

<b>Country/entity</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Accord entre le Gouvernement de la Republique Democratique du Congo et la Force de Resistance Patriotique de l'Ituri (FRPI)
<b>Date</b>	28 Feb 2020
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 short-lived guerrilla outfits like the March 23 Movement (M23) further contributed, and still contribute, to the complexity of the situation in eastern DRC.

Close

Congo Civil Wars (1996 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	DRC: Eastern DRC processes
<b>Parties</b>	Representatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo at both national and provincial levels.  Ituri Patriotic Resistance Force (FRPI)  (see original language document for images of signatures as they were not possible to transcribe)

<b>Third parties</b>	Having met in direct talks organised by provincial STAREC representatives and the MNS and Coordinator of the national NGO ACIAR, under the guidance of the Provincial Government of Ituri, with the technical and logistical support of MONUSCO;
<b>Description</b>	As part of the disarmament process between the government and the Ituri Patriotic Resistance Forces (FRPI) the agreement provides for ceasefire and DDR, factors relating to the demobilisation of FRPI members, stating that they will transform into a political party following signing of the agreement. The agreement stresses the need to continue the work of the government's Stabilisation and Reconstruction Plan for War Affected Areas (STAREC) which aims to address the three areas of; security and restoration of the state; humanitarian assistance and social service delivery; and economic recovery. Therefore following Ceasefire and DDR provisions the agreement also substantively addresses return of displaced persons and refugees, government amendments to amnesty laws and overall improved socio-economic conditions that support transitional justice and community reconciliation frameworks. There is also recognition by the Government for the need to build a similar strategy for the South-Irumu region. The agreement holds detailed provisions for an oversight committee to implement the points of discussion in the agreement in an intercommunal way; the committee is to include members of FRPI.

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">CD_200228_Accord entre le Gouvernement de la Republique Democratique du Congo et la Force de Resistance Patriotique de Ituri.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">CD_200228_Accord entre le Gouvernement de la Republique Democratique du Congo et la Force de Resistance Patriotique de Ituri.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>

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## **Women, girls and gender**

<b>Participation</b>	<p>Participation→Effective participation Page 3, PREAMBLE ...Considering the solemn agreement of various actors who have facilitated the process through the “Pamoja Kwa Amani” project and expressing our gratitude to all of these actors for their efforts, especially STAREC?ISSSS, the National Oversight Mechanism, the NGO ACIAR, local Walendu Bindi leadership, various community leaders, representatives of civil organisations, religious leaders, feminist organisation, youth representatives, the administration of the Irumu Territory, the provincial government of Ituri and MONUSCO;...</p> <p>Page 9, TITLE IV: OVERSIGHT OF PERFORMANCE OF THE AGREEMENT Article 10: Oversight Committee ... On a local level, the Parties agree to put in place a joint local committee presided over by the Administrator for the Irumu Territory, composed of members of the local security committee, FRPI representatives, representatives of STAREC officers, representatives of civilian society, women’s and youth organisations, and MONUSCO.</p>
<b>Equality</b>	<p>Equality→Equality (general) Page 5, TITLE II: HANDLING OF ISSUES AROUND ARMED CONFLICT Article 2: Ceasefire... The ceasefire involves the following for the Parties:... 2. Refrain from any action which threatens peace and security, specifically:... - Any act of violence, extortion, discrimination or exclusion of civilian populations, particularly women, children and other vulnerable persons.</p>
<b>Particular groups of women</b>	No specific mention.
<b>International law</b>	No specific mention.
<b>New institutions</b>	No specific mention.

**Violence against women**

Violence against women→Sexual violence

Page 7, TITLE II: HANDLING OF ISSUES AROUND ARMED CONFLICT

Article 5: Amnesty and release of prisoners

The Government agrees to present a bill to Parliament proposing an amendment to law No. 014/006 of 11 February 2014 on amnesty for acts of insurrection, war and political infractions to extend its scope of application to 2020. This will be done during the first session of Parliament in 2020. The Government agrees to examine the case of FRPI officers still under arrest in order to take appropriate steps, including their release. War crimes, crimes against humanity, serious human rights violations, rape, sexual violence and genocide are excluded from the scope of application of the amnesty law and any other measure described by the previous paragraph.

Violence against women→Protection (general)

Page 5, TITLE II: HANDLING OF ISSUES AROUND ARMED CONFLICT

Article 2: Ceasefire...

The ceasefire involves the following for the Parties:...

2. Refrain from any action which threatens peace and security, specifically:... - Any act of violence, extortion, discrimination or exclusion of civilian populations, particularly women, children and other vulnerable persons.

**Transitional justice** Transitional justice→Past and gender

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**Institutional reform** Institutional reform→Emergency/criminal law/corruption reform

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**Development**

No specific mention.

<b>Implementation</b>	Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement Page 9, TITLE IV: OVERSIGHT OF PERFORMANCE OF THE AGREEMENT Article 10: Oversight Committee ... On a local level, the Parties agree to put in place a joint local committee presided over by the Administrator for the Irumu Territory, composed of members of the local security committee, FRPI representatives, representatives of STAREC officers, representatives of civilian society, women’s and youth organisations, and MONUSCO.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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