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Country/ entity	Burundi
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Dar-es-Salaam Agreement on Principles Towards lasting Peace, Security, and Stability in Burundi
Date	18 Jun 2006
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/ conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict (Burundian Civil War (1993-2005))
Stage	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Burundi: Arusha and related peace process
Parties	The Governenment of Burundi and the Palipehutu-FNL
	In the presence of :
	...
	- H.E. Pierre Nkurunziza, President of the Republic of Burundi
	Signatory Party:
	For the Government of Burundi - Name of the Representative: H.E. Evariste Ndayishimiye
	Title: Head of the Burundi Government Delegation
	For the Palipehutu-FNL - Name of the Representative: H.E. Agathon Rwasa
	Title: Chairman
Third parties	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. In the presence of : - H.E. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, Deputy Chairperson of the Regional Initiative on the Burundi Peace Process; - H.E. Charles Nqakula, Facilitator; - H.E. Ambassador Mamadou Bah, Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission; - H.E. Ambassador Nureldin Satti, Special Representative of the United Nations, Secretary General Kofi Anan;

Description 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.

Agreement document [BI_060618_Dar es salaam agreement of principles_BAD.pdf](#)  | [Download PDF](#)

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	<p>Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Religious groups	<p>Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Men and boys	<p>Gender→Men and boys→Gender neutral wording</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Annexure A Chapter 1, Article 2 - restates Article I.3.</p>
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
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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 Palipehutu-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 Palipehutu-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 Palipehutu-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

Citizenship	No specific mention.
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Democracy 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;

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.

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.

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	<p>Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development</p> <p>Page 5, Article IV. DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORCES: ...</p> <p>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": ...</p> <p>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>
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.
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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.
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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.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/ rebel and opposition group forces	<p>Page 4, Article II. PROVISIONAL IMMUNITY FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PALIPEHUTU-FNL AND ITS TRANSFORMATION INTO A POLITICAL PARTY:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</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 3:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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":</p> <p>..</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>
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 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	<p>Page 4, Article II. PROVISIONAL IMMUNITY FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PALIPEHUTU-FNL AND ITS TRANSFORMATION INTO A POLITICAL PARTY:</p> <p>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.</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 3:</p> <p>...</p> <p>A procedure for the release of political prisoners and prisoners of war shall also start.</p>
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	<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 Burundi. It should reflect the broadest representation of the Burundi society in its political, social, ethnic, religious and gender aspects.</p>

Implementation

UN signatory	Acting Special Representative of the UN Secretary General in Burundi is a co-signatory.
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Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar 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.

age 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.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source <http://peacemaker.un.org/>
