

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

Parties 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)

(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.)

Third parties Facilitator: Mr. Minister Charles Nqakula from South Africa
President of Political Directory: Lieutenant-General Derick Mgwebi from South Africa

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Description 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.

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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	<p>International law→References to UNSC 1325 itself 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.</p>
New institutions	<p>New institutions→Infrastructure (general) 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.</p>
Violence against women	No specific mention.
Transitional justice	No specific mention.
Institutional reform	<p>Institutional reform→DDR, army, parastatal or rebel forces 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.</p>
Development	No specific mention.
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.
