

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Accord de Ouadda
<b>Date</b>	15 Aug 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>	Ceasefire/related
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group

<b>Peace process</b>	CAR: Local Processes
<b>Parties</b>	<p>The following military officials have signed this commitment:</p> <p>CL ANAMO AHAMAT DAGACHE  COORDINATOR - BOURMA-GUIDJA  OUADDA CON-ZONE - HASSANE  COLONEL NARKOYO  COLONEL B13</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>The following officials were witnesses:</p> <p>THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ISLAMIC COMMITTEE OF BRIA -BRIA  ISSAKHA-ABAKAR  THE PRESIDENT OF THE OUADDA ISLAMIC COMMITTEE - ABDOULAYE MAHAMOUD  THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF OUADDA - [signature]  THE GREAT MOSQUE IMAM - [signature]  THE BORNOU MOSQUE IMAM - [signature]  WALDA CHEIKH DAHIYA - [signature]  HEAD OF THE GOULA - [signature]  HEAD OF THE SARA - [signature]  HEAD OF THE KARA OF BRIA - ADAM CHAIB  CMOP / MPC - ADAWI HASSAN  CTS / RPRC - YASSA ABDOULAYE  CTS / FPRC - ABDOULAYE MAHAMAT  HEAD OF THE ARABS - IBRAHIM ALMAHADI  MONITORING COMMITTEE- HADJIBANE HAMADINE, AMAT HASSANE DELEGE</p> <p>Negotiated by the prefect of Haute-Kotto and with the support of MINUSCA</p>
<b>Description</b>	<p>Short agreement containing shared commitments between military officials of the city of Ouadda Maikaga, following the reconciliation between the Goula and Sara communities of Ouadda. They commit to securing the population on a non-discriminatory basis, free movement between the city center and Bornou districts, promoting return of displaced persons, and bringing Sara's military back into the chain of command.</p>
<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">CF_200815_Accord de Ouadda_tr.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">CF_200815_Accord de Ouadda.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>

## Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Informal but persistent process
<b>Rationale</b>	This agreement follows earlier mediation efforts, and was the result of mediation by the local implementation and technical committees (the Comite de Mise en Oeuvre Prefectural and the Comite Technique de Securite) which were formed with MINUSCA's support.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	Yes
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	Although not stated in the agreement, the Comite de Mise en Oeuvre Prefectural and the Comite Technique de Securite were formed with MINUSCA's support so that they could function as the official follow up mechanisms of the peace agreement (the Political Accord for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic).
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Ouadda
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	City
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	8.069155, 22.395439
<b>Participant type</b>	Local state actor Local armed group International or transnational actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Regional state actor
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to
<b>Mediator (references)</b>	Negotiated by the prefect of Haute-Kotto and with the support of MINUSCA
<b>Type of mediator/facilitator/similar</b>	Regional state actor International or transnational actor

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## Local issues

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

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

**Social cover**            No specific mention.

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