Country/entity	Democratic Republic of Congo Rwanda
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Peace Agreement Between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Rwanda
Date	27 Jun 2025
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

Congo Civil Wars (1996 -)

The overthrow of the long-term dictator Mobutu Sese Seko by a rebel Tutsi army backed by Uganda and Rwanda in 1997 acted as a catalyst for a war with regional dimensions, mainly fought in the eastern Kivu provinces. The conflict escalated in 1998, when President Laurent Kabila, then backed by Zimbabwean and Angolan troops, ordered Rwanda and Uganda to leave. After Kabila's assassination in 2001, his son Joseph took over the presidency and won in the 2006 democratic elections.

In the eastern provinces, Tutsi-led militias, mainly organised in the National Congress for the Defense of the People (CNDP), fought the remnants of the Rwandan Hutu force FDLR, with further involvement of Rwandan and Ugandan troops. Other regionally operating militia groups, like the Lord's Resistance Army from Northern Uganda, the so-called Mai Mai groups or guerrilla outfits like the March 23 Movement (M23) further contributed, and still contribute, to the complexity of the situation in eastern DRC.

Following Joseph Kabila's departure in 2019, his successor Félix Tshisekedi faced renewed instability as the M23 rebel group, dormant since 2013, resumed operations in late 2021 with substantial Rwandan support. In January 2025, M23 forces backed by Rwandan troops captured the regional capital Goma in the most serious escalation since the Second Congo War. This prompted U.S. mediation under President Trump, leading to talks in Qatar in March 2025 and a preliminary peace agreement signed in Washington on June 27, 2025. The Washington Accords were formally signed by Presidents Tshisekedi and Kagame on December 4, 2025, committing Rwanda to withdraw troops and cease M23 support while the DRC pledged to neutralize the FDLR and establish regional economic integration with significant U.S. commercial involvement. However, fighting continues as of late 2025, with both sides accused of violating commitments.
Close
Congo Civil Wars (1996 -
)

Stage	Framework/substantive - comprehensive

Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	DRC: the Doha Track for Eastern DRC
Parties	Democratic Republic of the Congo: Foreign Minister Thérèse Kayikwamba Wagner Republic of Rwanda: Foreign Minister Olivier Nduhungirehe
Third parties	Witness (Signatory): United States: Secretary of State Marco Rubio (signed as witness)
Description	A wide-ranging treaty commits DRC and Rwanda to respect mutual territorial integrity, cease hostilities, end state support to armed groups, implement a Harmonised CONOPS for neutralising the FDLR and disengaging forces, establish a Joint Security Coordination Mechanism (JSCM) within 30 days, create a Joint Oversight Committee (JOC) with AU, Qatar and USA participation, facilitate refugee and IDP return and humanitarian access, support MONUSCO, and launch a Regional Economic Integration Framework focused on transparent mineral value chains and shared infrastructure.

Agreement document	CD_250627_Peace Agreement Between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Rwanda (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Source of document	https://www.state.gov/peace-agreement-between-the-democratic-republic-of-the-congo-and-the-republic-of-rwanda/

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→Substantive **4. REFUGEES, INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, AND HUMANITARIAN CONSIDERATIONS** ... i. Return of Refugees: Facilitate the safe, voluntary, and dignified return of refugees, in coordination with territorial and/or customary authorities, of the respective States, to their countries of origin in a manner consistent with their international legal obligations and the provisions of the Tripartite Agreements on the Voluntary Repatriation of Congolese and Rwandan Refugees signed in Kigali, on 17 February 2010, between the DRC, Rwanda, and UNHCR, recognizing the positive contribution of this mechanism. ii. Internally Displaced Persons: Recognize that an end to the conflict is necessary to enable the return of IDPs to their place of origin, in coordination with territorial and customary authorities of the Congolese State.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

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

State definition

Nature of state (general)	**1. TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND PROHIBITION OF HOSTILITIES** ... i. Respect for the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Territorial Integrity: Disengagement of Forces/Lifting of Defensive Measures by Rwanda: The Parties agree to implement the Harmonized Plan for the Neutralization of the FDLR and Disengagement of Forces/Lifting of Defensive Measures by Rwanda (CONOPS) of October 31, 2024, as provided for in this Agreement. ii. Respect for the Republic of Rwanda's Territorial Integrity: Neutralization of the FDLR: The Parties agree to implement the Harmonized Plan for the Neutralization of the FDLR and Disengagement of Forces/Lifting of Defensive Measures by Rwanda (CONOPS) of October 31, 2024, as provided for in this Agreement.
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	No specific mention.
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	COMMITTED to promoting full respect for human rights and for international humanitarian law; ... **3. JOINT SECURITY COORDINATION MECHANISM** ... iv. Protection of civilians and respect for international humanitarian law. **4. REFUGEES, INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, AND HUMANITARIAN CONSIDERATIONS** ... iii. Humanitarian Assistance: Create enabling conditions for the delivery of emergency relief and guarantee free, safe, unimpeded, and unconditional access by humanitarian agencies to vulnerable populations, consistent with their obligations under international humanitarian law and with relevant UNSC resolutions.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement **5. MONUSCO AND OTHER MULTILATERAL SUPPORT** ... i. The Parties shall facilitate and support MONUSCO's capacity to protect civilian populations and implement all elements of its mandate, including by respecting MONUSCO's freedom of movement and taking all appropriate measures to ensure the safety and security of UN personnel deployed in eastern DRC.
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	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	**1. TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND PROHIBITION OF HOSTILITIES** ... viii. Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Personnel: The Parties shall facilitate the free movement of civilians, including humanitarians. The Parties must comply with international humanitarian law, including in the implementation of this Agreement. ... **4. REFUGEES, INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, AND HUMANITARIAN CONSIDERATIONS** ... iii. Humanitarian Assistance: Create enabling conditions for the delivery of emergency relief and guarantee free, safe, unimpeded, and unconditional access by humanitarian agencies to vulnerable populations, consistent with their obligations under international humanitarian law and with relevant UNSC resolutions.

Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians **1. TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND PROHIBITION OF HOSTILITIES** ... viii. Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Personnel: The Parties shall facilitate the free movement of civilians, including humanitarians. The Parties must comply with international humanitarian law, including in the implementation of this Agreement. ... **3. JOINT SECURITY COORDINATION MECHANISM** ... iv. Protection of civilians and respect for international humanitarian law. **4. REFUGEES, INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, AND HUMANITARIAN CONSIDERATIONS** ... i. Return of Refugees: Facilitate the safe, voluntary, and dignified return of refugees, in coordination with territorial and/or customary authorities, of the respective States, to their countries of origin in a manner consistent with their international legal obligations and the provisions of the Tripartite Agreements on the Voluntary Repatriation of Congolese and Rwandan Refugees signed in Kigali, on 17 February 2010, between the DRC, Rwanda, and UNHCR, recognizing the positive contribution of this mechanism. ... **5. MONUSCO AND OTHER MULTILATERAL SUPPORT** ... i. The Parties shall facilitate and support MONUSCO's capacity to protect civilian populations and implement all elements of its mandate, including by respecting MONUSCO's freedom of movement and taking all appropriate measures to ensure the safety and security of UN personnel deployed in eastern DRC. Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups **4. REFUGEES, INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, AND HUMANITARIAN CONSIDERATIONS** ... i. Return of Refugees: Facilitate the safe, voluntary, and dignified return of refugees, in coordination with territorial and/or customary authorities, of the respective States, to their countries of origin in a manner consistent with their international legal obligations and the provisions of the Tripartite Agreements on the Voluntary Repatriation of Congolese and Rwandan Refugees signed in Kigali, on 17 February 2010, between the DRC, Rwanda, and UNHCR, recognizing the positive contribution of this mechanism.
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

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development

DETERMINED to prevent a renewal of hostilities that may harm the peace process, to actively promote lasting peace, stability, and integrated economic development throughout the region, and to resume normal bilateral relations between the Parties;

...

2. DISENGAGEMENT, DISARMAMENT, AND INTEGRATION OF NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS

To promote an enduring end to conflict and to unlock the economic potential of the region, the Parties shall support the ongoing negotiations between the DRC and the AFC/M23 under the mediation of the State of Qatar in Doha and efforts to disarm and demobilize nonstate armed groups.

...

6. REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION FRAMEWORK

The Parties agree to launch within three months of this Agreement's entry into force the phased regional economic integration framework to be set out in a separate agreement to be titled the "Regional Economic Integration Framework," that builds on existing efforts, such as the AfCFTA, ICGLR, COMESA, and the EAC.

The Parties shall use this framework to expand foreign trade and investment derived from regional critical mineral supply chains and introduce greater transparency, which shall ensure illicit economic pathways are blocked and both Parties derive greater prosperity—especially for the region's population—from the region's natural resources through mutually beneficial partnerships and investment opportunities:

...

iii. Economic Oversight: Parties shall establish or utilize independent economic audit and anti-corruption mechanisms to monitor mineral supply chains, infrastructure projects, and any future economic agreements between the Parties, as set out in the Regional Economic Integration Framework.

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance

1. TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND PROHIBITION OF HOSTILITIES

...

viii. Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Personnel: The Parties shall facilitate the free movement of civilians, including humanitarians. The Parties must comply with international humanitarian law, including in the implementation of this Agreement.

...

4. REFUGEES, INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, AND HUMANITARIAN CONSIDERATIONS

The Parties shall, with the support of UN agencies, relevant humanitarian organizations, and the international community:

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction

6. REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION FRAMEWORK

...

The Parties shall use this framework to expand foreign trade and investment derived from regional critical mineral supply chains and introduce greater transparency, which shall ensure illicit economic pathways are blocked and both Parties derive greater prosperity—especially for the region's population—from the region's natural resources through mutually beneficial partnerships and investment opportunities:

i. Bilateral Integration: Under the framework, the Parties shall launch and/or expand cooperation on shared priorities such as national park management; hydropower development; derisking of mineral supply chains; joint management of resources in Lake Kivu; and transparent, formalized end-to-end mineral value chains (from mine to processed metal) that link both countries, in partnership, as appropriate, with the U.S. government and U.S. investors.

National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	**6. REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION FRAMEWORK** ... The Parties shall use this framework to expand foreign trade and investment derived from regional critical mineral supply chains and introduce greater transparency, which shall ensure illicit economic pathways are blocked and both Parties derive greater prosperity—especially for the region's population—from the region's natural resources through mutually beneficial partnerships and investment opportunities: i. Bilateral Integration: Under the framework, the Parties shall launch and/or expand cooperation on shared priorities such as national park management; hydropower development; derisking of mineral supply chains; joint management of resources in Lake Kivu; and transparent, formalized end-to-end mineral value chains (from mine to processed metal) that link both countries, in partnership, as appropriate, with the U.S. government and U.S. investors. ... iii. Economic Oversight: Parties shall establish or utilize independent economic audit and anti-corruption mechanisms to monitor mineral supply chains, infrastructure projects, and any future economic agreements between the Parties, as set out in the Regional Economic Integration Framework.
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	**6. REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION FRAMEWORK** The Parties agree to launch within three months of this Agreement's entry into force the phased regional economic integration framework to be set out in a separate agreement to be titled the "Regional Economic Integration Framework," that builds on existing efforts, such as the AfCFTA, ICGLR, COMESA, and the EAC. ... i. Bilateral Integration: Under the framework, the Parties shall launch and/or expand cooperation on shared priorities such as national park management; hydropower development; derisking of mineral supply chains; joint management of resources in Lake Kivu; and transparent, formalized end-to-end mineral value chains (from mine to processed metal) that link both countries, in partnership, as appropriate, with the U.S. government and U.S. investors. ... iii. Economic Oversight: Parties shall establish or utilize independent economic audit and anti-corruption mechanisms to monitor mineral supply chains, infrastructure projects, and any future economic agreements between the Parties, as set out in the Regional Economic Integration Framework.
Taxation	No specific mention.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

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

Security sector

Security Guarantees

DETERMINED to prevent a renewal of hostilities that may harm the peace process, to actively promote lasting peace, stability, and integrated economic development throughout the region, and to resume normal bilateral relations between the Parties;

...

1. TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND PROHIBITION OF HOSTILITIES

...

iii. Peaceful Resolution of Disputes: The Parties agree that differences shall be resolved through processes established by this Agreement and other relevant agreements, rather than through hostilities.

...

v. Prohibition of Support for Hostile Acts or Armed Groups: The Parties shall not allow any military or other hostile activities against each other on or from their respective territories or provide support for such activities abroad. To that end, the Parties undertake to work to take any and all measures necessary to ensure that such activities shall not be initiated, planned, carried out, directed, or financed from their respective territories towards each other.

...

2. DISENGAGEMENT, DISARMAMENT, AND INTEGRATION OF NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS

To promote an enduring end to conflict and to unlock the economic potential of the region, the Parties shall support the ongoing negotiations between the DRC and the AFC/M23 under the mediation of the State of Qatar in Doha and efforts to disarm and demobilize nonstate armed groups.

...

3. JOINT SECURITY COORDINATION MECHANISM

The Parties shall work together and with regional and international partners to promote stability, security, and development in the region, recognizing that peace and prosperity are interdependent.

The Parties hereby establish and agree to launch within 30 days of this Agreement's entry into force a joint DRC-Rwanda security coordination mechanism that shall operate solely in accordance with terms decided between the Parties.

The Joint Security Mechanism shall establish shared operating procedures and reporting mechanisms to ensure transparency in the scale and scope of operations.

The Joint Security Coordination Mechanism shall be governed by the following principles and the implementation plan set out in the Annex:

i. An irreversible and verifiable end to state support for FDLR and associated armed groups, and the total prohibition of all domestic and foreign material and logistical, financial, or other support to the same.

ii. A commitment to identify, assess, locate, and neutralize in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Harmonized Plan for the Neutralization of the FDLR and Disengagement of Forces/Lifting of Defensive Measures by Rwanda (CONOPS) of October 31, 2024, as established under the Luanda Process.

iii. A commitment to build on previous successful bilateral security cooperation arrangements, where operations are targeted, punctual, and directed at a specific threat.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

1. TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND PROHIBITION OF HOSTILITIES

...

iv. Prohibition of Hostile Acts: The Parties agree to refrain from any acts of aggression. The Parties agree not to engage in, support, or condone any military incursions or other acts, whether direct or indirect, that threaten the peace and security, or that undermine the sovereignty or territorial integrity of the other Party.

v. Prohibition of Support for Hostile Acts or Armed Groups: The Parties shall not allow any military or other hostile activities against each other on or from their respective territories or provide support for such activities abroad. To that end, the Parties undertake to work to take any and all measures necessary to ensure that such activities shall not be initiated, planned, carried out, directed, or financed from their respective territories towards each other.

vi. Territorial Scope: The prohibition of hostile acts applies without geographical restriction, regardless of the location of the armed forces involved.

vii. Responsibility with Respect to Non-State Armed Groups: The Parties shall take all possible measures to ensure that all armed groups within the conflict area cease engaging in hostilities that are inconsistent with the prohibition of hostilities established in this Agreement.

Police

2. DISENGAGEMENT, DISARMAMENT, AND INTEGRATION OF NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS

...

iii. Conditional Integration into Security Forces: Any potential reintegration of combatants into the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) and the Congolese National Police (PNC) shall be carried out in a rigorous, individualized, and conditional manner, on a case-by-case basis, based on clear criteria, including moral and physical fitness, in particular, respect for and absence of serious violations of international humanitarian law and loyalty to the State and its institutions.

Armed forces

1. TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND PROHIBITION OF HOSTILITIES

...

v. Prohibition of Support for Hostile Acts or Armed Groups: The Parties shall not allow any military or other hostile activities against each other on or from their respective territories or provide support for such activities abroad. To that end, the Parties undertake to work to take any and all measures necessary to ensure that such activities shall not be initiated, planned, carried out, directed, or financed from their respective territories towards each other.

...

2. DISENGAGEMENT, DISARMAMENT, AND INTEGRATION OF NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS

...

iii. Conditional Integration into Security Forces: Any potential reintegration of combatants into the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) and the Congolese National Police (PNC) shall be carried out in a rigorous, individualized, and conditional manner, on a case-by-case basis, based on clear criteria, including moral and physical fitness, in particular, respect for and absence of serious violations of international humanitarian law and loyalty to the State and its institutions.

DDR	Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions **2. DISENGAGEMENT, DISARMAMENT, AND INTEGRATION OF NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS** To promote an enduring end to conflict and to unlock the economic potential of the region, the Parties shall support the ongoing negotiations between the DRC and the AFC/M23 under the mediation of the State of Qatar in Doha and efforts to disarm and demobilize nonstate armed groups. ... i. Ending State Support to Armed Groups: The Parties shall immediately and unconditionally cease any state support to non-state armed groups except as necessary to facilitate implementation of this Agreement. ... **3. JOINT SECURITY COORDINATION MECHANISM** ... ii. A commitment to identify, assess, locate, and neutralize in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Harmonized Plan for the Neutralization of the FDLR and Disengagement of Forces/Lifting of Defensive Measures by Rwanda (CONOPS) of October 31, 2024, as established under the Luanda Process. Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes **2. DISENGAGEMENT, DISARMAMENT, AND INTEGRATION OF NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS** ... ii. Disengagement: In a manner sequenced and coordinated with the disengagement of forces, and as provided for in other forthcoming Agreements, the Parties shall support the disengagement, disarmament, and integration of non-state armed groups as provided for by other Agreements or processes and the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Reintegration and Stabilization Process (P-DDRCS) and the Joint Security Coordination Mechanism as set out in Section 3 of this Agreement. iii. Conditional Integration into Security Forces: Any potential reintegration of combatants into the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) and the Congolese National Police (PNC) shall be carried out in a rigorous, individualized, and conditional manner, on a case-by-case basis, based on clear criteria, including moral and physical fitness, in particular, respect for and absence of serious violations of international humanitarian law and loyalty to the State and its institutions.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

TAKING NOTE OF the Concept of Operations of the Harmonized Plan for the Neutralization of the FDLR and Disengagement of Forces/Lifting of Defensive Measures by Rwanda (CONOPS) of October 31, 2024, arising from the Luanda Process, and of the communiqué from the Second Joint EAC-SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government of March 24, 2025, which was adopted at the 6th Ministerial Meeting between the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Rwanda on November 25, 2024;

...

1. TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND PROHIBITION OF HOSTILITIES

...

v. Prohibition of Support for Hostile Acts or Armed Groups: The Parties shall not allow any military or other hostile activities against each other on or from their respective territories or provide support for such activities abroad. To that end, the Parties undertake to work to take any and all measures necessary to ensure that such activities shall not be initiated, planned, carried out, directed, or financed from their respective territories towards each other.

...

vii. Responsibility with Respect to Non-State Armed Groups: The Parties shall take all possible measures to ensure that all armed groups within the conflict area cease engaging in hostilities that are inconsistent with the prohibition of hostilities established in this Agreement.

...

2. DISENGAGEMENT, DISARMAMENT, AND INTEGRATION OF NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS

To promote an enduring end to conflict and to unlock the economic potential of the region, the Parties shall support the ongoing negotiations between the DRC and the AFC/M23 under the mediation of the State of Qatar in Doha and efforts to disarm and demobilize nonstate armed groups.

...

i. Ending State Support to Armed Groups: The Parties shall immediately and unconditionally cease any state support to non-state armed groups except as necessary to facilitate implementation of this Agreement.

ii. Disengagement: In a manner sequenced and coordinated with the disengagement of forces, and as provided for in other forthcoming Agreements, the Parties shall support the disengagement, disarmament, and integration of non-state armed groups as provided for by other Agreements or processes and the Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Reintegration and Stabilization Process (P-DDRCS) and the Joint Security Coordination Mechanism as set out in Section 3 of this Agreement.

iii. Conditional Integration into Security Forces: Any potential reintegration of combatants into the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) and the Congolese National Police (PNC) shall be carried out in a rigorous, individualized, and conditional manner, on a case-by-case basis, based on clear criteria, including moral and physical fitness, in particular, respect for and absence of serious violations of international humanitarian law and loyalty to the State and its institutions.

3. JOINT SECURITY COORDINATION MECHANISM

...

i. An irreversible and verifiable end to state support for FDLR and associated armed groups, and the total prohibition of all domestic and foreign material and logistical, financial, or other support to the same.

ii. A commitment to identify, assess, locate, and neutralize in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Harmonized Plan for the Neutralization of the FDLR and Disengagement of Forces/Lifting of Defensive Measures by Rwanda (CONOPS) of October 31, 2024, as established under the Luanda Process.

Withdrawal of foreign forces	**1. TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND PROHIBITION OF HOSTILITIES** ... i. Respect for the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Territorial Integrity: Disengagement of Forces/Lifting of Defensive Measures by Rwanda: The Parties agree to implement the Harmonized Plan for the Neutralization of the FDLR and Disengagement of Forces/Lifting of Defensive Measures by Rwanda (CONOPS) of October 31, 2024, as provided for in this Agreement. ii. Respect for the Republic of Rwanda's Territorial Integrity: Neutralization of the FDLR: The Parties agree to implement the Harmonized Plan for the Neutralization of the FDLR and Disengagement of Forces/Lifting of Defensive Measures by Rwanda (CONOPS) of October 31, 2024, as provided for in this Agreement.
Corruption	**6. REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION FRAMEWORK** ... i. Bilateral Integration: Under the framework, the Parties shall launch and/or expand cooperation on shared priorities such as national park management; hydropower development; derisking of mineral supply chains; joint management of resources in Lake Kivu; and transparent, formalized end-to-end mineral value chains (from mine to processed metal) that link both countries, in partnership, as appropriate, with the U.S. government and U.S. investors.
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	No specific mention.
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	**9. ENTRY INTO FORCE** ... THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA _____
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	**5. MONUSCO AND OTHER MULTILATERAL SUPPORT** ... i. The Parties shall facilitate and support MONUSCO's capacity to protect civilian populations and implement all elements of its mandate, including by respecting MONUSCO's freedom of movement and taking all appropriate measures to ensure the safety and security of UN personnel deployed in eastern DRC. ... iii. The Parties recognize MONUSCO, as mandated by UNSC Resolution 2765 (2024), plays an important role in local peace and security.
Enforcement mechanism	**7. IMPLEMENTATION AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION** i. Dispute Resolution: Any dispute arising from the implementation of this Agreement shall be resolved amicably between the Parties with the facilitation of the Joint Oversight Committee upon request of either party. Where the Parties fail to resolve a dispute, the Parties shall refer the matter to Joint Oversight Committee for facilitation. ii. Joint Oversight Committee: For the effective implementation of this Agreement, the Parties hereby establish a Joint Oversight Committee, subject to the following terms: a. The Parties shall be members of the JOC and shall invite within three days the following governments and intergovernmental organizations to serve on the Joint Oversight Committee: African Union Facilitator Qatar United States b. The Joint Oversight Committee shall have as its mandate the following: To receive complaints from the Parties about violations of this Agreement and resolve disputes arising from the violations of this Agreement; To take measures, as appropriate, to address violations; Monitor and examine claims of violations and resolve disputes; The Committee may appoint another representative or establish an appropriate ad hoc mechanism to assist in the resolution of any dispute related to this Agreement; The committee shall endeavor to make decisions and resolve disputes by consensus. The JOC shall endeavor to establish its Terms of Reference at the first meeting of the JOC. iii. The first meeting of the Joint Oversight Committee shall be as soon as practicable but not later than 45 days from entry into force.