Country/entity	Burundi
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Accord de Partage de Pouvoir au Burundi
Date	6 Aug 2004
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 n 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 (CNND) 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	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Burundi: Arusha and related peace process

Parties	Signatories Parties of Arusha Peace Agreement and Ceasefire Agreements: Abasa, Anadde (listed but not signed), CNDD, CNDD-FDD (listed but not signed), FNL-ICANZO, FRODEBU, FROLINA, Green Party, INKINZO (listed but not signed), KAZA-FDD, PALIPE AGAKIZA, PARENA (listed but not signed), PIT, PL, PRP (listed but not signed), PSD (listed but not signed), RADDES (listed but not signed), RPB, UPRONA (listed but not signed) Parties Non Signatories (of aforementioned agreements): ALIDE (listed but not signed), MRC (listed but not signed), NADDEBU, PACONA (listed but not signed), PADER, PAJUDE, PPDRR, RUSANGI, SONOVI, UPD President of the Republic of Burundi: Domitien Ndayizeye
Third parties	Witnesses: Facilitator of Burundi Peace Process, Representative of African Union, UN Representative
Description	This agreement deals with the power-sharing mechanisms in Burundi's state institutions.

Agreement document	BI_040806_Accord de Partage de Pouvior au Burundi_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	BI_040806_Accord de Partage de Pouvoir au Burundi_FR.pdf (opens in new tab)

Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical
Page 1, Article 2:
The representative parties in Burundi agree that they will work together to ensure that their country will never again be exposed to ethnic and political violence, to carnage, insecurity and instability, or to genocide and exclusion.

Page 1, Article 3:
They agree that the constitutional and legal principles which will guarantee this outcome and will be used to design the process of implementation, include:
...
- Protecting and including ethnic, cultural and religious groups in the general system of governance;
- Building a national security and justice system in order to guarantee the security of all Burundians, including ethnic minorities.

Page 3, Article 19:
The composition of the state administration is representative of the Burundian nation, reflecting the diversity of its people, including their gender and ethnicity.

Page 4, Article 23:
They agree that these provisions represent an acceptable compromise and the necessary framework for power sharing in Burundi, creating a new order for the country based on unity, solidarity, cooperation between Burundi's ethnic groups, democracy, peace and stability.
Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive
Page 1, Article 5:
Among other things, the Constitution includes a very brief Charter on the fundamental rights and obligations of the individual and the citizen, which guarantees equal rights for all citizens and ethnic groups.

Page 2, Article 7:
Every political party will be open to every Burundian, and their national status will be reflected in their organisational structure. Political parties are strictly forbidden to endorse exclusion, violence or hatred in any form, and in particular when directed at individuals on ethnic, tribal, religious or regional grounds.

Page 2, Article 8:
They also agree that the lists of candidates presented by these parties for the elections which will be held according to the principles of direct universal suffrage should be of an inclusive, multi-ethnic nature and address the imperative of gender equality.

Page 2, Article 10:
...
The Vice-Presidents must come from different ethnic groups and political parties.

Page 2, Article 11:
The Government, made up of a Council of Ministers, includes 60% Hutu Ministers and Vice-Ministers, and 40% Tutsi Ministers and Vice-Ministers.

Page 2, Article 13:
The National Assembly will be composed as follows: 60% of Assembly members will be Hutu, 40% of Assembly members will be Tutsi and 3 Assembly Members will be of the Twa ethnicity. A minimum of 30% of the Assembly members will be women.

Page 3, Article 14:

Religious groups	Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical Page 1, Article 3: They agree that the constitutional and legal principles which will guarantee this outcome and will be used to design the process of implementation, include: .... - Protecting and including ethnic, cultural and religious groups in the general system of governance; Groups→Religious groups→Substantive Page 2, Article 7: Every political party will be open to every Burundian, and their national status will be reflected in their organisational structure. Political parties are strictly forbidden to endorse exclusion, violence or hatred in any form, and in particular when directed at individuals on ethnic, tribal, religious or regional grounds.
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, Article 8: They also agree that the lists of candidates presented by these parties for the elections which will be held according to the principles of direct universal suffrage should be of an inclusive, multi-ethnic nature and address the imperative of gender equality. Page 3, Article 13: The National Assembly will be composed as follows: 60% of Assembly members will be Hutu, 40% of Assembly members will be Tutsi and 3 Assembly Members will be of the Twa ethnicity. A minimum of 30% of the Assembly members will be women. Page 3, Article 14: In order to ensure that the ethnic and gender balance specified in the 2000 Arusha Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation is realised a co-optation mechanism will be used to address any imbalance which may result from the elections. In this regard, in addition to the directly elected assembly members, a number of seats will be distributed, through the co-optation mechanism, among the parties which reach the threshold. Page 3, Article 15: The Senate will be constituted on the basis of 50/50% representation between the Hutus and Tutsis, plus 3 senators of Twa ethnicity. A minimum of 30% of the senators will be women. Amongst other powers, the Senate will be endowed with the authority to approve amendments to the Constitution and constitutional law, and to monitor compliance with constitutional provisions requiring ethnic, tribal, religious, cultural, regional and gender diversity and balance in all structures and institutions of the state. Page 4, Article 19: The composition of the state administration is representative of the Burundian nation, reflecting the diversity of its people, including their gender and ethnicity.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
State configuration	No specific mention.

Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	Page 4, Article 22: Conscious of the work done by the Facilitator to develop a national consensus, the parties agree that the above-mentioned provisions should be incorporated in the Constitution of Burundi, by referendum and other relevant legislation.
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)

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references
Page 1, Untitled Preamble:
Having initiated a long consultation process with the Burundian political parties, and Burundian civil society, on the issue of power sharing, the Facilitators have concluded that the following consensus exists among the Burundian people

Page 1, Article 3:
They agree that the constitutional and legal principles which will guarantee this outcome and will be used to design the process of implementation, include:
- Creating and institutionalising a system of democratic governance;
- Including minority political parties in the general system of governance;
- Protecting and including ethnic, cultural and religious groups in the general system of governance;
- Building a national security and justice system in order to guarantee the security of all Burundians, including ethnic minorities.

Page 2, Article 7:
Every political party will be open to every Burundian, and their national status will be reflected in their organisational structure. Political parties are strictly forbidden to endorse exclusion, violence or hatred in any form, and in particular when directed at individuals on ethnic, tribal, religious or regional grounds.

Page 2, Article 8:
They also agree that the lists of candidates presented by these parties for the elections which will be held according to the principles of direct universal suffrage should be of an inclusive, multi-ethnic nature and address the imperative of gender equality.
Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→New political institutions (indefinite)
Page 2, Article 9:
Burundians also agree that in exercising his executive powers, the President of the Republic, elected by universal suffrage (except in the first elections) will be assisted by two Vice-Presidents.
The President of the Republic will nominate the Vice-Presidents and present their candidature for approval by the two Chambers of Parliament elected by the people.

Page 2, Article 10:
The President of the Republic is authorised to dismiss the Vice-Presidents.
The Vice-Presidents must come from different ethnic groups and political parties.
The Constitution stipulates the specific responsibilities of the President of the Republic and the Vice-Presidents, including their institutional relationships as members of the Presidency, as well as their relations with the Parliament and the rest of the executive.

Page 3, Article 14:
In order to ensure that the ethnic and gender balance specified in the 2000 Arusha Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation is realised a co-optation mechanism will be used to address any imbalance which may result from the elections.
In this regard, in addition to the directly elected assembly members, a number of seats will be distributed, through the co-optation mechanism, among the parties which reach the threshold.

Page 3, Article 15:
...
Amongst other powers, the Senate will be endowed with the authority to approve amendments to the Constitution and constitutional law, and to monitor compliance with constitutional provisions requiring ethnic, tribal, religious, cultural, regional and gender

Elections	Page 2, Article 8: They also agree that the lists of candidates presented by these parties for the elections which will be held according to the principles of direct universal suffrage should be of an inclusive, multi-ethnic nature and address the imperative of gender equality. Page 2, Article 9: Burundians also agree that in exercising his executive powers, the President of the Republic, elected by universal suffrage (except in the first elections) will be assisted by two Vice-Presidents. The President of the Republic will nominate the Vice-Presidents and present their candidature for approval by the two Chambers of Parliament elected by the people. Page 2, Article 12: Any party gaining at least 5% of votes cast for members of the National Assembly is entitled to serve on the Council of Ministers, in proportion to its representation in the National Assembly. Page 3, Article 14: In order to ensure that the ethnic and gender balance specified in the 2000 Arusha Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation is realised a co-optation mechanism will be used to address any imbalance which may result from the elections. In this regard, in addition to the directly elected assembly members, a number of seats will be distributed, through the co-optation mechanism, among the parties which reach the threshold. Page 3, Article 17: As is normal and acceptable in every democracy, political parties will be free to create their own agreements and coalitions which may affect any power sharing between them, without affecting the shares specified in this document. While these will be permitted, given their private nature, these will be separate from anything stipulated in the Constitution or in legislation.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.

Political parties reform

Governance→Political parties reform→Other political parties reform
Page 1, Untitled Preamble:
Having initiated a long consultation process with the Burundian political parties, and Burundian civil society, on the issue of power sharing, the Facilitators have concluded that the following consensus exists among the Burundian people

Page 1, Article 3:
They agree that the constitutional and legal principles which will guarantee this outcome and will be used to design the process of implementation, include:
- Creating and institutionalising a system of democratic governance;
- Including minority political parties in the general system of governance;
- Protecting and including ethnic, cultural and religious groups in the general system of governance;
- Building a national security and justice system in order to guarantee the security of all Burundians, including ethnic minorities.

Page 2, Article 7:
Every political party will be open to every Burundian, and their national status will be reflected in their organisational structure. Political parties are strictly forbidden to endorse exclusion, violence or hatred in any form, and in particular when directed at individuals on ethnic, tribal, religious or regional grounds.

Page 2, Article 8:
They also agree that the lists of candidates presented by these parties for the elections which will be held according to the principles of direct universal suffrage should be of an inclusive, multi-ethnic nature and address the imperative of gender equality.

Page 3, Article 17:
As is normal and acceptable in every democracy, political parties will be free to create their own agreements and coalitions which may affect any power sharing between them, without affecting the shares specified in this document. While these will be permitted, given their private nature, these will be separate from anything stipulated in the Constitution or in legislation.

Civil society

Page 1, Untitled Preamble:
Having initiated a long consultation process with the Burundian political parties, and Burundian civil society, on the issue of power sharing, the Facilitators have concluded that the following consensus exists among the Burundian people:

Page 4, Article 25:
They also agree that within five years of creating the institutions foreseen in the new Constitution, the Government, the Parliament and the appropriate National Committees will carry out an inclusive national consultation, to assess how effectively the above measures have contributed to national objectives like national unity and reconciliation. This review should enable the people of Burundi to make any constitutional, legal, political and institutional measures needed to ensure that the country attains the fundamental goals of democracy, peace, national unity and reconciliation, and development.

Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	Page 3, Article 19: The composition of the state administration is representative of the Burundian nation, reflecting the diversity of its people, including their gender and ethnicity.

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making

Page 1, Article 3:
They agree that the constitutional and legal principles which will guarantee this outcome and will be used to design the process of implementation, include:
- Creating and institutionalising a system of democratic governance;
- Including minority political parties in the general system of governance;
- Protecting and including ethnic, cultural and religious groups in the general system of governance;
- Building a national security and justice system in order to guarantee the security of all Burundians, including ethnic minorities.

Page 1, Article 4:
The Post-Transition Constitution fully expounds these principles.

Page 1, Article 5:
Among other things, the Constitution includes a very brief Charter on the fundamental rights and obligations of the individual and the citizen, which guarantees equal rights for all citizens and ethnic groups.

Page 1, Article 6:
The Constitution envisages the establishment of a Constitutional Court which will ensure that the organs of the state, and other institutions and individuals, respect the provisions of the Constitution, including the Charter of Fundamental Rights.

Page 3, Article 15:
The Senate will be constituted on the basis of 50/50% representation between the Hutus and Tutsis, plus 3 senators of Twa ethnicity. A minimum of 30% of the senators will be women.
Amongst other powers, the Senate will be endowed with the authority to approve amendments to the Constitution and constitutional law, and to monitor compliance with constitutional provisions requiring ethnic, tribal, religious, cultural, regional and gender diversity and balance in all structures and institutions of the state.

Page 3, Article 17:
As is normal and acceptable in every democracy, political parties will be free to create their own agreements and coalitions which may affect any power sharing between them, without affecting the shares specified in this document. While these will be permitted, given their private nature, these will be separate from anything stipulated in the Constitution or in legislation.

Page 3, Article 18:
State defence and security organisations including Defence, Police and Intelligence Services are staffed according to the allocations approved during the transition period, mindful of the need to ensure ethnic balance and prevent acts of genocide and unconstitutional seizure of power.

Page 4, Article 22:
Conscious of the work done by the Facilitator to develop a national consensus, the parties agree that the above-mentioned provisions should be incorporated in the Constitution of Burundi, by referendum and other relevant legislation.

Page 4, Article 25:
They also agree that within five years of creating the institutions foreseen in the new Constitution, the Government, the Parliament and the appropriate National Committees will carry out an inclusive national consultation, to assess how effectively the above

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition
State level
Page 2, Article 10:
The President of the Republic is authorised to dismiss the Vice-Presidents.
The Vice-Presidents must come from different ethnic groups and political parties.
The Constitution stipulates the specific responsibilities of the President of the Republic and the Vice-Presidents, including their institutional relationships as members of the Presidency, as well as their relations with the Parliament and the rest of the executive.

Page 2, Article 11:
The Government, made up of a Council of Ministers, includes 60% Hutu Ministers and Vice-Ministers, and 40% Tutsi Ministers and Vice-Ministers.
Power sharing→Political power sharing→Proportionality in legislature
State level
Page 2, Article 13:
The National Assembly will be composed as follows: 60% of Assembly members will be Hutu, 40% of Assembly members will be Tutsi and 3 Assembly Members will be of the Twa ethnicity. A minimum of 30% of the Assembly members will be women.

Page 3, Article 14

Article 14
In order to ensure that the ethnic and gender balance specified in the 2000 Arusha Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation is realised a co-optation mechanism will be used to address any imbalance which may result from the elections.

In this regard, in addition to the directly elected assembly members, a number of seats will be distributed, through the co-optation mechanism, among the parties which reach the threshold.

Page 3, Article 15:
The Senate will be constituted on the basis of 50/50% representation between the Hutus and Tutsis, plus 3 senators of Twa ethnicity. A minimum of 30% of the senators will be women.
Amongst other powers, the Senate will be endowed with the authority to approve amendments to the Constitution and constitutional law, and to monitor compliance with constitutional provisions requiring ethnic, tribal, religious, cultural, regional and gender diversity and balance in all structures and institutions of the state.
Power sharing→Political power sharing→Other proportionality
State level
Sub-state level
Page 3, Article 16:
The municipal administrators will be 67% Hutu and 33% Tutsi, subject to adjustment by the Senate on the basis of ethnic diversity in each commune.

Page 3, Article 19:
The composition of the state administration is representative of the Burundian nation, reflecting the diversity of its people, including their gender and ethnicity.
Power sharing→Political power sharing→Other
State level
Sub-state level
Article 17
As is normal and acceptable in every democracy, political parties will be free to create their own agreements and coalitions which may affect any power sharing between them, without affecting the shares specified in this document. While these will be permitted

Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Fiscal federalism Page 3, Article 20: Reorganisation of state enterprises will be ethnically balanced, using the 60/40 ratio of Hutus and Tutsis as in other state institutions, taking into account all of the actors and competencies in Burundian society.
Military power sharing	Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces Page 3, Article 18: State defence and security organisations including Defence, Police and Intelligence Services are staffed according to the allocations approved during the transition period, mindful of the need to ensure ethnic balance and prevent acts of genocide and unconstitutional seizure of power.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 1, Article 5: Among other things, the Constitution includes a very brief Charter on the fundamental rights and obligations of the individual and the citizen, which guarantees equal rights for all citizens and ethnic groups. Page 1, Article 6: The Constitution envisages the establishment of a Constitutional Court which will ensure that the organs of the state, and other institutions and individuals, respect the provisions of the Constitution, including the Charter of Fundamental Rights. Page 4, Article 24: They also agree that the provisions concerning the state of law and the protection of human rights, reassure all elements of Burundian society they they will be able to work in conditions of security and dignity.
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→Citizens, specific rights
Page 1, Article 5:
Among other things, the Constitution includes a very brief Charter on the fundamental rights and obligations of the individual and the citizen, which guarantees equal rights for all citizens and ethnic groups.

Democracy

Page 1, Article 3:
They agree that the constitutional and legal principles which will guarantee this outcome and will be used to design the process of implementation, include:
- Creating and institutionalising a system of democratic governance;

Page 3, Article 17:
As is normal and acceptable in every democracy, political parties will be free to create their own agreements and coalitions which may affect any power sharing between them, without affecting the shares specified in this document. While these will be permitted, given their private nature, these will be separate from anything stipulated in the Constitution or in legislation.

Page 4, Article 23:
They agree that these provisions represent an acceptable compromise and the necessary framework for power sharing in Burundi, creating a new order for the country based on unity, solidarity, cooperation between Burundi's ethnic groups, democracy, peace and stability.

Page 4, Article 25:
They also agree that within five years of creating the institutions foreseen in the new Constitution, the Government, the Parliament and the appropriate National Committees will carry out an inclusive national consultation, to assess how effectively the above measures have contributed to national objectives like national unity and reconciliation. This review should enable the people of Burundi to make any constitutional, legal, political and institutional measures needed to ensure that the country attains the fundamental goals of democracy, peace, national unity and reconciliation, and development.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication

No specific mention.

Mobility/access

No specific mention.

Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups Page 1, Article 3 They agree that the constitutional and legal principles which will guarantee this outcome and will be used to design the process of implementation, include: • Protecting and including ethnic, cultural and religious groups in the general system of governance;
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 1, Article 3: They agree that the constitutional and legal principles which will guarantee this outcome and will be used to design the process of implementation, include: ... - Building a national security and justice system in order to guarantee the security of all Burundians, including ethnic minorities.
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 4, Article 25: They also agree that within five years of creating the institutions foreseen in the new Constitution, the Government, the Parliament and the appropriate National Committees will carry out an inclusive national consultation, to assess how effectively the above measures have contributed to national objectives like national unity and reconciliation. This review should enable the people of Burundi to make any constitutional, legal, political and institutional measures needed to ensure that the country attains the fundamental goals of democracy, peace, national unity and reconciliation, and development.
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	Page 1, Article 2: The representative parties in Burundi agree that they will work together to ensure that their country will never again be exposed to ethnic and political violence, to carnage, insecurity and instability, or to genocide and exclusion. Page 1, Article 3: They agree that the constitutional and legal principles which will guarantee this outcome and will be used to design the process of implementation, include: ... - Building a national security and justice system in order to guarantee the security of all Burundians, including ethnic minorities. Page 4, Article 24: They also agree that the provisions concerning the state of law and the protection of human rights, reassure all elements of Burundian society they they will be able to work in conditions of security and dignity.
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	Page 3, Article 18: State defence and security organisations including Defence, Police and Intelligence Services are staffed according to the allocations approved during the transition period, mindful of the need to ensure ethnic balance and prevent acts of genocide and unconstitutional seizure of power.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	Page 3, Article 18: State defence and security organisations including Defence, Police and Intelligence Services are staffed according to the allocations approved during the transition period, mindful of the need to ensure ethnic balance and prevent acts of genocide and unconstitutional seizure of power.
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	Page 1, Article 2: The representative parties in Burundi agree that they will work together to ensure that their country will never again be exposed to ethnic and political violence, to carnage, insecurity and instability, or to genocide and exclusion.
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 4, Article 21: By implementing the essential measures described above, it will be possible to address the four challenges of: ... • Establishing national unity and reconciliation Page 4, Article 23: They agree that these provisions represent an acceptable compromise and the necessary framework for power sharing in Burundi, creating a new order for the country based on unity, solidarity, cooperation between Burundi's ethnic groups, democracy, peace and stability. Page 4, Article 25: They also agree that within five years of creating the institutions foreseen in the new Constitution, the Government, the Parliament and the appropriate National Committees will carry out an inclusive national consultation, to assess how effectively the above measures have contributed to national objectives like national unity and reconciliation. This review should enable the people of Burundi to make any constitutional, legal, political and institutional measures needed to ensure that the country attains the fundamental goals of democracy, peace, national unity and reconciliation, and development.

Implementation

UN signatory	Witness: UN Representative.
Other international signatory	Witnesses: Facilitator of Burundi Peace Process, Representative of African Union, UN Representative
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
