

Country/ entity	Rwanda
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front ('Arusha Agreement')
Date	4 Aug 1993
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/ conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict ( Rwandan Civil War (1990 - 1994) )
Stage	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Rwanda-RPF process
Parties	The Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic front

Third parties	<p>Page 3, Untitled preamble, para 17</p> <p>Have, at the conclusion of the Peace Talks held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, between 10th July, 1992 and 24th June, 1993 as well as Kihira, Republic of Rwanda from 19th to 25th July, 1993 under the aegis of the Facilitator, His Excellency Ali Hassan MWINYI, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, in the presence of the Representative of the Mediator, His Excellency, MOBUTU SESE SEKO, President of the Republic of Zaire as well as Representatives of the Current Chairmen of the OAU, His Excellency Abdou DIOUF, President of the Republic of Senegal, and Hosni MUBARAK, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Secretary General of the OAU, Dr. Salim Ahmed SALIM, the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr. Boutros Boutros GHAI and Observers representing the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Burundi, the United States of America, France, Nigeria, Uganda and Zimbabwe;</p> <p>Calling the International Community to witness;</p> <p>Page 6-7, Article 10:</p> <p>The present Peace Agreement is signed by the President of the Republic Rwanda and the Chairman of the Rwandese Patriotic Front, in the presence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Facilitator, His Excellency, Ali Hassan MWINYI, President of the United Republic of Tanzania,</li> <li>- His Excellency, Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI, President of the Republic of Uganda; Observer country;</li> <li>- His Excellency Melchior NDADAYE, President of the Republic of Burundi, Observer country;</li> <li>- The Representative of the Mediator, His Excellency Faustin BERINDWA, Prime Minister of Zaire;</li> <li>- Dr. Salim Ahmed SALIM, Secretary General of the OAU;</li> <li>- The Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations;</li> <li>- The Representative of the Current Chairman of the OAU;</li> <li>- The Representatives of other Observer countries: Germany, Belgium United States of America, France, Nigeria and Zimbabwe;</li> <li>- The delegations of the two parties.</li> </ul> <p>Signatories:</p> <p>In the presence of the Facilitator, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania</p> <p>In the presence of the Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr Vladimir Petrovsky, Under-Secretary General, Director General of the United Nations Office at Geneva</p> <p>In the presence of the Secretary General of the OAU, Dr Salim Ahmed Salim</p> <p>Description This is the main comprehensive peace agreement that re-states the commitment of different parties to previously signed protocols tackling different core issues, as well as framing the Agreement and the 1991 Constitution as the Fundamental Law. It also defines modalities in regards to the Transitional institutions (appointment of Prime Minister and time frame).</p>
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## 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	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical Page 2, Untitled Preamble, Para 14 Recognizing that the unity of the Rwandese people cannot be achieved until definitive solution to the problem of Rwandese refugees is found and that the return of Rwandese refugees to their country is an inalienable right and constitutes a factor for peace and national unity and reconciliation;
Social class	No specific mention.

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## Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
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Men and boys	No specific mention.
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LGBTI	No specific mention.
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Family	No specific mention.
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## State definition

Nature of state (general)	Page 2, Untitled Preamble, Para 7 Reaffirming their unwavering determination to respect principles underlying the Rule of Law which include democracy, national unity, pluralism, the respect of fundamental freedoms and rights of the individual;
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State configuration	No specific mention.
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Self determination	No specific mention.
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Referendum	No specific mention.
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State symbols	No specific mention.
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Independence/ secession	No specific mention.
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Accession/ unification	No specific mention.
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Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

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## Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions  
Page 6, Article 6:  
The two parties agree on the appointment of Mr. TWAGIRAMUNGU Faustin as Prime Minister of the Broad-Based Transitional Government, in accordance with Articles 6 and 51 of the Protocol of Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front on Power-Sharing within the framework of a Broad-Based Transitional Government.

Page 6, Article 7:  
The Transitional Institutions shall be set up within thirty seven (37) days following the signing of the Peace Agreement.

Page 6, Article 8:  
The current Government shall remain in Office until the Broad-Based Transitional Government is established. The maintenance of that Government does not mean that it can encroach on the mandate of Broad-Based Transitional Government being established.  
The current Government shall, in no case, take decisions which may detrimental to the implementation of the Broad-Based Transition programme.

Page 6, Article 9:  
The "Conseil National de Developpment" (CND) shall remain in Office until the Transitional National Assembly is established. However, as from the date of signing the Peace Agreement, it shall not enact laws.

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 Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal

Page 4-5, Article 3:

The two parties also agree that the Constitution of 10th June, 1991 and the Arusha Peace Agreement shall constitute indissolubly the Fundamental Law that shall govern the Country during the Transition period, taking into account the following provisions:

1. The following articles of the Constitution shall be replaced by the provisions of the Peace Agreement relating to the same matters. The Articles in question are 34,35,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,63,65,66,67,68,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77 paragraph 2,77 paragraphs 3 and 4,81,82,83,84,85, 86,87,88 paragraph 1, 90,96,99,101.
2. In case of conflict between the other provisions of the Constitution and those of the Peace Agreement, the provisions of the Peace Agreement shall prevail.
3. The Constitutional Court shall verify the conformity of Laws and Orders in Council with the Fundamental Law thus defined. Pending the enactment of the law on the Supreme Court, the existing Constitutional Court shall remain composed of both the Court of Cassation and the Council. The Presiding Judge of the Constitutional Court shall assume the presidency.

Page 5, Article 4:

In case of conflict between the provisions of the Fundamental Law and those of other Laws and Regulations, the provisions of the Fundamental Law shall prevail.

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making  
See reform elements above.

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## Power sharing

Political power sharing	<p>Power sharing→Political power sharing→General State level</p> <p>Page 2, Untitled Preamble, Para 10</p> <p>Considering that the two parties accepted the principle of power-sharing within the framework of a Broad-Based Transitional Government;</p> <p>Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition State level</p> <p>Page 6, Article 6:</p> <p>The two parties agree on the appointment of Mr. TWAGIRAMUNGU Faustin as Prime Minister of the Broad-Based Transitional Government, in accordance with Articles 6 and 51 of the Protocol of Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front on Power-Sharing within the framework of a Broad-Based Transitional Government.</p>
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	<p>Page 2, Untitled Preamble:</p> <p>Reaffirming their unwavering determination to respect principles underlying the Rule of Law which include democracy, national unity, pluralism, the respect of fundamental freedoms and rights of the individual;</p>
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.

Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
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Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.
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## **Rights related issues**

Citizenship	No specific mention.
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Democracy	Page 2, Untitled Preamble: Reaffirming their unwavering determination to respect principles underlying the Rule of Law which include democracy, national unity, pluralism, the respect of fundamental freedoms and rights of the individual;
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Detention procedures	No specific mention.
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Media and communication	No specific mention.
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Mobility/access	No specific mention.
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Protection measures	No specific mention.
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Other	No specific mention.
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## **Rights institutions**

NHRI	No specific mention.
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Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.
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## Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
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State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
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Judiciary and courts	<p>Page 4-5, Article 3: The two parties also agree that the Constitution of 10th June, 1991 and the Arusha Peace Agreement shall constitute indissolubly the Fundamental Law that shall govern the Country during the Transition period, taking into account the following provisions: [...] 3. The Constitutional Court shall verify the conformity of Laws and Orders in Council with the Fundamental Law thus defined. Pending the enactment of the law on the Supreme Court, the existing Constitutional Court shall remain composed of both the Court of Cassation and the State of Council. The Presiding Judge of the Constitutional Court shall assume the presidency.</p>
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Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
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Traditional Laws	No specific mention.
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## Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	No specific mention.
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National economic plan	No specific mention.
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Natural resources	No specific mention.
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International funds	No specific mention.
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Business	No specific mention.
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Taxation	No specific mention.
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Banks	No specific mention.
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## **Land, property and environment**

Land reform/ rights	No specific mention.
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Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.
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Cultural heritage	No specific mention.
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Environment	No specific mention.
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Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.
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## Security sector

Security Guarantees	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	Page 2, Untitled Preamble, Para 12 Considering that the conflictual situation between the two parties can only brought to an end through the formation of one and single National Army and new National Gendarmerie from forces of the two warring parties;
DDR	No specific mention.
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 2, Untitled Preamble, Para 14

Recognizing that the unity of the Rwandese people cannot be achieved until definitive solution to the problem of Rwandese refugees is found and that the return of Rwandese refugees to their country is an inalienable right and constitutes a factor for peace and national unity and reconciliation;

Page 5, Article 5:

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front undertake to make every possible effort to ensure that the present Peace Agreement is respected and implemented.

They further undertake to spare no effort to promote National Unity and Reconciliation.

## Implementation

UN signatory	In the presence of the Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr Vladmir Petrovsky, Under-Secretary General, Director General of the United Nations Office at Geneva
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Other international signatory	In the presence of the Facilitator, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania In the presence of the Secretary General of the OAU, Dr Salim Ahmed Salim
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Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
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International mission/ force/similar	No specific mention.
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Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
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Related cases	No specific mention.
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Source	<a href="http://peacemaker.un.org/">http://peacemaker.un.org/</a>
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