

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord de Ouadda
Date	15 Aug 2020
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	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Inter-group

Peace process	CAR: Local Processes
Parties	<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>
Third parties	<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>
Description	<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>

Agreement document	CF_200815_Accord de Ouadda_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CF_200815_Accord de Ouadda.pdf (opens in new tab)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Informal but persistent process
Rationale	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.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes
Link to national process: articulated rationale	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).
Name of Locale	Ouadda
Nature of Locale	City
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	8.069155, 22.395439
Participant type	Local state actor Local armed group International or transnational actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Regional state actor
Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to
Mediator (references)	Negotiated by the prefect of Haute-Kotto and with the support of MINUSCA
Type of mediator/facilitator/similar	Regional state actor International or transnational actor

Local issues

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

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

Social cover No specific mention.
