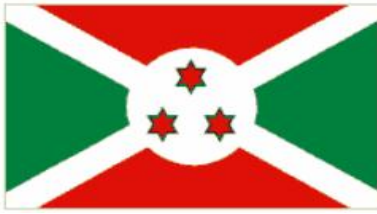


Unofficial translation



Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi

20 June 2007

Table of Contents

I. Background	3
II. Principles of Cooperation	3
III. Context.....	5
IV. Objectives, analysis of major challenges and identification of threats	7
IV. a) Objectives.....	7
IV. b) Analysis of major challenges and identification of threats.....	8
(i) Promotion of Good Governance.....	8
(ii) Global Ceasefire Agreement between the Government of Burundi and the PALIPEHUTU-FNL	9
(iii) Security Sector.....	9
(iv) Justice, promotion of human rights and the fight against impunity.....	10
(v) Land issues and socioeconomic recovery.....	11
(vi) Mobilization and coordination of international assistance.....	11
(vii) Regional dimension.....	12
(viii) Gender dimension	13
V. Mutual engagements.....	13
V. a) The Government of Burundi.....	14
V. b) The Peacebuilding Commission	15
V. c) The government of Burundi and the PBC encourage the following parties to contribute to the implementation of this Strategic Framework	16
(i) Civil society, religious communities and the Bashingantahe institution	16
(ii) Women’s Organizations	17
(iii) The Private Sector	17
(iv) Political parties represented in Parliament and/or in local councils.....	17
V. d) International partners	18
(i) The United Nations system.....	18
(ii) Bilateral and multilateral partners.....	18
(iii) The sub-region.....	18
VI. Review of Progress and Monitoring	19

I. Background

In accordance with resolutions S/RES/1645 (2005) and A/Res/60/180, the Organisational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission decided to consider the case of Burundi, based on the referral to the PBC by the UN Security Council, following that Government's request. The Peacebuilding Commission invited the Government of Burundi and its partners to develop an integrated peacebuilding strategy for Burundi, in accordance with its mandate, particularly as defined in operative paragraphs 2. (a) and (b) of resolutions S/RES/1645 (2005) of the Security Council and A/Res/60/180 of the General Assembly, "to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery, to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and to support the development of integrated strategies in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development".

The Government of Burundi launched the process of developing this Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding, in February 2007. Consultations were launched to solicit inputs both from the Peacebuilding Commission and key stakeholders on the ground (civil society organizations, the private sector, religious communities, political parties, UN agencies and bilateral and multilateral partners), which resulted in a consensus that the Strategic Framework will guide the engagement and dialogue between the Government of Burundi, other stakeholders and the Peacebuilding Commission in the pursuit of sustainable peace in Burundi.

The Burundi configuration of the PBC contributed to the development of the Strategic Framework through a series of informal thematic meetings and a visit of a PBC delegation to Burundi in April 2007. The Burundi configuration of the PBC also provided comments on a preliminary draft of the Strategic Framework at an informal meeting held in New York with the participation of the Government of Burundi.

II. Principles of Cooperation

Guided by the vision of a reconciled, peaceful and prosperous Burundi, the government of Burundi, its partners, and with input from the PBC developed this strategic framework for peacebuilding in Burundi based on the following principles of cooperation:

The importance of national ownership and of the primary responsibility of the Government and the population of Burundi for the consolidation of peace and the prosperous and democratic development of Burundi;

Both national ownership and partnership are essential for the success of peace consolidation efforts in post conflict situations. The Government, the Peacebuilding Commission and partners will need to find the appropriate balance between these two imperatives;

Within the mandate conferred to it by the Security Council and the General Assembly, the Peacebuilding Commission acts in support of the different institutions of the international community in Burundi at the bilateral and multilateral levels;

The Peacebuilding Commission will strive to reduce to a minimum the reporting requirements or any other required additional documentation, allowing the Government to focus its limited capacity on the implementation of this framework;

The various stakeholders in Burundi and in the region, including civil society, women's organizations, the private sector, political parties, religious communities and regional institutions, play a key role in the consolidation of peace.

III. Context

1. Since gaining independence Burundi experienced a number of violent socio-political crises which negatively affected national cohesion and disrupted social and economic development. Bad governance combined with a system of political and social exclusion generated conflict and ethnic massacres. The situation culminated in a civil war with disastrous effects on the population and the social fabric.
2. As early as 2001, Burundi embarked on a process of searching for peace and reconstruction of national institutions. This process, marked by the Arusha Accord of 2000 and the Global Cease Fire Agreement with CNDD-FDD in 2003, constituted the foundations of the peace process and of a political, social and economic order. It also enabled putting an end to the armed conflict and setting democratically elected institutions in 2005. Further important steps have been made towards peace and economic recovery with the finalization of the Cease Fire Agreement with Palipehutu-FNL in 2006.
3. The Government's five-year programme (2005-2010) provides an overview of the short and medium-term priorities which need to be addressed in order to create the conditions for sustainable development in Burundi. The Programme addresses short-term measures critical for the consolidation of peace and the creation of conditions for longer-term initiatives, as well as priorities for restarting economic growth and public welfare.
4. The priorities of the Government's five-year programme were further developed in the Burundi Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper - PRSP (2007-2010) through a broad based consultative process, which together with the five-year programme constitutes the overall programmatic framework that will guide peacebuilding efforts and help ensure appropriate linkages with longer-term development needs.
5. A priority plan for peacebuilding (2007) was developed by the Government of Burundi with the support of the United Nations. The priority plan served as the basis for the allocation of US\$ 35 million by the United Nations Secretary-General, drawn from the Peacebuilding Fund. The priority plan identifies the following priority areas, which were endorsed by the PBC in October 2006: (a) good governance; (b) strengthening the rule of law within security forces; (c) strengthening justice, promotion of human rights, reconciliation and the fight against impunity; and (d) the land issue, particularly in the context of the reintegration of affected populations and community-based recovery particularly aimed at women, the youth and affected populations.
6. A number of initiatives have been undertaken to strengthen cooperation at the regional level. The Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region could provide a regional mechanism for addressing peace, security, governance and development issues among the countries of the Great Lakes Region.

Burundi has been granted an important role in the implementation of the Pact, and will, *inter alia*, host the offices of the Permanent Secretariat of the Conference. The Pact will also offer Burundi the opportunity to frame the process of peace consolidation within a broader regional perspective. A positive contribution is also expected from the revival of the Economic Community of Great Lakes.

7. Despite notable progress, the country continues to face a number of internal challenges which constitute serious threats to stability, peace and growth. The delay in the implementation of critical provisions of the cease fire accords is of particular concern and fuels the security risk.
8. The Priority Action Programme for implementation of the PRSP presented at the Burundi Partners Round Table in May 2007 identifies a number of conditions related to peacebuilding which need to be met in order to guarantee the success of the implementation of strategies proposed for the reduction of poverty. These include: “the mobilisation, coordination and proper management of resources, the protection of people’s and property’s safety, the stability of institutions and the efficiency of government actions, the reduction in security expenses and the professionalization of security forces which are key for the consolidation of economic recovery, respect of rules of good economic and political governance by the public sector which is a condition for the engagement of partners, the difficulties to report on progress achieved, the transparent management of public affairs and the issue of absorptive capacity which hampers the implementation of projects¹”.
9. The present Strategic Framework contributes to the improvement of these conditions in order to facilitate the implementation of the programmes contained in the existing strategies and instruments in light of peacebuilding priorities. It highlights the challenges in the implementation of existing commitments and the threats to peacebuilding in Burundi. Consensus on the definition of those challenges and threats was achieved during consultations undertaken between the Government of Burundi and its partners. The consultations enabled the contribution of a wide spectrum of stakeholder engaged in peacebuilding in Burundi, including representatives of political parties represented in Parliament, civil society, women’s organizations, religious communities and the private sector, the United Nations agencies and international partners.
10. Through the PRSP, the Government of Burundi reaffirmed the central role of women in development. Consequently, no strategy will be decided on or implemented without taking into account the gender perspective, with a view to ensuring the full participation of women in the decision making process, in the choice of priority actions and more specifically in their implementation.

¹ Priority Actions Programme for the implementation of the PRSP 2007-2010 presented at the partners Round Table, Bujumbura, 24-25 May 2007, p. 68 – www.cslp.miniplan.bi

11. The Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi reflects the mutual commitments of the Government and of its partners to work together to resolve challenges and threats to building sustainable peace within the framework of a sustained, transparent and flexible dialogue.

IV. Objectives, analysis of major challenges and identification of threats

IV. a) Objectives

12. In light of the priority areas identified by the Government of Burundi and endorsed by the Peacebuilding Commission in October 2006, the consultations held during the development of this framework enabled building a consensus on the following objectives, which address key questions that put peace in Burundi at risk:

- § The **promotion of good governance**, particularly the respect for the Constitution and laws, the creation of additional space and mechanisms for consultation and dialogue on the main issues related to peacebuilding in Burundi, the fight against corruption and strengthening the capacity of the public administration and the decentralization process, and the preparation of future elections through the establishment of a independent national electoral commission;
- § The completion of the implementation of the **cease fire agreement between the Government and the PALIPEHUTU-FNL**;
- § The completion of the **reform of the security sector** and of the disarmament of the civilian population;
- § **The equitable access to justice, the promotion of human right, the fight against impunity** as well as reaching a consensus on the modalities of the implementation and functioning of **transitional justice mechanisms**;
- § Finding sustainable solutions to the **land issue** and to **socioeconomic recovery of populations affected by the war and conflicts**, including through monitoring the implementation of the PRSP as well as the ratification and implementation of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes region.
- § **Mainstreaming gender** in the implementation of these priorities and in the entire process of peacebuilding, within the framework of priorities of the National Gender Policy and resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council on Women, Peace and Security.

IV. b) Analysis of major challenges and identification of threats

13. Although unquestionable progress has been made in the realisation of these priorities, real challenges exist in the implementation of interventions by the Government and its partners.

(i) Promotion of Good Governance

Analysis of challenges related to the promotion of Good Governance

14. The organization of general elections and the establishment of elected, representative and legitimate institutions constitute a true achievement in the peace process in Burundi. The democratic culture expressed during the electoral process has to be consolidated. In order to consolidate the emerging democracy, interaction and consultation among all actors of society (parliament, authorities elected at the local level, Government, political parties, civil society, media, private sector, and religious communities) are essential. In this perspective, and in order to keep the momentum, the challenge is to strengthen a democratic culture through a permanent dialogue on the major national strategies.
15. The consolidation of peace rests on the belief shared by all, that the State assumes its responsibility in all sovereignty, on behalf of all citizens, and in response to their basic needs. It also requires that the State has the technical, human and financial means to manage public affairs in a transparent and efficient manner. However, years of conflict in Burundi have significantly weakened the national institutions and lowered the confidence of Burundians in the capacity of their State to defend and protect their interests. In particular, the Government inherited an administration that was profoundly weakened by the conflict. Corruption and the poor quality of public services are a manifestation of this counter-performance, while the expectations of the population from the Government are enormous.
16. The legitimacy of new institutions, including the Government, the Parliament and locally elected authorities, constitutes a solid foundation to reform and recast the foundations of political and social order. In this context, the comprehensive reform of the public administration also constitutes an essential condition for the re-establishment of trust between individual citizens and the State.

Threats related to Governance

17. The recurrent institutional instability caused by political contradictions and tensions, interference of political parties in the management of public affairs are a threat to the fragile balance established after the peace accords.
18. The speculation among actors for access to short term resources risks to create conflicts and underlines the urgency to efficiently fight embezzlement,

mismanagement of the public resources and corruption particularly in managing public bids.

19. The risk of bad management of the reintegration of refugees and internally displaced people, which is also linked to the land issue, are aspects that constitute threats to the fragile stability of Burundian communities.

(ii) Global Ceasefire Agreement between the Government of Burundi and the PALIPEHUTU-FNL

Analysis of the challenges related to the Global Ceasefire Agreement between the Government of Burundi and the PALIPEHUTU-FNL

20. Since its adoption on 7 September 2006, important progress has been achieved in the establishment of follow-on and implementation mechanisms, including the Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the Joint Liaison Teams. However, significant challenges still remain to be addressed, including the demobilization and reintegration of FNL combatants, and the integration of FNL into certain state institutions, notably the army and the police, in respect of the provisions provided for in the Constitution.

Threats related to the implementation of the ceasefire agreement

21. The delay in the implementation of the agreement creates political and security uncertainties which may partially explain the reduced flow of return of refugees and displaced people back to their communities of origin. The delay is likely to lead to military outbursts and uncontrolled confrontations between the FDN (national army) and FNL forces. It also serves as alibi to those who resort to banditry.

(iii) Security Sector

Analysis of challenges related to the Security Sector

22. The various peace accords together provide the basis for the comprehensive reform of the security sector. Although important gains have been achieved in improving security, notably through the re-organization of the Army and Police, and the successful demobilization of over 20,000 combatants, these results in and of themselves are insufficient in a context where the majority of ex-combatants still need to be reintegrated into society in a sustainable manner, weapons and feelings of insecurity are widespread in society, the integration of former belligerents in new security forces has to go hand in hand with a redefinition of the mandate of these forces established on the basis of a realistic assessment of national needs; the redefinition of the mandate of these forces on the basis of an army responsible for protection against all external dangers and a police at the service of its citizens; and a process for the reintegration of those who will be demobilized.

Threats related to the security sector

23. Despite efforts made, security forces are not always perceived as acting in the best interest of the population, particularly due to the abuse and human rights violations perpetrated by certain deviant elements.
24. The lack of economic opportunities for the reinsertion of the demobilized.

(iv) Justice, promotion of human rights and the fight against impunity

Analysis of challenges related to justice, promotion of human rights and the fight against impunity

25. Despite the efforts and some progress achieved in the areas of reform of the judiciary, promotion of human rights and fight against impunity, the situation remains alarming. The lack of independence of the Judiciary does not allow the State to effectively fight impunity and recurring human rights violations, including violence against women, and to promote and protect human rights in a sustainable manner.
26. The impunity of crimes committed since independence is one of the basic causes of the Burundian conflict. In addition, the absence of mechanisms that would allow the population to accurately record the history of the different waves of violence that have affected Burundi poses an important obstacle to national reconciliation.
27. The peace accords addressed these issues through provisions to establish transitional justice mechanisms. Although there is agreement between the Government of Burundi and the United Nations on the need to conduct independent, impartial and all-inclusive national consultations preceding the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission, both parties have not reached an agreement on the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission and a Special Tribunal to investigate and prosecute the crime of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Transitional justice covers four aspects: truth, justice, reconciliation and forgiveness. At this time, different groups of Burundian society put emphasis on different aspects of the process. The major challenge will be to establish transitional justice mechanisms which are conducive to national reconciliation, and contribute to ending impunity, based on the results of popular consultations and on the experiences from other countries.

Threats related to justice, promotion of human rights and fight against impunity

28. The absence of effective access to justice, and a lack of awareness of the law by the population, exacerbate the situation and encourage citizens to take the law into their own hands.

29. If the factors favouring impunity are not immediately eliminated, acts of injustice will continue to fuel conflicts.

(v) *Land issues and socioeconomic recovery*

Analysis of challenges related to land issues and socioeconomic recovery

30. The socio-political crisis pushed thousands of Burundians to flee their land into exile either outside of the country or in IDP camps. When they return, Burundians who are repatriated wish to be resettled on their lands. According to the Ministry which has reintegration in its attributions, there are an estimated 260,000 returnees without land. Many of their properties are either occupied by other people or have been used for public infrastructures by the State.

31. The socioeconomic recovery of communities is hampered by the fact that economic productivity declined precipitously over the course of the past 12 years due to the negative impacts of the conflict. Addressing the challenges of economic recovery requires immediate large-scale and targeted interventions focusing on the most urgent rehabilitation needs, especially for the youth, women and other vulnerable populations. These interventions will also serve to establish foundations for sustainable peace and development, while at the same time offering the opportunity for promoting sub-regional economic integration.

32. Economic reforms need to be implemented in parallel with reforms of basic social protection.

Threats related to land issues and socioeconomic recovery

33. If lasting solutions are not found for the land issue, the situation risks to be an obstacle to the socioeconomic reintegration and to exacerbate conflicts and insecurity, especially in rural areas.

34. Continued worsening economic conditions, food shortages in parts of the country aggravated by climatic changes, lack of employment for vulnerable groups, and increasing socio-demographic pressures resulting from the return of refugees, or increasing frustration linked to the return of IDPs.

35. Economic reforms such as the privatization of public companies could result in a deterioration of social conditions and generate conflict.

(vi) *Mobilization and coordination of international assistance*

Analysis of challenges related to the mobilization and coordination of international assistance

36. Despite a number of round tables organized since 2000, Burundi has not received the financial assistance from the international community needed to address critical peacebuilding challenges. This was due in part to the tendency of some partners to tie development assistance to political developments in the peace process.
37. A Priority Action Programme (PAP) for the implementation of the PRSP (2007-2010) and an advocacy document for efficient public policies to bring about real change in the lives of Burundian were discussed at the partners Round Table held in May 2007. The priority programme was received with satisfaction by the international partners. The Round Table also recommended the strengthening of the partnership between Burundi and its partners for a better coordination of international assistance and its implementation.
38. In order to avoid long delays in the implementation of the PAP, the government will have to quickly find a solution to structural problems which hamper its performance. On the other hand, international partners will have to release their aid as quickly as possible, while respecting rules and procedures.

Threats related to the mobilization and coordination of international assistance

39. The Government's limited capacity to monitor and establish the necessary conditions for an effective mobilization and utilization of the promised international aid threatens to cause important delays in the release of funds and to compromise the ongoing peacebuilding and socio-economic recovery efforts.

(vii) Regional dimension

Analysis of challenges related to the regional dimension

40. Peacebuilding in Burundi has an important sub-regional dimension. On one hand, instability and conflicts in the sub-region had an important impact on conflict in Burundi; while on the other hand, the Burundi conflict also had consequences for other countries in the sub-region, notably in the areas of security and human rights. The restoration of peace in Burundi benefited from the strong involvement of countries in the region and sub-region, which remain actively engaged in supporting the peacebuilding process and economic recovery.
41. For its part, Burundi is determined to actively participate in initiatives aimed at security, stability and development in the Great Lakes sub-region. The recent elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Pact for Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes region have opened the road for potential stability in the sub-region. The establishment of the Secretariat of the International Conference on the Great Lakes in Burundi, the launch of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes, as well as the recent admission of Burundi to the East African Community, provide important additional opportunities to integrate peacebuilding efforts in Burundi within a broader sub-regional dynamic.

Threats related to the regional dimension

42. The non ratification of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes region could weaken the peace processes and efforts in the region. The persistence of armed groups in the sub-region could compromise the stability at the borders if a regional solution is not promptly reached within the “tripartite plus²” framework.
43. The issue of refugees and displaced populations exacerbates the already difficult reintegration of populations affected by conflicts and constitutes a challenge for peace in the sub-region, and hence requires further attention.
44. The private sector in Burundi, already weakened by the war, could be suffocated by the arrival on the local market of products from countries in the sub-region. This situation could handicap economic recovery and reduce the role of the private sector in the peacebuilding process.

(viii) Gender dimension

Analysis of challenges related to the gender dimension

45. The full participation of women in decision making, selection of priority actions and especially in their implementation is not guaranteed yet.
46. Discriminatory laws and regulations, legal gaps, especially in the areas of inheritance, marriage liberality and settlements, affect women and their personal, moral and material development.
47. Over the thirteen years of the conflict, Burundi has seen an unprecedented increase of violence against women, and rape in particular. Fighting the impunity of such crimes, preventing them and providing support to victims are major challenges.

Threats related to the gender dimension

48. The lack of social, political and economic empowerment of women, particularly the most vulnerable among them, as well as the limited improvement in their capacity to become self-reliant, will limit their participation in peacebuilding and reconstruction processes of the country.

V. Mutual engagements

² Burundi was included in the body that formerly comprised Rwanda, Uganda and DRC

The Government of Burundi and the Peacebuilding Commission reaffirm their mutual commitment to strengthen their partnership for consolidating peace in Burundi.

V. a) The Government of Burundi

In light of the challenges and major threats to peacebuilding, the Government of Burundi will:

Democratic Governance

49. Create and animate frameworks for inclusive dialogue and consultation and take into account contributions of the different stakeholders with a view to develop a national consensus on questions related to peacebuilding and to develop a vision which engages the leadership and the population of Burundi in a process of consolidation of democracy and peace;
50. Continue to resolve internal governance crises in a peaceful manner, in full respect of the constitution, the rule of law and human rights;
51. Pursue the commitment and the efforts of integrating women in national decision making institutions and in all national programmes. Furthermore, ensure that a gender perspective is included in all stages of peace consolidation as stipulated in resolutions 1325 and 1719 of the United Nations Security Council;
52. Accelerate the rebuilding of a functional public administration and its decentralization to make it more transparent, accountable, efficient and at the service of all citizens;
53. Pursue the efforts aiming at fighting all forms of corruption and promote transparency as a means to improve the confidence of the actors of Burundian society.

Ceasefire Agreement with Palipehutu-FNL

54. Continue to work with the Palipehutu-FNL, the Facilitator, the sub-regional initiative and actors of Burundian society in order to immediately and jointly create the conditions favourable for the effective implementation of the September 2006 ceasefire agreement.

Justice, Human Rights and the fight against impunity

55. Jointly initiate, with civil society and the United Nations, popular consultations at all levels to reach a broad consensus on the transitional justice mechanisms, their establishment, and support of their functioning;
56. Create the conditions for the establishment of an independent judicial system at the service of the citizens; encourage the systematic recourse to justice by all citizens and facilitate their access to it;

57. Prosecute those responsible for human rights violations, including violence committed against children, women and other vulnerable people and establish independent mechanisms to protect human rights.

Socio-economic Recovery

58. Ensure a specific monitoring of the PAP in the context of the PRSP, aiming at contributing to the consolidation of peace and community based socio-economic recovery and building a true partnership around the main programmes;
59. Play a pro-active role in the ratification during the course of 2007, and implementation of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region in 2007 and establish measures conducive to sub-regional integration that contribute to peacebuilding.

V. b) The Peacebuilding Commission

In accordance with its mandate as defined in operative paragraph 2 (a), (b) and (c) of resolution A/Res/60/180 of the General Assembly, and resolution S/RES/1645 (2005) of the Security Council, the PBC will:

60. Maintain its engagement with Burundi, and jointly review continued engagement after national democratic elections in Burundi, which are scheduled for 2010;
61. Provide sustained attention to and support for the mobilization of resources to Burundi in support of its peacebuilding priorities, and in this regard help to ensure that the pledges and commitments made at May 2007 Roundtable are honoured;
62. Undertake measures to advocate within the international community for support to the peacebuilding process by highlighting progress as well as challenges, risks and opportunities to peacebuilding efforts in the country;
63. Work towards integrating the sub-regional dimension of peacebuilding in the Great Lakes region in its commitment with Burundi, notably through cooperation with the Secretariat of the International Conference on the Great Lakes region and by encouraging all countries in the region to ratify the Pact on Security, Stability and Development of the Great Lakes region;
64. Share with the Government of Burundi lessons learned related to peacebuilding based on the experience gained in similar situations;
65. Contribute, individually and collectively, to supporting Burundi in its peacebuilding efforts by:

- § Better coordinating their support to Burundi in various UN governing bodies;
- § Encouraging effective coordination of UN and other actors with respect to the application of the Strategic Framework;
- § Encouraging broadest participation of partners in all international fora where support can be garnered for Burundi, and encouraging a broader donor base for Burundi;
- § Assisting partners in enhancing the quality of aid delivery to Burundi.

V. c) The government of Burundi and the PBC encourage the following parties to contribute to the implementation of this Strategic Framework

(i) Civil society, religious communities and the Bashingantahe institution

In light of the mandate and the mission of the various components of civil society as well as their proximity and specificity of their work with populations, they are encouraged to:

66. Integrate the priorities of this Strategic Framework in their missions and programmes;

Support to Good Governance

67. Animate an effective and permanent dialogue among civil society and between civil society and other actors on issues related to peacebuilding;

68. Undertake educational activities related to peace, culture of democracy and cultural values favourable to reconciliation;

69. Assess the extent to which national priorities are in line with community aspirations and draw the necessary recommendations.

Support to Justice, Human Rights and the fight against impunity

70. Contribute to the moral reconstruction of the country, to listening and healing memories and trauma;

71. Develop mechanisms to allow equal access to justice by all citizens, including through coordinated legal assistance and support to legal literacy.

Support to socio-economic recovery

72. Undertake actions that bring communities together, notably around community mediation, and socio-economic reintegration of different groups resulting from the

conflicts (demobilized, returnees, displaced, child soldiers, those who stayed in their communities, etc.).

(ii) Women's Organizations

Women's organizations are encouraged to:

Support to Good Governance

73. Engage in a dialogue with decision makers at all levels on the integration of a gender perspective in Government policies and programmes.

Support to Justice, Human Rights and the fight against impunity

74. Reinforce the advocacy mechanisms, as well as the prevention and repression of gender-based violence.

Support to socio-economic recovery

75. Reinitiate innovative women's initiatives in the field of reconciliation and peaceful cohabitation of communities as well as in the fight against poverty.

(iii) The Private Sector

Given its potential for peacebuilding, the private sector is encouraged to integrate the priorities of this Strategic Framework into its activities and to:

Support to Good Governance

76. Contribute actively to the fight against corruption, and to the promotion of respect for the rules of competition;

77. Strengthen the dialogue between the Government and the private sector in order to improve its value added in redressing macroeconomic indicators.

(iv) Political parties represented in Parliament and/or in local councils

Given their accountability towards the people as elected officials, the political parties are encouraged to:

Support to Good Governance

78. Integrate the priorities of the Strategic Framework in the missions and programmes elaborated by the political parties;

79. In addition to sustained efforts to further the political dialogue in the frameworks provided for by the Constitution, notably the Parliament and the Government, participate in a constructive manner in a dialogue which will be created and commit to resolve their conflicts peacefully;

80. Respect the separation of power. The opposition will play its role with due respect of the law, and in a constructive spirit.

V. d) International partners

(i) The United Nations system

In light of resolution 1719 of the Security Council which defines the mandate of BINUB, the United Nations system in Burundi is encouraged to:

81. Provide its support to this Strategic Framework through the implementation of BINUB's mandate and of the UN Integrated Support Strategy for Peacebuilding in Burundi

(ii) Bilateral and multilateral partners

Within the framework of their respective programmes of cooperation and taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the commitments of the Millennium Declaration and the commitments made at the Round Table of May 2007, the bilateral and multilateral partners are encouraged to:

82. Support the implementation of the Government's priorities reflected in the PRSP (2007-2010) and in the Priority Action Programme (2007-2010);

83. Integrate the priorities of this Strategic Framework in their programmes of cooperation;

84. Relay the advocacy of the Peacebuilding Commission in favour of Burundi;

85. Fulfil the commitments made at the Round Table.

(iii) The sub-region

The States in the sub-region are encouraged to:

86. Contribute to peacebuilding in Burundi through the implementation of commitment related to security made in various sub-regional frameworks;

87. Manage the issue of refugees in close collaboration with Burundi in order to preserve stability.

VI. Review of Progress and Monitoring

88. In order to review progress in the implementation of this Strategic Framework as it evolves, the Government of Burundi and the Peacebuilding Commission, working closely with other stakeholders, will establish a tracking and monitoring mechanism. To the extent possible such a mechanism will be based on the monitoring mechanisms and timelines established for the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and other frameworks in order to reduce the administrative burden on the government of Burundi. In addition, the Peacebuilding Commission, with partners in Burundi, will review progress towards addressing the peacebuilding priorities identified in this framework through mapping of activities, identifying gaps, developing indicators and milestones, and determining sequencing of efforts.