

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord de Reconciliation Entre Les Communautés Goula et Peul (Bria Agreement)
Date	3 May 2018
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 -)

Stage	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Inter-group

Peace process	CAR: Local Processes
Parties	<p>Communauté Goula représentée par: le general DAMANE ZACKARIA Maire Commune: Ouandja DEYA MODIYE Médiateur: Cheikh Mahamat Ndjani</p> <p>La Communauté Peul représenté par: Le General de Corps d'Armee DARRASSA Mahamat Maire de Commune d'Elevage KAYA: [Illegible] Maire de Commune d'Elevage Ourodjafoune: SEINI Maloum</p>
Third parties	<p>La communauté GOULA Général OUTS ALI Général AZOR KALITE Général ISSA ISSAKA AUBIN Coordinateur: ABDRAHMANE TORKACHE Chef de Race IBRAHIM MAHAMAT Imam: AHMAT KATRE Chef de quartier: DAMINE ALHOUR DOGO TIDJANI ABAKAR BEN OUTMANE</p> <p>La communauté PEUL Général AHMAT MAHAMAT ISSA Colonel HAMADOU TANGA Colonel AMADOU ABDOULAYE Chef de race AHMAT ALIOU BOBIRI Imam: OUSMANE OUSSA Chef de quartier: OUMAR MAHAMAT ALADJI CHAIBOU ADAMOU HISSEN KOURA, Coordinateur Politiaue UPC-BRIA</p>
Description	Short agreement aimed at the reconciliation between the Goula and Peuhl communities; provides for: Restoration of peace and free movement of people and goods; Creating mutual trust; Distinction between civilian and armed groups; Resolving conflict in a peaceful manner.

Agreement document [CF_180503_Accord_de_Reconciliation_Entre_les_Communautes_Goula_et_Peul_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [CF_180503_Accord_de_Reconciliation_Entre_les_Communautes_Goula_et_Peul.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	This agreement was mediated by Cheikh Mahamat Ndjani and signed in the presence of local state authorities. Another agreement was concluded in Bria on 19/12/2017 (see 'Feuille de Route') which was signed by at least one of the signatories of this agreement.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	No
Link to national process: articulated rationale	Neither the agreement text nor limited background research suggests a link to the national-level peace process.
Name of Locale	Central and northeastern regions of the Central African Republic
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	6.539273, 21.987183
Participant type	Local state actor Local armed group Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to
Mediator (references)	Mediator: Cheikh Mahamat Ndjani
Type of mediator/facilitator/similar	Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)	No specific mention.
Grievance List	Page 1, PREAMBLE, After finding that the disruption of peace in the central and northeastern regions of the central-African republic is born of the existing tension between us. This misunderstanding has led to loss of human lives, massive displacement of populations, unspeakable suffering and the undermining of all agro-pastoral and economic activities.

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

Social cover No specific mention.
