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|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Country/entity</b>           | Central African Republic      |
| <b>Region</b>                   | Africa (excl MENA)            |
| <b>Agreement name</b>           | Dimbi UPC AB Joint Memorandum |
| <b>Date</b>                     | 17 Dec 2018                   |
| <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>           | Pre-negotiation/process |
| <b>Conflict nature</b> | Inter-group             |

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Peace process</b> | CAR: Local Processes                            |
| <b>Parties</b>       | Signatory parties:                              |
|                      | The head of UPC                                 |
|                      | The head of the head of the auto-defense groups |
|                      | Chairman of the Committee of Elders             |
|                      | Youth President                                 |
|                      | President of Dimbi Auto-Defense groups          |
|                      | President of the ACS                            |
|                      | President of OFCA                               |
|                      | The Imam of La Masquée                          |
|                      | The Mayor of MBOUI                              |
|                      | The EWOU Breeding Mayor                         |
|                      | The Mayor of Kémbé                              |

**Third parties** -

**Description** In this agreement, the representatives of the armed groups, together with representatives of elders, other local civic and religious groups, and representatives of local government, agree that a committee of elders is to be set up to bring the issues that concern the community to the attention of the population and the armed groups. Additionally, they also set a list of solutions supported by the signatories.

**Agreement document** [CF\\_181217\\_Dimbi UPC AB joint memorandum\\_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [CF\\_181217\\_Dimbi UPC AB joint memorandum.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

**Women, girls and gender**

**Participation** No specific mention.

**Equality** No specific mention.

**Particular groups of women** No specific mention.

**International law** No specific mention.

**New institutions** No specific mention.

**Violence against women** No specific mention.

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development** No specific mention.

**Implementation** Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement  
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Signatory parties:...President of OFCA [Organisation des Femmes Centrafricaines]

**Other** No specific mention.

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