

**Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X <https://pax.peaceagreements.org/>**

<b>Country/ entity</b>	Central African Republic Sudan
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA) Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Conflict prevention agreement between Farmers from Vakaga in the Central African Republic and herders from South Darfur
<b>Date</b>	11 Jun 2019
<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 - ) )
<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	CAR - Sudan: local cross-border agreements
<b>Parties</b>	Page 5: For the Central African party: Bakhit Karama [second person may have been present and signed, but no name noted in original]  For the Sudanese party: Almahadi Tidjani Younis Din Hamit Babikir
<b>Third parties</b>	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  Page 6: Witnesses (RCA): 1. Leonard Mbele, Prefect of Vakaga 2. Hamat Moustapha, Sultan Mayor of Birao  Witnesses (Sudan): 1. Mahmoud Abudahaba, Consul General of Sudan in Birao 2. Abdoukarim Younis Din, Mayor of Amdafock in Sudan

**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](#) | [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](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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## Local agreement properties

**Process type** Isolated example

**Rationale** While there have been negotiations in the Central African Republic concerning the internal conflicts, this agreement deals specifically with the cross-border issues present in Vakaga, related to movements of herders from Sudan.

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

**Link to national process: articulated rationale** While the agreement itself is an exceptional example of cross-border negotiations on local conflict issues, the document is framed 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" (page 1 of the agreement, Preamble).

**Name of Locale** Vakaga

**Nature Of Locale** Region

**GPS Lat/Long (DD)** 10.296251, 22.781412

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

<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to
<b>Mediator (references)</b>	The HD - Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue is an international non-governmental organization which mediated and convened the negotiations. The HD website also notes EU funding for their work in CAR.
<b>Type of mediator/facilitator/similar</b>	International or transnational actor

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## Local issues

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

Page 1:

Preamble

We, the Farmers of the Vakaga region in the Central African Republic (CAR) and Breeders of the South Darfur region of Sudan, hereinafter called "the parties"; Considering that our main activities in the two cross-border regions are agriculture and livestock; Considering that the increase in pastoral pressure, following the droughts of the 1970s and 1980s, pushed Sudanese breeders to come to the northeast of the Central African Republic where the availability of resources remains very important; Considering that tensions have always existed between our communities concerning the management of natural resources; Considering that these tensions lead to the regular occurrence of deadly conflicts between our communities;

Page 1-2:

Chapter I: Causes and consequences of tensions

Article 2:

The parties agree that the inter-communal tensions observed in the region result from the following elements:

- a) Non-compliance with transhumance routes by both parties;
- b) Field damage caused by animals of breeders;
- c) Theft of oxen;
- d) Failure to respect farming areas;
- e) Systematic cutting down of shea trees;
- f) The extended stays of transhumance parties;
- g) Collective attacks on villages and camps;

Page 2:

Article 3:

The parties agree that these tensions also have the following consequences:

- a) The death of human beings;
- b) The burning of villages;
- c) The displacement of populations;
- d) Restrictions on access to cultivable land;
- e) Social instability;
- f) The rapid degradation of biodiversity;
- g) Increase in the poverty of the population

Cattle  
rustling/  
banditry

Page 1:

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- g) Collective attacks on villages and camps;

Page 2-3:

Chapter II: Commitments of the Parties

Article 4

The parties jointly commit to:

[...]

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;

Social cover No specific mention.

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