Country/entity	Burundi
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Burundi and the Palipehutu - FNL
Date	7 Sep 2006
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 n 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	The Government of Burundi: His Excellency Pierre Nkurunzisa - President of the Republic of Burundi For the Palipehutu - FNL: Mr. Agathon Rwasa - Chairperson
Third parties	In the presence of: • H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda. • H.E. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, President of the United Republic of Tanzania. • H.E. Thabo Mbeki, President of the Republic of South Africa. • Hon Charles Nqakula, Facilitator. • H.E. Bernard Makuza, Prime Minister of Rwanda. • Hon R. Tuju, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kenya. • H.E. P Mazimhaka, Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission. • Hon Dr SG Mwaie, Special Envoy of Zambia to the Great Lakes Region. • Amb. N Satti, UN Special Envoy to the Great Lakes Region. Guarantors: H.E President YK Museveni - Chairperson of the Regional Initiative for Peace In Burundi (President Uganda), H.E President JM Kikwete - Vice Chairperson of the Regional Initiative for Peace in Burundi. Witnesses: H.E. P Mazimhaka - Rep of African Union, H.E Ambassador N Satti - Special Envoy to the Great Lakes Region
Description	This agreement establishes a comprehensive ceasefire. Its annexes are dealing with what the ceasefire means (I), modalities for implementation (II) transformation and modernisation of defence of security forces (III), modalities for leaders and combatants of the FNL (IV).

Agreement document	BI_060907_Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement Government of Burundi and the Palipehutu FNL.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation	No specific mention.
Equality	No specific mention.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
International law	No specific mention.

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against women

Violence against women→Sexual violence
Page 3, Article 2, 1.1.5.
Cessation of all acts of violence against the civilian population: acts of vengeance: summary executions; torture; harassment; detention and persecution of civilians on the basis of ethnic origin; religious beliefs; and or political affiliation; arming of civilians; use of child soldiers: sexual violence; sponsoring or promotion of terrorist or genocide ideologies;

Page 10, Annexure I, Annexure I To the Comprehensive Cease-fire Agreement Obligations of the Parties, 4. Definitions:
4.2.1.6 Cessation of all acts of violence against the civilian population; acts of vengeance: summary executions; torture; harassment; detention and persecution of civilians on the basis of ethnic origin; religious beliefs; and or political affiliation; arming of civilians; use of child soldiers; sexual violence; sponsoring or promotion of terrorist or genocide ideologies.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform

Institutional reform→DDR, army, parastatal or rebel forces
Page 9, Annexure I, To the Comprehensive Cease-fire Agreement Obligations of the Parties, 3. Obligations of the Government of Burundi: 3.1.2
The Palipehutu-FNL shall hand over to JVMM a certified list of their combatants, weapons, military equipment and inventory. The said list must entail the particulars of all the individuals and formally indicate the number and location of children and families who shall benefit from special programmes. The list must contain the following details:
...
b. An Indication of male, female, child soldier;

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
