

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 \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/
national group** No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced
persons** No specific mention.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

**Women, girls and
gender** Page 1,
Signatory parties:...President of OFCA [Organisation des Femmes Centrafricaines]

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.

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 Page 1:
Considering the military-political crisis that has raged since May 2017 in the prefecture of Basse-Kotto in general and the sub-prefecture of Kémbé in particular. An outbreak of violence and exaction has disrupted the peaceful life of the population:

Torture, burning of houses, looting, illegal circulation of weapons, taking people hostage, rape, enrollment of child soldiers, attacking the movement of people and goods, etc.

Given the above, the committee of elders for peace and social cohesion shall be set up by the community and religious leaders to sensitize armed groups and the population to the issues.

Public administration No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

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.

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.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other
Page 1:
REQUIRED SOLUTIONS
...
- The reopening of communication channels;

Mobility/access Page 1:
REQUIRED SOLUTIONS

- Free movement of people and goods;
- ...
- The removal of barriers and diversions on the axes;
- ...
- The reopening of communication channels;

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

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.

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.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/nomadism rights Page 1:
REQUIRED SOLUTIONS
- Free movement of people and goods;
...
- The removal of barriers and diversions on the axes;
...
- The reopening of communication channels;
- Respect for the interests of the agro-pastoral sectors;

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	<p>Page 1, REQUIRED SOLUTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free movement of people and goods; - The release hostages; - The removal of barriers and diversions on the axes; - The protection of the integrity and honor of the two armed groups; - The reopening of communication channels; - Respect for the interests of the agro-pastoral sectors; - The acceleration of the disarmament process by the government and the international community.
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	<p>Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes Page 1, REQUIRED SOLUTIONS ... - The acceleration of the disarmament process by the government and the international community.</p>
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 1, REQUIRED SOLUTIONS ... -The protection of the integrity and honor of the two armed groups; ... -The acceleration of the disarmament process by the government and the international community.</p>
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.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release Page 1:
REQUIRED SOLUTIONS
...
-The release [of] hostages;

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source On file with PA-X PI.
