

Bureau Intégré des Nations
Unies au Burundi



United Nations Integrated
Office in Burundi

Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi

Highlights and key lessons learned

Tokyo, 25 July 2008



- ★ Capital City ★ Regional Capital City
- Significant City ● Important City - Town
- Attraction - Landmark □ River ▲ Highest Point



Why Do We Engage in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding?



Most peace agreements do not address the core socio-political root causes of the conflict

Why Do We Engage in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding?



- The gap left by the departure of a peacekeeping operation constitutes a major peacebuilding challenge for the fragile states institutions left behind, particularly when there are residual elements of the peace settlement that need sustained attention.

Why Do We Engage in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding?



- The attention of the international community may shift elsewhere once elections are held and UN troops are out, thus leaving the country facing the peacebuilding challenges on its own, without the capacity to self sustain peace and tackle the root causes of the conflict.



Why Do We Engage in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding?

- Unresolved conflicts and fragile states have an impact on the security and prosperity at the regional and global levels.



Integrated approach to peacebuilding in Burundi



Peace Accords

Resolution 1719

Poverty Reduction
Strategy Paper

Resolution 1791



Strategic
Framework for
Peace building

Peace building
Projects



Cooperation Programs

Purpose of the strategic framework

- It provides a basis for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in support to Burundi peacebuilding efforts and processes;
- It is the tool for bringing together the Government of Burundi and its partners — both national and international — around a shared set of peacebuilding objectives.

Purpose of the strategic framework

- It provides a helpful guide towards reaching these objectives and to mobilize the necessary political support.
- It clarifies the partnership between the Government and the Peacebuilding Commission while specifying their respective commitments.

Purpose of the strategic framework

- Provides a political and strategic response to peacebuilding issues; thus complementing the PRSP that brings programmatic and technical response to socio-economic issues that have a value-added for peacebuilding

Purpose of the strategic framework

- The strategic framework allows to promote coherence and continuity of the international support to Burundi, including mobilization of Peacebuilding's additional resources

The preparatory process...

- The Strategic Framework has been developed through intensive consultations both at the country level and between partners in Burundi and the Peacebuilding Commission in New York. These included a mission by a delegation of Peacebuilding Commission members to Burundi to meet the Government of Burundi and key stakeholders and discuss the issues.

The preparatory process...

- Strong involvement of national partners, including civil society organisations, women associations;
- Interactive and constructive dialogue among national partners, and between Gouvernement and international partners

The preparatory process...

- Significant integration of gender and regional issues in the strategic framework;
- Parallel to the Round Table process [issues of coordination between the Strategic Framework and the PRSP were discussed]

The priorities



Implementation of the comprehensive cease-fire agreement between the Palipehutu FNL and the Government of Burundi



Promotion of good governance



Security Sector Reform and disarmament of civil populations



Human Rights, Justice and Fight against impunity



Land issues and socio-economic recovery

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Journée internationale des Réfugiés, 20 juin 2008



Monitoring and evaluation

- In order to complement the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding, the Government of Burundi and the Peacebuilding Commission have jointly developed the Monitoring and Tracking Mechanism as described below to review, on a regular basis both locally and in New York, progress in the implementation of the Strategic Framework.

Progress and key lessons

- PBC engagement with small countries with little strategic global interest such as Burundi is key to sustain the attention of the international community;

Progress and key lessons

- The strategic framework was used in various opportunities to interpell stakeholders on their commitments and avert crises;

Progress and key lessons

- The preparation of the first progress report in May 2008 provided national and international partners with an alternative space to discuss peacebuilding issues and to highlight the issue of FNL and resumption of fights as a top priority to be addressed;

Continued commitment of the PBC

... Yukio Takasu, the Permanent Representative of Japan and Chairperson of the Peacebuilding Commission, commended Sweden's commitment to the Peacebuilding Commission and the people of Burundi. Thanking Norway for its exemplary dedication to the Commission, Mr. Takasu said that Sweden's chairmanship of the Commission's Burundi configuration would provide continuity in the Commission's work.

Continued committment of the PBC

Anders Lidén, the Permanent Representative of Sweden, noted that his country had recently joined the Peacebuilding Commission and was keen on bringing to that membership an active role in support of the goals and objectives of the Commission.

Glass half full and not half empty



Glass half full and not half empty

The gathering of some 2,000 combatants of the National Liberation Front (FNL) in the Rugazi commune, 35 kilometers north of the capital Bujumbura, to take part in the agreed dismantling and disarming programme clearly signals hope for lasting peace in Burundi. Until recently, the FNL was able to assemble a little over 150 fighters. In an effort to honor their group's agreement with Bujumbura, FNL leaders decided to assemble the combatants.

Thank you for
your kind
attention

