

<b>Country/entity</b>	Rwanda
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Protocol of Agreement on Power-sharing within the Framework of broad-based Transitional Government between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front
<b>Date</b>	30 Oct 1992
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

### **Rwandan Civil War (1990 - 1994)**

The origins between the ethnic tensions between the Tutsi and Hutus in Rwanda are found in the original waves of migration and later into the domination of the Kingdom of Rwanda formed by the Tutsi clans. The Kingdom of Rwanda became the framework used by the German colonials to exercise power. Although the economy was reformed following the transfer to Belgian rule after World War I, the Hutu majority remained disenfranchised. Socio-economic differences were further cemented in 1935, when the Belgians introduced identity cards with Hutu or Tutsi distinctions.

Relations deteriorated after World War Two when a Hutu elite formed, and in 1959, what began as attacks on Tutsi targets evolved into the Rwandan revolution. The Belgian colonials began a programme of promotion for Hutus and following elections in the mid-1960s, the Hutus took control of most constituencies. More than 336,000 Tutsis fled Rwanda during the revolution and a failed insurgency was launched in the late 1960s.

By the late 1980s, many former Tutsi refugees in Uganda had gained integral roles in the Ugandan National Army following the overthrow of Milton Obete by Yoweri Museveni. In 1990, a Tutsi faction within the Ugandan Army, the Rwandan Patriotic Front, led by Fred Rwigyema invaded Uganda. However, the RPF came in disarray following Rwigyema's death on the second day of the attack. This led another Tutsi officer from the Ugandan Army, Paul Kagame, to step in. The troops were reassembled and another campaign was launched in 1991. By 1992, the Arusha Accords were signed in Tanzania, providing for a power-sharing government. The war took a turn for the worst when on April 6, 1994, the plane of then-President Juvénal Habyarimana, a Hutu, was shot over Kigali killing everyone on board. The next day, the Rwandan Army, alongside civilians began killing Tutsi and moderate Hutu leaders, which marked the beginning of the 3-month long genocide of Tutsis in Rwanda, until the killing was ended in July 1994 when the RNF forced the interim government into exile. Approximately 2,000,000 Hutus also fled to the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda.

Close

Rwandan Civil War (1990 - 1994)

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Rwanda-RPF process
<b>Parties</b>	Government of Rwanda, Rwandese Patriotic Front
<b>Third parties</b>	Facilitator: Hon. Ahamed Hassan Diria, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (United Republic of Tanzania) Witnesses: Papa Louis Fall, Ambassador of Senegal to Ethiopia and Representative to the OUA as the Representative of the Current Chairman of the OAU; and Dr. T Mapuranga, Assistant Secretary General of the OUA in charge of Political Affairs for the Secretary General of the OUA, Representative of the Secretary General of the OUA.
<b>Description</b>	The agreement reaffirms the acceptance of principle of power sharing within the framework of a Broad-Based Transitional Government, and agreed on modalities for its implementation. It provides for the I. General Principles; II. Transitional Institutions; III. The Executive Power; IV. Specialised Commissions; V. The Judiciary; VI. Other Areas of Agreement such as the establishment of a Commission for National Unity and National Reconciliation, a Legal and Constitutional Commission and an Electoral Commission. It also involves agreements over the implementation of a programme comprising democracy; defence and security; post-war rehabilitation, repatriation and reintegration of refugees, and the economy.

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**Agreement document** [RW\\_921030\\_ProtocolOnPowerSharing.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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### 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** Transitional justice→Past and gender

Page 12-13, Chapter III The Executive Power, Section 2 The Broad-based Transitional Government, Sub-section 5: Outline of the Broad-based Transitional Government Programme, Article 23:

The Broad-based Transitional Government shall implement the programme comprising the following:

[...]

D. Post-war Rehabilitation Programme

3. Set up a programme of assistance to the victims of war (both civilian and military) and of social strife encountered since the outbreak of the war, to the physically handicapped, orphans, widows and widowers.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development**

Development→Rehabilitation and reconstruction

Page 12-13, Chapter III The Executive Power, Section 2 The Broad-based Transitional Government, Sub-section 5: Outline of the Broad-based Transitional Government Programme, Article 23:

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D. Post-war Rehabilitation Programme

3. Set up a programme of assistance to the victims of war (both civilian and military) and of social strife encountered since the outbreak of the war, to the physically handicapped, orphans, widows and widowers.

**Implementation** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.