

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

Peace process CAR: Local Processes

Parties 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.
