reached, was organised under the patronage of the CAR President, Faustin Archange Touadera.

**Type of mediator/facilitator/similar** Central state actor International or transnational actor

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**Local issues**

**Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)** No specific mention.

**Grievance List** Page 1:  
PREAMBLE  
We, Representatives of the North-Eastern Communities (Vakaga, Bamingui-Bangoran, and Haute-Kotto), gathered in Bangui from November 9 to November 10, 2020, as part of the great Reconciliation Meeting,

- Considering the recurrence of military-political crises in the Central African Republic;
- Considering the multifaceted consequences of the 2012 crisis and its long-lasting effects, both on the functioning of public services and the populations;
- Considering the recent violence between the various communities of the North-East, and the resulting material damage and loss of human life;
- Considering that this violence has broken the secular bonds of cohabitation and cohesion between these different communities;
- Aware that the persistence of this violence constitutes an obstacle to the reconstruction of the North-Eastern region;

**Cattle rustling/ banditry** No specific mention.

**Social cover** No specific mention.

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