

# Presentation outline

- ✓ **Introduction**
- ✓ **Context of peace building program in Burundi**
- ✓ **Burundi and the peace building fund**
- ✓ **Achievements**
- ✓ **Challenges**

# Context

- Conclusion of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi on August 20th, 2000:
  - ✓ Redefinition of the conflict issue;
  - ✓ The real challenges of the country beyond ethnic politics;
  - ✓ Power sharing
- 2001-2005: Implementation of the agreement
- 2005: General elections: Win of the former rebel group CNDD-FDD

# BURUNDI and the PB Fund

## **Risks of relapse into conflict**

- ✓ Ongoing state's fragility: institutional reform, personal reform in civil service, military, police;
- ✓ Lack of institutional capacity to meet pending challenges outlined in the APRAB;

## **Reason:**

- ✓ Focus on state's building;
- ✓ Security issues were left behind: rebel groups didn't take part to the peace negotiations.
- ✓ 7 ceasefire agreements after 2000 during the transitional period and after general elections in 2005

# Burundi and the PB Fund

## International legitimacy

- ✓ Election of Burundi (and Sierra Leone) to the new PB funds in 2006;
- ✓ Decision upon the funds (34 million \$) before the 18 projects;
- ✓ The core problems was not asserted:
- There is an idea not asserted that in Rwanda and Burundi, the issue is state-building;

- Underlying causes (activities); core problems (overall and specific objectives); consequences (expected change, impact)
- **Search for legitimacy for interventions:**
  - ✓ CSLP of 2006, seminars, meetings with high-profiled civil servants, in civil society, youth, women, academicians etc.
  - ✓ The programs and projects are thus the outcome of that events

# Achievements

- **Implementation:** 18 projects from 2005 to 2009
- ✓ **Four pillars:** Peace and governance; rule of law and security; justice and human rights promotion; land issue
- **Promotion of dialogue:**
- ✓ **'Dialogue Framework':** the Arusha process among elite was brought to Burundi, enabling large parts of society to dialogue, inclusiveness

# Achievements

- Intervention in home affairs which was characterised by human rights abuses, corruption, bad relations between government and other parts of the society (political parties, civil society), and
- Finding solutions to crisis;
- Conflict transformation: enabling former conflicting parties to dialogue, to work together in some UN funded projects;

# Achievements

- Dealing with consequences of civil wars:  
Recovery, improvement of infrastructures;
- Returnee of refugees;
- Shape of core state's institutions



# Challenges

- ✓ Issues of effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and ownership/ durability should be analyzed through following lenses:
  - Difficulty to evaluate the impact of different programs and projects in the Great Lakes Region (Burundi, Rwanda, Eastern DR Congo):
  - Evolution in a changing political, economical situation since decades;
  - The PBF relied on other donors on bi- and multilateral level

# Challenges

- ✓ **Issue of resilience** should be raised: Capacity of states and societies to endure shocks and challenges without relapse into crisis even civil wars.

**THANK YOU**

**FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!**

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