

<b>Country/entity</b>	Burundi
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement Embodying a Convention on Governance between the Forces for Democratic Change and the Political Parties of the Opposition
<b>Date</b>	10 Sep 1994
<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> <p>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.</p> Close Burundian Civil War (1993-2005)
<b>Stage</b>	Pre-negotiation/process
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Burundi: Arusha and related peace process

**Parties** Political Parties signing the Coventions:  
UPRONA (Signed) Charles MUKASI, President; PP (Signed) Shedrack NIYONKURU, President; FRODEBU (Signed), Jean-Marie NGENDAHOYO, 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 NDIRURUKUNDO, President

FOR THE GOVERNMENT (Signed) Sylvestre NIBANTUNGANYA; President of the Republic a.i.  
(Signed) Anatole KANYENKIKO, Prime Minister

**Third parties** 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

OFFICE OF THE FORUM: (Signed) Monsignor Simon NTAMWANA, (Signed) Monsignor Bernard BUDUDIRA, (Signed) Antoine NIJEMBAZI, (Signed) Vincent KUBWIMANA

**Description** 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.

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**Agreement document** [BI\\_940910\\_AgreementEmbodyingConventionOnGovernance.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** New institutions→Institutions for women  
Page 10, Chapter IV, The Government, Article 32:  
During the period covered by this Convention, the Government shall have the following portfolios:  
...  
16. Ministry of Human Rights, Social Services and the Advancement of Women

**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.

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