

Country/entity	Rwanda
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Protocol of Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front on the Integration of the Armed Forces of the Two Parties
Date	3 Aug 1993
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	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)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
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Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Rwanda-RPF process
Parties	- For the Government of the Republic of Rwanda, Dr. GASANA Anastase, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation - For Rwandese Patriotic Front, BIZIMUNGU Pasteur, Member of the Executive Committee and Commissioner for Information and Documentation
Third parties	In the presence of the Representative of the Facilitator (the United Republic of Tanzania), Joseph RWEGASIRA, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation In the Presence of the Representative of the Secretary General of OAU, Dr. M. T. MAPURANGA Assistant Secretary General in charge of Political Affairs.
Description	The protocol calls for the formation of a new national army through the integration of the two opposing forces, providing for the National Army (I), the National Gendermarie (II), Demobilization Process (III). The protocol defines the mission's size and the structure of the Armed force, and sets the procedures for the integration of the two forces into various security organs. It also calls for a Neutral International Force to support the transitional process.
Agreement document	RW_930803_ProtocolonIntegrationArmedForces.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth

Groups→Children/youth→Substantive

Page 92-93: Chapter III: Demobilization Process, Section: Demobilization Modalities, Sub-Section 1: General Conditions, Article 154:

The Invalid and Handicapped.

The invalid and handicapped whose incapacity to perform their duties shall be testified by a registered physician, shall be paid a monthly invalidity allowance and the Government shall take charge of the education of all their children in Public or subsidized Private Schools.

Disabled persons

Groups→Disabled persons→Substantive

Page 43, Chapter I: the National Army, Section 4: Formation of the National Army, Sub-Section 1: Process of the Formation of the National Army, Paragraph 4: Integration Operations, Article 73:

Criteria for the Selection of Servicemen in the National Army.

The selection of servicemen to constitute the National Army by each party and those to be demobilized shall be carried out in the Assembly points. Servicemen to constitute the National Army should meet the following criteria:

1. Officers:

They should:

...

- The war-wounded and handicapped shall, however, remain eligible for Army service, according to their specializations, unlike the disabled servicemen who shall be demobilized but assisted. This shall apply to all categories of servicemen

Page 92-93: Chapter III: Demobilization Process, Section 2: Demobilization Modalities, Sub-Section 1: General Conditions, Article 154:

The Invalid and Handicapped.

The invalid and handicapped whose incapacity to perform their duties shall be testified by a registered physician, shall be paid a monthly invalidity allowance and the Government shall take charge of the education of all their children in Public or subsidized Private Schools.

Page 93: Chapter III: Demobilization Process, Section 2: Demobilization Modalities, Sub-Section 2: Specific Modalities for Demobilization per Categories of the Personnel to be Demobilized, Article 158:

The handicapped or invalid shall take advantage of special programmes designed for socio-economic integration. They shall fall under the responsibility of the Secretariat of State for Rehabilitation and Social Integration as soon as possibilities of their integration will have been identified.

Elderly/age	Groups→Elderly/age→Rhetorical Page 43, Chapter I: the National Army, Section 4: Formation of the National Army, Sub-Section 1: Process of the Formation of the National Army, Paragraph 4: Integration Operations, Article 73: Criteria for the Selection of Servicemen in the National Army. The selection of servicemen to constitute the National Army by each party and those to be demobilized shall be carried out in the Assembly points. Servicemen to constitute the National Army should meet the following criteria: 1. Officers: They should: ... -be at least 21 years of age.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Anti-discrimination Page 2, Chapter I: The National Army, Section I: Missions and Principles, Article 1: ... B. Principles. ... 4. The National Army shall be a regular Army, composed solely of volunteer Rwandese citizens recruited on the basis of their competence. It shall be open to any Rwandese Nationals, irrespective of their ethnic group, region, sex, religion or language; Page 51, Chapter II: The National Gendarmerie, Section 1: Definition, Missions and Principles, Article 84: Principles ... 6. Members of the National Gendarmerie shall solely be recruited among Rwandese volunteer citizens, on the basis of their competence. The National Gendarmerie shall be open to any Rwandese nationals, irrespective of their ethnic group, region, sex and religion.
Religious groups	Groups→Religious groups→Anti-discrimination Page 2, Chapter I: The National Army, Section I: Missions and Principles, Article 1: ... B. Principles. ... 4. The National Army shall be a regular Army, composed solely of volunteer Rwandese citizens recruited on the basis of their competence. It shall be open to any Rwandese Nationals, irrespective of their ethnic group, region, sex, religion or language; Page 51, Chapter II: The National Gendarmerie, Section 1: Definition, Missions and Principles, Article 84: Principles ... 6. Members of the National Gendarmerie shall solely be recruited among Rwandese volunteer citizens, on the basis of their competence. The National Gendarmerie shall be open to any Rwandese nationals, irrespective of their ethnic group, region, sex and religion.

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 2, Chapter I: The National Army, Section I: Missions and Principles, Article 1:

...

B. Principles.

...

4. The National Army shall be a regular Army, composed solely of volunteer Rwandese citizens recruited on the basis of their competence. It shall be open to any Rwandese Nationals, irrespective of their ethnic group, region, sex, religion or language;

Page 38, Chapter I: the National Army, Section 4: Formation of the National Army, Sub-Section 1: Process of the Formation of the National Army, Paragraph 3: Disengagement of Forces, Article 62. The Personal Identification File.

A personal identification file shall be opened for each serviceman as soon as they report to the Assembly point. The file shall include the following particulars:

Family name and First name; Rank; Years of Service within the Rank; Regimental Number; Sex; Date of Birth; Marital Status; Being a Rwandese national; Type and Serial Number of Weapon; Specialization; Military or Civilian Diploma, Certificate or Brevet, Blood Group.

Page 52, Chapter II: The National Gendarmerie, Section 1: Definition, Missions and Principles, Article 84:

Principles

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6. Members of the National Gendarmerie shall solely be recruited among Rwandese volunteer citizens, on the basis of their competence. The National Gendarmerie shall be open to any Rwandese nationals, irrespective of their ethnic group, region, sex and religion.

Men and boys

Gender→Men and boys→Gender neutral wording

Page 3, Section 2: Size, Structure and Organization, Sub-Section 1, Article 2:

The strength of the National Army (Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Corporals and Privates) shall be thirteen thousand (13,000) men.

The ratio between the various categories with respect to the whole size of the Army, shall be 6% for Officers, 22% for Non-Commissioned Officers and 72% for men.

Page 10, Section 3: Service within the National Army, Sub-section 1. The Military Service, Article 17. Principle:

Military service shall be exercised under contract or permanent terms. Men as well as Non-Commissioned Officers with the rank of Sergeant and Staff Sergeant shall serve under contract terms. The Contract shall be valid for seven (7) years renewable once and applicable to the category of servicemen aged between 18 and 40. Other servicemen shall serve on permanent terms.

Page 10, Section 3: Service within the National Army, Sub-section 1. The Military Service, Article 18. Military Ranks:

Military ranks within the National Army shall fall under three categories and follow each other as indicated below:

CATEGORY 1: MEN:

- Private
- Private 1st Class
- Corporal.

Page 20, Chapter I: The National Army, Section 3: Service within the National Army, Sub-Section 2: Disciplinary Regime, Military Courts and the Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Department (Auditorat), Paragraph 2. Disciplinary Punishments, Article 36.

The Competence of the Military Hierarchy with regard to Discipline:

Officers responsible for order and discipline within their Units shall be empowered to inflict punishment to defaulting Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, such as cleaning fatigues (cleaning of sanitary facilities, etc.) and non exhausting physical exercises (push-ups, hopping, long-distance running, etc.).

Page 22-23, Chapter I: The National Army, Section 3: Service within the National Army, Sub-Section 2: Disciplinary Regime, Military Courts and the Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Department (Auditorat), Paragraph 2. Disciplinary Punishments, Article 39: Disciplinary Punishments Applicable to Men:

1. Open Arrests: maximum of 21 days.

This punishment does not exempt the party concerned from performing his military duties. It shall consist in barring the party concerned from leaving the quarters, except for attending to his duties and performing tasks approved by the Command, participating in any collective recreation or attending any entertainment which may be organized within his quarters, or using the Canteen.

2. Arrests in the Guardhouse: maximum of 21 days.

Under such arrests, the party concerned shall not be exempted from performing his duties;

He shall be forbidden to leave the quarters, except for attending to his duties and performing tasks approved by the Command;

He shall be forbidden to participate in any collective recreation or attend any entertainment organized in the quarters;

He shall be forbidden to go to the Canteen and compelled to stay within the guardhouse from evening till the reveille on week days, and the whole day on Sundays and public holidays, except when performing certain duties approved by the Command;

The party concerned shall be compelled to take a daily constitutional walk

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) Mission of the National Army is interalia to defend the national territorial integrity and the sovereignty of the country.

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	Governance→Political parties reform→Other political parties reform Pages 2-3: Principles 3. The National Army shall be non partisan; 6. Members of the National Army shall not be affiliated to political parties or to any other association of a political nature. They shall neither take part in activities or demonstrations of political parties or associations. They shall not portray their political allegiances in public;
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

Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces

Page 46-47, Chapter I: the National Army, Section 4: Formation of the National Army, Sub-Section 1: Process of the Formation of the National Army, Paragraph 5: Training of the National Army, Article 77:

Training Phases.

The training shall be carried out in two phases:

Phase 1: The separate training of servicemen of the Rwandese Armed Forces and the Rwandese Patriotic Army shall be conducted in their respective zones. This phase shall be aimed at preparing servicemen of both parties to live together in their future Units so as to constitute a single Army and do away with the spirit of antagonism nurtured by the war. The duration of the separate training shall be one month.

Phase 2: The joint training of the Units to constitute the National Army shall be dispensed to servicemen from the two Forces, in the same training centres.

That training shall be dispensed to servicemen to constitute the National Army and selected by each party, in accordance with the criteria spelled out under Article 73 of the present Protocol.

It shall, as much as possible, begin after the designation of servicemen within their Units. This phase shall be aimed at harmonizing techniques of the two armies, nurturing the team spirit, enhancing the patriotic spirit and that of reconciliation. Such training shall be organized in training centres in three (3) batches composed of more or less than four thousand and four hundred (4,400) men. Each batch shall undergo a two-months training in the centres.

The duration of the joint training shall be 7 months, i.e. two (2) months training for each batch, and 2x15 days of preparation between the batches. Servicemen who will not be selected for the first batch shall be waiting in the Assembly points for their turn.

The Army Command High Council shall decide on the overall training programme as well as on the sequence of rotations in training centres.

The programme and calendar of training are attached of the present Protocol as Annex II and are an integral part of this Protocol.

Page 47, Chapter I: the National Army, Section 4: Formation of the National Army, Sub-Section 1: Process of the Formation of the National Army, Paragraph 5: Training of the National Army, Article 78:

Instructors.

For all the training phases, recourse shall be made to Rwandese instructors provided by the two parties and foreign instructors. The latter shall be provided by countries to be agreed upon by the two parties as well as the Neutral International Force. The number of instructors shall amount to 10% of the number of servicemen to be trained in each batch.

The joint training of Rwandese instructors shall be undertaken, as much as possible, before the separate training of servicemen from both parties.

Page 47-48, Chapter I: the National Army, Section 4: Formation of the National Army, Sub-Section 1: Process of the Formation of the National Army, Paragraph 5: Training of the National Army, Article 79:

Joint Commission of Programmes

An Ad Hoc Joint Commission of Programmes is hereby set up and shall be responsible for the elaboration of syllabuses relating to all subjects to be taught during the separate and joint training periods. Those syllabuses should be made available before the disengagement of the forces of the two parties.

The said Commission shall start its work before 15th August, 1993 and shall be expected to be through by 31st August, 1993.

The draft syllabuses elaborated by each party shall constitute the basis for the work of the Commission.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 2, Chapter I: The National Army, Section I: Missions and Principles, Article 1: ... B. Principles. 1. As an Institution, the National Army shall be governed by the laws and regulations of the country; 2. The National Army shall be at the disposal of the Government and shall be subordinated to its authority, the two institutions abiding by the Fundamental Law as defined in the Peace Agreement, laws, democratic principles and the Rule of Law; Page 51, Chapter II: The National Gendarmerie, Section 1: Definition, Missions and Principles, Article 84: Principles The National Gendarmerie, as an Institution, shall be governed by laws and regulations of the country. In its functioning and the performance of its duties, it shall observe the spirit and letter of International Conventions to which the Republic of Rwanda is a party. 2. The National Gendarmerie shall be at the disposal of the Government and shall be subordinated to its authority, the two institutions abiding by the Fundamental Law, the laws, Democratic principles and the Rule of Law.
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

Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizen, general

Page 2, Chapter I: The National Army, Section I: Missions and Principles, Article 1:

...

B. Principles.

...

4. The National Army shall be a regular Army, composed solely of volunteer Rwandese citizens recruited on the basis of their competence. It shall be open to any Rwandese Nationals, irrespective of their ethnic group, region, sex, religion or language;

Page 38, Chapter I: the National Army, Section 4: Formation of the National Army, Sub-Section 1: Process of the Formation of the National Army, Paragraph 3: Disengagement of Forces, Article 62: The Personal Identification File:

...

Shall be regarded as a Rwandese citizen any individual who considers himself to be Rwandese and whose parents or ancestors, or one of them, may be localized as a member of the national community dwelling in the territory recognized today as Rwanda.

Page 51, Chapter II: The National Gendarmerie, Section 1: Definition, Missions and Principles, Article 84:

Principles

...

6. Members of the National Gendarmerie shall solely be recruited among Rwandese volunteer citizens, on the basis of their competence. The National Gendarmerie shall be open to any Rwandese nationals, irrespective of their ethnic group, region, sex and religion.

Democracy

Page 2, Chapter I: The National Army, Section I: Missions and Principles, Article 1:

...

B. Principles.

1. As an Institution, the National Army shall be governed by the laws and regulations of the country;

2. The National Army shall be at the disposal of the Government and shall be subordinated to its authority, the two institutions abiding by the Fundamental Law as defined in the Peace Agreement, laws, democratic principles and the Rule of Law;

Page 51, Chapter II: The National Gendermerie, Section 1: Definition, Missions and Principles, Article 84:

Principles

The National Gendarmerie, as an Institution, shall be governed by laws and regulations of the country. In its functioning and the performance of its duties, it shall observe the spirit and letter of International Conventions to which the Republic of Rwanda is a party.

2. The National Gendarmerie shall be at the disposal of the Government and shall be subordinated to its authority, the two institutions abiding by the Fundamental Law, the laws, Democratic principles and the Rule of Law.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
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	Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Reform to specific laws Page 17, Chapter I: The National Army, Section 3: Service within the National Army, Sub-Section 2: Disciplinary Regime, Military Courts and the Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Department (Auditorat), Paragraph 1: Principles, Article 31: Breaches of discipline by servicemen shall be liable to punishment by disciplinary committees and various echelons of the military hierarchy empowered to inflict disciplinary punishments provided for. Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Delimitation of powers in Criminal Justice System Page 84, Chapter II: The National Gendarmerie, Section 3: Service within the National Gendarmerie, Sub-Section 2: Disciplinary Regime for the National Gendarmerie. Military Courts and Criminal Investigation and Public Prosecution Department (Auditorat), Paragraph 5: Military Courts and Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Department (Auditorat), Article 139: In criminal matters, Members of the National Gendarmerie shall be heard by Military Courts specified in Article 26 of the Protocol of Agreement of 30th October, 1992.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts

Page 17, Chapter I: The National Army, Section 3: Service within the National Army, Sub-Section 2: Disciplinary Regime, Military Courts and the Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Department (Auditorat), Paragraph 1: Principles, Article 31:

Breaches of discipline by servicemen shall be liable to punishment by disciplinary committees and various echelons of the military hierarchy empowered to inflict disciplinary punishments provided for.

Infringements of penal laws by servicemen shall be punished by the competent Military Courts which shall hand down the corresponding sentences provided in the said laws.

Page 29-30, Chapter I: The National Army, Section 3: Service within the National Army, Sub-Section 2: Disciplinary Regime, Military Courts and the Criminal, Paragraph 5. Military Courts and Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Department (Auditorat), Article 49:

Military Courts shall be empowered to pass judgement on offences committed by servicemen and provided for by penal laws.

In accordance with Article 26 of the Protocol of October 30, 1992, the recognised Military Courts shall be: the War Councils and the Military Court. The Court of Cassation shall take cognizance of appeals against decisions by the Military Court.

The Court of Cassation shall be empowered to pass penal and first degree judgement on the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Army Command High Council and General Officers. On appeal, their cases shall be heard in the forms specified in Article 27 of the Protocol of 30th October, 1992.

The Magistrates of Military Courts shall be fully independent in the exercise of their judicial functions. They shall independently assess cases referred to them and take decisions without being subjected to external pressure. They cannot be given any order or injunction, especially from their immediate superiors.

The Magistrates of Military Courts shall be appointed, for a renewable period of twelve months, by the Cabinet at the proposal of the Army Command High Council and the Command Council of the Gendarmerie, referred to in Article 87 of the present Protocol, meeting in a joint session convened and chaired by the Minister of Defence. The Act of appointment shall be signed by the Prime Minister. The authority vested with the power of appointment may, at any moment, terminate the judicial functions of Magistrates of Military Courts deemed incompetent or unworthy of their posts.

The procedure followed for appointments shall be abided by in the termination of judicial functions of Magistrates of the Military Courts.

Page 30, Chapter I: The National Army, Section 3: Service within the National Army, Sub-Section 2: Disciplinary Regime, Military Courts and the Criminal, Paragraph 5. Military Courts and Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Department (Auditorat), Article 50: A Military Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Department is hereby established and shall play the role of the Public Prosecution Department in Military Courts.

Page 73, Chapter II: The National Gendarmerie, Section 3: Service within the National Gendarmerie, Sub-Section 2: Disciplinary Regime for the National Gendarmerie. Military Courts and Criminal Investigation and Public Prosecution Department (Auditorat), Paragraph 1: Principles, Article 121:

Breaches of discipline by gendarmes shall be liable to punishment by disciplinary committees and various echelons of the military hierarchy who inflict disciplinary punishments as provided for.

Violations of penal laws by gendarmes shall be punished by Competent Jurisdictions which pass corresponding sentences provided in the said laws.

Disciplinary punishments and criminal sentences shall entail disciplinary measures affecting the career of gendarmes concerned.

Page 79, 80, Chapter II: The National Gendarmerie, Section 3: Service within the National

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
Page 31-34, Chapter I: the National Army, Section 4: Formation of the National Army, Sub-Section 1: Process of the Formation of the National Army, Paragraph 2: The Neutral International Force, Article 54:
Missions.
The Neutral International Force shall have the following missions:
...
B. Security Missions.
...
2. Ensure the security of the distribution of humanitarian aids.

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** 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** No specific mention.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police [Summary: Even if the National Gendarmerie hold certain policing functions, they are part of the military forced.
The second chapter providing for the National Gendarmerie therefore fold under the Army category below.]

Page 90, Chapter II: The National Gendarmerie, Section 5 Collaboration between the National Gendarmerie and the Communal Police, Article 146:
The Communal Police, under the Communal authority shall, in addition to its exclusive functions, assist the National Gendarmerie in the fulfilment of its general mission of maintaining public order and security.
The National Gendarmerie shall assist the Ministry of Interior and Communal Development in the training and retraining of the Communal Police.
At the Communal level, the Commander of the Gendarmerie Station shall supervise the training and daily operations of the Communal Police.
However, only the Communal Police shall carry out operations related to the implementation of police regulations enacted by the Local Administrative Authority.

Armed forces Summary: The agreement in its entirety provides for Security and Army. Divided in three chapters, the agreement respectively addresses the National Army (Chapter I), the National Gendermarie (Chapter II), Demobilization Process (Chapter III).

The Annexes (page 96 and 99) contains organisation charts of the structures of the National Army and the National Gendarmerie.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 90: Chapter III: Demobilization Process, Section 1: Principles, Article 147:

Elements of the two Forces, namely the Rwandese Armed Forces and the RPF Forces which shall not have been retained among the nineteen thousand (19,000) servicemen and gendarmes shall be demobilized.

Page 90: Chapter III: Demobilization Process, Section 1: Principles, Article 148:

Each party, i.e. the Coalition Government on the one hand, and the RPF on the other, shall specify those elements among its personnel to be demobilized and make a list of them.

Page 90-91: Chapter III: Demobilization Process, Section 1: Principles, Article 149:

Demobilization is a process beginning with the formal publishing of lists of servicemen to be demobilized and ending with the final implementation of the process of integration of the demobilized personnel into civil life, in accordance with the timetable attached to the present Protocol as Annex IV.

The publishing of lists shall only take place after the disengagement and verification by the competent organs have been conducted and upon completion of the joint training phase. Servicemen to be demobilized shall remain under the responsibility of the Broad-Based Transitional Government until they have been posted, taking into account their categories.

Page 91: Chapter III: Demobilization Process, Section 1: Principles, Article 150:

Upon completion of the separate training, elements to be demobilized may be put together in separate Assembly points within the respective zones. The Command Council of the National Gendarmerie shall decide, depending on the circumstances, on the need to put them together, taking especially into account the social administration requirements for the elements to be demobilized.

Page 91: Chapter III: Demobilization Process, Section 1: Principles, Article 151:

Demobilization shall be a gradual process which shall adapt itself to the programme of integration of each demobilized serviceman, in line with the timetable for the demobilization attached as Annex IV.

Page 91-92: Chapter III: Demobilization Process, Section 1: Principles, Article 152:

Upon the completion of the demobilization process, each serviceman/gendarme shall be given a demobilization certificate. This certificate is a document testifying that the holder is an ex-serviceman and he/she is entitled to certain benefits given to war veterans.

The Certificate shall testify that the military or gendarme services are terminated and that the bearer was properly demobilized. Copies of that certificate shall be kept within the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior and Communal Development as well as the Secretariat of State for Rehabilitation and Social Integration.

A card for ex-servicemen shall also be issued to the demobilized personnel and shall especially bear the following particulars: family name, first name, rank, domicile, a photo, date of birth, certificate number and date of issuance.

Page 92: Chapter III: Demobilization Process, Section 2: Demobilization Modalities, Sub-Section 1: General Conditions, Article 153: Lumpsum Demobilization Allowance.

Each serviceman/gendarme to be demobilized shall be paid a lumpsum demobilization allowance in constant value of Rwandese Francs, amounting to:

- One hundred thousand (100,000) RWF for Corporals, Privates and Gendarmes.
- Two hundred thousand (200,000) RWF for Non-Commissioned Officers - 2nd Category
- Three hundred thousand (300,000) RWF for Non-Commissioned Officers - 1st Category
- Four hundred thousand (400,000) RWF for Junior Officers
- Five hundred thousand (500,000) RWF for Senior Officers

Intelligence services	Page 3, Chapter 1: STATE SECURITY SERVICES, Section 2: State Security Services, Article 2: Structure: The current structure of the State Security Services shall be maintained. They shall consist of the following: ... - Internal Intelligence Service under the Prime Minister's Office;
	Page 4, Chapter 1: STATE SECURITY SERVICES, Section 2: State Security Services, Article 4: Coordination of Intelligence Services: An Organ responsible for the coordination of all intelligence gathered by various State Intelligence Services shall be established within the Prime Minister's Office. The Chart indicating the coordination of all these Services is attached to the Protocol as an Annex. The Broad-based Transitional Government shall set up a Commission to carry out a comprehensive study of the problems pertaining to State Security and propose the best way of organizing the Intelligence Services in the country.
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.

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 47, Chapter I: the National Army, Section 4; Formation of the National Army, Sub-Section 1: Process of the Formation of the National Army, Paragraph 5: Training of the National Army, Article 77: Training Phases. The training shall be carried out in two phases: ... Phase 2: The joint training of the Units to constitute the National Army shall be dispensed to servicemen from the two Forces, in the same training centres. ... This phase shall be aimed at harmonizing techniques of the two armies, nurturing the team spirit, enhancing the patriotic spirit and that of reconciliation.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

**International
mission/force/
similar**

Page 31, Chapter I: the National Army, Section 4: Formation of the National Army, Sub-Section 1: Process of the Formation of the National Army, Paragraph 2: The Neutral International Force, Article 53:

Composition.

The Neutral International Force shall be under the responsibility and command of the United Nations and shall be composed of contingents provided by countries selected by the Secretary General of the United Nations. Before deciding on a definite list of those countries, he shall require the approval of the two parties.

The Neutral Military Observer Group (NMOG) may, with certain arrangements between all the parties concerned, be partly or entirely integrated into the Neutral International Force, or perform certain duties specifically entrusted to the Neutral International Force.

Page 31-34, Chapter I: the National Army, Section 4: Formation of the National Army, Sub-Section 1: Process of the Formation of the National Army, Paragraph 2: The Neutral International Force, Article 54:

Missions.

The Neutral International Force shall have the following missions:

A. Overall Mission.

The Neutral International Neutral Force shall assist in the implementation of the Peace Agreement, more especially through the supervision of the implementation of the Protocol of Agreement on the Integration of Armed Forces of the two parties as well as the provision of all kinds of assistance to the competent authorities and organs.

B. Security Missions.

1. Guarantee the overall security of the country and especially verify the maintenance of law and order by the competent authorities and organs.
2. Ensure the security of the distribution of humanitarian aids.
3. Assist in catering for the security of civilians.
4. Assist in the tracking of arms caches and neutralization of armed gangs throughout the country.
5. Undertake mine clearance operations.
6. Assist in the recovery of all weapons distributed to, or illegally acquired by the civilians.
7. Monitor the observance by the two parties of modalities for the definite cessation of hostilities, provided for in the Peace Agreement.

C. Missions of Supervising the Process of Formation of the National Army.

1. Undertake the demarcation of Assembly Zones and identify places for the establishment of Assembly and Cantonment points.
2. The Neutral International Force shall be responsible for the preparation of Assembly and Cantonment points. It shall take in and manage all the equipment and financial resources required for the performance of that duty.

The Military barracks may serve as Assembly or Cantonment points, on condition that the two parties be informed. These camps shall be subjected to the monitoring of the Neutral International Force and to requirements of other Assembly or Cantonment points.

3. Determine security parameters for the City of Kigali, in line with the objective of making it a neutral zone.

4. Supervise:

- operations for the disengagement of forces, especially the movement of troops towards Assembly points, and servicemen moving to the Cantonment points for purposes of depositing heavy weapons;
- the transformation of military barracks into Assembly or Cantonment points;
- verifications following these operations.

5. Ensure that rules of discipline by servicemen inside and outside assembly points are observed.

6. Cross check inventories of armaments and ammunitions of the two parties and

**Enforcement
mechanism**

No specific mention.

