

<b>Country/entity</b>	Burundi
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Forces Technical Agreement between the Transitional Government of the Republic of Burundi and the CNDD-FDD
<b>Date</b>	2 Nov 2003
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/intrastate conflict <b>Burundian Civil War (1993-2005)</b>  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>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Burundi: Arusha and related peace process
<b>Parties</b>	Transitional government of the Republic of Burundi and National Council for the Defence of Democracy - Forces for the Defence of Democracy (CNDD-FDD)

**Third parties** In the Presence of,  
His Excellency Jacob Zuma, Deputy President of the Republic of South Africa Facilitator  
of the Burundi Peace Process

**Description** This agreement defines the re-structuration of defense and security forces (National  
Defence Force, National Police and National Intelligence Service). It includes principles,  
and details of the reform. The main principle of power-sharing consist of the following  
representation: 60% of Transitional Government and 40% of the CNDD-FDD in the two  
forces.

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**Agreement document** [BI\\_031102\\_forces technical agreement.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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### **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** No specific mention.

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** Institutional reform→DDR, army, parastatal or rebel forces  
Page 19, Annex A: List of Questions of List of Questions to Signatories:  
3. Total number of dependents accompanying the combatants  
a. The aged (men and women)  
b. Spouses (wives)  
c. Children

**Development** No specific mention.

**Implementation** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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