

Country/entity	Burundi
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	The Global Ceasefire Agreement
Date	16 Nov 2003
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 (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	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Burundi: Arusha and related peace process
Parties	Transitional Government of the Republic of Burundi and the National Council for the Defence of Democracy-Forces for the Defence of Democracy (CNDD-FDD)

Third parties

In the presence of:

- His Excellency Jacob ZUMA, Deputy President of the Republic of South Africa, Facilitator for the negotiation of the Ceasefire Agreement,
- His Excellency Joachim CHISSANO, President of the Republic of Mozambique and current President of the African Union,
- His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI, President of the Republic of Uganda and President of the Regional Peace Initiative for Burundi,
- His Excellency Dr. Ali Mohamed SHENI, Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania,
- His Excellency Joseph KABILA, President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo,
- His Excellency Méles ZENAWI, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia,
- His Excellency Ambassador Berhanu DINKA, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations,
- His Excellency Patrick MAZIMPAKA, Vice-Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union,
- His Excellency Charles MURIGANDE, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda,
- His Excellency Ondo METHOGO, Deputy Prime Minister of the Gabonese Republic,
- His Excellency Ngunjiri NJUGUNA, Ambassador of the Republic of Kenya to Tanzania,
- His Excellency Joshua M. SIMYANDI, Ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to Tanzania,

2. Co-signatories:

- (Signed) His Excellency Jacob ZUMA, Deputy President of the Republic of South Africa, Facilitator
- (Signed) His Excellency Joachim CHISSANO, President of the Republic of Mozambique and current President of the African Union
- (Signed) His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI President of the Republic of Uganda and President of the Regional Peace Initiative for Burundi, guarantor of the implementation of the Global Ceasefire Agreement
- (Signed) His Excellency Alpha Oumar KONARE, Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union
- (Signed) His Excellency Ali MOHAMED SHENI on behalf of His Excellency Benjamin William MKAPA, President of the United Republic of Tanzania
- (Signed) His Excellency Berhanu DINKA Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Description

This agreement provides for a Global Ceasefire for the CNDD-FDD. The CNDD-FDD adopts subsequently previous agreements. The parties commits to include the CNDD-FDD in the implementation of these previous agreements and calls the PALIPEHUTU-FNL to resume negotiations.

Agreement document

[BI_031116_GlobalCeasefireAgreement.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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** No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

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** No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) Page 1, Untitled Preamble:
...
Reaffirming our commitment to build a political order and system of Government in keeping with the realities of our country and based on the values of justice, political pluralism, respect for the fundamental freedoms and rights of the individual, unity, solidarity, mutual understanding, tolerance and cooperation,

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) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society No specific mention.

Traditional/religious leaders No specific mention.

**Public
administration**

No specific mention.

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making
Page 2, Article 3:
Any constitutional, legislative or regulatory provisions which are inconsistent with this Agreement shall be amended as soon as possible in order to bring them into line with this Agreement.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→General
State level

Article 1

The Global Ceasefire Agreement embraces the Ceasefire Agreement of 2 December 2002, the Joint Declaration of Agreement of 27 January 2003 on the final cessation of hostilities, the Pretoria Protocol of 8 October 2003 on political, defence and security power-sharing in Burundi, the Pretoria Protocol of 2 November 2003 on outstanding issues of political, defence and security power-sharing in Burundi, and the Pretoria Protocol of 2 November 2003 on the Technical Forces Agreement.

Page 3, Article 5

The Parties undertake to implement in full the agreements listed below:

- The Ceasefire Agreement between the Transitional Government of Burundi and the National Council for the Defence of Democracy-Forces for the Defence of Democracy (CNDD-FDD), signed on 2 December 2002;
- The Pretoria Protocol signed on 27 January 2003;
- The Pretoria Protocol on political, defence and security power-sharing in Burundi, signed on 8 October 2003;
- The Pretoria Protocol on outstanding issues of political, defence and security power-sharing, signed on 2 November 2003;
- The Technical Forces Agreement, signed on 2 November 2003.

Territorial power sharing

No specific mention.

Economic power sharing

No specific mention.

Military power sharing

Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality

Page 2, Article 1:

The Global Ceasefire Agreement embraces the Ceasefire Agreement of 2 December 2002, the Joint Declaration of Agreement of 27 January 2003 on the final cessation of hostilities, the Pretoria Protocol of 8 October 2003 on political, defence and security power-sharing in Burundi, the Pretoria Protocol of 2 November 2003 on outstanding issues of political, defence and security power-sharing in Burundi, and the Pretoria Protocol of 2 November 2003 on the Technical Forces Agreement.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general Page 1, Untitled Preamble:
...
Reaffirming our commitment to build a political order and system of Government in keeping with the realities of our country and based on the values of justice, political pluralism, respect for the fundamental freedoms and rights of the individual, unity, solidarity, mutual understanding, tolerance and cooperation,

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 No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

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 No specific mention.

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 1, Untitled Preamble:
...
Reaffirming our unshakeable determination to put an end to the root causes of the continuing situation of violence, bloodshed, insecurity, political instability, and exclusion, which has heaped distress and suffering on the Burundian people and is seriously compromising the prospects for economic development and the establishment of equality and social justice in our country,

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** No specific mention.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
The agreement provides entirely for a ceasefire.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

**Intelligence
services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces** Page 2, Article 4:
The Parties appeal to the Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People-National Liberation Forces (PALIPEHUTU-FNL) immediately to suspend hostilities and acts of violence and to join the negotiations with the Government as soon as possible. If the PALIPEHUTU-FNL categorically refuses to resume negotiations, the signatories of this Agreement, the Regional Peace Initiative for Burundi, the African Union and the United Nations will deem it to be an organization inimical to the peace and security of Burundi and will treat it as such.

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, Untitled Preamble: ... Reaffirming our unshakeable determination to put an end to the root causes of the continuing situation of violence, bloodshed, insecurity, political instability, and exclusion, which has heaped distress and suffering on the Burundian people and is seriously compromising the prospects for economic development and the establishment of equality and social justice in our country,
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 - (Signed) His Excellency Berhanu DINKA Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Other international signatory 2. Co-signatories:
- (Signed) His Excellency Jacob ZUMA, Deputy President of the Republic of South Africa, Facilitator
- (Signed) His Excellency Joachim CHISSANO, President of the Republic of Mozambique and current President of the African Union
- (Signed) His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI President of the Republic of Uganda and President of the Regional Peace Initiative for Burundi, guarantor of the implementation of the Global Ceasefire Agreement
- (Signed) His Excellency Alpha Oumar KONARE, Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union
- (Signed) His Excellency Ali MOHAMED SHENI on behalf of His Excellency Benjamin William MKAPA, President of the United Republic of Tanzania

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar Page 3, Article 6:
The agreements shall be implemented by the existing peace-process institutions in Burundi:
– The African Mission in Burundi;
...
– The Joint Ceasefire Commission.

Enforcement mechanism Page 3, Article 6:
The agreements shall be implemented by the existing peace-process institutions in Burundi:
– The African Mission in Burundi;
– The Implementation Monitoring Committee;
– The Joint Ceasefire Commission.
– The implementation process shall be conducted in conformity with the timetable agreed upon in the agreements mentioned above.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source <http://peacemaker.un.org>
