

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Good neighborliness and Community Reconciliation Agreement between the Communities of Castors, Yakite, Sara, Yalowa, Camerounais Douala, and Sanga-Bibale
<b>Date</b>	23 Mar 2019
<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>	<p>MAIN ACTOR FOR PEACE. YAKITE BRIDGE Moussa Danda</p> <p>MAIN ACTOR FOR PEACE. CASTORS Nathael Wandessere</p> <p>YAKITE YOUTH REPRESENTATIVE Abdrahman Ibrahim</p> <p>CASTOR YOUTH REPRESENTATIVE Fabrice Dekoua</p> <p>YAKITE WOMEN REPRESENTATIVE Oumoul Hair Abdouahman</p> <p>CASTOR WOMEN REPRESENTATIVE Alphonsine Lakoue</p> <p>YAKITE RELIGIOUS LEADER Imam Oumar Sarako</p> <p>CASTOR RELIGIOUS LEADER Abbe Julien Mokasse</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>WITNESSES</p> <p>TOWN HALL 3rd ARRONDISSEMENT Yakite Sosthene</p> <p>MINUSCA Kenny Gluck</p> <p>MINISTRY OF HUMANITARIAN ACTION AND NATIONAL RECONCILIATION Balkoua Virginie</p> <p>LOCAL PEACE AND RECONCILIATION COMMITTEE 3rd DISTRICT OF BANGUI [illegible]</p>
<b>Description</b>	<p>This is a local agreement, covering the communities of Castors, Yakite, Sara, Yalowa, Camerounais Douala, and Sanga-Bibale, in which the communities' representatives, alongside women's groups, youth groups, and religious leaders, all supported by MINUSCA and the central government, commit to to peaceful reconciliation, focusing on the resumption of markets and trading activities, demilitarization, and mobility in the area.,</p>
<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">CF_190323_Yakite Castors agreement_tr.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">CF_190323_Yakite Castors agreement.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>

## Groups

<b>Children/youth</b>	Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 1: The communities of said neighborhoods (Muslims and Christians) commit to: [...] 5. Working with international and national organizations to improve the living conditions of all communities concerned, in particular: rehabilitation of the Castor Youth Center, rehabilitation of the Common Room and its sewing materials for training young girls, as well as equipment for training young people of both genders in different fields (agriculture, breeding, entrepreneurship, etc.), particularly unemployed young people.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Racial/ethnic/ national group</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Indigenous people</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Refugees/displaced persons</b>	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 1: The communities of said neighborhoods (Muslims and Christians) commit to: [...] 6. Facilitating the safe return of displaced people from the sectors affected by the latest crises, as well as assisting them in rebuilding their destroyed homes. The Monitoring Committee of this agreement will take responsibility for managing disputes that may arise between returnees and illegal occupants of their homes.
<b>Social class</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Gender**

### **Women, girls and gender**

Page 1:

The communities of said neighborhoods (Muslims and Christians) commit to:  
[...]

5. Working with international and national organizations to improve the living conditions of all communities concerned, in particular: rehabilitation of the Castor Youth Center, rehabilitation of the Common Room and its sewing materials for training young girls, as well as equipment for training young people of both genders in different fields (agriculture, breeding, entrepreneurship, etc.), particularly unemployed young people.

Page 3:

Signatories

[...]

YAKITE WOMEN REPRESENTATIVE Oumoul Hair Abdouahman

CASTOR WOMEN REPRESENTATIVE Alphonsine Lakoue

### **Men and boys**

No specific mention.

### **LGBTI**

No specific mention.

### **Family**

No specific mention.

**State definition**

**Nature of state (general)** No specific mention.

**State configuration** No specific mention.

**Self determination** No specific mention.

**Referendum** No specific mention.

**State symbols** No specific mention.

**Independence/secession** No specific mention.

**Accession/unification** No specific mention.

**Border delimitation** No specific mention.

**Cross-border provision** No specific mention.

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## **Governance**

**Political institutions (new or reformed)** No specific mention.

**Elections** No specific mention.

**Electoral commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties reform** No specific mention.

**Civil society** No specific mention.

**Traditional/religious leaders** No specific mention.

**Public administration** No specific mention.

**Constitution** No specific mention.

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## **Power sharing**

**Political power sharing** No specific mention.

**Territorial power sharing** No specific mention.

**Economic power sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power sharing** No specific mention.

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## **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL general** No specific mention.

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

**Treaty incorporation** No specific mention.

**Civil and political rights** No specific mention.

**Socio-economic rights** No specific mention.

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#### **Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** No specific mention.

**Detention procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and communication** No specific mention.

**Mobility/access** Page 1:  
The communities of said neighborhoods (Muslims and Christians) commit to:  
[...]  
3. Facilitating the free movement of people and goods. Free movement is beneficial to the entire population, it helps to rebuild relationships and trade between communities. Free movement also makes it possible to guarantee free access to health establishments, schools, and State institutions.

Page 2:  
From the date of signature of the Agreement, the communities are required to respect the end of hostilities and aggression, the carrying and use of arms, and embracing the free movement of people and goods.

**Protection measures** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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#### **Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** No specific mention.

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## **Justice sector reform**

**Criminal justice and emergency law** No specific mention.

**State of emergency provisions** No specific mention.

**Judiciary and courts** No specific mention.

**Prisons and detention** No specific mention.

**Traditional Laws** No specific mention.

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## **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** No specific mention.

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** No specific mention.

**Business** No specific mention.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

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## **Land, property and environment**

**Land reform/rights** No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/nomadism rights** No specific mention.

**Cultural heritage** No specific mention.



**Environment** No specific mention.

**Water or riparian rights or access** No specific mention.

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**Security sector**

**Security Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments  
Page 2,  
From the date of signature of the Agreement, the communities are required to respect the end of hostilities and aggression, the carrying and use of arms, and embracing the free movement of people and goods.

**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces** No specific mention.

**DDR** Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions  
Page 1,  
The communities of said neighborhoods (Muslims and Christians) commit to:  
...  
2. Prohibiting the carrying and use of weapons in neighborhoods by the civilian population. The carrying and use of weapons of all categories by civilians constitutes a threat to the population and a contributing factor to violence. It harms security and increases fear and tensions.  
  
Page 2,  
From the date of signature of the Agreement, the communities are required to respect the end of hostilities and aggression, the carrying and use of arms, and embracing the free movement of people and goods.

**Intelligence services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces** No specific mention.

**Withdrawal of foreign forces** No specific mention.

**Corruption** No specific mention.

**Crime/organised crime** No specific mention.

**Drugs** No specific mention.

**Terrorism** No specific mention.

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**Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice general** No specific mention.

**Amnesty/pardon** No specific mention.

**Courts** No specific mention.

**Mechanism** No specific mention.

**Prisoner release** No specific mention.

**Vetting** No specific mention.

**Victims** No specific mention.

**Missing persons** No specific mention.

**Reparations** No specific mention.

**Reconciliation** Page 1:  
The communities of said neighborhoods (Muslims and Christians) commit to:

1. Facilitating the end of hostilities between the communities of said neighborhoods. The communities undertake to renounce violence and to be part of a dynamic of peace. Conflict resolution will be done peacefully, through dialogue, conviviality, and good neighborliness.

[...]

4. Deploying awareness campaigns within the two communities on the importance of peace and cohabitation.

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## Implementation

**UN signatory** Page 2:  
WITNESSES

MINUSCA Kenny Gluck

**Other international signatory** No specific mention.

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar** Page 2:  
After the signing of the Agreement, a Monitoring Committee will be set up to ensure the proper functioning and respect of the commitments made by the communities. This Committee will work in close collaboration with the Government of the CAR, MINUSCA, and the relevant international and national organizations. The Committee may set up, if necessary, an Agreement Implementation Mechanism, including a Guiding and Coordination Committee.

The communities concerned ask MINUSCA to support them with the facilitation of the community reconciliation process that has already begun, to support this process of cohabitation, and to support the Monitoring Committee.

**Enforcement mechanism** No specific mention.

**Related cases** No specific mention.

**Source** On file with PA-X Pl.

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