

Country/entity	Democratic Republic of Congo
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Unilateral ceasefire agreement signed between the ARDPC for peace in Ituri province
Date	14 Aug 2020
Agreement status	Unilateral document
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Congo Civil Wars (1996 -)

The overthrow of the long-term dictator Mobutu Sese Seko by a rebel Tutsi army backed by Uganda and Rwanda in 1997 acted as a catalyst for a war with regional dimensions, mainly fought in the eastern Kivu provinces. The conflict escalated in 1998, when President Laurent Kabila, then backed by Zimbabwean and Angolan troops, ordered Rwanda and Uganda to leave. After Kabila's assassination in 2001, his son Joseph took over the presidency and won in the 2006 democratic elections.

In the eastern provinces, Tutsi-led militias, mainly organised in the National Congress for the Defense of the People (CNDP), fought the remnants of the Rwandan Hutu force FDLR, with further involvement of Rwandan and Ugandan troops. Other regionally operating militia groups, like the Lord's Resistance Army from Northern Uganda, the so-called Mai Mai groups or guerrilla outfits like the March 23 Movement (M23) further contributed, and still contribute, to the complexity of the situation in eastern DRC.

Following Joseph Kabila's departure in 2019, his successor Félix Tshisekedi faced renewed instability as the M23 rebel group, dormant since 2013, resumed operations in late 2021 with substantial Rwandan support. In January 2025, M23 forces backed by Rwandan troops captured the regional capital Goma in the most serious escalation since the Second Congo War. This prompted U.S. mediation under President Trump, leading to talks in Qatar in March 2025 and a preliminary peace agreement signed in Washington on June 27, 2025. The Washington Accords were formally signed by Presidents Tshisekedi and Kagame on December 4, 2025, committing Rwanda to withdraw troops and cease M23 support while the DRC pledged to neutralize the FDLR and establish regional economic integration with significant U.S. commercial involvement. However, fighting continues as of late 2025, with both sides accused of violating commitments.

Close

Congo Civil Wars (1996 -)

Stage	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Government/territory

Peace process	DRC: Eastern DRC processes
Parties	<p>Pour l'ARDPC RR'ISA-KPALO DEOGRATACE [signature] NGABU-NGAWI-OLIVIER [signature]</p>
Third parties	<p>Les Témoins:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pour la délégation envoyée par le Chef de l'État Floribert Ndjabu Ngabu [signature] 2. Les chefs des Groupements et des villages LOMBUMI-BLEKPA-GABRIEL [signature] Chef de groupements Nobjukpo. LODY ANGE DUANI-WILLY [signature] Chef de groupement MBR'BU. Ayyub DHEKAMA [signature] 3. Les Responsables et Représentants de l'Église Locale MBSIDZA-MALORIE Pasteur yo Zambe [illegible] [signature] pasteur CECA yo MDJARR-KPABAMEA [signature] gilbert Bbleka Catholique [signature] 4. Les Organisations de la Société Civile et de la Jeunesse LoPA-TEMBETE-PASCAL.F.E.L LB [signature] GODKA-MASTABI-PASCAL.F.E.L.R.N.D.R.A [signature] MAKI MASTARI FLORIBERT Societe civ. [signature] NGABU MAWA ALIAMINI Pres. de J. Groupes DZ'NA [signature] BUSI LOVE ESTELLA Rep. Mamans [signature]
Description	<p>Unilateral ceasefire declaration in which ARDPC, a non-state armed group active in Djugu territory, commits itself to put an end to hostilities in Ituri Province. The group provides for the safe movement of people (including displaced people), goods and humanitarian aid. It also calls on the Congolese government to provide humanitarian assistance and implement a mechanism to oversee the enforcement of the truce. Finally, the group conditions its commitment to the DDR process to the outcome of tasks with the Congolese government. This unilateral ceasefire is part of a pacification mission in Djugu territory initiated by the President of the Republic on July 13, 2020. In this context, 6 different militias have agreed to join the peace process. These are ALC/CODECO (Armée de Libération du Congo/Coopérative pour le Développement Économique du Congo), URDPC/CODECO (Union des Révolutionnaires pour la Défense du Peuple Congolais), ARDPC/CODECO (Armée des Révolutionnaires pour la Défense du Peuple Congolais), FDBD (La Force pour la Défense de la Balkanisation du Congo), Gutsi's assailants and the FDBC.</p>

Agreement document [CD_200814_Unilateral ceasefire agreement signed between the Army of Revolutionaries for the Defense of the Congolese People \(ARDPCCODECO\) and the presidential delegation on 14 August 2020.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CD_200914_Unilateral ceasefire agreement signed between the Armée des révolutionnaires pour la défense du peuple congolais \(ARDPCCODECO\) and the presidential delegation on 14 August 2020.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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 No specific mention.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement
Page 5, 4. Organisations de la Société Civile et de la Jeunesse
BUSI LOVE ESTELLA Rep Mamans [Moms representative]

Other No specific mention.
