THE ROLE OF THE GREAT LAKE MEMBER STATES
IN THE 1993 BURUNDI CONFLICT

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis is my own original work. It has not been published or presented in any other college, institution or university other than United States International University in Nairobi for academic credit. All the material obtained herein from other sources is duly acknowledged.

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ABSTRACT

This work analyses the Burundi conflict since the time of Independence and the involvement of the Great Lakes member states in the conflict. Great emphasis is made to the 1993 conflict which resulted from the assassination of the democratically elected President and other government officials. The involvement of the neighboring countries is analysed in two perspectives. First, their involvement in the war and secondly in the peace process. The aim of this study was to analyze how the Great Lakes member States responded to the conflict. The overall summary of the Burundi conflict, the conclusion on the role played by the neighboring countries and the recommendations finalizes the study. The study came up with findings that politicians manipulated the population by using ethnic belonging to overthrow or to protect a certain ruling regime. Burundi being a poor country, potential jobs are provided by the government institutions and this is the fact which explain the fight over power.
4.5 The Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement

August 28, 2000 was the day of the signing of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi.


The preoccupations of the implementation of the agreement were mainly two main issues: the consensus on the leadership of post-Arusha and the cease fire. Thus, six months was given as interim period for the designation of the new president of transition and the solution of the issue of the cease fire.

The agreement provided for the establishment of two major institutional mechanisms that will provide the basis for the instruments for the implementation of the peace process. The IMC, (Implementation Monitoring Committee) and the transitional institutions are the pillars of those mechanisms.
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