

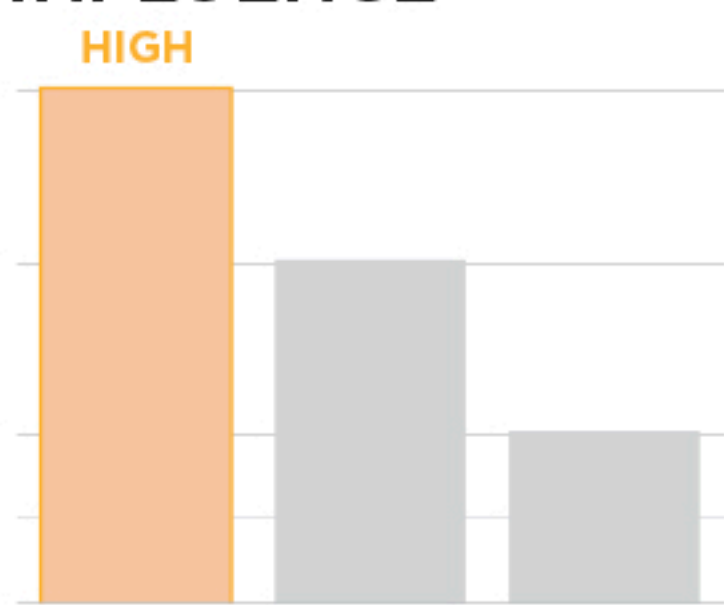
Women's role in Burundi's Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement and Implementation (1996-2014)



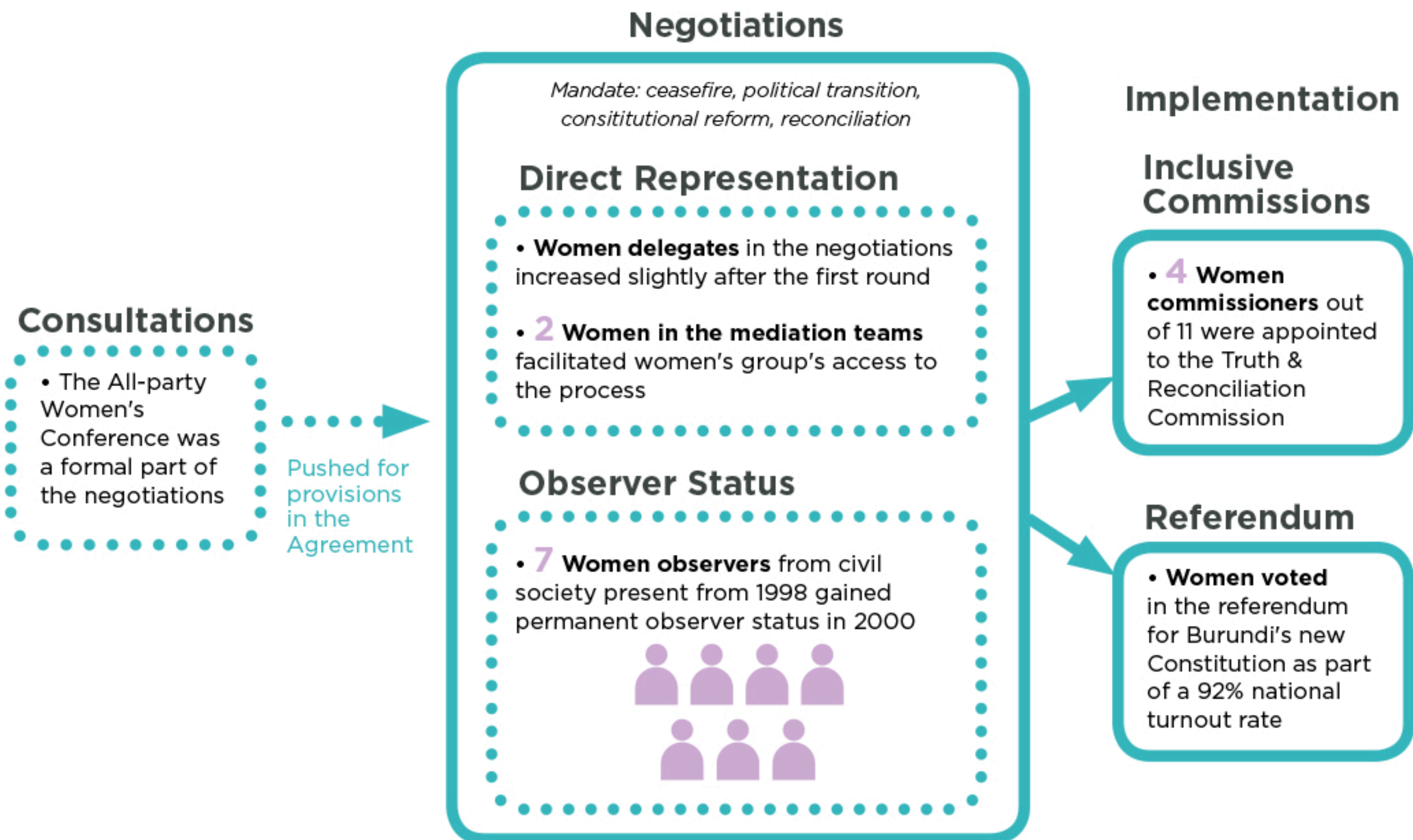
BACKGROUND ON BURUNDI'S ARUSHA PEACE AND RECONCILIATION AGREEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION (1996-2014)

Arusha process: Armed conflict at varying levels of intensity was recurrent in Burundi following independence in 1962. The war that began in 1993 was triggered three months after Burundi's first democratic election, when the elected leader was assassinated by members of the military. The war killed tens of thousands of people and displaced more than a million. The Arusha process grew out of international and regional concern for the instability, violence, and humanitarian crises across the Great Lakes region, and the potential impact of an escalation of the war in Burundi. The process began in 1996, and culminated in all Burundian political parties signing an agreement at Arusha in August 2000 and the start of a political transition. Violence declined, but only ended years later in 2008, when ceasefires were agreed with the main armed opposition groups.

WOMEN'S INFLUENCE



WOMEN'S INCLUSION IN THE PROCESS



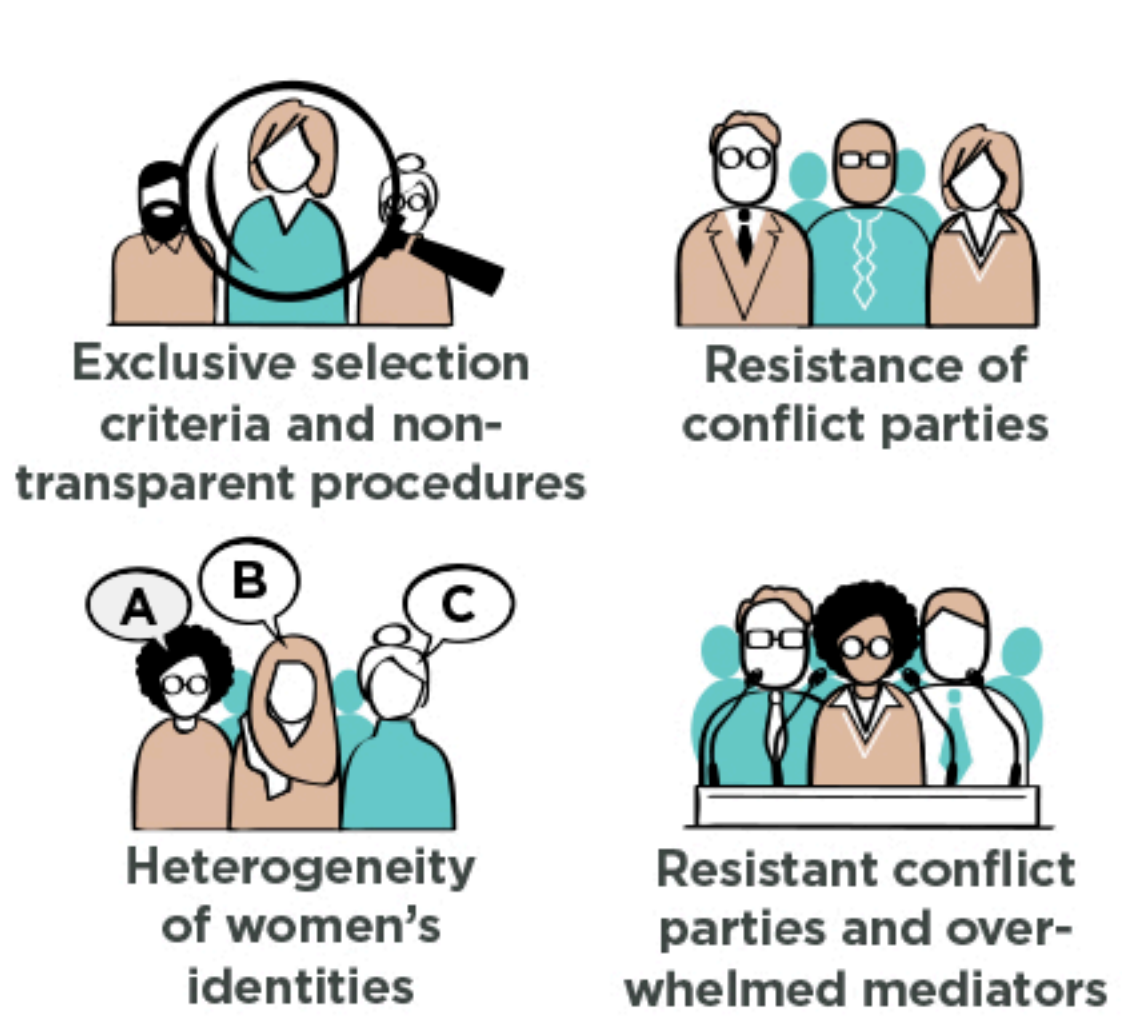
WOMEN'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE PROCESS

- Women formed a strong coalition across ethnicities and with the support of the mediators and international actors successfully advocated for increased representation in negotiating delegations, formal observer roles for women, and inclusion of their preferences on the agenda.
- More than half of the recommendations of the All-party Women's Conference held in July 2000 on topics such as peace, justice, and gender equality were included in the Arusha Peace Agreement.
- Women observers formulated positions and written submissions on topics under discussion, used their physical presence to gain access to negotiators and mediators, and worked to build links between parties in order to move the process forward.

+ FACTORS ENABLING WOMEN'S INFLUENCE



- FACTORS CONSTRAINING WOMEN'S INFLUENCE



This infographic is based on a case study published by the Inclusive Peace & Transition Initiative (IPTI) as part of the series "Women in Peace and Transition Processes" that analyzes the conditions under which women participated in and influenced peace, political reform, and constitution-making processes worldwide. To discover other infographics and our case study series, visit our website: www.inclusivepeace.org

IPTI is an initiative of:



IPTI, Graduate Institute
Maison de la Paix
Chemin Eugène-Rigot 2
1202 Genève

@InclusivePeace