

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 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	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Burundi: Arusha and related peace process

Parties	<p>Political Parties signing the Coventions:</p> <p>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</p> <p>FOR THE GOVERNMENT (Signed) Sylvestre NIBANTUNGANYA; President of the Republic a.i. (Signed) Anatole KANYENKIKO, Prime Minister</p>
Third parties	<p>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</p> <p>OFFICE OF THE FORUM: (Signed) Monsignor Simon NTAMWANA, (Signed) Monsignor Bernard BUDUDIRA, (Signed) Antoine NIJEMBAZI, (Signed) Vincent KUBWIMANA</p>
Description	<p>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.</p>

Agreement document	BI_940910_AgreementEmbodyingConventionOnGovernance.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Women, girls and gender

Participation	No specific mention.
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Equality	No specific mention.
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Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
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International law	No specific mention.
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New institutions	<p>New institutions→Institutions for women</p> <p>Page 10, Chapter IV, The Government, Article 32:</p> <p>During the period covered by this Convention, the Government shall have the following portfolios:</p> <p>...</p> <p>16. Ministry of Human Rights, Social Services and the Advancement of Women</p>
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Violence against women No specific mention.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
