

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Protocole de Non-Agression
<b>Date</b>	8 Mar 2016
<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>	-> Pour le Mouvement Patriotique pour le Centrafrique (MPC) Le Chef d'Etat-major des Armées: M. Ahnat ALKHATIM Le Président Exécutif: M. Elbechar IDRIS AHMED  -> Pour la Faction ds Anti-balles AK de la Commune Ndenga (axe Bangui) Le Commandant de la zone: M. Corneille NGATHE Le Chef de mission: M. Citis-Drene ASSANA
<b>Third parties</b>	Le Négotiateur: M. Regis BISSAFI
<b>Description</b>	Short local non-aggression agreement between rebel armed groups that agree on a common path for the return of peace and social cohesion, including the free-movement of goods ad people and the resumption of commercial activities in the town of Ndenga.

---

**Agreement document** [CF\\_160308\\_Protocol\\_de\\_Non-Agression\\_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CF\\_160308\\_Protocol\\_de\\_Non-Agression.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

---

### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Informal but persistent process
<b>Rationale</b>	This agreement was concluded with the assistance of a negotiator, but there are no signs of a dedicated body or process that supported this local peace process. However, another agreement in the general area (Gribingui) was signed between factions of the MPC and anti-Balaka on 08/06/2016 (see 'Pacte de Non-Agression').
<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.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Ndénga commune, Kaga-Bandoro sub-prefecture
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	Region
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	6.777420, 19.255940

**Participant type** Local armed group  
Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

**Mediator, facilitator or similar** Mediator or similar referred to

**Mediator (references)** Negotiator: M. Regis BISSAFI

**Type of mediator/facilitator/similar** Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

---

#### **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.

---