

<b>Country/entity</b>	Burundi
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Dar-es-Salaam Agreement on Principles Towards lasting Peace, Security, and Stability in Burundi
<b>Date</b>	18 Jun 2006
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

#### **Burundian Civil War (1993-2005)**

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

Close  
Burundian Civil War (1993-2005)

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Burundi: Arusha and related peace process

<b>Parties</b>	<p>The Government of Burundi and the Palipehutu-FNL</p> <p>In the presence of :</p> <p>...</p> <p>- H.E. Pierre Nkurunziza, President of the Republic of Burundi</p> <p>Signatory Party:</p> <p>For the Government of Burundi - Name of the Representative: H.E. Evariste Ndayishimiye Title: Head of the Burundi Government Delegation</p> <p>For the Palipehutu-FNL - Name of the Representative: H.E. Agathon Rwasa Title: Chairman</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>Having participated in the talks facilitated by the Minister of Safety and Security of the Republic of South Africa, His Excellency Charles Nqakula, in terms of the mandate of the Regional Initiative for Peace in Burundi.</p> <p>In the presence of :</p> <p>- H.E. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, Deputy Chairperson of the Regional Initiative on the Burundi Peace Process;</p> <p>- H.E. Charles Nqakula, Facilitator;</p> <p>- H.E. Ambassador Mamadou Bah, Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission;</p> <p>- H.E. Ambassador Nureldin Satti, Special Representative of the United Nations, Secretary General Kofi Anan;</p>
<b>Description</b>	<p>This agreement defines comprehensive principles for peace and security in between the Government of Burundi and the FNL. It addresses the following dimensions: I. The History of Burundi and the Ethnic Question; II. Provisional Immunity for the members of the Palipehutu-FNL and its Transformation into a Political Party; III. Repatriation of Refugees and Return of the Displaced and Regrouped Persons; IV. Defence and Security Forces; V. Guarantors of the Process; VI: Non-engagement in Attacks.</p>

---

<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">BI_060618_Dar es salaam agreement of principles_BAD.pdf (opens in new tab)   Download PDF</a>
---------------------------	---

---

## Groups

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

**Racial/ethnic/  
national group**

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical

Page 4, Article 1. THE HISTORY OF BURUNDI AND THE ETHNIC QUESTION:

...

3. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission should be called the Truth, Forgiveness and Reconciliation Commission. Its mission shall be to establish the facts regarding the dark periods of our history and to identify the responsibility of the different individuals with a view to forgiveness and reconciliation among the Barundi. It should reflect the broadest representation of the Burundi society in its political, social, ethnic, religious and gender aspects.

Page 9, Annexure "A", Chapter 1: THE HISTORY OF BURUNDI AND THE ETHNIC QUESTION, Article 2: The Truth and Reconciliation Commission should be called the Truth, Forgiveness and Reconciliation Commission. Its mission shall be to establish the facts regarding the dark periods of our history and to identify the responsibility of the different individuals with a view to forgiveness and reconciliation among the Barundi. It should reflect the broadest representation of the Burundi society in its political, social, ethnic, religious and gender aspects.

**Religious groups**

Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical

Page 4, Article 1. THE HISTORY OF BURUNDI AND THE ETHNIC QUESTION:

...

3. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission should be called the Truth, Forgiveness and Reconciliation Commission. Its mission shall be to establish the facts regarding the dark periods of our history and to identify the responsibility of the different individuals with a view to forgiveness and reconciliation among the Barundi. It should reflect the broadest representation of the Burundi society in its political, social, ethnic, religious and gender aspects.

Page 9, Annexure "A", Chapter 1: THE HISTORY OF BURUNDI AND THE ETHNIC QUESTION, Article 2: The Truth and Reconciliation Commission should be called the Truth, Forgiveness and Reconciliation Commission. Its mission shall be to establish the facts regarding the dark periods of our history and to identify the responsibility of the different individuals with a view to forgiveness and reconciliation among the Barundi. It should reflect the broadest representation of the Burundi society in its political, social, ethnic, religious and gender aspects.

**Indigenous people**

No specific mention.

**Other groups**

No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced persons**

Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive

Page 5, Article III. REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES AND RETURN OF THE DISPLACED AND REGROUPED PERSONS:

1. It would be necessary to create an environment that is favourable to the repatriation of refugees and the return to their homes of the people who were regrouped and who were displaced.
2. The Regional Initiative for Peace in Burundi, the AU and the UN shall ensure that no repatriated person shall be the target of persecution. The parties agree to call on the host countries to ensure that the repatriation of the Burundi refugees takes place in accordance with the relevant international laws to avoid forced repatriation.

Page 10, Annexure "A", Chapter 3: THE REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES AND THE RETURN OF DISPLACED AND REGROUPED PEOPLE, Article 5:

It would be necessary to create an environment that is favourable to the repatriation of refugees and the return to their homes of the people who were regrouped and who were displaced.

The Regional Initiative for Peace in Burundi, the AU and the UN shall ensure that no repatriated person shall be the target of persecution. The parties agree to call on the host countries to ensure that the repatriation of the Burundi refugees takes place in accordance with the relevant international laws to avoid forced repatriation.

**Social class**

Groups→Social class→Rhetorical

Page 4, Article 1. THE HISTORY OF BURUNDI AND THE ETHNIC QUESTION:

...

3. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission should be called the Truth, Forgiveness and Reconciliation Commission. Its mission shall be to establish the facts regarding the dark periods of our history and to identify the responsibility of the different individuals with a view to forgiveness and reconciliation among the Burundi. It should reflect the broadest representation of the Burundi society in its political, social, ethnic, religious and gender aspects.

Page 9, Annexure "A", Chapter 1: THE HISTORY OF BURUNDI AND THE ETHNIC QUESTION, Article 2: The Truth and Reconciliation Commission should be called the Truth, Forgiveness and Reconciliation Commission. Its mission shall be to establish the facts regarding the dark periods of our history and to identify the responsibility of the different individuals with a view to forgiveness and reconciliation among the Burundi. It should reflect the broadest representation of the Burundi society in its political, social, ethnic, religious and gender aspects.

---

## Gender

### Women, girls and gender

Page 4, Article 1. The history of Burundi and the Ethnic Question:

...

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission shall be called the Truth, Forgiveness and Reconciliation Commission. Its mission shall be to establish the facts regarding die dark periods of our history and to identify the responsibility of the different individuals with a view to forgiveness and reconciliation among the Barundi. It should reflect the broadest representation of the Burundi society in its political, social, ethnic, religious and gender aspects.

Page 9, Annexure A, Chapter 1. The history of Burundi and the Ethnic Question, Article 2  
The Truth and Reconciliation Commission shall be called the Truth, Forgiveness and Reconciliation Commission.

Its mission shall be to establish the facts regarding die dark periods of our history and to identify the responsibility of the different individuals with a view to forgiveness and reconciliation among the Barundi. It should reflect the broadest representation of the Burundi society in its political, social, ethnic, religious and gender aspects.

### Men and boys

Gender→Men and boys→Gender neutral wording

Article I.3. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission shall be called the Truth, Forgiveness and Reconciliation Commission. Its mission shall be to establish the facts regarding die dark periods of our history and to identify the responsibility of the different individuals with a view to forgiveness and reconciliation among the Barundi. It should reflect the broadest representation of the Burundi society in its political, social, ethnic, religious and gender aspects.

Annexure A

Chapter 1, Article 2 - restates Article I.3.

### 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)** No specific mention.

**Elections** No specific mention.

**Electoral  
commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties  
reform** No specific mention.

## Civil society

Page 4, Article 1. THE HISTORY OF BURUNDI AND THE ETHNIC QUESTION:

...

2. A commission of experts with the mandate to rewrite the history of Burundi shall be created. These experts shall consult all the components of Burundi society.

3. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission should be called the Truth, Forgiveness and Reconciliation Commission. Its mission shall be to establish the facts regarding the dark periods of our history and to identify the responsibility of the different individuals with a view to forgiveness and reconciliation among the Burundi. It should reflect the broadest representation of the Burundi society in its political, social, ethnic, religious and gender aspects.

4. Popular consultations shall be organised from grassroots level to the top. Its establishment, the plan of its composition, its missions and functioning will be consecrated by national legislation.

5. The Palipeli hutu-FNL proposes to the Burundi people that the consultations should lead to a social contract.

Page 4, Article II. PROVISIONAL IMMUNITY FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PALIPEHUTU-FNL AND ITS TRANSFORMATION INTO A POLITICAL PARTY:

...

2. After the effective separation of the political branch and the military branch, the Palipebutu-FNL could request to be accredited as a political party in accordance with the law.

Page 9, Annexure "A", Chapter 1: THE HISTORY OF BURUNDI AND THE ETHNIC QUESTION, Article 1: A commission of experts with the mandate to rewrite the history of Burundi shall be created. These experts shall consult all the components of Burundi society.

Page 9, Annexure "A", Chapter 1: THE HISTORY OF BURUNDI AND THE ETHNIC QUESTION, Article 2: The Truth and Reconciliation Commission should be called the Truth, Forgiveness and Reconciliation Commission.

...

Popular consultations shall be organised from grassroots level to the top. Its establishment, the plan of its composition, its missions and functioning will be consecrated by national legislation. The Palipeli hutu-FNL proposes to the Burundi people that the consultations should lead to a social contract.

Page 11, ANNEXURE "B":

The ongoing transformation and modernization of the Defence and Security Forces shall be monitored and evaluated by the African Union working in consonance with the United Nations and other International fora. T

..

The transformation or ongoing, reform and modernisation of the Defence and Security Forces shall be subject to ongoing national dialogue by all people of Burundi to ensure that the Forces shall always be subject to the national agenda in Burundi for democracy, peace, justice, reconciliation, security, stability, development and prosperity.

## Traditional/ religious leaders

No specific mention.

**Public administration** No specific mention.

**Constitution** No specific mention.

---

## **Power sharing**

**Political power sharing** No specific mention.

**Territorial power sharing** No specific mention.

**Economic power sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power sharing** Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality  
Page 11, ANNEXURE "B":  
..  
The Palipehutu-FNL shall commit human resources to every level in the process of the transformation or ongoing reform and modernisation of the Defence and Security Forces.  
The transformation or ongoing, reform and modernisation of the Defence and Security Forces shall be subject to ongoing national dialogue by all people of Burundi to ensure that the Forces shall always be subject to the national agenda in Burundi for democracy, peace, justice, reconciliation, security, stability, development and prosperity.

---

## **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL general** Page 5, Article III. REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES AND RETURN OF THE DISPLACED AND REGROUPED PERSONS:  
...  
2. The Regional Initiative for Peace in Burundi, the AU and the UN shall ensure that no repatriated person shall be the target of persecution. The parties agree to call on the host countries to ensure that the repatriation of the Burundi refugees takes place in accordance with the relevant international laws to avoid forced repatriation.

**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**

<b>Citizenship</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Democracy</b>	<p>Page 3, Untitled Preamble, Realising that the search for peace has become of capital importance for our country to enjoy freedom, democracy, justice and peace, and for Burundi to be respected in the international community;</p> <p>Page 5, Article IV. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES: ... 2. The Defence and Security Forces shall always be subject to the national agenda in Burundi for democracy, peace, justice, reconciliation, security, stability, development and prosperity.</p> <p>Page 11, ANNEXURE "B": ... The transformation or ongoing, reform and modernisation of the Defence and Security Forces shall be subject to ongoing national dialogue by all people of Burundi to ensure that the Forces shall always be subject to the national agenda in Burundi for democracy, peace, justice, reconciliation, security, stability, development and prosperity.</p>
<b>Detention procedures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Media and communication</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mobility/access</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

---

## **Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	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 5, Article IV. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES:  
...  
2. The Defence and Security Forces shall always be subject to the national agenda in Burundi for democracy, peace, justice, reconciliation, security, stability, development and prosperity.  
  
Page 11, ANNEXURE "B":  
...  
The transformation or ongoing, reform and modernisation of the Defence and Security Forces shall be subject to ongoing national dialogue by all people of Burundi to ensure that the Forces shall always be subject to the national agenda in Burundi for democracy, peace, justice, reconciliation, security, stability, development and prosperity.

**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 5, Article III. REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES AND RETURN OF THE DISPLACED AND REGROUPED PERSONS:  
...  
2. The Regional Initiative for Peace in Burundi, the AU and the UN shall ensure that no repatriated person shall be the target of persecution. The parties agree to call on the host countries to ensure that the repatriation of the Burundi refugees takes place in accordance with the relevant international laws to avoid forced repatriation.

**Ceasefire** Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision  
Page 5, Article VI:  
Having agreed to all the foregoing principles, the Parties agree to stop hostilities and commit to engage in serious discussions aimed at reaching a comprehensive ceasefire within a period of two weeks.

**Police**

Page 5, Article IV. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES:

1. The overarching principle guiding the Defence and Security Forces shall be to act, at all times, in a manner that fosters national reconciliation and unity.
2. The Defence and Security Forces shall always be subject to the national agenda in Burundi for democracy, peace, justice, reconciliation, security, stability, development and prosperity.

Page 11, ANNEXURE "B":

The ongoing transformation and modernization of the Defence and Security Forces shall be monitored and evaluated by the African Union working in consonance with the United Nations and other International fora. The Regional initiative shall remain the guarantor of this process.

The current, mechanism for the oversight of the Defence and Security Forces shall be strengthened.

The overarching principle guiding the Defence and Security Forces shall be to act, at all times, in a manner to foster national reconciliation and unity.

The Palipehutu-FNL shall commit human resources to every level in the process of the transformation or ongoing reform and modernisation of the Defence and Security Forces.

The transformation or ongoing, reform and modernisation of the Defence and Security Forces shall be subject to ongoing national dialogue by all people of Burundi to ensure that the Forces shall always be subject to the national agenda in Burundi for democracy, peace, justice, reconciliation, security, stability, development and prosperity.

**Armed forces**

Page 5, Article IV. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES:

1. The overarching principle guiding the Defence and Security Forces shall be to act, at all times, in a manner that fosters national reconciliation and unity.
2. The Defence and Security Forces shall always be subject to the national agenda in Burundi for democracy, peace, justice, reconciliation, security, stability, development and prosperity.

Page 11, ANNEXURE "B":

The ongoing transformation and modernization of the Defence and Security Forces shall be monitored and evaluated by the African Union working in consonance with the United Nations and other International fora. The Regional initiative shall remain the guarantor of this process.

The current, mechanism for the oversight of the Defence and Security Forces shall be strengthened.

The overarching principle guiding the Defence and Security Forces shall be to act, at all times, in a manner to foster national reconciliation and unity.

The Palipehutu-FNL shall commit human resources to every level in the process of the transformation or ongoing reform and modernisation of the Defence and Security Forces.

The transformation or ongoing reform and modernisation of the Defence and Security Forces shall be subject to ongoing national dialogue by all people of Burundi to ensure that the Forces shall always be subject to the national agenda in Burundi for democracy, peace, justice, reconciliation, security, stability, development and prosperity.

**DDR**

No specific mention.

<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	<p>Page 4, Article II. PROVISIONAL IMMUNITY FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PALIPEHUTU-FNL AND ITS TRANSFORMATION INTO A POLITICAL PARTY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. From the start of the effective implementation of the ceasefire, the members of the Palipebutu-FNL shall enjoy provisional immunity. A procedure for the release of political prisoners and prisoners of war shall also start.</li> <li>2. After the effective separation of the political branch and the military branch, the Palipebutu-FNL could request to be accredited as a political party in accordance with the law.</li> </ol> <p>Page 9, Annexure "A", Chapter 2: PROVISIONAL IMMUNITY FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PALIPEHUTU-FNL AND ITS TRANSFORMATION INTO A POLITICAL PARTY, Article 3: From the start of the effective implementation of the ceasefire, the members of the Palipebutu-FNL shall enjoy provisional immunity.</p> <p>Page 9, Annexure "A", Chapter 2: PROVISIONAL IMMUNITY FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PALIPEHUTU-FNL AND ITS TRANSFORMATION INTO A POLITICAL PARTY, Article 4: After the effective separation of the political branch and the military branch, the Palipebutu-FNL could request to be accredited as a political party in accordance with the law.</p> <p>Page 11, ANNEXURE "B": .. The Palipehutu-FNL shall commit human resources to every level in the process of the transformation or ongoing reform and modernisation of the Defence and Security Forces. The transformation or ongoing, reform and modernisation of the Defence and Security Forces shall be subject to ongoing national dialogue by all people of Burundi to ensure that the Forces shall always be subject to the national agenda in Burundi for democracy, peace, justice, reconciliation, security, stability, development and prosperity.</p>
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

---

## **Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice general** No specific mention.

**Amnesty/pardon** Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper  
Page 4, Article II. PROVISIONAL IMMUNITY FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PALIPEHUTU-FNL AND ITS TRANSFORMATION INTO A POLITICAL PARTY:  
1. From the start of the effective implementation of the ceasefire, the members of the Palipebutu-FNL shall enjoy provisional immunity.

Page 9, Annexure "A", Chapter 2: PROVISIONAL IMMUNITY FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PALIPEHUTU-FNL AND ITS TRANSFORMATION INTO A POLITICAL PARTY, Article 3:  
From the start of the effective implementation of the ceasefire, the members of the Palipebutu-FN

**Courts** No specific mention.

## **Mechanism**

Page 4, Article 1. THE HISTORY OF BURUNDI AND THE ETHNIC QUESTION:

1. In the history of Burundi, the ethnic question has been recognised as being one of the mainsprings of the conflict that the country has endured for so long. It is therefore important to put an end to this state of affairs, to rewrite and take into consideration the history of the country. It has also proven important to put in place mechanisms to ensure that the mistakes of the past are never repeated.
2. A commission of experts with the mandate to rewrite the history of Burundi shall be created. These experts shall consult all the components of Burundi society.
3. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission should be called the Truth, Forgiveness and Reconciliation Commission. Its mission shall be to establish the facts regarding the dark periods of our history and to identify the responsibility of the different individuals with a view to forgiveness and reconciliation among the Burundi. It should reflect the broadest representation of the Burundi society in its political, social, ethnic, religious and gender aspects.
4. Popular consultations shall be organised from grassroots level to the top. Its establishment, the plan of its composition, its missions and functioning will be consecrated by national legislation.
5. The Palipeli hutu-FNL proposes to the Burundi people that the consultations should lead to a social contract.

Page 9, Annexure "A", Chapter 1: THE HISTORY OF BURUNDI AND THE ETHNIC QUESTION, Untitled Introduction:

In the history of Burundi, the ethnic question has been recognised as being one of the mainsprings of the conflict that the country has endured for so long. It is therefore important to put an end to this state of affairs, to rewrite and take into consideration the history of the country. It has also proven important to put in place mechanisms to ensure that the mistakes of the past are never repeated.

Page 9, Annexure "A", Chapter 1: THE HISTORY OF BURUNDI AND THE ETHNIC QUESTION, Article 1: A commission of experts with the mandate to rewrite the history of Burundi shall be created. These experts shall consult all the components of Burundi society.

Page 9, Annexure "A", Chapter 1: THE HISTORY OF BURUNDI AND THE ETHNIC QUESTION, Article 2: The Truth and Reconciliation Commission should be called the Truth, Forgiveness and Reconciliation Commission. Its mission shall be to establish the facts regarding the dark periods of our history and to identify the responsibility of the different individuals with a view to forgiveness and reconciliation among the Burundi. It should reflect the broadest representation of the Burundi society in its political, social, ethnic, religious and gender aspects.

## **Prisoner release**

Page 4, Article II. PROVISIONAL IMMUNITY FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PALIPEHUTU-FNL AND ITS TRANSFORMATION INTO A POLITICAL PARTY:

1. From the start of the effective implementation of the ceasefire, the members of the Palipebutu-FNL shall enjoy provisional immunity. A procedure for the release of political prisoners and prisoners of war shall also start.

Page 9, Annexure "A", Chapter 2: PROVISIONAL IMMUNITY FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PALIPEHUTU-FNL AND ITS TRANSFORMATION INTO A POLITICAL PARTY, Article 3:

...

A procedure for the release of political prisoners and prisoners of war shall also start.

<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reparations</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	<p>Page 4, Article 1. THE HISTORY OF BURUNDI AND THE ETHNIC QUESTION:</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission should be called the Truth, Forgiveness and Reconciliation Commission. Its mission shall be to establish the facts regarding the dark periods of our history and to identify the responsibility of the different individuals with a view to forgiveness and reconciliation among the Barundi. It should reflect the broadest representation of the Burundi society in its political, social, ethnic, religious and gender aspects.</p>

---

## Implementation

<b>UN signatory</b>	Acting Special Representative of the UN Secretary General in Burundi is a co-signatory.
<b>Other international signatory</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Referendum for agreement</b>	No specific mention.
<b>International mission/force/similar</b>	<p>Page 5, Article III. REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES AND RETURN OF THE DISPLACED AND REGROUPED PERSONS:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. The Regional Initiative for Peace in Burundi, the AU and the UN shall ensure that no repatriated person shall be the target of persecution.</p> <p>age 11, ANNEXURE "B":</p> <p>The ongoing transformation and modernization of the Defence and Security Forces shall be monitored and evaluated by the African Union working in consonance with the United Nations and other International fora. The Regional initiative shall remain the guarantor of this process.</p>
<b>Enforcement mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Related cases</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Source</b>	<a href="http://peacemaker.un.org/">http://peacemaker.un.org/</a>

---