

<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

<b>Peace process</b>	CAR: Local Processes
<b>Parties</b>	<p>Representatives of Vakaga</p> <p>Amgabo Moustapha (Sultan mayor)</p> <p>Adramane Ramadane (Kara)</p> <p>Ibrahim Abdoulaye (Goula)</p> <p>Oumar Garba (Haoussa)</p> <p>Abakar Yaya (Rounga)</p> <p>Adam Idriss (Youlou)</p> <p>Assane Amadou (Foulata)</p> <p>Abdoulaye Tidjiane (Bornou)</p> <p>Representatives of Haute-Kotto</p> <p>Samba Rene Valentin (Banda)</p> <p>Atahir Ali (Arabe)</p> <p>Yaya Idriss Doungouss (Rounga)</p> <p>Djouma Felix (Sara)</p> <p>Assane Zakaria (Kara)</p> <p>Ibrahim Ahamat (Goula)</p> <p>Ahamat Aliou (Peul)</p> <p>Dalkia Gilbert (Ndoka)</p> <p>Blitchi Rosalie (women)</p> <p>Balekouzou Maurice (mayor)</p> <p>Aboubakar Siddick Ali (Bornou)</p> <p>Representatives of Bamingui-Bangoran</p> <p>Senoussi Ibrahim (Sultan mayor)</p> <p>Yacoub Ibrahim (Rounga)</p> <p>Mahamat Kamiss (Ndoka)</p> <p>Makossa Bangui Pierre (Banda)</p> <p>Hamat Driwich</p> <p>Moussa Ngade Daniel (Sara)</p> <p>Atahir Hamdan (Arab)</p> <p>Outmane Amine (Djeme)</p> <p>Senoussi Fatime (women)</p> <p>Ahmat Moussa (youth)</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	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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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">CF_201110_Reconciliation pact between the North-Eastern communities (Vakaga, Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto)_tr.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">CF_201110_Reconciliation pact between the North-Eastern communities (Vakaga, Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto).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.

**New institutions** No specific mention.

**Violence against women** Violence against women→Gender-based violence/VAW (general)  
Page 1:  
We agree as follows:  
...  
• To end violence and cruel treatment against women;

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development** No specific mention.

**Implementation** Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement  
Page 3:  
Signatory parties  
Representatives of Haute-Kotto  
...  
Blitchi Rosalie (women)  
  
Representatives of Bamingui-Bangoran  
...  
Senoussi Fatime (women)

**Other** No specific mention.