

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Pacte de Non-Agression et de la Libre Circulation dans La Commune de Ndenga
<b>Date</b>	10 Jun 2017
<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>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group

<b>Peace process</b>	CAR: Local Processes
<b>Parties</b>	Imam Mosque K/B - Mahamat BREME Mairie Ndenga - BAKOUTE Marceline Pasteur CEBI [illegible] - NGODI Noel Maire Peuhl - BOUKAR Abdou Substitute Deputy - ALLOUE Billy Plateforme K/B - Mohamed SANI MHD Curé Ndomete - NDAROUMBA Eric Chef de Groupe - MAMADOU Justin Commandant de zone ABLK Doukouma - TOENA Yves Commandant de zone ABLK Anti-Balaka - NGUETEMOULE Gautier Commandant de zone Mbiti Anti-Balaka - IMGUISSA Gustave Anti-Balaka Commandant - PIRIMANDJA Francky Chef ABLK Ndomete - YAMAKE Leondie Jeunesse K/B musulmane - Mouhamadou BACHIRA Jeunesse peuhle - Ibrahim OUMAROU Maire Ndenga - YALIGAZA Luc
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	-

<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">CF_170610_Pacte_de_Non-Agression_et_de_la_Libre_Circulation_Dans_La_Commune_de_Ndenga_tr.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">CF_170610_Pacte_de_Non-Agression_et_de_la_Libre_Circulation_Dans_La_Commune_de_Ndenga.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>

### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Isolated example
<b>Rationale</b>	No mediator or support mechanism is mentioned in the agreement. Limited background research does not suggest that there is history of signing such agreements in the local area.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	No
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	Neither the agreement text nor limited background research suggests a link to the national-level peace process.

**Name of Locale** Ndénga commune, Kaga-Bandoro sub-prefecture

**Nature of Locale** Region

**GPS Lat/Long (DD)** 6.777420, 19.255940

**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** No mention of mediator or similar or similar

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#### **Local issues**

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

**Grievance List** Page 1, Untitled preamble, Considering that the town of Ndcnga has suffered from the military crisis that has taken place in CAR, since 2012.  
Considering that the violence, destruction of land, theft of livestock, attacks on NGOs convoys have put the population in a difficult position  
Considering that the conflict is about to begin involving farmers and breeders on one side and the gangs of Doukoma and Ndenga on the other.  
Considering the negative effects of the barricades built by the Anti-balakas in Doukouma  
Considering the uncontrollable flow into the area of Anti-balakas as well as Ex-Seleka, Mbororos farmers, and armed Mbararas groups.  
Considering the unemployment rate of young people who take part in robberies and attacks that inhibit free movement;

**Cattle rustling/ banditry** Page 1, Untitled preamble, Considering that the violence, destruction of land, theft of livestock, attacks on convoys have put the population in a difficult position

Page 1, Article 3, Ndenga's Anti-balakas commit to:  
- No longer stealing cattle from the Mbororos/Mbararas

**Social cover** No specific mention.

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