

Country/entity	Burundi
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Déclaration du Directoire Politique du processus de paix au Burundi sur le processus de mise en oeuvre des décisions conjointes prises à Pretoria
Date	8 Apr 2009
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 (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)

Stage	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Burundi: Arusha and related peace process

Parties	<p>The Government of Burundi (Ambassador Dumisani Khumalo, Division General: Evariste Ndayishimiye) and the FNL (Front National de Liberation, General Secretary: Jonas Nshimirimana, FNL President: Agathon Rwasa)</p> <p>(The Political Directorate participated under the direction of its new president, Ambassador Dumisani Khumalo, as well as the tripartite high-level working group set up by the Facilitator last month (consisting of Division General Evarist Ndayishimiye, representing the Government of the Republic of Burundi, Mr Jonas Nshimirimana, FNL Secretary-General, and Lieutenant-General Derick Mgwebi of S. Africa who is president of the group); Mr Agathon Rwasa, President of the FNL, was also present.)</p>
Third parties	<p>Facilitator: Mr. Minister Charles Nqakula from South Africa President of Political Directory: Lieutenant-General Derick Mgwebi from South Africa</p> <p>(The Political Directorate participated under the direction of its new president, Ambassador Dumisani Khumalo, as well as the tripartite high-level working group set up by the Facilitator last month (consisting of Division General Evarist Ndayishimiye, representing the Government of the Republic of Burundi, Mr Jonas Nshimirimana, FNL Secretary-General, and Lieutenant-General Derick Mgwebi of S. Africa who is president of the group); Mr Agathon Rwasa, President of the FNL, was also present.)</p>
Description	<p>This document is about finally doing everything possible to implement the ceasefire of September 7, 2006. It includes a list of tasks for the FNL e.g. separate adults from children, reunite the people still in the safe zones, disarm and decommission, and making lists of who will be integrate into the national army and security forces (3500), who will simply disarm (5000), list of adult associates of the movement, list of up to 1000 women associates of FNL. Two associates' categories will be eligible for subsidies for their social and economic reinsertion. The document also includes tasks for the government: inter alia oversight of the children separated from the FNL.</p>

Agreement document	BI_090408_DeclarationDirectoirePolitiqueduProcessusdePaix_tr.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Agreement document (original language)	BI_090408_DeclarationDirectoirePolitiqueduProcessusdePaix.pdf (opens in new tab)
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Groups

Children/youth	<p>Groups→Children/youth→Substantive</p> <p>Page 1:</p> <p>...</p> <p>The decisions taken in Pretoria have been transformed into the following specific actions which the Burundian parties must implement immediately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The FNL having separated their adult and child members must (a) within 3 days gather together all of their members whose names appear on the certified list and who are still in the pre-assembly zones, disarm them and hand over all their arms to the African Union Special Force, (b) separate the various elements and allocate them to the following four categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) 3,500 will be integrated in the defence and security forces of the Government of Burundi;(2) 5,000 will be demobilised;(3) A maximum of 10,000, outwith those in (1) and (2), but who may be considered to be “Associated adults” of the Movement; <p>Page 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Government <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Will supervise, using its Technical Coordination Team at the Gitega Mobilisation Centre, the process for children who have separated from the FNL;(2) Will ensure, using its Technical Coordination Team, the urgent transformation of the Ruba and Randa assembly areas into Demobilisation Centres. This will help to accelerate the demobilisation process, the Gitega Demobilisation Centre being reserved for children.
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

(p.1) 'Jusqu'à un maximum de 1.000 femmes dont les noms peuvent ne pas figurer sur la liste certifiée mais qui, conformément à la Résolution 1325 de l'an 2000 du Conseil de Sécurité sur les femmes, la paix et la sécurité, peuvent être considérées comme des « femmes associées » aux FNL.'

(p.2) 'le gouvernement du Burundi et le FNL devront urgemment nommer, chacun, deux représentant, qui travailleront étroitement avec les Nations Unies et d'autres parties prenantes sur tous les aspects relatifs au genre.'

Page 1, para 6: The FNL, having separated their adult members from their children members, should:

...(b) proceed with the separation of their members and divide them up according to the four following categories:

...(4) Up to a maximum of 1000 women whose names may not appear on the certified list, but who, in compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women Peace and Security passed in 2000, could be considered as 'women associated with the FNL'. People in categories (3) and (4) will be eligible to receive allowances of which a significant portion will be allocated for their socio-economic reintegration at the community level.

Page 2, para 9: The Government of Burundi and the FNL should each urgently appoint two representatives who will work directly with the United Nations and other stakeholders on all gender-related matters.

Marian's translation:

Page 1-2:

...

The decisions taken in Pretoria have been transformed into the following specific actions which the Burundian parties must implement immediately:

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...

(4) A maximum of 1,000 women who do not appear on the certified list but who, in accordance with the year 2000 Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, may be considered to be FNL "associated women".

Categories (3) and (4) will be eligible for subsidies, an important proportion of which will be aimed at their socio-economic reintegration in the community.

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) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform	<p>Governance→Political parties reform→Rebels transitioning to political parties</p> <p>Page 1:</p> <p>In light of the above, and in order to facilitate approval of the FNL as a political party, decisions were taken as to how best to remove the obstacles which still confront the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration process (DDR), while respecting the principle of equity which has underpinned the treatment of former armed political movements, since the Arusha Agreements of 2000.</p> <p>Page 2:</p> <p>- The Government</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) Will accept the FNL as a political party, as soon as the Facilitation Team has confirmed its disarmament;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(7) Expedite nominations to the 33 posts designated for FNL civilians, a process currently led by a high-level joint committee established by President Nkurunziza and Mr Rwasa.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Both the Government of Burundi and the FNL must immediately nominate two representatives who will work closely with the United Nations and other involved parties on all aspects of the situation.</p>
Civil society	<p>Page 2:</p> <p>The Government of Burundi and the FNL are invited to launch an intense communication campaign to inform members of the FNL and the general public. The Tripartite Working Group and the Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (MCVS), must, with the assistance of the international community, provide visible assistance and support to this campaign.</p>
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→Merger of forces
Page 1:
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(1) 3,500 will be integrated in the defence and security forces of the Government of Burundi;
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(3) A maximum of 10,000, outwith those in (1) and (2), but who may be considered to be “Associated adults” of the Movement;

Page 2:
- The Government
...
(4) Will proceed immediately to the integration of the 3,500 FNL combatants in the defence and security forces, of which 390 FNL members will be trained in the Mixed Protection Unit;
...
(9) Identify 390 Government nominees to be trained for the Mixed Protection Unit.

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.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Page 2:
...
The Government of Burundi and the FNL are invited to launch an intense communication campaign to inform members of the FNL and the general public.

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 No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds Page 2:

...

Ongoing financial support is requested from the international community for implementation of the above measures as well as a flexible approach to the budgetary costs of integrating a further 500 FNL combatants.

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 No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR

Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes

Page 1-2:

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Categories (3) and (4) will be eligible for subsidies, an important proportion of which will be aimed at their socio-economic reintegration in the community.

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(3) Will accept the FNL as a political party, as soon as the Facilitation Team has confirmed its disarmament;

(4) Will proceed immediately to the integration of the 3,500 FNL combatants in the defence and security forces, of which 390 FNL members will be trained in the Mixed Protection Unit;

(5) Will assist in the demobilisation of 5000 members in a process assisted by the international community, and monitored in situ by international observers;

...

(8) Guarantee security in the pre-assembly zones, and the safe storage of arms; under the control of international observers and FNL leaders;

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces**

Page 1-2:

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(6) Accelerate and achieve within 15 days the liberation of any remaining FNL prisoners;

(7) Expedite nominations to the 33 posts designated for FNL civilians, a process currently led by a high-level joint committee established by President Nkurunziza and Mr Rwaswa.

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Both the Government of Burundi and the FNL must immediately nominate two representatives who will work closely with the United Nations and other involved parties on all aspects of the situation.

Ongoing financial support is requested from the international community for implementation of the above measures as well as a flexible approach to the budgetary costs of integrating a further 500 FNL combatants.

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	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	Page 2: - The Government ... (6) Accelerate and achieve within 15 days the liberation of any remaining FNL prisoners;
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory	No signatures on the document, but it states who took part in the reunion, inter alia: Monsieur Youssef Mahmoud, Représentant exécutif du Secrétaire-général des Nations Unies au Burundi)
Other international signatory	No signatures on the document, but it states who took part in the reunion, inter alia: Ambassador Dumisani Khumalo, Lieutenant-General Derick Mgwebi of S. Africa who is president of the group)
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/similar	<p>Page 1:</p> <p>...</p> <p>The decisions taken in Pretoria have been transformed into the following specific actions which the Burundian parties must implement immediately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The FNL having separated their adult and child members must (a) within 3 days gather together all of their members whose names appear on the certified list and who are still in the pre-assembly zones, disarm them and hand over all their arms to the African Union Special Force, (b) separate the various elements and allocate them to the following four categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) 3,500 will be integrated in the defence and security forces of the Government of Burundi;(2) 5,000 will be demobilised;(3) A maximum of 10,000, outwith those in (1) and (2), but who may be considered to be “Associated adults” of the Movement; <p>Page 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Government <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(5) Will assist in the demobilisation of 5000 members in a process assisted by the international community, and monitored in situ by international observers;(6) Accelerate and achieve within 15 days the liberation of any remaining FNL prisoners; <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(8) Guarantee security in the pre-assembly zones, and the safe storage of arms; under the control of international observers and FNL leaders; <p>...</p> <p>The Tripartite Working Group and the Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (MCVS), must, with the assistance of the international community, provide visible assistance and support to this campaign. Both the Government of Burundi and the FNL must immediately nominate two representatives who will work closely with the United Nations and other involved parties on all aspects of the situation.</p>
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	http://peacemaker.un.org/
