

<b>Country/entity</b>	Rwanda
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Protocol of Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front on the Repatriation of Rwandese Refugees and the Resettlement of Displaced Persons
<b>Date</b>	9 Jun 1993
<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>	In the presence of the Representative of the Facilitator (United Republic of Tanzania): Ami R. MPUNGWE, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation In the presence of the Representative of the Current Chairman of the OAU: Papa Louis Fall, Ambassador of Senegal to Ethiopia and Tanzania current and Representative to the OAU In the presence of the Representative of OAU Secretary General: Dr. M.T. Mapuranga, Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs
<b>Description</b>	This agreement outlines the basic principles and modalities for (I) Repatriation of Rwandese Refugees, (II) return of persons displaced by war and social strifes and their modalities.

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**Agreement document** [RW\\_930609\\_ProtocolOnRepatriationAndResettlement.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 6, Chapter I: Repatriation of Rwandese Refugees, Section 1: Voluntary Return and Repatriation, Sub-section 4: Assistance, Article 19:  
The repatriation programme shall also include the supply of medicines and various equipment for the existing or newly established Health Centres.  
Vulnerable groups, i.e. women, children, the aged people and the handicapped shall be specifically taken care of.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development** Development→Health (general)  
Page 6, Chapter I: Repatriation of Rwandese Refugees, Section 1: Voluntary Return and Repatriation, Sub-section 4: Assistance, Article 19:  
The repatriation programme shall also include the supply of medicines and various equipment for the existing or newly established Health Centres.  
Vulnerable groups, i.e. women, children, the aged people and the handicapped shall be specifically taken care of.

**Implementation** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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