

RPF PROJECT**Confidential**

We the representatives of the Government of the Rwandese Republic and the Rwandese Patriotic Front;

Mindful of the unfortunate incidents that have accured between the Rwandese and affected peace and public order in the country;

Refering to the Communique issued by the Heads of the Region meeting in Mwanza (Tanzania) on 17 October 1990 (Zaire) on 26 October 1990 and in Goma (Zaire) on 20 November 1990;

Considering that all these Summit meetings specifically emphasized the prior need for a ceasefire;

Considering the acceptance of the ceasefire in principle by President Juvenal Habyarimana in Zanzibar on 17 February 1990 following his meeting with the Presidents Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania;

Mindful of the fact that Presidents Pierre Buyoya of Burundi, Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and Prime Minister Lunda Bululu of Zaire, assisted by the Secretary-General of the OAU and a delegate of the UN High Commission for Refugees adopted the Dar es Salaam Declaration of 19 February 1991 mandating President Mobutu Seseseko of Zaire to take urgent and immediate steps to usher in dialogue which should culminate in a formal ceasefire agreement between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front;

Mindful of the fact that the ceasefire should in particular facilitate the establishment of negotiations between Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front aimed at national reconciliation and the restoration of lasting peace. Refering to the resolutions of the meeting held in Paris from 6th to 8th June 1992 between the Government of Rwandese Republic and Rwandese Patriotic Front which especially decided the undating and the amendment under the auspices of Zaire or Tanzania, of N'sele Agreement signed on 9th March 1991.

Have, on this.....1992, agreed on and accepted the following provisions.....:

ARTICLE I

- 1) A ceasefire is hereby established, throughout the territory of the Republic of Rwanda, between the Government forces and those of the Rwandese Patriotic Front.

The present ceasefire is the first stage of a peace process which will end with a peace treaty to be signed at the conclusion of the political negotiations.

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- 2) The political negotiations shall be completed within a maximum of sixty (60) days from the time the political negotiations shall start.
- 3) Conclusions and mechanisms agreed upon in the political negotiations shall be put into force within a maximum of ninety (90) days from the date of signing the Peace Treaty.

ARTICLE II

- 1) The signatories of the present agreement accept the following principles whose modalities of implimentation will be specified during the political negotiations:
 - a) The Rwandese Government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) hereby accept the principle of the Rule of Law based on National Unity.
 - b) The Rwandese Government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) hereby accept the principle of one National Army by fusion of Rwandese Government forces and the forces of the Rwandese Patriotic Front.
 - c) The Government of the Rwandese Republic and the Rwandese Patriotic Front hereby accept and agree upon the principle of power sharing in the interim period the modalities of which shall be defined by the Peace Treaty.
- 2) The ceasefire shall come into force 24 hours after the signing of the Peace Treaty and after the deployment of the Neutral Military Observer Group (NMOG).

ARTICLE II

The ceasefire shall imply:

1. The cessation of all hostilities for the purpose of serious negotiations between the two parties under the auspices of the Mediator;
2. The suspension of supplies of ammunitions and any other weaponry;
3. The supply of non-lethal logistical needs by the Rwanda government to both military forces in the field;
4. The release of all prisoners of war; the effective release of all persons arrested because and as a result of this war within five days following the signature of this agreement; and the restoration of their civil liberties;
5. The withdrawal of all foreign troops.
6. A ban on the infiltration of troops and on the conveyance of troops and war material to the area occupied by each party and the neutral corridor.

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7. The establishment of a neutral corridor separating the zones occupied by the forces. That corridor the purpose of which is to serve as a demarcation line to ease the monitoring of the ceasefire shall be defined after taking into account the frontline of both sides. That corridor will be agreed upon by both armies, on the field, in the presence of the NMOG.

ARTICLE IV

1. the verification and control of the ceasefire shall be conducted by a group of neutral military observers under supervision of the Secretary-General of the OAU.
2. The group of neutral military observers shall be made of officers from Burundi (10), Nigeria (10), Rwandese Government Army (5), Rwandese Patriotic Army (5), Tanzania (10), Uganda (10) and Zaire (10). If any of the parties contributing to NMOG fails to do so, the Secretary General of OAU will replace it with any of the countries within PTA. If no such country/countries is willing he will choose within the African continent; always ensuring that the contribution of officers from each country does not exceed ten (10). Each replacement by the Secretary General of OAU shall always be in agreement with the parties in conflict. The number of officers making up the NMOG, who must not include representatives of the Secretary General of OAU; shall always be sixty (60).
3. The group of neutral military observers shall monitor the observance of the ceasefire. It shall report any violation thereof to the Secretary-General of the OAU who shall, in turn, inform both parties in conflict.
4. The group of neutral military observers shall set up the organs and machinery required for the control and verification of the ceasefire. It shall draft its own rules of procedure.

The NMOG shall not be bound by any rules or regulations of either of the conflicting parties. NMOG shall not sign any separate agreements with either of the parties in conflict.

The NMOG is considered to be instituted by the OAU and as such the parties in conflict must regard the officers composing it with that status.

NMOG may have full communication equipments like radio manpacks etc..

NMOG may have specific uniforms with insignia for easy identification, and light weapons for self defence.

NMOG will only be allowed to use small, light civilian vehicles with no arms mounted on them. They must not use any vehicles designed or modified for military use.

ARTICLE V

Political negotiations shall start within seven (7) days following the signature of this Agreement.

ARTICLE VI

The definitions in the single annexe are an integral part of this Agreement.

Done at.....on.....1992

On behalf of the
Rwandese Republic

On behalf of the
Rwandese Patriotic Front

For and on behalf of the Mediator.....

In the presence of:

The Secretary-General of the OAU

The Facilitator

ANNEXE

"Ceasefire" means cessation of hostilities between forces of government of Rwanda and those of Rwandese Patriotic Front on the whole territory of Rwanda.

"Cessation of hostilities" means the end of all military operations, degrading propaganda based on false information in the mass media influenced by either party and violation of human rights on pretext of the war.

"Neutral Military observer group" means military observers given by Burundi (10), Nigeria (10), Rwandese Government Army (5), Rwandese Patriotic Army (5), Tanzania (10), Uganda (10), and Zaire (10), who must observe and survey ceasefire through the supervision of the Secretary-General of the OAU.

"Violation of the Ceasefire" means non observance of any point stipulated in any previous Article.
