

<b>Country/entity</b>	Burundi
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Déclaration du Sommet des chefs d'Etats et de gouvernements de l'initiative régionale sur le processus de Paix au Burundi
<b>Date</b>	4 Dec 2008
<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 (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)

<b>Stage</b>	Implementation/renegotiation
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Burundi: Arusha and related peace process
<b>Parties</b>	- His Excellency Pierre Nkurunziza, President of the Republic of Burundi - Mr Agathon Rwasa, President of the PALIPEHUTU-FNL

**Third parties**

- His Excellency President Yoweri Museveni, President of the Regional Initiative
- His Excellency Rupiah Banda, President of the Republic of Zambia
- His Excellency Stephen Kalonso Musyoka, Vice-resident and Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Kenya
- His Excellency Mizengo Pinda, First Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania
- His Excellency Bernard Makuza, First Minister of the Republic of Rwanda
- His Excellency Mohamoud Dirir, Minister of Culture and Tourism of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- Representing the Facilitator, His Excellency Jeff Radebe, Minister of Transport of the Republic of South Africa
- His Excellency Jean Ping, President of the Commission of the African Union
- Mr Youssef Mahmoud, Executive Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General

**Description**

This short agreement provides for modalities of the transformation process of the FNL-Palipehutu into a political party.

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**Agreement document**

[BI\\_081204\\_DeclarationSommetInitiativeRegionalProcessusdePaixauBurundi\\_tr.pdf](#)  
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**Agreement document (original language)**

[BI\\_081204\\_DeclarationSommetInitiativeRegionaleProcessusddePaixauBurundi.pdf](#)  
(opens in new tab)

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## **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.

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## **Gender**

**Women, girls and  
gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **Governance**

**Political  
institutions (new or  
reformed)** No specific mention.

**Elections** No specific mention.

**Electoral  
commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties  
reform** Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties  
Page 1, Article 1:  
The PALIPEHUTU-FNL represented by its President Mr Agathon Rwasa, accepts that under its current name, it cannot be registered as a political party, because this is not permitted under the Burundian Constitution.

Page 1, Article 2:  
In light of (1) the PALIPEHUTU-FNL undertakes to explain the constitutional obligations relating to the accreditation of political parties to its members, and to consult on a new name which is both inoffensive, and which conforms to the Constitution.

Page 2, Article 5:  
The President of Burundi, His Excellency Pierre Nkurunziza, has engaged the Government in the process of political integration of the future PALIPEHUTU-FNL leaders; in which 33 posts will be allocated to the principal members of the PALIPEHUTU-FNL.

**Civil society** No specific mention.

**Traditional/  
religious leaders**

No specific mention.

**Public  
administration**

No specific mention.

**Constitution**

Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal

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**Power sharing**

**Political power  
sharing**

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition

State level

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**Territorial power  
sharing**

No specific mention.

**Economic power  
sharing**

No specific mention.

**Military power  
sharing**

No specific mention.

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## **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL general** No specific mention.

**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.

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## **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.

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## **Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions** No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** No specific mention.

**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.

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## **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.

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**Security sector**

**Security Guarantees** No specific mention.

**Ceasefire** No specific mention.

**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces** No specific mention.

**DDR** Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes  
Page 2, Article 4:  
The two parties agree that the DDR process should begin as soon as possible with the immediate transfer of PALIPEHUTU-FNL combatants to the assembly areas. It is also agreed that the competent authorities dealing with the MCVS [Joint Monitoring Mechanism] process will be responsible for this transfer, and that it should not be subject to any interference which may result in delays. Nor should it be subject to any conditions.

Page 2, Article 6:  
The President of Burundi has reiterated his earlier decision to free all political prisoners and prisoners of war. Liberated prisoners with the status of combatants will report directly to the assembly zones, while civilians will return to their homes.

**Intelligence services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel  
and opposition  
group forces**

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**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.

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**Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice  
general**

No specific mention.

**Amnesty/pardon**

No specific mention.

**Courts**

No specific mention.

**Mechanism**

No specific mention.

<b>Prisoner release</b>	Page 2, Article 6: The President of Burundi has reiterated his earlier decision to free all political prisoners and prisoners of war. Liberated prisoners with the status of combatants will report directly to the assembly zones, while civilians will return to their homes.
<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>	No specific mention.

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## Implementation

<b>UN signatory</b>	- Mr Yussef Mahmoud, Executive Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General
<b>Other international signatory</b>	- His Excellency President Yoweri Museveni, President of the Regional Initiative - His Excellency Rupiah Banda, President of the Republic of Zambia - His Excellency Stephen Kalonso Musyoka, Vice-resident and Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Kenya - His Excellency Mizengo Pinda, First Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania - His Excellency Bernard Makuza, First Minister of the Republic of Rwanda - His Excellency Mohamoud Dirir, Minister of Culture and Tourism of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia - Representing the Facilitator, His Excellency Jeff Radebe, Minister of Transport of the Republic of South Africa - His Excellency Jean Ping, President of the Commission of the African Union
<b>Referendum for agreement</b>	No specific mention.
<b>International mission/force/similar</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Enforcement mechanism</b>	No specific mention.

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