



Welcome to the  
United Nations  
Office  
in Burundi

(UNOB)

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**PRESS KIT**

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**Public Information Office**

BUJUMBURA

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# UNOB PRESS KIT

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# MAP OF BURUNDI



## **UNITED NATIONS OFFICE IN BURUNDI (UNOB)**

- ❖ **UNOB's establishment and evolution:** UNOB was established on 25 October 1993 at the request of the Security Council to facilitate the restoration of constitutional rule in Burundi. This step was undertaken following the coup d'état on 21 October 1993. On 12 June 1998 the Secretary-General welcomed the agreement reached between the Government and the Parliament for a new partnership and reaffirmed the readiness of the UN to continue to assist the Facilitator of the Arusha peace process and the parties at all stages of the process. Intensive efforts by the Facilitator, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, and his successor, former President Nelson Mandela, resulted in the signing of the Arusha Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Burundi (henceforth the Arusha Agreement) on 28 August 2000.
- ❖ **Current Head of Mission:** Ambassador Berhanu Dinka (Ethiopia) was appointed Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) for Burundi in July 2002 to head the restructured and strengthened UN political presence in Burundi and also to serve as Chairman of the IMC and its Executive Council.
- ❖ **UNOB Mandate:** Since 1993, UNOB has been actively involved in overseeing the implementation of the Arusha Agreement, and has sought to help the parties to the conflict build an internal political partnership and pursue the peace talks initiated by the region. UNOB implements the Security Council Resolutions regarding the peace process in Burundi. In March 2003 UNOB acquired further responsibilities with the establishment of the Joint Ceasefire Commission (JCC). With the establishment of the African Mission in Burundi (AMIB) in March 2003, UNOB began to provide it with technical assistance and advice.

## **ARUSHA PEACE AGREEMENT AND SUBSEQUENT CEASE-FIRE ACCORDS**

**Background:** First, under the facilitation of former Tanzanian President J. Nyerere, then under the facilitation of former South African President, Nelson Mandela, and after two-and-a-half years of negotiations in Arusha, 19 Burundian political parties signed a peace agreement on 28 August 2000. Signed under intense pressure from regional leaders and from the international community, the accord did not include a cease-fire agreement. But in some of its sections a clear programme is outlined, including the creation of a transitional government, National Assembly and Senate entrusted with advancing reconciliation, democracy and reconstruction, as well as the reform of the Defence and Security Forces.

**Important Provisions of the Accord:** The Agreement's provisions are set forth in its five Protocols: a. Nature of the Burundian Conflict, Problems of Genocide, Exclusion and Solutions; b. Democracy and Good Governance; c. Peace and Security for All; d. Reconstruction and Development; and e. Guarantees for Implementation of the Accord. Among other stipulations, the Agreement establishes the principle of power-sharing and joint administration of the country through a political and ethnic balance involving the two main ethnic groups, Hutus and Tutsis.

**Recent Progress:** The Arusha Agreement envisaged a series of actions and reforms to be undertaken during the transition. Those implemented to date are as follows: 1. The establishment of Transitional Institutions (Government, National Assembly and Senate); 2. The National Assembly's adoption of the Arusha Agreement as the supreme law of Burundi (Dec 01); 3. The integration of the parties and political armed movements, signatories of the Arusha Agreement and of the Cease-fire Agreements (October and December 02), into the Transitional Institutions (30 April 03 during the TGoB changeover); 4. The signing of a cease-fire accord with the CNDD-FDD (Nkurunziza) (Nov 03); 5. The deployment by the AU of a group of Observers and of a 2,591 man-force (Mar-Aug 03); 6. The start of the JCC's work (28 March 03); 7. The TGoB's request to the UN Security Council for the establishment of an International Judicial Commission of Inquiry (23 Aug 02); 8. The establishment of the National Commission for the Rehabilitation of Displaced and Dispersed Persons (CNRS) (Oct. 02 parliamentary session) to insure the repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of Burundians living outside the country as well as the rehabilitation of war victims; 9. The National Assembly's adoption of a law deploring crimes of genocide, war crimes and other crimes against humanity.

## **IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING COMMITTEE (IMC)**

- ❖ The Implementation Monitoring Committee (IMC) was established on 28 November 2000 in Arusha.
- ❖ Chair: SRSB Ambassador Berhanu Dinka.
- ❖ Representation: 31 representatives: 18 from the Burundian signatories to the Arusha Agreement (except PARENA political party); two from Armed Groups signatories of cease-fire agreements with the TGoB (CNDD-FDD (Ndayikengurukiye) and Palipehutu-FNL (Mugabarabona); 6 from Burundian civil society; and one each from the UN, African Union, European Union, the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi and the donor community.
- ❖ Executive Council set up by IMC: A permanent body, chaired by the UN, which performs any duty assigned to it by the IMC. The EC has 12 members: six from the two main ethnic groups, signatories of Arusha; one from the Government, two from the Burundian civil society, one representative of the Regional Peace Initiative and representatives of the international community (UN and EU).
- ❖ Sessions held as of mid Feb. 04: 17 sessions (one every two months).
- ❖ IMC Mandate (set forth in Protocol V of the Arusha Agreement): consists of the following principal responsibilities: (a) To follow up, monitor, supervise, coordinate and ensure the effective implementation of all the Agreement's provisions; (b) To ensure the implementation timetable is respected; (c) To ensure the accurate interpretation of the Agreement; (d) To reconcile points of view; (e) To arbitrate and rule on any dispute that may arise among signatories; (f) To give guidance to and coordinate the activities of all commissions and subcommissions set up pursuant to each protocol in order to implement the Agreement, namely the Technical Committee to implement the procedures for the establishment of a national defense force, the Technical Committee to implement procedures for the establishment of the national police, the Ceasefire Commission, the Reintegration Commission and the National Commission for the Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons; (g) To assist and support the transitional government in the mobilization of financial, material, technical and human resources required for the Agreement's implementation, as well as diplomatic support; (h) To decide on the admission of new participating parties.
- ❖ IMC activities in early 2004: 1. Examination of the following draft laws to ensure their conformity with relevant clauses of the Arusha Agreement: a. Electoral Code; b. Communal Law; c. Laws relating to the new Defense and Security Forces; d. Post-Transition Constitution; 2. Settling of the differences among the signatory parties or between them and the other Transitional Institutions (the TGoB, National Assembly and Senate).
- ❖ Main medium-term challenges: 1. Full implementation of the Arusha Agreement of 28 August 2000 and of the various Cease-fire Agreements, as well as the restoration and consolidation of peace; 2. National reconciliation; 3. Repatriation of refugees and the rehabilitation of the displaced and dispersed persons; 4. Organization and convening of elections; 5. The formation of new Defense and Security Forces; 6. The economic and social reconstruction of the country.

## JOINT CEASEFIRE COMMISSION

- ❖ The Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi, signed on 28 Aug 2000, provided for the establishment of a Joint Ceasefire Commission (JCC) as a sub-committee of the Implementation Monitoring Committee (IMC).
- ❖ JCC Chairman: Brigadier General El Hadji Alioune Samba (Senegal)
- ❖ Representation on JCC: government (TGOB) and political parties and movements (CNDD-FDD (Nkurunziza), CNDD-FDD (Ndayikengurukiye), FNL (Icanzo), FROLINA (Karumba), Palipehutu (Karatasi); CNDD (Nyangoma); the UN, and the African Mission in Burundi.
- ❖ Main Responsibilities: According to the Arusha Agreement the JCC's responsibilities are: (a) Overseeing the implementation of the cease-fire agreements (together with AMIB); (b) Monitoring the ceasefire and investigating violations; (c) Liaising between the parties; (d) Identifying armed groups; (e) Deciding on cantonment areas and the number of armed combatants to be placed therein; (f) Monitoring DDR and the disarmament of all illegally armed groups in the country; (g) Overseeing Army reform.
- ❖ Subsequent Cease-fire Agreements, 1. Between TGoB and the CNDD- FDD (Jean Bosco Ngayikengurukiye) (7 October 2002); 2. Between TGoB and PALIPHEHUTU – FNL (Mugabarabona) (2 December 2002); and 3. Between TGoB and CNDD – FDD (Nkurunziza): Comprehensive Cease-fire Agreement of Dar-es-Salaam (16 November 2003). These accords allowed the work of the JCC to expand.
- ❖ JCC Structure: JCC is a subsidiary organ of the IMC. Operational functions prescribed for the JCC in the Arusha Agreement were entrusted to the African Mission in Burundi (AMIB), whose military personnel are under the authority of the African Union.
- ❖ Plenary meetings: ten held (as of 27 Jan 04)
- ❖ Sub-committees established: a. On Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR); b. On the Forces Technical Agreement (FTA) which is to provide the policy framework for all military integration activities.
- ❖ DDR: a major task in early 2004. The JCC serves as the decision-making platform for contentious issues, and it has also assisted the AU in carrying out operational activities related to DDR.
- ❖ Joint Operation Plan (JOP) of DDR: the JCC has made a major contribution to the elaboration of the JOP, drawn up by the World Bank and other stakeholders. The JOP, together with the National DDR Programme, lays down the structure for the DDR of Armed Political Parties and Movements (APPM) combatants.
- ❖ JCC in early 2004: 1. Expected adoption of the JOP in early 2004 by the JCC members which is to serve as the normative framework for DDR of APPM combatants; 2. Ongoing work of the JCC Sub-Committees on DDR and on FTA concurrently with the DDR process, and the speedy finalization of the FTA, will enable the early establishment of the new National Defense Force (NDF).

## **RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS AND OUTLOOK FOR 2004**

Successful Transfer of Power in 2003: Burundi's transitional government – to last for 3 years (two phases of 18 months each) – was first set up in November 2001 under the Arusha Agreement as part of the efforts to end a decade of civil war. It provided for power to be shared between the G-10 (Tutsi) and the G-7 (Hutu). Thus during the first phase, which ended on 30 April 2003, Pierre Buyoya (Tutsi) was President and Domitien Ndayizeye (Hutu) was Vice-President. The successful transfer of power brought Domitien Ndayizeye to the Presidency during the second part of the transition period. He is assisted by a Vice-President, Alphonse Marie Kadege, of the Uprona (Union for National Progress) which is a member of the G-10.

Important issues to be resolved during the Second Transition Phase (May 2003 – November 2004) as provided in the Arusha Agreement: 1. The political and security spheres: a. Finalization of negotiations on cease-fire, cantonment, formation of the new Defense and Security forces, and socio-economic reintegration of demobilized combatants; b. Guaranteeing the maintenance of a balance between the two political ethnic groups during the integration of armed groups in the Transitional Institutions; 2. The mobilization of political and financial support of the international community for the implementation of the agreements: a. Ongoing deployment of AMIB; b. The reintegration of refugees and IDPs; c. The establishment of the Good Governance programme which is central to the TGoB's social and economic reconstruction plans.

Present Challenges to the Burundi Peace Process: 1. Residual violence on account of the Palipehutu-FNL (Rwasa)'s refusal to enter the peace process; 2. The TGoB's limited financial resources; 3. The malaise between the political partners; 4. The issue of national reconciliation (including resolution of the political prisoners' issue) and the establishment of the National Commission for Truth and Reconciliation; 5. The fate of hundreds of thousands of refugees, largely in Tanzania, and IDPs in the interior, needs to be addressed, including their repatriation, resettlement and reintegration. Despite budgetary and other constraints, the National Commission for the Rehabilitation of Displaced and Dispersed Persons (CNRS) is fulfilling its task; 6. Timely preparations for elections; 7. The dire economic situation needs to be reversed. Protocol IV of the Arusha Agreement calls for the support of international donors, and in this context several international donors' conferences have convened, the latest of which was the one held in Brussels on 13-14 January 2004. Funds were pledged which have yet to be fully disbursed.

Some pressing issues to be resolved: 1. Bringing Palipehutu-FNL to the negotiating table; 2. Passing the electoral and communal law and the post-transition Constitution, and organizing elections; 3. The DDR process; and 4. Economic reconstruction and addressing the severe shortfalls in the budget and balance of payments.

Outlook for 2004: As noted in the UN Secretary-General's Report on Burundi issued on 4 December 2003, 2003 witnessed the peaceful transfer of power at the State level and intensive ceasefire negotiations, which transformed the country's politics from a system of ethnic-based exclusion to one of peaceful competition between political alliances. With general elections scheduled for October 2004 this promises to be a watershed year in Burundi and in the region. Indeed, a momentum for peace has been building up in the Great Lakes Region: elections were held in Rwanda in 2003, and are scheduled for May 2005 in the DRC; and an International Conference on the Great Lakes Region focusing on regional peace and development is scheduled to take place before the end of 2004.



## **CHRONOLOGY OF RECENT EVENTS**

- ❖ 30 April 2003. President Ndayizeye is inaugurated president to lead the second half of a three-year transitional power-sharing government designed to end ten years of civil war. He takes over from Buyoya.
- ❖ 27 May 2003. The UN Security Council holds consultations on Burundi and welcomes “recent steps” undertaken in the country’s peace process.
- ❖ 23 June 2003. The UN Security Council, after a recent tour of Great Lakes region, recommends that the international community find ways to provide aid to ongoing peace efforts in Burundi and DRC.
- ❖ 28 August 2003. National Commission for Demobilization, Reintegration and Relocation established by presidential decree. The demobilization of child soldiers is given priority.
- ❖ October 2003. All troops committed to AMIB by South Africa, Ethiopia and Mozambique, some 3,000 troops, are deployed.
- ❖ 2 November 2003 signing of two Pretoria Protocols on power sharing in the political, defense and security sectors between TGoB and CNDD-FDD (Nkurunziza).
- ❖ 16 November 2003. Negotiations between the TGoB and the CNDD-FDD (Nkurunziza) successfully culminates in signing of the Comprehensive Cease-fire Agreement of Dar-es-Salaam. The Agreement finalized matters relating to participation by the CNDD-FDD (Nkurunziza) in the Transitional Institutions and the JCC.
- ❖ 19 November 2003. UN and its partners in humanitarian field launches a global appeal for 2004 seeking US\$71mn to meet Burundi’s humanitarian needs.
- ❖ 23 November 2003 President Ndayizeye forms a new Cabinet of 27 members, including four members of CNDD-FDD (Nkurunziza).
- ❖ 4 December 2004. CNDD-FDD (Nkurunziza) joins the JCC bringing the body to full representation of all the parties excepting that of the FNL (Rwasa).
- ❖ 10 December 2003. The TGoB revokes the law in force since 1972 banning government officials in exile from holding office.
- ❖ 15 December 2003 President Ndayizeye appoints Brigadier General Adolph Nshimirimana, head of CNDD-FDD (Nkurunziza)’s military branch, as Deputy Chief of Staff of the National Defense Forces (in the process of being integrated into a single body, as of Feb 04).
- ❖ 15 December 2003. CNDD-FDD(Nkurunziza) members are appointed to the Cabinet, including its leader Pierre Nkurunziza, head of the movement, who became State Minister in charge of Good Governance and of State Inspection.
- ❖ In his New Year speech to the Burundian people President Ndayizeye calls on all concerned parties to accelerate the ongoing process and to set a timetable for its implementation.
- ❖ 6 January 2004. President Ndayizeye signs a decree appointing 33 members of Mixed High Military Command, of which 20 were from the Army and 13 from the CNDD-FDD (Nkurunziza). These appointments are in accordance with the FTA signed in Pretoria on 2 November 2003. On the same day the President signs another decree defining the mandate of the Mixed Command. This body is to provide the TGoB with proposals on the size and structure of the new national defense forces, taking into account the percentages determined in the FTA.
- ❖ 13-14 January 2004 the TGoB, in partnership with Belgium and with UNDP technical support, organizes a Forum of the Development Partners of Burundi.
- ❖ 18-20 January 2004. President Ndayizeye meets with representatives of FNL (Rwasa) the last rebel group refusing to negotiate with the TGoB. Contents of talk remain secret, but they agree to meet again at an unspecified date.
- ❖ 19-21 January 2004 meeting of Tripartite Commission on the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees, is held in Arusha, Tanzania.
- ❖ 2 February 2004. Opening of regular session of National Assembly.

## **PROFILE OF GOVERNMENT**

Head of State: Domitien Ndayizeye  
Vice-President: Alphonse Marie Kadege  
Minister of State for Good Governance and State Inspection: Pierre Nkurunziza

<b>NATIONAL ASSEMBLY</b>		<b>Party Affiliation</b>
President	Jean MINANI	FRODEBU
First Vice-President	Frédéric NGENZEBUHHORO	UPRONA – Governmental
Second Vice-President	Schadrak NIYONKURU	Parti du Peuple
Secretary-General	Angèle NIYUHIRE	Civil Society
Secretary -General Deputy	Pierre BARUSASIYEKO	FRODEBU

<b>SENATE</b>		<b>Party Affiliation</b>
President	Libère BARARUNYERETSE	UPRONA – Governmental
First Vice-President	Pierre Claver NAHIMANA	FRODEBU
Second Vice-President	Nestor NITUNGA	Military
Secretary-General	Clotilde BIZIMANA	Civil Society
Secretary -General Deputy	Raphaël BITARIHO	UPRONA – Governmental

The TGoB, the National Assembly and the Senate are the three Transitional Institutions established with regard to power-sharing as called for in the Arusha Agreement: the TGoB was established on 1 November 2001. It was followed by the inauguration of the National Assembly (presided over by FRODEBU's leader, Dr. Jean Minani) on 10 January 2002, and of the Senate (presided over by UPRONA's leader, Libere Bararunyeretse on 6 February 2002.

## TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT

	<b>MINISTRY</b>	<b>NAME OF MINISTER</b>	<b>AFFILIATION</b>
1.	Minister of State for Good Governance and State Inspection	: Pierre Nkurunziza	CNDD-FDD/ Nkurunziza
2.	Ministre of Foreign Affairs	: Térance Sinunguruza	UPRONA
3.	Minister of the Interior	: Simon Nyandwi	CNDD-FDD/ Nkurunziza
4.	Minister of Security	: Fulgence Dwima Bakana	FRODEBU
5.	Minister of Justice	: Didace Kiganahe	FRODEBU
6.	Minister of Defence	: Gén. Major Vincent Niyungeko	Military
7.	Minister for Planning, Development and Reconstruction	: Séraphine Wakana	Civil Society
8.	Minister for Development	: Cyrille Hicintuka	Palipehutu-FNL/ Mugabarabona
9.	Minister for the Reintegration and Resettlement of the Displaced and of Repatriates	: Françoise Ngendahayo	INKIZO
10.	Minister for Peace and National Reconciliation	: Antoine Butoyi	ANADDE
11.	Minister of Territorial Development, the Environment and Tourism	: Albert Mbonerane	CNDD/ Nyangoma
12.	Minister of Agriculture	: Pierre Ndikumagenge	UPRONA
13.	Minister of Cottage Industries, Job Training and Adult Literacy	: Godefroid Hakizimana	PSD
14.	Minister of Labour and Social Security	: Dismas Nditabiriye	DADDES
15.	Minister in charge of the Civil Service	: Gaspard Kobako	CNDD-FDD/ Ndayikengurukiye
16.	Minister of Finance	: Athanase Gahungu	ABASA
17.	Minister of Commerce and Industry	: Thomas Minani	FRODEBU
18.	Minister of Education	: Salvatore Ntihakose	FRODEBU
19.	Minister for Social Action and Gender Advancement	: Juliette Icoyitungiye	Palipehutu/ Karatasi
20.	Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture	: Barnabé Muteragirana	RPB
21.	Minister of Public Health	: Jean Kamana	FRODEBU
22.	Minister of Communication and Governmental Spokesperson	: Onésime Nduwimana	CNDD-FDD/ Nkurunziza
23.	Minister of Public Works	: Salvator Ntahomenyereye	CNDD-FDD/ Nkurunziza
24.	Minister of Transport and Telecommunications	: Séverin Ndikumugongo	PP
25.	Minister of Energy and Mines	: André Nkundikije	AV-Intwari
26.	Minister of Institutional Reforms, Human Rights and Parliamentary Relations	: Déogratias Rusengwamihigo	RPB
27.	Minister under the Presidency in charge of AIDS	: Luc Rukingama	UPRONA

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND MOVEMENTS

No	NAME	LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE
	<b>I. G10: Group of political parties with Tutsi proclivities, signatories to the Arusha Agreement</b>	
1.	UPRONA (Union for National Progress)	Jean-Baptiste Manwangari
2.	ANADDE (National Alliance for Rights and Development)	Patrice Nsababaganwa
3.	P.S.D (Social Democratic Party)	Godefroid Hakizimana
4.	INKINZO (Ijambo ry'Abanyagihugu)	Dr. Alphonse Rugambarara
5.	ABASA (Burundo-African Alliance for Salvation)	Térence Nsanze
6.	RADES (Rally for Democracy, Economic and Social Development)	Joseph Nzeyimana
7.	P.I.T. (Independent Labour Party)	Nicéphore Ndimurukundo
8.	P.R.P (Party for the Reconciliation of the People)	Mathias Hitimana
9.	PARENA (National Recovery Party)	Colonel Jean Baptiste Bagaza
10.	AV INTWARI ( <i>Alliance des Vaillants</i> )	André Nkundikije

	<b>II. G7: Group of parties with Hutu proclivities, signatories to the Arusha Agreement</b>	
1.	FRODEBU (Front for Democracy in Burundi)	Jean Minani
2.	P.P. (People's Party)	Marora Sylvestre
3.	P.L. (Liberal Party)	Gaëtan Nikobamye
4.	R.P.B. (Burundi People's Movement )	Baltazar Bigirimana
5.	CNDD (National Council for the Defence of Democracy)	Parties signatories to the Arusha Agreement
6.	PALIPEHUTU (Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People)	
7.	FROLINA: (National Liberation Front) not approved	
		Léonard Nyangoma
		Etienne Karatasi
		Dr. Joseph Karumba

	<b>III. G5: Group of five G10 parties opposed to the candidacy of President Buyoya as leader of the Transition</b>	
1.	P.R.P: (Party for the Reconciliation of the People)	Mathias Hitimana
2.	RADES: (Movement for Democracy and Economic and Social Development)	Joseph Nzeyimana
3.	ABASA: (Burundo-African Alliance for Salvation)	Ambassador Térence Nsanze
4.	P.I.T: (Independent Labour Party)	Nicéphore Ndimurukundo
5.	INKINZO (Ijambo ry'Abanyagihugu)	Dr. Alphonse Rugambarara

No.	IV. <u>New Parties (formed after the Arusha Agreement)</u>	LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE
1.	PADER: (Party for Democracy and Reconciliation)	Augustin Nzojibwami
2.	ALIDE: (Liberal Democratic Alliance)	Joseph Ntidendereza
3.	NADDEBU: (New Alliance for Democracy and Development in Burundi)	Dr. Jean Paul Burafuta
4.	U.P.D: (Union for Peace and Development)	Zedi Feruzi
5.	PAJUDE: (Party for Justice and Development)	Pascal Nkunuzwami
6.	MRC Rurenzangemero	Col. Epitace Bayaganakandi
7.	RUSANGI	Ntanyotora Joseph

V. Accord cadre (opposed to the Arusha Agreement)

- CCD: (Coalition Against Dictatorship)
- UPRONA: (Mukasi faction) – opposed to the government
- UFB: (Union of Burundian Women)
- JRR: (Rwagasore Revolutionary Youths)
- A.C. Génocide Cirimoso
- P. A. Amasekanya

VI. Alliances (formed before the signing of the Arusha Agreement)

G10 & FRODEBU Nzojibwami faction = National Convention for Peace and Reconciliation (CNPR):  
Chairman: Augustin Nzojibwami  
G7 & PARENA Alliance known as the National Alliance for Change (ANAC):  
Chairman: Anatole Nkanyenkiko

VII. Movements

RADECO: Movements for Community Democracy in Burundi (based in Belgium)

## **BIOGRAPHY**

### **BERHANU DINKA**

#### **SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR BURUNDI**



Berhanu Dinka (Ethiopia) was appointed SRSRG for Burundi in July 2002.

Prior to this appointment he served as the Secretary-General's Special Representative and Regional Humanitarian Adviser for the Great Lakes Region (1997-2002). Prior to that, he served as the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Sierra Leone (1995-1997). Mr. Dinka also served with the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) as senior Political Adviser to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and as Director for Special Duties, responsible for UNOSOM's relations with the countries and intergovernmental organisations in the region.

He served with two other United Nations missions, in South Africa as Deputy Director for Eastern Cape and in Cambodia as Deputy Director for the province of Kampong-Cham. From 1989 to 1992, Mr. Dinka worked as a Consultant for the International Livestock Centre, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the United Nations Development

Programme (UNDP) and the International Peace Academy.

Having joined the Ethiopian Foreign Service in 1959, he served in several capitals at various levels of assignment until 1975, when he was appointed as Director for Africa and the Middle East in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the rank of Ambassador. Subsequently, he held the following appointments: Ambassador to Djibouti, Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York, Ambassador to Canada, and Chairman of the United Nations Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Special Committee of 24).

Born on 4 June 1935 in the province of Wollega in Ethiopia, Mr. Dinka was educated in Ethiopia and in the United States. He holds a Master of International Studies from the American University, Washington D.C, and a Certificate in Policy Analysis, from John Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies.

**BIOGRAPHY**  
**NURELDIN SATTI**  
**DEPUTY TO THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF**  
**THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR BURUNDI**



Nureldin Satti (Sudan) was appointed Deputy to the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Burundi in September 2002. Previously, Mr. Satti served as Director, UNESCO Dar-es-Salaam Cluster Office, covering Tanzania, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, and Seychelles, while simultaneously also serving as Director, UNESCO's Regional Programme for Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction (PEER) in Nairobi.

In 1998, he was appointed as Special Representative to UNESCO Director-General for the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa based in Nairobi and Director of the UNESCO PEER Programme with special focus on Somalia, Burundi and the DRC. During this period Mr. Satti was closely involved in the Somalia Peace Process, and served as an observer for UNESCO at the Arusha Peace Process for Burundi, the Lusaka Peace Process for the DRC and the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) process for Sudan.

In 1996, Mr. Satti joined UNESCO as Special Advisor to the Director-General for the Culture of Peace in the Great Lakes Region, with a special assignment for Burundi.

From 1992 to 1996, he served as Ambassador to France with non-resident

representation to Portugal, Switzerland and the Vatican, as well as a Permanent Delegate to UNESCO.

From 1977 to 1984, Mr. Satti was on secondment from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sudan. From 1981 to 1984, he worked as an International Consultant with the African Centre for Technology in Dakar, Senegal, as well as at the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development in Tripoli, Libya. From 1977 to 1981, he taught French Language and Francophone African Literature at the University of Khartoum.

Mr. Satti first joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sudan in 1975 as Second Secretary. From 1975 to 1991, he served in the embassies of Sudan in Brussels, N'djamena and Paris.

Upon graduation from the University of Khartoum in 1969, Mr. Satti joined the Department of Tourism of Sudan as Inspector.

In 1971, Mr. Satti received a Master (Maitrise) from the University of Lyon, France, and in 1974 a Doctorate in Literature from the University of Paris-Sorbonne.

Born in Omdurman, Sudan, in 1946, Mr. Satti is married and has two children.

## **BIOGRAPHY**

### **AYITE JEAN-CLAUDE KPAKPO**

#### **DIRECTOR, IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING COMMITTEE**

#### **SECRETARIAT**



Ayite Jean-Claude Kpakpo (Benin) was appointed head, Implementation Monitoring Committee (IMC) Secretariat at UNOB in 2001.

From 1998 to 2001, Ambassador Kpakpo served as Senior UN Adviser to the Facilitator of the Burundi Peace Process, whilst simultaneously serving as Chief of the IMC Secretariat at Arusha.

He has held two ambassadorships. From 1993 to 1997, he served as Benin's Ambassador to Nigeria, and, from 1990 to 1993, he was his country's permanent Deputy Representative to the United Nations in New York.

From 1970, when he joined Benin's Foreign Service, until 1990, Ambassador

Kpakpo held the following diplomatic posts: First Counselor, Benin Embassy, Beijing (1987-1990); Director, International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MFAC), Cotonou, Benin (1984-1987); Chief, Personnel Training, Department of Studies and Planning, MFAC, Cotonou (1981-1984); Second Counsellor, Benin Embassy, Moscow (1977-1981); Secretary, Council of Foreign Affairs, MFAC (1970-1977).

Mr. Kpakpo received his post-graduate degree in law (Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures de Droit) from the Université de Paris-Panthéon in 1969.

Born in 1942, he is married with four children.



## **BIOGRAPHY**

**GENERAL EL HADJI ALIOUNE SAMBA,**

**PRESIDENT,**

**JOINT CEASEFIRE COMMISSION**



General El Hadji Alioune Samba (Senegal) was appointed President of the Joint Ceasefire Commission (JCC) on 25 February 2003.

His military career began with service in the infantry in 1972 upon graduating from the following military academies: Meknes Military Academy, Morocco (1969-1972), Montpellier (1980), the Ecole d'Etat- Major in Kenirra, Morocco, the Ecole de Guerre and the Ecole Inter-Armees in Paris.

General Samba served as Commander in several units in his home

country, Senegal, before serving in his First UN mission in 1975 in the framework of the UN Emergency Forces.

General Samba served with the UN Interim Forces in South Lebanon (UNIFIL) in 1978 where he commanded his own company. He was also Commander of Sector 3 in the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) in 2002.

## **AFRICAN MISSION IN BURUNDI (AMIB)**

- ❖ The Arusha 2 December 2002 Ceasefire Agreement between the TGoB and CNDD-FDD (Nkurunziza) stipulated that an African Peacekeeping Mission be deployed to Burundi.
- ❖ Head of AMIB: Ambassador Bah Mamadou, Special Representative of the African Union.
- ❖ AMIB was deployed on 2 April 2003 initially for one year by a decision of the African Union's (AU). It was the AU's first fully-fledged Mission.
- ❖ AMIB's mandate: 1. To establish and maintain liaison between the parties; 2. To monitor and verify implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement of 2 December 2002; 3. To facilitate the activities of the JCC and Technical Committees for the establishment of a new National Defense Force and Police Force; 4. To facilitate safe passage for the parties during planned movement to the designed assembly areas; 5. To secure identified assembly and disengagement areas; 6. To facilitate and provide technical assistance to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes; 7. To facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance; 8. To create conditions conducive to the establishment of a UN peacekeeping mission; 9. To provide VIP protection for designated returning leaders.
- ❖ AMIB's deployment to Burundi began in March 2003 with all 2,591 troops deployed in October 2003. Troop contributing countries are South Africa – 1,491 troops, Ethiopia – 859, and Mozambique – 228 (as of 4 Feb 04).
- ❖ Appointed the lead nation, South Africa was responsible for the appointment of the Force Commander (Major General S. Z. Binda) whereas Ethiopia, being a troop-contributing country, appointed the Deputy force Commander (Brigadier General G. Ayele).
- ❖ 43 African military observers -- based in 6 provinces -- from Burkina Faso, Gabon, Mali, Togo and Tunisia were deployed to Burundi in March 2003 and integrated within AMIB.
- ❖ Five observation teams have been hitherto deployed in different parts of Burundi, protected by AMIB.
- ❖ AMIB partners for DDF planning: TGOB, UNOB and UN agencies.
- ❖ Cantonment: As a first step to disengagement, the agreements specified that the rebels and government forces would be cantoned in zones supervised by AMIB. The zones were to be determined by a commission composed of representatives of the parties and of AMIB.
- ❖ AMIB established the first Cantonment site for assembling combatants in Muyange in June 2003. Other sites identified at Buhinga and Bugarama. To date 196 ex-combatants, 42 FNL (Mugabarabona) and 151 FDD (Ndayikengurukiye) have been cantoned. AMIB has faced serious financial and logistic difficulties, and it has sought the UN's assistance in mobilizing funds and other aid.
- ❖ The implementation of the Cease-fire Agreements is made through AMIB and the JCC. AMIB insures the implementation on the ground of decisions taken by the JCC, such as the reassembling of troops, cantonment, security or DDR.
- ❖ AMIB Structure: AMIB includes military and limited civilian personnel. Its military component includes formal military units, Joint Liaison Teams and Military Observers (MILOBs). The military component includes infantry units for safeguarding the cantonments and for DDR.

## COUNTRY PROFILE: BASIC FACTS

<b>GENERAL</b>			
Capital	Bujumbura		
Size	27,834 Km <sup>2</sup>		
Population (Growth	6,847,009 (Population Growth 2.38%) 2001 Estimate		
Official Languages	Kirundi, French (Swahili along Lake Tanganyika and in Bujumbura)		
Main Religious Groups	Catholic 62%, Protestant 5%, Indigenous Beliefs 32%, Muslim 1%		
Main Ethnic Groups	Hutu 85%, Tutsi 14%, Twa 1% (estimates)		
Administrative Divisions	16 provinces and the Capital (Bujumbura): Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Gankuzo, Gibitoke, Gitega, Karuzi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Makamba, Muramvya; Muyinga, Mwaro, Ngozi, Rutana, Ruyigi.		
Independence	1 July 1962 (from UN Trusteeship under Belgian administration)		
<b>ECONOMIC</b>			
Gross national income (US\$)	1.2 bn (1990), 920.8 mn (1995), 692.3 mn (2001), 703.8 mn (2002)		
GNI per capita (US\$)	220 (1990), 150 (1995), 100 (2001), 100 (2002)		
Aid (% of GNI)	23.6% (1990), 29.1% (1995), 19.3% (2001)		
External debt (% of GNI)	81.2% (1990), 117.2% (1995), 156.8 (2001)		
Investment (% of GDP)	14.5% (1990), 9.6% (1995), 6.9% (2001), 7.9% (2002)		
Trade (% of GDP)	35.6% (1990), 40.2% (1995), 24.7% (2001), 25.5% (2002)		
<b>SOCIAL</b>			
Illiteracy rate	49.2% (UNDP-DHD 2003)		
School Net Registration rate	51% (2002 – 2003) (UNICEF 2003)		
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	79.4 % (World Bank 2001)		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20% (World Bank 2002)		
<b>REFUGEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDPs) (OCHA and UNHCR)</b>			
Burundian Refugees	789,000 (319,000 assisted refugees, 170,000 Burundians living in settlements and 300,000 scattered in Tanzania) August 2003		
IDPs in Sites	281,628 in 230 sites	Refugees in Burundi	38,901 (June 2003)