Country/entity	Democratic Republic of Congo
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Peace Agreement between the Government and Le Congres National pour la Défense du Peuple (CNDP)
Date	23 Mar 2009
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

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

Peace process	DRC: Eastern DRC processes
Parties	The government and the Congrès National pour la Défense du Peuple (CNDP)
Third parties	-
Description	In this agreement the government and CNDP agree on the transformation of the latter into a political party and integration of its members into police and army, and political life (modalities will be agreed in a joint agreement), on the release of political prisoners and handing back their properties, on an amnesty acc to intl law and the examination of passed laws that the CNDP is concerned about, on national reconciliation mechanisms, on how to resolve local conflicts, on the details of the return of refugees and displaced people, on provisions for stricken zones (zones sinistrés), territorial administration, public administration, reform of army and security services, electoral reform to improve representation without harming the efficacy of institutions and including sanctions against those who incite hate and sectarianism in their electoral campaigns, on specific questions (incl. professional reinsertion, rehabilitation of invalids etc.), on economic reforms, on a national follow-up committee, and an international follow-up committee – each committee with a three months mandate.

Agreement document	CD_090323_Accord de paix entre le gouvernment et le congres national pour la defense du peuple (CNDP) -tr.docx.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	CD_090323_Accord de paix entre le gouvernement et le congres national pourla defence du peuple (CNDP)_FR (1).pdf (opens in new tab)

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 7, Article 12: On specific questions: ... 12.7 The Government shall take charge of the war wounded, orphans and widows of ex-CNDP contingents, of whom a list shall be prepared by CNDP. The parties agree to formally recognise the ranks of ex-CNDP elements in both the Congolese National Police and FARDC. This shall be administratively comprehensively regulated within the framework of the General Law and the relevant regulations shall be enacted. Greater efforts shall be made to provide effective logistical support to units on the ground.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive Page 4, Article 5: On the resolution of local conflicts: 5.1. The Government shall put in place Permanent Local Conciliation Committees, reporting to the local civil authority, made up of local elders, men and women, to compensate for the lack of resources for non-judicial prevention and resolution of conflicts. ... 5.3. The elements of the local police force shall be recruited and trained at the national level. Their training course shall be organised to provide detailed knowledge of the social realities of their regions of deployment. Although not recruited on the basis of ethnicity or community, the deployment of local police units on the ground shall reflect local social diversity.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 4, Article 5: On the resolution of local conflicts: 5.1. The Government shall put in place Permanent Local Conciliation Committees, reporting to the local civil authority, made up of local elders, men and women, to compensate for the lack of resources for non-judicial prevention and resolution of conflicts. ... 5.5 While awaiting the deployment of local police and in order to ensure the safety of refugees and displaced persons returning to their homes, the parties agree that the Government shall set up a special police unit, created from the integration process of CNDP police contingents in the Congolese National Police. This unit shall be trained and equipped such as to maintain order at the local level. Page 5, Article 6: On the return of refugees and displaced persons: 6.1. The two parties agree that living in peace in their country and benefiting fully from their citizenship are inalienable rights of every Congolese person. Hence the rapid return of displaced persons and of Congolese refugees still present in neighbouring countries to their homeland is essential. 6.2. Therefore the Government shall relaunch as soon as possible the tripartite Commissions on Congolese persons in neighbouring countries, and begin the rehabilitation procedures necessary for their reinsertion. The parties also agree to initiate and facilitate the return of internally displaced persons. 6.3. Specific mechanisms shall be devised to develop the practical measures for these operations, in particular: a) Identification b) Locating displaced persons c) Preparing receiving centres (security, infrastructure, water…) d) Social reinsertion. 6.4. An obligatory timetable shall be developed for the prompt implementation of this provision. This timetable is provided in Annex. Page 5, Article 7: On damaged zones: 7.1. Because of the recurrent wars, which have resulted in the destruction of basic infrastructure, homes, fields, plantations and animals, and made roads impassable, the parties recommend that the Provinces of North and South Kivu be declared “damaged zones”. 7.2 The Government shall set up integrator projects and high-intensity labour development projects, in order to use the labour force which will become available following demobilisation and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees, beginning in the worst affected areas.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender

(p.2) PREAMBULE
…
Soucieux de contribuer à une paix durable en République Démocratique du Congo et à une réconciliation sincère entre les filles et fils de ce grand pays ;

Page 4, Article 4: On the national reconciliation mechanism:
4.1 The parties shall maintain a dynamic of reconciliation and pacification, and good intercommunity cohabitation, together with the essential requirement of good governance. With a view to this:
a) The parties agree to create a national mechanism which shall be responsible for defining and implementing the policy of reconciliation between Congolese women and men, and fighting against xenophobia.

Page 4, Article 5: On the resolution of local conflicts:
5.1. The Government shall put in place Permanent Local Conciliation Committees, reporting to the local civil authority, made up of local elders, men and women, to compensate for the lack of resources for non-judicial prevention and resolution of conflicts.
5.2. The parties agree on the principle of creating a "local police force", as a branch of the Congolese National Police Force; to listen to and serve local people.
5.3. The elements of the local police force shall be recruited and trained at the national level. Their training course shall be organised to provide detailed knowledge of the social realities of their regions of deployment. Although not recruited on the basis of ethnicity or community, the deployment of local police units on the ground shall reflect local social diversity.
5.4 The two parties agree that CNDP's proposals on the subjects above shall be transferred to the government party.
5.5 While awaiting the deployment of local police and in order to ensure the safety of refugees and displaced persons returning to their homes, the parties agree that the Government shall set up a special police unit, created from the integration process of CNDP police contingents in the Congolese National Police. This unit shall be trained and equipped such as to maintain order at the local level.

Page 10, Article 12: Specific Issues 12.7. The Government undertakes to support former CNDP members wounded during the war, as well as their orphans and widows. The CNDP will compile a list.

Page 7, Article 12: On specific questions:
...
12.7 The Government shall take charge of the war wounded, orphans and widows of ex-CNDP contingents, of whom a list shall be prepared by CNDP. The parties agree to formally recognise the ranks of ex-CNDP elements in both the Congolese National Police and FARDC. This shall be administratively comprehensively regulated within the framework of the General Law and the relevant regulations shall be enacted. Greater efforts shall be made to provide effective logistical support to units on the ground.

Men and boys	Gender→Men and boys→Gender neutral wording Page 4, Article 5: On the resolution of local conflicts: 5.1. The Government shall put in place Permanent Local Conciliation Committees, reporting to the local civil authority, made up of local elders, men and women, to compensate for the lack of resources for non-judicial prevention and resolution of conflicts. 5.2. The parties agree on the principle of creating a "local police force", as a branch of the Congolese National Police Force; to listen to and serve local people. 5.3. The elements of the local police force shall be recruited and trained at the national level. Their training course shall be organised to provide detailed knowledge of the social realities of their regions of deployment. Although not recruited on the basis of ethnicity or community, the deployment of local police units on the ground shall reflect local social diversity. 5.4 The two parties agree that CNDP's proposals on the subjects above shall be transferred to the government party. 5.5 While awaiting the deployment of local police and in order to ensure the safety of refugees and displaced persons returning to their homes, the parties agree that the Government shall set up a special police unit, created from the integration process of CNDP police contingents in the Congolese National Police. This unit shall be trained and equipped such as to maintain order at the local level.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition	
Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
State configuration	Page 2, Preamble: ... Reaffirming the inviolable and inalienable fundamental principles of the Constitution of the Republic, particularly those relating to: a) national sovereignty; b) territorial integrity; c) the inviolability of national frontiers, in accordance with the boundaries in place on 30 June 1960;
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	Page 2, Preamble: ... Reaffirming the inviolable and inalienable fundamental principles of the Constitution of the Republic, particularly those relating to: ... c) the inviolability of national frontiers, in accordance with the boundaries in place on 30 June 1960;
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 4, Article 4: On the national reconciliation mechanism: 4.1 The parties shall maintain a dynamic of reconciliation and pacification, and good intercommunity cohabitation, together with the essential requirement of good governance. With a view to this: a) The parties agree to create a national mechanism which shall be responsible for defining and implementing the policy of reconciliation between Congolese women and men, and fighting against xenophobia. b) The Government shall create a ministerial structure for interior security, local affairs and reconciliation. If no specific Ministry is created for this purpose, each of the above objectives must be clearly accounted for in the remit of an existing Ministry.
Elections	Page 6, Article 11: On Voting Systems: 11.1. The parties agree on the necessity of an urgent evaluation, followed if necessary by revision of the electoral law, in order to ensure the widest representation possible, without nonetheless reducing the efficacy of institutions at all levels; and to increase sanctions against those fomenting a discourse of sectarianism and hatred during the election campaign. 11.2. The CNDP has made a proposal to this effect to the governmental party to be conveyed to the National Independent Electoral Commission.
Electoral commission	Page 6, Article 11: On Voting Systems: ... 11.2. The CNDP has made a proposal to this effect to the governmental party to be conveyed to the National Independent Electoral Commission. Page 6, Article 12: On specific questions: ... 12.3. With regard to the dossier on Traditional Chiefs not co-opted on to the North Kivu Provincial Assembly, it has been noted that this is already covered by a judgement of the Supreme Court of Justice. The parties agree to formulate a recommendation for rapid implementation of this ruling, to the National Independent Electoral Commission.

Political parties reform	Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties Page 3, Article 1: On the transformation of the CNDP: 1.1. The CNDP confirms the irreversibility of its decision to end its existence as a politico-military movement. It undertakes: ... b) to transform into a political party and to complete all the necessary formalities for this purpose; ... 1.2. The Government undertakes to deal urgently with the request to approve the CNDP as a political party. 1.3. In addition, the parties accept the principle of CNDP participation in the political life of DRC. The terms and conditions for doing this shall be determined by mutual consent.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/ religious leaders	Page 4, Article 5: On the resolution of local conflicts: 5.1. The Government shall put in place Permanent Local Conciliation Committees, reporting to the local civil authority, made up of local elders, men and women, to compensate for the lack of resources for non-judicial prevention and resolution of conflicts. 5.2. The parties agree on the principle of creating a "local police force", as a branch of the Congolese National Police Force; to listen to and serve local people. 5.3. The elements of the local police force shall be recruited and trained at the national level. Their training course shall be organised to provide detailed knowledge of the social realities of their regions of deployment. Although not recruited on the basis of ethnicity or community, the deployment of local police units on the ground shall reflect local social diversity. 5.4 The two parties agree that CNDP's proposals on the subjects above shall be transferred to the government party. 5.5 While awaiting the deployment of local police and in order to ensure the safety of refugees and displaced persons returning to their homes, the parties agree that the Government shall set up a special police unit, created from the integration process of CNDP police contingents in the Congolese National Police. This unit shall be trained and equipped such as to maintain order at the local level. Page 6, Article 12: On specific questions: ... 12.3. With regard to the dossier on Traditional Chiefs not co-opted on to the North Kivu Provincial Assembly, it has been noted that this is already covered by a judgement of the Supreme Court of Justice. The parties agree to formulate a recommendation for rapid implementation of this ruling, to the National Independent Electoral Commission.

Public administration

Page 5, Article 8: On the Territorial Administration
8.1. The parties agree that good governance requires closer relations between civil servants and the population.
8.2. The CNDP has suggested how to divide up the national territory, recognising the need to take better account of the social realities of the country.
8.3. It has been agreed that CNDP's proposals on this matter shall be taken into account in considering the ongoing need to improve the effectiveness of the Territorial Administration.

Page 6, Article 9: On the Public Administration:
9.1. The parties agree that the administration should respond to the immediate needs commonly experienced by local communities.
9.2. In this regard, the CNDP has proposed that the Public Administration should be taken over by technically and financially autonomous National Agencies, albeit overseen by the Ministries.
9.3. It has been agreed to forward these CNDP proposals to the Government, in order to contribute to the debate on reform of the Public Administration in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Page 6-7, Article 12: On specific questions:
12.1. The Government shall provide a political solution to the problem of professional reinsertion for civil servants who were formerly CNDP members, without prejudice however, to current legislation.
...
12.4. The two parties agree on re-establishing State Authority in the territories of Masisi, Rutshuru and Nyiragango. Thus the principle of restoring Territorial Administrators and Assistant Territorial Administrators nominated by the State, to their posts, is agreed. Other personnel will remain in post until further notice.
The parties also agree that in implementing these provisions, the need to promote harmony and social peace shall take priority. To this effect, those who obstruct these provisions shall be disciplined. Ex-CNDP Territorial Administrators will be assigned to other duties in the wider context of CNDP participation in the political life of the nation.

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal
Page 2, Preamble:
...
Reaffirming the inviolable and inalienable fundamental principles of the Constitution of the Republic, particularly those relating to:
a) national sovereignty;
b) territorial integrity;
c) the inviolability of national frontiers, in accordance with the boundaries in place on 30 June 1960;
d) human rights, fundamental liberties and the duties of the citizen and the State;
e) the republican and apolitical nature of the Armed Forces and the National Police.

Page 4, Article 3: On the amnesty:
...
3.2. The parties agree that judicial independence shall be strictly observed, as established by the Constitution.

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 3, Article 1: On the transformation of the CNDP: 1.1. The CNDP confirms the irreversibility of its decision to end its existence as a politico-military movement. It undertakes: a) to integrate its police and armed unit elements respectively in the Congolese National Police Force and the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo; Power sharing→Military power sharing→Joint command structures Page 7, Article 12: On specific questions: ... 12.7 The Government shall take charge of the war wounded, orphans and widows of ex-CNDP contingents, of whom a list shall be prepared by CNDP. The parties agree to formally recognise the ranks of ex-CNDP elements in both the Congolese National Police and FARDC. This shall be administratively comprehensively regulated within the framework of the General Law and the relevant regulations shall be enacted. Greater efforts shall be made to provide effective logistical support to units on the ground.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general

Page 2, Preamble:
...
Convinced of the need to quickly reach a sustainable resolution of the crisis which has prevailed for years in the East of the Democratic Republic of Congo, and in particular in North and South Kivu, and which has led to extensive violations of human rights and to a humanitarian crisis without precedent which must be brought to a rapid end;
...
Reaffirming the inviolable and inalienable fundamental principles of the Constitution of the Republic, particularly those relating to:
...
d) human rights, fundamental liberties and the duties of the citizen and the State;

Page 3, Article 1: On the transformation of the CNDP:
1.1. The CNDP confirms the irreversibility of its decision to end its existence as a politico-military movement. It undertakes:
...
c) from now on to seek solutions to its concerns by purely political means and in compliance with institutional arrangements and the laws of the Republic.

Page 7, Article 12: On specific questions:
...
12.4. The two parties agree on re-establishing State Authority in the territories of Masisi, Rutshuru and Nyiragango. Thus the principle of restoring Territorial Administrators and Assistant Territorial Administrators nominated by the State, to their posts, is agreed. Other personnel will remain in post until further notice.
The parties also agree that in implementing these provisions, the need to promote harmony and social peace shall take priority. To this effect, those who obstruct these provisions shall be disciplined. Ex-CNDP Territorial Administrators will be assigned to other duties in the wider context of CNDP participation in the political life of the nation.
12.5. Without prejudice to any rights or equity, all damaged property shall be returned to its owners, whether physical or moral persons.
Apart from the traditional mechanisms of resolving disputes of this nature, the parties agree to set up quickly permanent local conciliation committees.

Bill of rights/similar

No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation

Page 3, Preamble:
...
Considering the need for complete respect of the norms and fundamental principles of international humanitarian law;

Page 3-4, Article 3: On the amnesty:
3.1 In order to facilitate national reconciliation, the Government shall promulgate a law of amnesty covering the period from June 2003 to the date of its promulgation, in accordance with international law.

Civil and political rights	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Other Page 5, Article 6: On the return of refugees and displaced persons: 6.1. The two parties agree that living in peace in their country and benefiting fully from their citizenship are inalienable rights of every Congolese person. Hence the rapid return of displaced persons and of Congolese refugees still present in neighbouring countries to their homeland is essential.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights Page 2, Preamble: ... Reaffirming the inviolable and inalienable fundamental principles of the Constitution of the Republic, particularly those relating to: ... d) human rights, fundamental liberties and the duties of the citizen and the State; Page 5, Article 6: On the return of refugees and displaced persons: 6.1. The two parties agree that living in peace in their country and benefiting fully from their citizenship are inalienable rights of every Congolese person. Hence the rapid return of displaced persons and of Congolese refugees still present in neighbouring countries to their homeland is essential.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 6, Article 11: On voting systems: 11.1. The parties agree on the necessity of an urgent evaluation, followed if necessary by revision of the electoral law, in order to ensure the widest representation possible, without nonetheless reducing the efficacy of institutions at all levels; and to increase sanctions against those fomenting a discourse of sectarianism and hatred during the election campaign.
Mobility/access	Page 5, Article 7: On damaged zones: 7.1. Because of the recurrent wars, which have resulted in the destruction of basic infrastructure, homes, fields, plantations and animals, and made roads impassable, the parties recommend that the Provinces of North and South Kivu be declared “damaged zones”.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	Page 5, Article 6: On the return of refugees and displaced persons: 6.1. The two parties agree that living in peace in their country and benefiting fully from their citizenship are inalienable rights of every Congolese person. Hence the rapid return of displaced persons and of Congolese refugees still present in neighbouring countries to their homeland is essential.

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	Page 4, Article 3: On the amnesty: ... 3.2. The parties agree that judicial independence shall be strictly observed, as established by the Constitution.
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→Infrastructure and reconstruction Page 5, Article 6: On the return of refugees and displaced persons: ... 6.3. Specific mechanisms shall be devised to develop the practical measures for these operations, in particular: ... c) Preparing receiving centres (security, infrastructure, water…) Page 5, Article 7: On damaged zones: 7.1. Because of the recurrent wars, which have resulted in the destruction of basic infrastructure, homes, fields, plantations and animals, and made roads impassable, the parties recommend that the Provinces of North and South Kivu be declared “damaged zones”. 7.2 The Government shall set up integrator projects and high-intensity labour development projects, in order to use the labour force which will become available following demobilisation and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees, beginning in the worst affected areas.
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	Page 3, Preamble: ... Recognising the need for reliable and effective mechanisms for good governance at all levels and in all sectors, including that of certifying extraction rights, assessing and monitoring natural resources; Page 7, Article 13: On economic reforms: The parties agree on the need for reliable and effective mechanisms for good governance at every level and in all sectors, including for certifying extraction rights, extracting, assessing and monitoring natural resources.
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	Page 7, Article 12: On specific questions: ... 12.6. With a view to increasing the competitiveness of the national economy, the parties agree on the need to privatise public enterprises in DRC. Page 7, Article 13: On economic reforms: The parties agree on the need for reliable and effective mechanisms for good governance at every level and in all sectors, including for certifying extraction rights, extracting, assessing and monitoring natural resources.
Taxation	No specific mention.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution Page 7, Article 12: On specific questions: ... 12.5. Without prejudice to any rights or equity, all damaged property shall be returned to its owners, whether physical or moral persons. Apart from the traditional mechanisms of resolving disputes of this nature, the parties agree to set up quickly permanent local conciliation committees.
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.
Cultural heritage	No specific mention.
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	Page 5, Article 6: On the return of refugees and displaced persons: ... 6.3. Specific mechanisms shall be devised to develop the practical measures for these operations, in particular: ... c) Preparing receiving centres (security, infrastructure, water…)

Security sector

Security Guarantees	Page 4, Article 4: On the national reconciliation mechanism: 4.1 The parties shall maintain a dynamic of reconciliation and pacification, and good intercommunity cohabitation, together with the essential requirement of good governance. With a view to this: ... b) The Government shall create a ministerial structure for interior security, local affairs and reconciliation. If no specific Ministry is created for this purpose, each of the above objectives must be clearly accounted for in the remit of an existing Ministry. Page 5, Article 6: On the return of refugees and displaced persons: ... 6.3. Specific mechanisms shall be devised to develop the practical measures for these operations, in particular: ... c) Preparing receiving centres (security, infrastructure, water…)
Ceasefire	No specific mention.

Police

Page 2, Preamble:
...
Reaffirming the inviolable and inalienable fundamental principles of the Constitution of the Republic, particularly those relating to:
...
e) the republican and apolitical nature of the Armed Forces and the National Police.

Page 3, Article 1: On the transformation of the CNDP:
1.1. The CNDP confirms the irreversibility of its decision to end its existence as a politico-military movement. It undertakes:
a) to integrate its police and armed unit elements respectively in the Congolese National Police Force and the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo;

Page 4, Article 5: On the resolution of local conflicts:
5.1. The Government shall put in place Permanent Local Conciliation Committees, reporting to the local civil authority, made up of local elders, men and women, to compensate for the lack of resources for non-judicial prevention and resolution of conflicts.
5.2. The parties agree on the principle of creating a "local police force", as a branch of the Congolese National Police Force; to listen to and serve local people.
5.3. The elements of the local police force shall be recruited and trained at the national level. Their training course shall be organised to provide detailed knowledge of the social realities of their regions of deployment. Although not recruited on the basis of ethnicity or community, the deployment of local police units on the ground shall reflect local social diversity.
5.4 The two parties agree that CNDP's proposals on the subjects above shall be transferred to the government party.
5.5 While awaiting the deployment of local police and in order to ensure the safety of refugees and displaced persons returning to their homes, the parties agree that the Government shall set up a special police unit, created from the integration process of CNDP police contingents in the Congolese National Police. This unit shall be trained and equipped such as to maintain order at the local level.

Page 7, Article 12: On specific questions:
...
12.7 The Government shall take charge of the war wounded, orphans and widows of ex-CNDP contingents, of whom a list shall be prepared by CNDP. The parties agree to formally recognise the ranks of ex-CNDP elements in both the Congolese National Police and FARDC. This shall be administratively comprehensively regulated within the framework of the General Law and the relevant regulations shall be enacted. Greater efforts shall be made to provide effective logistical support to units on the ground.

Armed forces	Page 2, Preamble: ... Reaffirming the inviolable and inalienable fundamental principles of the Constitution of the Republic, particularly those relating to: ... e) the republican and apolitical nature of the Armed Forces and the National Police. Page 3, Article 1: On the transformation of the CNDP: 1.1. The CNDP confirms the irreversibility of its decision to end its existence as a politico-military movement. It undertakes: a) to integrate its police and armed unit elements respectively in the Congolese National Police Force and the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo; Page 6, Article 10: On reform of the Army and Security Services: 10.1. The two parties have agreed that it is a priority to fundamentally reform the Army and the Security Services of DRC. 10.2. CNDP has made some general observations about this reform. 10.3. The Government, which recognises the need to do this, and is already working to this effect, shall make reform of the Army and the Security Service a key priority. Page 7, Article 12: On specific questions: ... 12.7 The Government shall take charge of the war wounded, orphans and widows of ex-CNDP contingents, of whom a list shall be prepared by CNDP. The parties agree to formally recognise the ranks of ex-CNDP elements in both the Congolese National Police and FARDC. This shall be administratively comprehensively regulated within the framework of the General Law and the relevant regulations shall be enacted. Greater efforts shall be made to provide effective logistical support to units on the ground.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 3, Article 1: On the transformation of the CNDP:
1.1. The CNDP confirms the irreversibility of its decision to end its existence as a politico-military movement. It undertakes:
a) to integrate its police and armed unit elements respectively in the Congolese National Police Force and the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo;
b) to transform into a political party and to complete all the necessary formalities for this purpose;
c) from now on to seek solutions to its concerns by purely political means and in compliance with institutional arrangements and the laws of the Republic.
1.2. The Government undertakes to deal urgently with the request to approve the CNDP as a political party.
1.3. In addition, the parties accept the principle of CNDP participation in the political life of DRC. The terms and conditions for doing this shall be determined by mutual consent.

Page 3, Article 2: On political prisoners:
2.1. CNDP undertakes to produce a current list of its members who are political prisoners.
2.2. In accordance with the Goma Acts of Engagement, the Government undertakes to free these prisoners. It shall also ensure their repatriation to their homeland.

Page 3-4, Article 3: On the amnesty:
3.1 In order to facilitate national reconciliation, the Government shall promulgate a law of amnesty covering the period from June 2003 to the date of its promulgation, in accordance with international law.
3.2. The parties agree that judicial independence shall be strictly observed, as established by the Constitution.
3.3. Given that CNDP has expressed some concerns about certain provisions in the law project already adopted by the National Assembly, including what it considers to be a restrictive list of events eligible for amnesty, it has been agreed that the Government shall convey these concerns to Parliament to be examined.

Page 5, Article 7: On damaged zones:
...
7.2 The Government shall set up integrator projects and high-intensity labour development projects, in order to use the labour force which will become available following demobilisation and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees, beginning in the worst affected areas.

Page 5, Article 8: On the Territorial Administration
...
8.2. The CNDP has suggested how to divide up the national territory, recognising the need to take better account of the social realities of the country.
8.3. It has been agreed that CNDP's proposals on this matter shall be taken into account in considering the ongoing need to improve the effectiveness of the Territorial Administration.

Page 6, Article 9: On the Public Administration:
...
9.2. In this regard, the CNDP has proposed that the Public Administration should be taken over by technically and financially autonomous National Agencies, albeit overseen by the Ministries.
9.3. It has been agreed to forward these CNDP proposals to the Government, in order to contribute to the debate on reform of the Public Administration in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

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	Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper Page 3-4, Article 3: On the amnesty: 3.1 In order to facilitate national reconciliation, the Government shall promulgate a law of amnesty covering the period from June 2003 to the date of its promulgation, in accordance with international law. 3.2. The parties agree that judicial independence shall be strictly observed, as established by the Constitution. 3.3. Given that CNDP has expressed some concerns about certain provisions in the law project already adopted by the National Assembly, including what it considers to be a restrictive list of events eligible for amnesty, it has been agreed that the Government shall convey these concerns to Parliament to be examined.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	Page 3, Article 2: On political prisoners: 2.1. CNDP undertakes to produce a current list of its members who are political prisoners. 2.2. In accordance with the Goma Acts of Engagement, the Government undertakes to free these prisoners. It shall also ensure their repatriation to their homeland.
Vetting	No specific mention.

Victims

Page 7, Article 12: On specific questions:
...
12.7 The Government shall take charge of the war wounded, orphans and widows of ex-CNDP contingents, of whom a list shall be prepared by CNDP. The parties agree to formally recognise the ranks of ex-CNDP elements in both the Congolese National Police and FARDC. This shall be administratively comprehensively regulated within the framework of the General Law and the relevant regulations shall be enacted. Greater efforts shall be made to provide effective logistical support to units on the ground.

Missing persons

No specific mention.

Reparations

Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations
Page 7, Article 12: On specific questions:
...
12.5. Without prejudice to any rights or equity, all damaged property shall be returned to its owners, whether physical or moral persons.
Apart from the traditional mechanisms of resolving disputes of this nature, the parties agree to set up quickly permanent local conciliation committees.

Reconciliation

Page 2, Preamble:
...
Wishing to contribute to a sustainable peace in the Democratic Republic of Congo and to a sincere reconciliation between the daughters and sons of this great country;

Page 4, Article 4: On the national reconciliation mechanism:
4.1 The parties shall maintain a dynamic of reconciliation and pacification, and good intercommunity cohabitation, together with the essential requirement of good governance. With a view to this:
a) The parties agree to create a national mechanism which shall be responsible for defining and implementing the policy of reconciliation between Congolese women and men, and fighting against xenophobia.
b) The Government shall create a ministerial structure for interior security, local affairs and reconciliation. If no specific Ministry is created for this purpose, each of the above objectives must be clearly accounted for in the remit of an existing Ministry.

Page 7, Article 12: On specific questions:
...
12.4. The two parties agree on re-establishing State Authority in the territories of Masisi, Rutshuru and Nyiragango. Thus the principle of restoring Territorial Administrators and Assistant Territorial Administrators nominated by the State, to their posts, is agreed. Other personnel will remain in post until further notice.
The parties also agree that in implementing these provisions, the need to promote harmony and social peace shall take priority. To this effect, those who obstruct these provisions shall be disciplined. Ex-CNDP Territorial Administrators will be assigned to other duties in the wider context of CNDP participation in the political life of the nation.
12.5. Without prejudice to any rights or equity, all damaged property shall be returned to its owners, whether physical or moral persons.
Apart from the traditional mechanisms of resolving disputes of this nature, the parties agree to set up quickly permanent local conciliation committees.

Implementation

UN signatory	Comme Témoins S.E.M. OLUSEGUN OBASANJO, Co-Facilitateur, Envoyé Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies pour la Région des Grands Lacs
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	Page 8, Article 15: On the International Monitoring Committee: The United Nations, the African Union, and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region are the international monitors for this Agreement and shall monitor its effective implementation by the parties. These institutions, with the two Co-Facilitators as intermediaries, shall constitute the International Monitoring Committee for the Agreement. 15.2. The International Monitoring Committee shall carry out periodic evaluations in order to assess progress in implementing the Agreement. It shall also assist the Government to mobilise regional and international support for implementation of this Agreement. 15.3 The International Committee shall have a mandate of three months, with the possibility of renewal.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 7, Article 14: On the National Monitoring Committee: 14.1. A joint Government-CNDP National Monitoring Committee shall be instituted by regulatory text. It shall be charged with monitoring implementation of this Agreement. 14.2. It shall have a mandate of three months, with the possibility of renewal. Page 8, Article 15: On the International Monitoring Committee: The United Nations, the African Union, and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region are the international monitors for this Agreement and shall monitor its effective implementation by the parties. These institutions, with the two Co-Facilitators as intermediaries, shall constitute the International Monitoring Committee for the Agreement. 15.2. The International Monitoring Committee shall carry out periodic evaluations in order to assess progress in implementing the Agreement. It shall also assist the Government to mobilise regional and international support for implementation of this Agreement. 15.3 The International Committee shall have a mandate of three months, with the possibility of renewal.