

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

Peace process	CAR: Local Processes
Parties	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
Third parties	-
Description	-
Agreement document	CF_170610_Pacte_de_Non-Agression_et_de_la_Libre_Circulation_Dans_La_Commune_de_Ndenga_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CF_170610_Pacte_de_Non-Agression_et_de_la_Libre_Circulation_Dans_La_Commune_de_Ndenga.pdf (opens in new tab)
Local agreement properties	
Process type	Isolated example
Rationale	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.
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	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

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.
