Country/entity	Burundi
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement Embodying a Convention on Governance between the Forces for Democratic Change and the Political Parties of the Opposition
Date	10 Sep 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 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	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Burundi: Arusha and related peace process

Parties	Political Parties signing the Coventions: UPRONA (Signed) Charles MUKASI, President; PP (Signed) Shedrack NIYONKURU, President; FRODEBU (Signed), Jean-Marie NGENDAHAYO, for the President; RPB (Signed) Ernest KABUSHEMEYE, President; ANADDE (Signed) Ignace BANKAMWABO, President; PL (Signed) Gaëtan NIKOBAMYE, President; PSD (Signed) Vincent NDIKUMASABO, President; INKINZO (Signed) Alfonse RUGAMBARARA, President; PIT (Signed) Nicéphore NDIMURUKUNDO, President FOR THE GOVERNMENT (Signed) Sylvestre NIBANTUNGANYA; President of the Republic a.i. (Signed) Anatole KANYENKIKO, Prime Minister
Third parties	INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS: (Signed) Ahmedou OULD ABDALLAH, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, (Signed) Léandre BASSOLE, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization for African Unity OFFICE OF THE FORUM: (Signed) Monsignor Simon NTAMWANA, (Signed) Monsignor Bernard BUDUDIRA, (Signed) Antoine NIJEMBAZI, (Signed) Vincent KUBWIMANA
Description	The agreement addresses a number of confidence building measure. It provides for the following: TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS; TITLE II. TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT; TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS; TITLE IV. MECHANISMS TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION; TITLE V. FINAL PROVISIONS.

Agreement document	BI_940910_AgreementEmbodyingConventionOnGovernance.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth

Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical
Page 4, TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER I. BASIC PRINCIPLES CONSTITUTING A POLITICAL ETHIC, Article 2:
The Convention also seeks to build a State based on the rule of law through:
...
- The education of the population, especially young people, in the values of peace and tolerance.

Page 5, TITLE II. TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT, Article 9:
The parties signatory to this Convention entrust the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus with the implementation of tasks designed to achieve the following broad purposes:
...
- Education of the inhabitants, especially young people, for peace, respect for life, tolerance and other democratic values;
Groups→Children/youth→Substantive
Page 9-10, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, Chapter IV: The Government, Article 32:
During the period covered by this Convention, the Government shall have the following portfolios:
...
17. Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture

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 2, Untitled Preamble:
....
Resolved to build a future of peace, to rethink and revitalize the democratic process in a State based on the rule of law in the interest of all its citizens irrespective of ethnic, social or political affiliation;

Page 6, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, Article 10:
The President of the Republic must be a person who inspires confidence and is capable of bringing together the people of Burundi in all its ethnic, social and political diversity. The primary task of the President as Head of State is to guarantee for each citizen the right to life and enjoyment of his freedoms with a view to his integral development.

Religious groups

No specific mention.

Indigenous people

No specific mention.

Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 5, TITLE II. TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT, Article 9: The parties signatory to this Convention entrust the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus with the implementation of tasks designed to achieve the following broad purposes: ... - The reintegration of displaced persons and the repatriation and resettlement of refugees in conditions of optimum security; Page 9-10, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, Chapter IV: The Government, Article 32: During the period covered by this Convention, the Government shall have the following portfolios: ... 7. Ministry for the Reintegration and Resettlement of Displaced Persons and Returnees
Social class	Groups→Social class→Rhetorical Page 2, Untitled Preamble: .... Resolved to build a future of peace, to rethink and revitalize the democratic process in a State based on the rule of law in the interest of all its citizens irrespective of ethnic, social or political affiliation; Page 6, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, Article 10: The President of the Republic must be a person who inspires confidence and is capable of bringing together the people of Burundi in all its ethnic, social and political diversity. The primary task of the President as Head of State is to guarantee for each citizen the right to life and enjoyment of his freedoms with a view to his integral development.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	Page 9-10, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, Chapter IV: The Government, Article 32: During the period covered by this Convention, the Government shall have the following portfolios: ... 16. Ministry of Human Rights, Social Services and the Advancement of Women
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	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)

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→New political institutions (indefinite)

Page 2-3, Untitled Preamble:
AGREEMENT EMBODYING A CONVENTION ON GOVERNANCE BETWEEN THE FORCES FOR DEMOCRATIC CHANGE, CONSISTING OF THE FRONT POUR LA DEMOCRATIE AU BURUNDI (FRODEBU), THE RASSEMBLEMENT DU PEUPLE BURUNDAIS (RPB), THE PARTI DU PEUPLE (PP), THE PARTI LIBERAL (PL) AND THE POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE OPPOSITION, COMPOSED OF THE UNION POUR LE PROGRES NATIONAL (UPRONA), THE RALLIEMENT POUR LA DEMOCRATIE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL (RADDES), INKINZO, THE PARTI SOCIAL DEMOCRATE (PSD), THE ALLIANCE NATIONALE POUR LE DROIT ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT (ANADDE), THE ALLIANCE BURUNDO-AFRICAINE POUR LE SALUT (ABASA), THE PARTI INDEPENDENT DES TRAVAILLEURS (PIT), THE PARTI POUR LA RECONCILIATION DU PEUPLE (PRP) AND THE PARTI POUR LE REDRESSEMENT NATIONAL (PARENA).

Page 4, TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER I. BASIC PRINCIPLES CONSTITUTING A POLITICAL ETHIC, Article 3:
Political consensus is a determining factor for the re-establishment of peace, security, trust and stability in the country.
It is embodied by the Framework for Concerted Action that brings together the political parties and the associations of civil society under the auspices of the Government.

Page 4, TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER II. DEFINITION, Article 4:
The Convention on Governance is an agreement concluded between the registered political parties with a view to the establishment of institutions
based on "consensus", the restoration of peace, security and trust, the emergence of a State based on the rule of law and the economic recovery of the
country.

Page 5, TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER II. DEFINITION, Article 6:
The Convention defines the tasks entrusted to the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus. It governs the
functioning of the institutions established on the basis of consensus and sets forth the guidelines for the smooth operation of the State. Pending its
revision, the Constitution of the Republic shall continue to apply to the extent that it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Convention.

Page 5-6, TITLE II. TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT, Article 9:
The parties signatory to this Convention entrust the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus with the implementation of tasks designed to achieve the following broad purposes:
- The country’s return to peace and security;
- The disarmament of civilian population groups and the dismantling of militias;
- The establishment of a National Security Council that is well-balanced and effective;
- The reintegration of displaced persons and the repatriation and resettlement of refugees in conditions of optimum security;
- The organization of a substantive national debate on the country’s major problems, with a view to the adoption of a National Covenant for Peaceful Coexistence between the constituent parts of the nation and an appropriate constitution;
- Constitutional reforms;
- Education of the inhabitants, especially young people, for peace, respect for life, tolerance and other democratic values;
- Support for production activities in all sectors of the national economy;

Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	Page 4, TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER I. BASIC PRINCIPLES CONSTITUTING A POLITICAL ETHIC, Article 3: Political consensus is a determining factor for the re-establishment of peace, security, trust and stability in the country. It is embodied by the Framework for Concerted Action that brings together the political parties and the associations of civil society under the auspices of the Government. Page 7, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER II. THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, Article 17: The National Security Council shall comprise: ... - A representative of civil society; Page 8, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER II. THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, Article 18: The President of the Republic and the Prime Minister shall be ex officio members of the National Security Council. The other members shall be appointed by the President of the Republic on the recommendation of the political parties, after consultations with representatives of civil society. Their term of office shall be the same as the period covered by the present Convention. Page 8, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER III. THE PRIME MINISTER, Article 25: The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President of the Republic on the express recommendation of one or more interested political groupings and his appointment shall be the subject of consultations with and the common agreement of the other political grouping and civil society. Page 12, TITLE IV. MECHANISMS TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION, CHAPTER I. MONITORING COMMITTEE, Article 45: The Monitoring Committee shall ensure regular follow-up of the implementation of this Convention. In its work, the Monitoring Committee may be expanded to include, when necessary, representatives of civil society. Page 13, TITLE V. FINAL PROVISIONS, Article 52: ... The aforementioned debate shall be held within six months. The international community shall be invited to make material and technical contributions. The registered political parties, civil society and the constituent parts of the nation shall take part in the preparations for the debate and in the debate itself.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.

Public administration

Page 11, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER VII. ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY SERVICES OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS, Article 37:
At all levels of public administration, recruitment and promotion to higher administrative and technical posts shall be consistent with the statutes and objective criteria of competence, in a transparent fashion.

Page 11, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER VII. ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY SERVICES OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS, Article 38:
In order to respect, encourage and promote the careers of civil servants, clear legislation that distinguishes between political and administrative and technical posts shall be drawn up during the first months of the period covered by this Convention.

Page 11, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER VII. ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY SERVICES OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS, Article 40:
Any person involved, whether directly or indirectly, in the tragic events that have occurred since independence, in particular the coup d'état and
the assassination of the President of the Republic on 21 October 1993, and in what the political partners have agreed to call genocide, without prejudice to
the outcome of the independent national and international investigations, in the destruction of property, in the formation of militias or in the distribution and
illegal use of arms, shall in every case be removed from office and shall not be recruited into provincial or community administrations.

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making
Page 3, Untitled Preamble:
...
Considering further that constitutional legality should be respected to the fullest extent possible;

Page 4-5, TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER II. DEFINITION, Article 5:
With a view to the re-establishment of institutions, this Convention amends certain clauses of the current Constitution that have become inapplicable because of the crisis, pending a national debate to produce a constitution based on democratic principles which guarantee the full development of all members of society.

Page 5, TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER II. DEFINITION, Article 6:
The Convention defines the tasks entrusted to the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus. It governs the
functioning of the institutions established on the basis of consensus and sets forth the guidelines for the smooth operation of the State. Pending its
revision, the Constitution of the Republic shall continue to apply to the extent that it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Convention.

Page 5, TITLE II. TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT, Article 9:
The parties signatory to this Convention entrust the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus with the implementation of tasks designed to achieve the following broad purposes:
...
- The organization of a substantive national debate on the country's major problems, with a view to the adoption of a National Covenant for Peaceful Coexistence between the constituent parts of the nation and an appropriate constitution;
- Constitutional reforms;

Page 6-7, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, Article 15:
All legislative, regulatory and administrative acts of the President of the Republic shall be countersigned by the Prime Minister, with the
exception of acts signed pursuant to article 72, paragraph 1, of the Constitution, and the appointment of members of the Cabinet of the President of
the Republic.

Page 7, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER II. THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, Article 16:
The National Security Council shall review acts of an important political nature proposed by the President of the Republic, in particular:
...
- Revision of the Constitution.

Page 8, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER III. THE PRIME MINISTER, Article 25:
The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President of the Republic on the express recommendation of one or more interested political groupings and his appointment shall be the subject of consultations with and the common agreement of the other political grouping and civil society.
The Prime Minister shall coordinate all Government activities. He shall countersign all legislative, regulatory and administrative acts of the President of the Republic, with the exception of those adopted pursuant to article 72, paragraph 1, of the Constitution, and the appointment of the members of the Cabinet of the President of the Republic

Power sharing

Political power sharing	Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition State level Page 9, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER IV. THE GOVERNMENT, Article 26: In order to create a climate of trust among the political partners, a coalition Government shall be established to carry out the tasks entrusted to the President of the Republic and to the Government and which are specified in article 9. Page 9, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER IV. THE GOVERNMENT, Article 27: With the exception of the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Justice, the members of the Government shall be drawn from all the political formations which have signed this Convention, with 55 per cent coming from the Forces de Changement démocratique and 45 per cent from the opposition political parties.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general

Page 2, Untitled Preamble:
....
Resolved to build a future of peace, to rethink and revitalize the democratic process in a State based on the rule of law in the interest of all its citizens irrespective of ethnic, social or political affiliation;

Page 4, TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER I. BASIC PRINCIPLES CONSTITUTING A POLITICAL ETHIC, Article 1:
This Agreement embodying a convention on governance, hereinafter called "the Convention", is aimed at restoring and promoting the values of
peace, social justice, patriotism and national unity.
It urges the political partners to attach the highest importance to:
...
- Strict respect for the rights of the human person and individual freedoms, in particular, absolute respect for life.

Page 4, TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER I. BASIC PRINCIPLES CONSTITUTING A POLITICAL ETHIC, Article 2:
The Convention also seeks to build a State based on the rule of law through:
- The collegial and democratic definition and exercise of power;
- The promotion of the independence of the judiciary and the neutrality of the police force;
- Respect for the common good and the establishment of mechanisms for overseeing the management of the State;
- The education of the population, especially young people, in the values of peace and tolerance.

Page 4, TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER II. DEFINITION, Article 4:
The Convention on Governance is an agreement concluded between the registered political parties with a view to the establishment of institutions based on "consensus", the restoration of peace, security and trust, the emergence of a State based on the rule of law and the economic recovery of the country.

Page 6, TITLE II. TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT, Article 9:
The parties signatory to this Convention entrust the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus with the implementation of tasks designed to achieve the following broad purposes:
...
- Guaranteeing and promoting fundamental freedoms of the human person, including the freedoms of expression and association and free enterprise;

Page 6, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, Article 10:
The President of the Republic must be a person who inspires confidence and is capable of bringing together the people of Burundi in all its ethnic, social and political diversity. The primary task of the President as Head of State is to guarantee for each citizen the right to life and enjoyment of his freedoms with a view to his integral development.

Page 9-10, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, Chapter IV: The Government, Article 32:
During the period covered by this Convention, the Government shall have the following portfolios:
...

16. Ministry of Human Rights, Social Services and the Advancement of Women

Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Life Page 6, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, Article 10: The President of the Republic must be a person who inspires confidence and is capable of bringing together the people of Burundi in all its ethnic, social and political diversity. The primary task of the President as Head of State is to guarantee for each citizen the right to life and enjoyment of his freedoms with a view to his integral development. Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality Page 11, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER V. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Article 35: The judiciary shall have a statute and be organized in such a way that it: - Has sufficient human and financial resources; - Is able to guarantee equal security for all. Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of association Page 6, TITLE II. TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT, Article 9: The parties signatory to this Convention entrust the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus with the implementation of tasks designed to achieve the following broad purposes: ... - Guaranteeing and promoting fundamental freedoms of the human person, including the freedoms of expression and association and free enterprise; Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion Page 6, TITLE II. TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT, Article 9: The parties signatory to this Convention entrust the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus with the implementation of tasks designed to achieve the following broad purposes: ... - Guaranteeing and promoting fundamental freedoms of the human person, including the freedoms of expression and association and free enterprise;
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship

No specific mention.

Democracy

Page 2, Untitled Preamble:
....
Resolved to build a future of peace, to rethink and revitalize the democratic process in a State based on the rule of law in the interest of all its citizens irrespective of ethnic, social or political affiliation;

Page 4, TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER I. BASIC PRINCIPLES CONSTITUTING A POLITICAL ETHIC, Article 2:
The Convention also seeks to build a State based on the rule of law through:
- The collegial and democratic definition and exercise of power;

Page 4-5, TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER II. DEFINITION, Article 5:
With a view to the re-establishment of institutions, this Convention amends certain clauses of the current Constitution that have become inapplicable because of the crisis, pending a national debate to produce a constitution based on democratic principles which guarantee the full development of all members of society.

Page 5, TITLE II. TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT, Article 9:
The parties signatory to this Convention entrust the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus with the implementation of tasks designed to achieve the following broad purposes:
...
- Education of the inhabitants, especially young people, for peace, respect for life, tolerance and other democratic values;

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Governance of media
Page 9-10, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, Chapter IV: The Government, Article 32:
During the period covered by this Convention, the Government shall have the following portfolios:
...
19. Ministry of Communication
...
21. Ministry of Transport, Postal Services and Telecommunications

Mobility/access

Page 9-10, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, Chapter IV: The Government, Article 32:
During the period covered by this Convention, the Government shall have the following portfolios:
...
21. Ministry of Transport, Postal Services and Telecommunications

Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other Page 12, TITLE V. FINAL PROVISIONS Article 50. The institutions established on the basis of consensus derive their legitimacy from this Convention. The signatories to this Convention pledge to ensure, jointly and severally, its protection and implementation.
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	Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Reform to specific laws Page 7, CHAPTER II. THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, Article 16: The National Security Council shall review acts of an important political nature proposed by the President of the Republic, in particular: ... - Before the declaration of a state of emergency where the institutions of the Republic or the fulfillment of its international commitments are under serious and immediate threat and where the normal functioning of its institutions is disrupted;
State of emergency provisions	Page 4, CHAPTER II. DEFINITION, Article 4. The Convention on Governance is an agreement concluded between the registered political parties with a view to the establishment of institutions based on "consensus", the restoration of peace, security and trust, the emergence of a State based on the rule of law and the economic recovery of the country. Page 7, CHAPTER II. THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, Article 16. The National Security Council shall review acts of an important political nature proposed by the President of the Republic, in particular: … - Before the declaration of a state of emergency where the institutions of the Republic or the fulfilment of its international commitments are under serious and immediate threat and where the normal functioning of its institutions is disrupted;

Judiciary and courts	Page 4, TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER I. BASIC PRINCIPLES CONSTITUTING A POLITICAL ETHIC, Article 2: The Convention also seeks to build a State based on the rule of law through: ... - The promotion of the independence of the judiciary and the neutrality of the police force; Page 6, TITLE II. TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT, Article 9: The parties signatory to this Convention entrust the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus with the implementation of tasks designed to achieve the following broad purposes: ... - Guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary and promoting the proper administration of justice; Page 11, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER V. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Article 34: The judiciary shall dispense justice with complete independence. The other branches of government shall not interfere with the judiciary in order not to disrupt the normal course of justice. Judges at all levels are bound to dispense justice with complete fairness. The Supreme Council of the Judiciary shall ensure strict respect for the proper administration of justice, which shall guarantee the safety of all members of national society. Page 11, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER V. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Article 35: The judiciary shall have a statute and be organized in such a way that it: - Has sufficient human and financial resources; - Is able to guarantee equal security for all.
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 2-3, Untitled Preamble:
...
Firmly determined to resolve the current crisis in such a way as to promote a lasting peace that can give new hope to the people of Burundi and guarantee security and prosperity for present and future generations;
...
Considering the disturbing state of the national economy and the urgent need for economic recovery;
...
Taking into account the responsibilities incumbent on them for promoting a new dynamic process of national reconstruction;

Page 4, TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER II. DEFINITION, Article 4:
The Convention on Governance is an agreement concluded between the registered political parties with a view to the establishment of institutions
based on "consensus", the restoration of peace, security and trust, the emergence of a State based on the rule of law and the economic recovery of the country.

Page 6, TITLE II. TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT, Article 9:
The parties signatory to this Convention entrust the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus with the implementation of tasks designed to achieve the following broad purposes:
...
- Support for production activities in all sectors of the national economy;
...
- Reorganization of public financial management and protection of the nation’s assets;
- Pursuit of national and international investigations relating to events since October 1993;
- Guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary and promoting the proper administration of justice;
- Guaranteeing and promoting fundamental freedoms of the human person, including the freedoms of expression and association and free enterprise;

Page 9-10, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, Chapter IV: The Government, Article 32:
During the period covered by this Convention, the Government shall have the following portfolios:
...
5. Ministry of Planning, Development and Reconstruction
6. Ministry of Community Development
...
20. Ministry of Public Works and Infrastructure
Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction
Page 6, TITLE II. TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT, Article 9:
The parties signatory to this Convention entrust the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus with the implementation of tasks designed to achieve the following broad purposes:
...
- Reconstruction of infrastructures and revival of the national economy;

Page 9-10, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, Chapter IV: The Government, Article 32:

National economic plan	Page 6, TITLE II. TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT, Article 9: The parties signatory to this Convention entrust the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus with the implementation of tasks designed to achieve the following broad purposes: ... - Support for production activities in all sectors of the national economy; - Reconstruction of infrastructures and revival of the national economy; - Reorganization of public financial management and protection of the nation's assets;
Natural resources	Page 9-10, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, Chapter IV: The Government, Article 32: During the period covered by this Convention, the Government shall have the following portfolios: ... 8. Ministry of Physical Planning and Environment ... 22. Ministry of Energy and Mines
International funds	Page 13, TITLE V. FINAL PROVISIONS, Article 52: ... The aforementioned debate shall be held within six months. The international community shall be invited to make material and technical contributions. The registered political parties, civil society and the constituent parts of the nation shall take part in the preparations for the debate and in the debate itself.
Business	Page 9-10, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, Chapter IV: The Government, Article 32: During the period covered by this Convention, the Government shall have the following portfolios: ... 9. Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry 10. Ministry of Finance 11. Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism 12. Ministry of Labour, Craft Industry and Vocational Training ... 22. Ministry of Energy and Mines
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	Page 9-10, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, Chapter IV: The Government, Article 32: During the period covered by this Convention, the Government shall have the following portfolios: ... 8. Ministry of Physical Planning and Environment
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 2-3, Untitled Preamble:
....
Firmly committed to work for the speedy restoration of peace, security, trust and social and political stability in the country;
...
Firmly determined to resolve the current crisis in such a way as to promote a lasting peace that can give new hope to the people of Burundi and guarantee security and prosperity for present and future generations;
Convinced that the current social and political system must be reconsidered and adapted to national realities, with a view to ensuring peace, security and continuity of the nation of Burundi;
...
Considering that the Kigobe and Kajaga Agreements and the Rohero (Novotel) Protocols of Agreement were negotiated between political partners who had freely agreed to restore peace, security and trust in the country;
...
Taking into account the overwhelming need to respect and implement the provisions of the Kigobe and Kajaga Agreements, the Rohero (Novotel) Protocols of Agreement, the Declaration of the Government and the political parties against the warmongers and in favour of peace and security and the Protocol of Agreement on the distribution of responsibilities within the territorial administration, documentation and migration services and the external services, after negotiation under the auspices of the Government of Burundi, acting also as political partners;

Page 4, TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER I. BASIC PRINCIPLES CONSTITUTING A POLITICAL ETHIC, Article 3:
Political consensus is a determining factor for the re-establishment of peace, security, trust and stability in the country.
It is embodied by the Framework for Concerted Action that brings together the political parties and the associations of civil society under the auspices of the Government.

Page 4, TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER II. DEFINITION, Article 4:
The Convention on Governance is an agreement concluded between the registered political parties with a view to the establishment of institutions based on "consensus", the restoration of peace, security and trust, the emergence of a State based on the rule of law and the economic recovery of the country.

Page 5, TITLE II. TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT, Article 9:
The parties signatory to this Convention entrust the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus with the implementation of tasks designed to achieve the following broad purposes:
- The country’s return to peace and security;
- The disarmament of civilian population groups and the dismantling of militias;
- The establishment of a National Security Council that is well-balanced and effective;
- The reintegration of displaced persons and the repatriation and resettlement of refugees in conditions of optimum security;
- The organization of a substantive national debate on the country’s major problems, with a view to the adoption of a National Covenant for Peaceful Coexistence between the constituent parts of the nation and an appropriate constitution;
- Constitutional reforms;
- Education of the inhabitants, especially young people, for peace, respect for life, tolerance and other democratic values;
- Support for production activities in all sectors of the national economy;

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police Page 4, TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER I. BASIC PRINCIPLES CONSTITUTING A POLITICAL ETHIC, Article 2:
The Convention also seeks to build a State based on the rule of law through:
...
- The promotion of the independence of the judiciary and the neutrality of the police force;

Armed forces Page 7, CHAPTER II. THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, Article 16:
The National Security Council shall review acts of an important political nature proposed by the President of the Republic, in particular:
...
- The appointment of senior military and civilian officials;

Page 12, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER VII. ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY SERVICES OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS, Article 41:
In the performance of their duties the security services and forces shall respect the principle of strict political neutrality. Participants in the political process shall refrain strictly from soliciting them for political activities.

Page 12, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER VII. ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY SERVICES OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS, Article 42:
The security forces shall have at their disposal all necessary means to enable them to perform their mission of defence in an appropriate and
timely manner and carry out the important task of disarming the civilian population and disbanding the militias and discouraging any form of violence or criminal behaviour.

Page 12, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER VII. ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY SERVICES OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS, Article 43:
Pending an audit, which shall take place within three months after this Convention is signed, the security services shall retain their current
organizational structure. However, a body shall be established at the government level to coordinate the various security services.

DDR Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions
Page 5, TITLE II. TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT, Article 9:
The parties signatory to this Convention entrust the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus with the implementation of tasks designed to achieve the following broad purposes:
...
- The disarmament of civilian population groups and the dismantling of militias;

Page 12, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER VII. ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY SERVICES OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS, Article 42:
The security forces shall have at their disposal all necessary means to enable them to perform their mission of defence in an appropriate and timely manner and carry out the important task of disarming the civilian population and disbanding the militias and discouraging any form of violence or criminal behaviour.

Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 5, TITLE II. TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT, Article 9: The parties signatory to this Convention entrust the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus with the implementation of tasks designed to achieve the following broad purposes: ... - The disarmament of civilian population groups and the dismantling of militias; Page 12, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER VII. ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY SERVICES OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS, Article 42: The security forces shall have at their disposal all necessary means to enable them to perform their mission of defence in an appropriate and timely manner and carry out the important task of disarming the civilian population and disbanding the militias and discouraging any form of violence or criminal behaviour.
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 2, Untitled Preamble: .... Noting that the prevailing social and political situation in Burundi has profoundly undermined trust between the various groups which make up the people of Burundi, on the one hand, and between the people of Burundi and the institutions, organs and mechanisms for defining and exercising State power, on the other hand; Noting that the roots of the crisis lie in Burundi's distant and recent past;
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.

Mechanism

Page 6, TITLE II. TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND TO THE GOVERNMENT, Article 9:
The parties signatory to this Convention entrust the President of the Republic and the Government chosen on the basis of consensus with the implementation of tasks designed to achieve the following broad purposes:
...
- Pursuit of national and international investigations relating to events since October 1993;

Page 6, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, Article 11:
The President of the Republic must not have been involved, whether directly or indirectly, in any of the tragic events that have occurred since independence, in particular the coup d'état and the assassination of the President of the Republic on 21 October 1993, in what the political partners have agreed to call genocide, without prejudice to the findings of the independent national and international investigations, in the destruction of property, in the formation of militias or in the distribution and illegal use of arms. He must be chosen on the basis of consensus between the partners to this Convention.

Page 8, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER III. THE PRIME MINISTER, Article 24:
The Prime Minister must be a person who inspires confidence and unity, and must be from a different political grouping from that of the President of the Republic. He must not have been involved, whether directly or indirectly, in any of the tragic events that have occurred since independence, in particular the coup d'état and the assassination of the President of the Republic on 21 October 1993, in what the political partners have agreed to call genocide, without prejudice to the findings of the independent national and international investigations, in the destruction of property, in the formation of militias or in the distribution and illegal use of arms.

Page 9, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER IV. THE GOVERNMENT, Article 29:
No one may enter or remain in the Government if such person has been directly or indirectly involved in the tragic events that have occurred since independence, in particular the coup d'état and the assassination of the President of the Republic on 21 October 1993, in what the political partners have agreed to call genocide, without prejudice to the findings of the independent national and international investigations, in the destruction of property, in the formation of militias or in the distribution and illegal use of arms.

Page 11, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER V. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Article 36:
It is requested that an international judicial fact-finding mission be formed within 30 days; it shall be composed of competent and impartial persons to investigate the coup d'état of 21 October 1993 and what the political partners have agreed to call genocide without prejudice to the outcome of the independent national and international investigations, as well as the various political crimes that have been committed since October 1993.

Page 11, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER VII. ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY SERVICES OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS, Article 40:
Any person involved, whether directly or indirectly, in the tragic events that have occurred since independence, in particular the coup d'état and the assassination of the President of the Republic on 21 October 1993, and in what the political partners have agreed to call genocide, without prejudice to the outcome of the independent national and international investigations, in the destruction of property, in the formation of militias or in the distribution and illegal use of arms, shall in every case be removed from

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting Page 6, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, Article 11:
The President of the Republic must not have been involved, whether directly or indirectly, in any of the tragic events that have occurred since independence, in particular the coup d'état and the assassination of the President of the Republic on 21 October 1993, in what the political partners have agreed to call genocide, without prejudice to the findings of the independent national and international investigations, in the destruction of property, in the formation of militias or in the distribution and illegal use of arms. He must be chosen on the basis of consensus between the partners to this Convention.

Page 8, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER III. THE PRIME MINISTER, Article 24:
The Prime Minister must be a person who inspires confidence and unity, and must be from a different political grouping from that of the President of the Republic. He must not have been involved, whether directly or indirectly, in any of the tragic events that have occurred since independence, in particular the coup d'état and the assassination of the President of the Republic on 21 October 1993, in what the political partners have agreed to call genocide, without prejudice to the findings of the independent national and international investigations, in the destruction of property, in the formation of militias or in the distribution and illegal use of arms.

Page 9, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER IV. THE GOVERNMENT, Article 29:
No one may enter or remain in the Government if such person has been directly or indirectly involved in the tragic events that have occurred since independence, in particular the coup d'état and the assassination of the President of the Republic on 21 October 1993, in what the political partners have agreed to call genocide, without prejudice to the findings of the independent national and international investigations, in the destruction of property, in the formation of militias or in the distribution and illegal use of arms.

Page 11, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER VII. ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY SERVICES OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS, Article 40:
Any person involved, whether directly or indirectly, in the tragic events that have occurred since independence, in particular the coup d'état and the assassination of the President of the Republic on 21 October 1993, and in what the political partners have agreed to call genocide, without prejudice to the outcome of the independent national and international investigations, in the destruction of property, in the formation of militias or in the distribution and illegal use of arms, shall in every case be removed from office and shall not be recruited into provincial or community administrations.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	Page 2, Untitled Preamble: .... Convinced also that to this end, the consensus built through a sincere and fair reconciliation of the interests of the different political partners and the constituent parts of the nation is a determining factor for success in this undertaking;

Implementation

UN signatory	Page 14, International Observers: Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Leandre Bassole
Other international signatory	Page 14, International Observers: Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization for African Unity.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	Page 6, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, Article 12: During the period covered by the Convention, the President of the Republic may not call on foreign troops without the approval of the National Security Council. Page 7, TITLE III. INSTITUTIONS, CHAPTER II. THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, Article 16: The National Security Council shall review acts of an important political nature proposed by the President of the Republic, in particular: ... - In case of recourse to foreign mediation and/or military intervention;
Enforcement mechanism	Page 12, TITLE IV. MECHANISMS TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION, CHAPTER I. MONITORING COMMITTEE, Article 44: In accordance with the agreement signed on 1 June 1994, a monitoring committee shall be established and shall be composed of representatives from the political parties that are signatories to this Convention. Page 12, TITLE IV. MECHANISMS TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION, CHAPTER I. MONITORING COMMITTEE, Article 45: The Monitoring Committee shall ensure regular follow-up of the implementation of this Convention. In its work, the Monitoring Committee may be expanded to include, when necessary, representatives of civil society. Page 12, TITLE IV. MECHANISMS TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION, CHAPTER II. CONCILIATION FRAMEWORK, Article 48: The Conciliation Framework shall be competent to serve as mediator between the signatories to this Convention in the event of a dispute concerning its interpretation or implementation.