

Country/entity	Burundi
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Déclaration des partis politiques agréés et du gouvernement contre les fauteurs de guerre et en faveur de la paix et de la sécurité
Date	6 Jul 1994
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Burundian Civil War (1993-2005)

The conflict had an ethnic base between Hutu and Tutsi populations, and is one of a set of regionally connected conflicts also addressed in the Great Lakes process. Since independence in 1972, the Burundian political landscape has been polarised and marked by ethnic-based tensions, political assassinations and large-scale violence. For the following two decades, three Tutsi military regimes associated with the Union for National Progress (UPRONA) ruled the country. During these military dictatorships, numerous waves of mass violence resulted from the attempts of various opposition rebels groups to destabilise the three regimes, and the regimes' use of violence to repress these attempts. Despite a wave of hope in the early 1990's, Burundi entered a decade-long civil war in 1993 following the assassination of Burundi's first democratically elected president, Melchior Ndadaye, from the ethnically-Hutu Front for Democracy in Burundi (FRODEBU) by Tutsi opposition in the military. In 1998 the Arusha Peace Talks commenced and in August 2000, international pressure resulted in the signing of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi. However, the National Council for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD) did not sign. Additionally, and Party for the Liberation of Hutu People (Palipehutu) did not participate in negotiations. These outsiders continued sporadic violence until 2008. In 2015, a new wave of political violence is taking place after President Nkurunziza, from the CNDD-FDD which has been in power since 2005, won a contested third-mandate.

Close
Burundian Civil War (1993-2005)

Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Burundi: Arusha and related peace process

Parties	<p>Pour les Partis Politiques Agréés:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Charles MUKASI, Président du Parti UPRONA 2. Mathias HITIMANA, Président du Parti PRP 3. Schadrack NIYONKURU, Président du Parti PP 4. Cyrille SIGEJEJE, Président a.i. du Parti RADDES 5. Sylvestre NTIBANTUNGANYA, Président du Parti Frodebu 6. Ernest KABUSHEMEYE, Président du Parti RPB 7. Ignace BANKAMWABO, Président du ANADDE 8. Gaetan NIKOBAMYE, Président du Parti PL 9. Vincent NDIKUMASABO, Président du PSD 10. Nicéphore NDIMURUKUNDO, Président du Parti PIT 11. Alphonse RUGAMBARARA, Président du Parti INKINZO 12. Terence NSANZE, Président du Parti ABASA <p>Pour le Gouvernement:</p> <p>Le Premier Ministre: Anatole KANYENKIKO</p> <p>Le Président a.i. de la République: Sylvestre NTIBANTUNGANYA</p>
Third parties	-
Description	This document is a call to stop inter alia the incantatory language, asking the government to take action, and the people of Burundi to renounce violence and give up arms. The call is signed by the presidents of political parties and the government (president and prime minister).
Agreement document	BI_940706_DeclarationFaveurPaixSecurite_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	BI_940706_DeclarationFaveurPaixSecurite.pdf (opens in new tab)
Groups	
Children/youth	<p>Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical</p> <p>Page 1, Untitled Preamble:</p> <p>...</p> <p>4) The constant turmoil present in some schools, where the pupils are frequent victims of ethnic killings.</p>
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group	<p>Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical Page 1, Untitled Preamble:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Before opening the agenda, the participants expressed their deep concern for the security of the country. With regard to this, the authorised representatives of the Political Parties are very concerned by the widespread insecurity across the country, indicated by the increasing level of disorder observed in several provinces and communes. This serious threat to peace and security is caused by a number of factors, including:</p> <p>...</p> <p>3) Messages of hatred and interethnic violence are being disseminated amongst the population in newspaper articles and leaflets, by word of mouth and in political declarations.</p>
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Religious groups	No specific mention.
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Indigenous people	No specific mention.
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Other groups	No specific mention.
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Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
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Social class	No specific mention.
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Gender

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

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
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State configuration	No specific mention.
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Self determination	No specific mention.
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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)	<p>Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references</p> <p>Page 3:</p> <p>Confronted by these subversive plots which are a dangerous threat to the life of the Nation and of entire populations, the authorised Political Parties:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rise up against and seriously fight those who have in the past or plan to destabilise or overthrow any democratically and legally established institutions; - Will seriously engage with the ongoing peace talks, and call upon anyone and any institution desirous of peace and tranquillity in Burundi to discourage any action which renders the supreme institutions of the Republic illegal and disapproved of; <p>...</p> <p>The Political Parties recommend that the Government, in order to improve confidence in and remove the impunity of national judicial institutions, obtains technical, material and moral support from the international community in dealing with the enquiries and legal dossiers relating to the socio-political crisis in Burundi since October 1993.</p> <p>...</p> <p>At this time, when the country is preparing to develop new institutions, the Political Parties undertake to create an atmosphere of serenity and confidence in the current negotiations.</p>
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.

Civil society	Page 1, Untitled Preamble: ... The Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Special Representative of the O.U.A. Secretary-General, and representatives of Civil Society Associations, attended the meeting as observers.
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Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
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Public administration	No specific mention.
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Constitution	No specific mention.
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Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
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Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
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Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
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Military power sharing	No specific mention.
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Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 2: Confronted by these subversive plots which are a dangerous threat to the life of the Nation and of entire populations, the authorised Political Parties: ... - Ask that the security forces with immediate effect use all possible means to flush out armed criminal gangs and to identify those civilians in legal or illegal possession of firearms and other weapons, in order to remove them from civilian ownership, with due regard to human rights; ... - Demand that anyone engaged in disturbing the peace and security of the country be arrested and judged under the law;
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Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
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Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
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Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy Confronted by these subversive plots which are a dangerous threat to the life of the Nation and of entire populations, the authorised Political Parties:

...

- Rise up against and seriously fight those who have in the past or plan to destabilise or overthrow any democratically and legally established institutions;

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Page 1-2, Untitled Preamble:

...

Before opening the agenda, the participants expressed their deep concern for the security of the country.

With regard to this, the authorised representatives of the Political Parties are very concerned by the widespread insecurity across the country, indicated by the increasing level of disorder observed in several provinces and communes. This serious threat to peace and security is caused by a number of factors, including:

...

3) Messages of hatred and interethnic violence are being disseminated amongst the population in newspaper articles and leaflets, by word of mouth and in political declarations.

The opening of a pirate radio station which broadcasts inflammatory emissions across the country is the most recent example, and could, potentially, do the same damage as the notorious “Radio des Mille Collines” of Rwanda.

...

Finally, the Political Parties condemn all those who use public and private media, such as the “Crossroads of Ideas”, the “Temoin-Nyabusorongo, to disseminate information, reports and analyses which undermine the peace, security and confidence desired by every Burundian. They invite the Government and its special services to discourage inflammatory and violent propaganda published by some newspapers, often at the behest of senior politicians.

Page 3:

Confronted by these subversive plots which are a dangerous threat to the life of the Nation and of entire populations, the authorised Political Parties:

...

- Request the government, without delay, to take all necessary steps to disband the pirate radio station “RUTOMORANGINGQ”, and urge the population to neither listen to nor follow its advice;
- Undertake to work for peace and security, and to forego any activity or means of creating unrest in the country;
- Reaffirm their determination to defend national sovereignty, in particular by rejecting any foreign political or military interference in national affairs;
- Rise up against and seriously fight those who have in the past or plan to destabilise or overthrow any democratically and legally established institutions;
- Will seriously engage with the ongoing peace talks, and call upon anyone and any institution desirous of peace and tranquillity in Burundi to discourage any action which renders the supreme institutions of the Republic illegal and disapproved of;
- Recommend that the issue of the status of the Burundian diaspora be studied.

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 No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts Page 3, The Political Parties recommend that the Government, in order to improve confidence in and remove the impunity of national judicial institutions, obtains technical, material and moral support from the international community in dealing with the enquiries and legal dossiers relating to the socio-political crisis in Burundi since October 1993.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds Page 3:
The Political Parties recommend that the Government, in order to improve confidence in and remove the impunity of national judicial institutions, obtains technical, material and moral support from the international community in dealing with the enquiries and legal dossiers relating to the socio-political crisis in Burundi since October 1993.

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

Page 1-2, Untitled Preamble:

...

Before opening the agenda, the participants expressed their deep concern for the security of the country.

With regard to this, the authorised representatives of the Political Parties are very concerned by the widespread insecurity across the country, indicated by the increasing level of disorder observed in several provinces and communes. This serious threat to peace and security is caused by a number of factors, including:

- 1) The distribution of alarmingly high levels of weapons of destruction within the civilian population. Illegally obtained weapons are now present in almost every province.
- 2) In several localities and in every district of the municipality of Burundi, armed bands of criminals are terrorising and attacking the security forces and members of the public.

...

- 4) The constant turmoil present in some schools, where the pupils are frequent victims of ethnic killings.

- Unfortunately the Political Parties observe that the political declarations and behaviour of some politicians and members of the government, which are compromising peace and security, are supporting this mission to destroy the government.

- The Political Parties unanimously agree to support every initiative in the struggle for peace and security in the country. They are united in rejecting all those who seek by their behaviour, declarations and activities, to plunge the country into a state of war.

...

Finally, the Political Parties condemn all those who use public and private media, such as the "Crossroads of Ideas", the "Temoin-Nyabusorongo, to disseminate information, reports and analyses which undermine the peace, security and confidence desired by every Burundian. They invite the Government and its special services to discourage inflammatory and violent propaganda published by some newspapers, often at the behest of senior politicians.

In light of all these concerns, the Political Parties call urgently upon all State organs and institutions, and particularly those referred to here, as well as political party leaders and politicians, to ensure that their organisations desist from any use of violence, in addressing the problems affecting the country.

Page 2:

Confronted by these subversive plots which are a dangerous threat to the life of the Nation and of entire populations, the authorised Political Parties:

- Vigorously condemn the dissemination of arms among the population, and those who perpetrate this;

...

- Demand that anyone engaged in disturbing the peace and security of the country be arrested and judged under the law;

Page 3:

Confronted by these subversive plots which are a dangerous threat to the life of the Nation and of entire populations, the authorised Political Parties:

...

- Undertake to work for peace and security, and to forego any activity or means of creating unrest in the country;

...

- Rise up against and seriously fight those who have in the past or plan to destabilise or overthrow any democratically and legally established institutions;

- Will seriously engage with the ongoing peace talks, and call upon anyone and any institution desirous of peace and tranquility in Burundi to discourage any action which renders the supreme institutions of the Republic illegal and disapproved of;

Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	<p>Page 1, Untitled Preamble:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Before opening the agenda, the participants expressed their deep concern for the security of the country.</p> <p>With regard to this, the authorised representatives of the Political Parties are very concerned by the widespread insecurity across the country, indicated by the increasing level of disorder observed in several provinces and communes. This serious threat to peace and security is caused by a number of factors, including:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2) In several localities and in every district of the municipality of Burundi, armed bands of criminals are terrorising and attacking the security forces and members of the public.</p> <p>Page 2:</p> <p>Confronted by these subversive plots which are a dangerous threat to the life of the Nation and of entire populations, the authorised Political Parties:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ask that the security forces with immediate effect use all possible means to flush out armed criminal gangs and to identify those civilians in legal or illegal possession of firearms and other weapons, in order to remove them from civilian ownership, with due regard to human rights;
DDR	<p>Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions</p> <p>Page 2:</p> <p>Confronted by these subversive plots which are a dangerous threat to the life of the Nation and of entire populations, the authorised Political Parties:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greatly appreciate the decision taken by the Interim President of the Republic and by the Government to proceed rapidly to a systematic disarmament of the population; - Invite the population to hand over all firearms and other weapons in their possession to the Administration; - Demand that the Administration bans the possession of all weapons of destruction; - Ask that the security forces with immediate effect use all possible means to flush out armed criminal gangs and to identify those civilians in legal or illegal possession of firearms and other weapons, in order to remove them from civilian ownership, with due regard to human rights; - Formally prohibit politicians and government officials, at all levels, from hindering this policy and its implementation in any way, whether by word or deed;
Intelligence services	<p>Page 2, Untitled Preamble:</p> <p>...</p> <p>The Political Parties particularly regret the poor performance of the Documentation and Migration Service, which is accused of employing agents who are assisting in this destabilisation; they also condemn all those who profit from and abuse their public positions of State service, in acts of revenge or criminality from which they derive a certain status.</p>

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 1, Untitled Preamble:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Before opening the agenda, the participants expressed their deep concern for the security of the country.</p> <p>With regard to this, the authorised representatives of the Political Parties are very concerned by the widespread insecurity across the country, indicated by the increasing level of disorder observed in several provinces and communes. This serious threat to peace and security is caused by a number of factors, including:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2) In several localities and in every district of the municipality of Burundi, armed bands of criminals are terrorising and attacking the security forces and members of the public.</p> <p>Page 2:</p> <p>Confronted by these subversive plots which are a dangerous threat to the life of the Nation and of entire populations, the authorised Political Parties:</p> <p>...</p> <p>- Ask that the security forces with immediate effect use all possible means to flush out armed criminal gangs and to identify those civilians in legal or illegal possession of firearms and other weapons, in order to remove them from civilian ownership, with due regard to human rights;</p>
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	<p>Page 2, Untitled Preamble:</p> <p>...</p> <p>The Political Parties particularly regret the poor performance of the Documentation and Migration Service, which is accused of employing agents who are assisting in this destabilisation; they also condemn all those who profit from and abuse their public positions of State service, in acts of revenge or criminality from which they derive a certain status.</p>
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	<p>Page 2, Confronted by these subversive plots which are a dangerous threat to the life of the Nation and of entire populations, the authorised Political Parties:</p> <p>... - Demand that anyone engaged in disturbing the peace and security of the country be arrested and judged under the law;</p>
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.

Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory	UN special representative is present (p.1) Participaient également à la réunion, le Représentant Special du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies, le Représentant Special du Secrétaire Général de l'O.U.A., les Représentants des Associations de la Société Civile qui ont conviés à cette rencontre en qualité d'observateurs.
Other international signatory	AU representative is present (p.1) Participaient également à la réunion, le Représentant Special du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies, le Représentant Special du Secrétaire Général de l'O.U.A., les Représentants des Associations de la Société Civile qui ont conviés à cette rencontre en qualité d'observateurs.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/similar	Page 3: Confronted by these subversive plots which are a dangerous threat to the life of the Nation and of entire populations, the authorised Political Parties: ... - Reaffirm their determination to defend national sovereignty, in particular by rejecting any foreign political or military interference in national affairs;
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	http://peacemaker.un.org
