

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Good neighborliness and Community Reconciliation Agreement between the Communities of Castors, Yakite, Sara, Yalowa, Camerounais Douala, and Sanga-Bibale
Date	23 Mar 2019
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	<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>
Third parties	<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>
Description	<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>
Agreement document	CF_190323_Yakite Castors agreement_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CF_190323_Yakite Castors agreement.pdf (opens in new tab)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Informal but persistent process
Rationale	This is one in a series of local agreements in CAR, facilitated by MINUSCA. The practice is persistent, though the agreements themselves are not negotiated for the same locale nor by the same parties.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes
Link to national process: articulated rationale	The agreement is linked to the national process as it refers to the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic, and relies on the government and MINUSCA to facilitate the implementation of the local agreement as part of their broader work.
Name of Locale	Bangui, 3rd Arrondissement
Nature of Locale	Smaller
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	4.372768, 18.546422
Participant type	Central state actor Local state actor International or transnational actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to
Mediator (references)	The agreement consistently refers to the central role of MINUSCA in the negotiations and in supporting implementation.
Type of mediator/facilitator/similar	International or transnational actor

Local issues

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

Grievance List Page 1:
Considering the security incidents, criminal activities, inter-communal violence, and the erosion of social cohesion, which affect all inhabitants of the Castors, Yakite, Bloc Sara, Yalowa, Camerounais Douala, and Sanga-Bibale neighborhoods of the 3rd district of Bangui.

Considering the negative impact of violence on the humanitarian, social, and economic situation of said neighborhoods, and in particular, the loss of human life and property

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
