

TED ANTALYA MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2019



Forum: United Nations Security Council

Issue: Question of Burundi

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Position: President

INTRODUCTION

After the everlasting Burundian Civil War (1993- 2005) between two major tribes, also known as the Hutus and Tutsis as the ruling factions, of the Kingdom of Belgium between the years 1916-1960¹ whose government was established by a senior Tutsi officer , who also assassinated the first democratically elected president from the Hutu tribe² .The reason of this insurgency was that the Belgians had favored Tutsis, who were in minority (around 15%) against the Hutu tribe, giving them more authority in the eyes monarchy and lawmaking. This caused the deaths of many people from the educated community of the Hutu tribe; reaching two hundred thousand people, during three months of 1972.³

After the resolving of the civil war by a pact signed by both parties, which almost equalized the civil rights and responsibilities of the citizens along with government officials, commonly known as the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi; another insurgency rose after Pierre Nkurunziza, a mix of both tribes, tried to be elected into the office for another presidential term even though he had already completed ten years of his presidency which is the limit for a president to be in office in Burundi; completely disregarding the established Constitution in that matter, dating to April 2015.⁴

After this escalation, the opposition stood up against the government by protesting the president and his wrongdoings on the streets. Those protests were upheld by the police, which used brute force, even to the children and the women of the newly-found Republic. In order to make the public concede to the president who allowed the use of brute police force. Yet it must be noted that at least 58 people, including two police officers alone with two military officers and a member of a political party found dead as of 28 June 2015.⁵ It is also assumed that there existed mass-burial grounds for those who had been deceased during the conflict that are located at the Kanyosha Site of the region.⁶

A coup d'état had been executed by the previous Intelligence Chief against the president Pierre Nkurunziza when he was in Tanzania for a visit. The officers said that: 'It was hard to even recognize who had the upper ground upon claiming estates of the state' although eventually the opposition had conceded that they have lost against an 'overwhelming police force'. It is assumed that more than fifty thousand people have fled to the neighboring countries for refuge; gas stations were depleted of food and water and the people were lacking even the most basic of human rights .⁷

In October 14, 2016, Burundi became the first country in the world to withdraw from the treaty that founded the International Criminal Court in 1998. Its parliament voted in favor of leaving the ICC with a clear majority and Burundian President Pierre Nkurunziza has gone as far as establishing a decree to legalize the withdrawal which took approximately one year to be adopted. Burundi had its own reasons for wanting a leave: in 2016, ICC prosecutors began investigating the government's role in mass murders there.⁸

In 2017, a referendum was held to extend the president's stay in the office up to 2034; in which the poll was conducted to determine whether the president should serve for seven or five years and taking the presidency into account when the first article passed; setting an optimum ground for Nkurunziza's stay until 2034.⁹

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Tutsi: Tutsis are the second largest population division among the three largest groups in Rwanda and Burundi; the other two being the Hutu (largest) and the Twa (smallest). Small numbers of Hema, Kiga and Furiiru people also live near the Tutsi in Rwanda. They were also deemed the nobility by the Kingdom of Belgium once the monarchy was established when they had gained their independence.²⁹ Further reading may be conducted should the delegates follow the superscripts upon the last word in the last sentence that has the superscript that corresponds the number in the bibliography part.

Hutu: The Hutu and Tutsi cultures have been largely integrated. The Tutsi adopted the mutually intelligible Bantu languages of Rwanda and Rundi, which were originally spoken by the Hutu. The Hutu's kinship and clan system is probably derived from Tutsi culture, as is the central importance of cattle. The Hutu and the Tutsi adhere essentially to the same religious beliefs, which include forms of animism and as of today, Christianity.³⁰ Further reading may be conducted should the delegates follow the superscripts upon the last word in the last sentence that has the superscript that corresponds the number in the bibliography part.

Genocide: Genocide is a term used to describe violence against members of national, ethnic, racial or religious group with the intent to destroy the entire group. The word came into general usage only after World War II, when the full extent of atrocities committed by the Nazi regime against European Jews during that conflict become known.³¹ Further reading may be conducted should the delegates follow the superscripts upon the last word in the last sentence that has the superscript that corresponds the number in the bibliography part.

Democracy: Democracy is a form of unification of people into choosing their own political figures that represent the general society, of which requires a majority voting to prevail upon making decisions. It should be noted that not all democracies should be a Republic but may also be a parliamentary and/or constitutional monarchy, tribes, or illegitimate dictatorships.³² Further reading may be conducted should the delegates follow the superscripts upon the last word in the last sentence that has the superscript that corresponds the number in the bibliography part.

Presidential Systems: In presidential countries, the executive is elected and is not responsible to the legislature, which cannot in normal circumstances dismiss it. Such dismissal is possible, however, in uncommon cases, often through impeachment. The title "president" has persisted from a time when such person personally presided over the governing body, as with the President of the Continental Congress in the early United States, prior to the executive function being split into a separate branch of government.³³ Further reading may be conducted should the delegates follow the superscripts upon the last word in the last sentence that has the superscript that corresponds the number in the bibliography part.

Civil War: A civil war is generally an armed conflict within the nation, usually deriving from misunderstanding of notions and/or passed policies regarding the political system. An example for a civil war would be the American Civil War where American states have fought

since simply some have opposed and some have approved the notion of slavery, along with the trade of people.³⁴ Further reading may be conducted should the delegates follow the superscripts upon the last word in the last sentence that has the superscript that corresponds the number in the bibliography part.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

1. Background Information on the Conflict:

Initially, both Rwanda and Burundi were colonized by the Germans before the WWI; in which it is believed that they had supplied their deposits for mining purposes through this zone of colonization. Back then, the colonized nation was called Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian Congo’s neighbor to the East. After WWI struck along with the defeat of Germans, that colony was ceded to the Kingdom of Belgium; not to be confused with the democratic Belgium that is in the European Union today.

Moreover, there always existed an idea of colonizing the Entire Congo peninsula amongst the Belgium leaders, causing their nimble decision making on actively conveying military expenses within that region for ‘security purposes’, along with the protectionism in trade with the aim of securing trade areas. Even in the 1884-1885 Berlin Conference where nearly all European States have gathered for the purpose of colonization, war and political existence; none of the European states were willing to take the peninsula which today’s Congo resides.

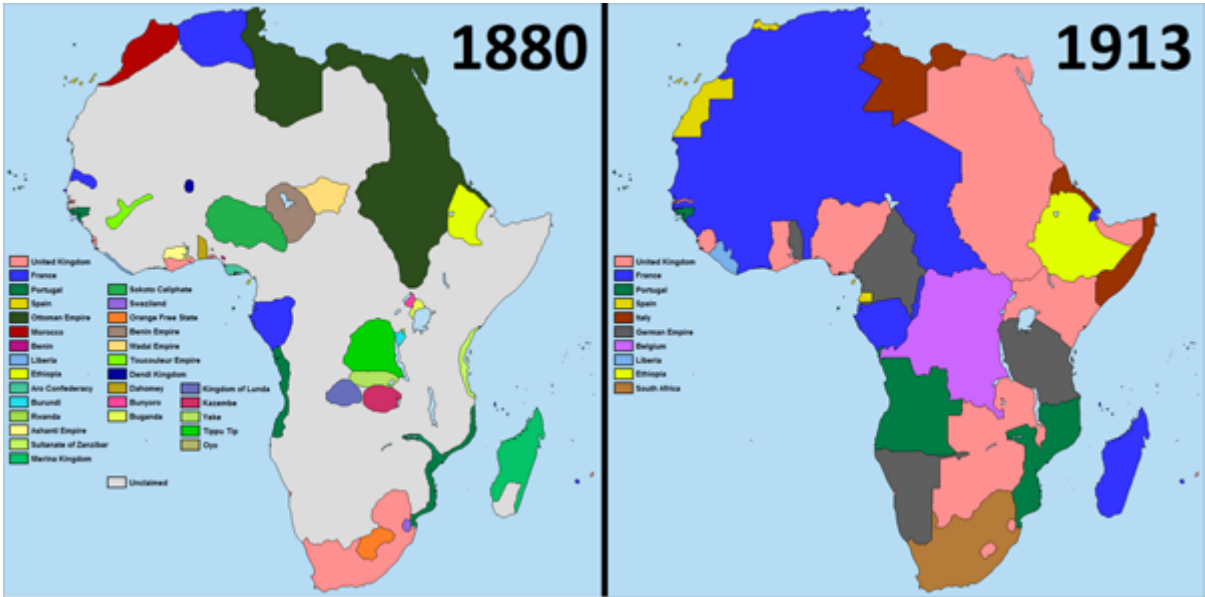


Figure 1: Image comparing the Berlin Conference and the Year 1913 for the division of Africa.^{F1}

It is reported in the Government files that the Kingdom had supplied, coffee and other farming expenditures from that area; along with the imposing of heavy taxes in order to gain a surplus; without even providing the citizens with proper education or sanitation to begin with.

With the creation of the Special Committee of Decolonization by the UN, people of the nation demanded independence in which the UN urged the Kingdom of Belgium to decolonize those

regions immediately. That colonial empire had ceased in 1962, with both nations having their independence; thus, the creation of Rwanda, Burundi as we know of today.

Likewise, there were major stakeholders that needed consideration before giving full independency to the nations. As the government of Belgium did not want a major political figure within Africa they have left the country without any information given about the ruling system. The political lack of comprehensiveness, upon the subjects of regional economics and education; resulting in all of the decolonized nations' start from the beginning with nothing at hand in order to pericide with a sustainable future.

Kingdom of Belgium then conceded to the fact that an alliance with foreign Kingdoms that are in support of Belgium would in fact make trade prosperity stronger for their goal, thus creating an ethnic gap between the Hutu and Tutsi tribes specifically in the region of Burundi. They set Tutsis more "European" out of all non-civilized tribes that lived there and achieved the succession of Tutsi as a ruling class; generating a cultural, democratic furthermore a socioeconomic gap between the stated tribes. An example of this situation can be examined through the 15% of Tutsis would have a majority vote over the 85% Hutus, hence nearly all the policies that passed in 1900s had favored Tutsis and the Belgians.

The impacts that these conflicts left on Rwanda and Burundi was high inflation rates, extreme corruption, exploitations of natural reserves that could have uplifted the economy of the African Peninsula and nourish prosperous African nations, provide sufficient applicable human rights to their citizens and eliminate poverty.

Same inhumane regime was also implemented to the nation of Rwanda, in which a violent genocide erupted in 1994, commonly known as the Rwandan Genocide in which 850,000 people were killed.²⁰⁺²¹ As mentioned in the official UN speeches this is the only atrocity that the UN avoided after its climax; repeating such outrageous acts would not be appropriate and the UN would never make such mistakes again.²²

2. The Status Quo:

When the President of Burundi stated that he will be running for the office in 2015 whilst he already completed his two terms in the office. Yet according to the 2015 Constitution it is outlawed to run for the office when an individual has fulfilled their responsibilities to the state more than two terms. This event marks the start of the atrocity.

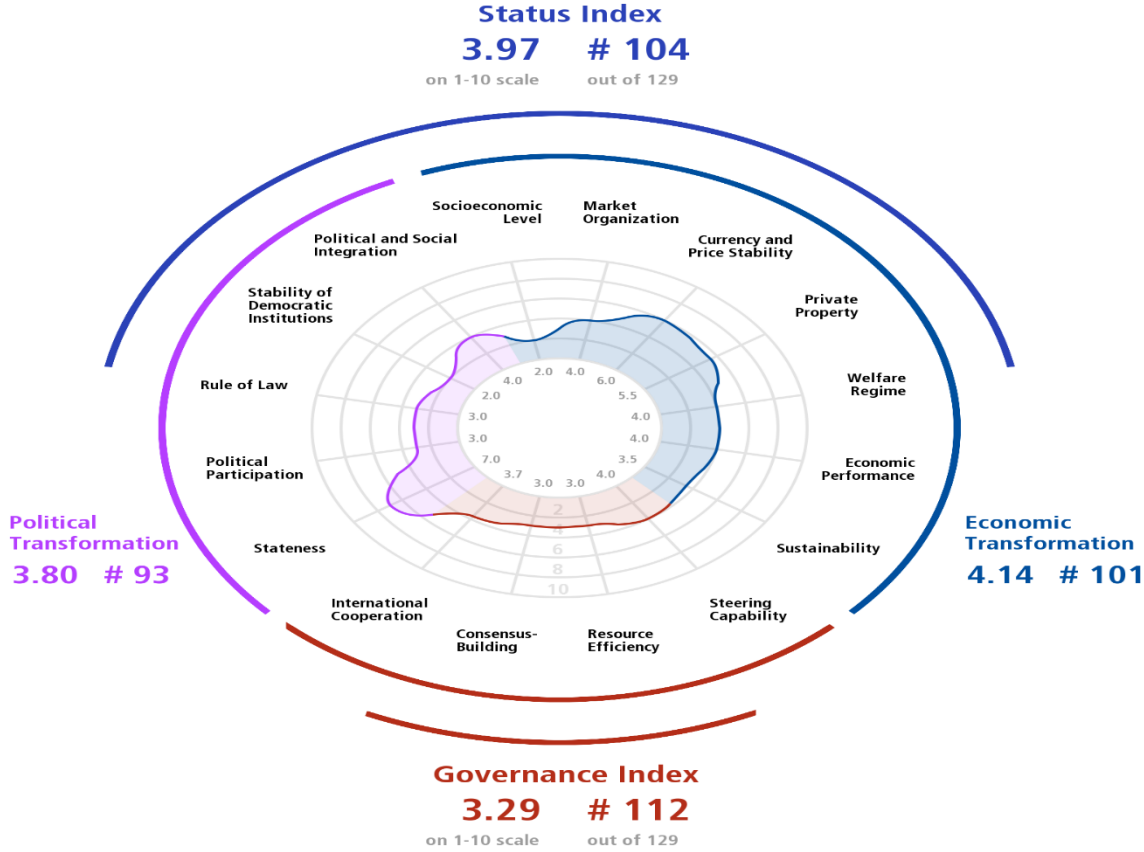
People rallied against the governance on May 5th in 2015; people went protesting the government; where they were met with strict, excessive policing specifically ordered by the government to suppress the upcoming uprising within the region. As of June 29, 2015, more than 58 people, including two police officers and a political party figure lost their lives in the conflict, whose impact created riots that took place that quickly spread through the country.⁵

On May 2015, the court of Burundi has given clearance for the president, Pierre Nkurunziza, for him to run for the office. Which meant that even the court was siding with the government and was full of corruption, eventually leading to cynicism against the government figures.²³

That same court order resulted in the flee of nearly 30 thousand people to the neighboring countries as they have foreseen the direction Burundi was heading; a genocide. The same court order was denounced and found illegitimate as it was passed by a court that favored the government in the first place rather than having an objective. From the Constitutional point of

view; these developments lead to the assassination of the opposition leader in the riots by an unknown shooter, though this fact is still open to debate.

Figure 2: Country Stability Index of BTI, 2018 of Burundi.^{F2}



It should be stressed that before the president came into the office, there was an existent agreement that resolved the political inaccuracy within Burundi by limiting the presidency into two terms only and establishing a nearly democratic ground for the votings. The agreement was called Arusha Peace Accords, which was mutually signed by Rwanda and Burundi, with having the Republic of Tanzania as an observing party. Even though the uprising autocracy within these states have already violated the accord several times, the opposition is still to take action about the denouncing of the illegitimate verdict although, they were constantly silenced by the authorities.²⁴

Throughout April 2015, several coup d'états were attempted by military officials who witnessed the assassination of their president after the civil war in Rwanda. These incidents also had an effect on the citizens of Burundi as they are neighboring states by both figuratively and literally. Upon the investigation of those attempts, several reporters along with the defectors of the conflict gave alliterative speeches condemning the method of execution-style shootings that were carried out by the police on; children, women and civilians. This escalated the number of casualties to 250, with nearly eight of them being scholars in an education facility that tackles military expertise.

Shortly after, the UN Security Council condemned the ongoing conflict and demanded its cease before the intervention of the Peacekeeping administration; which Burundi strictly stood against even as of today deeming it neither beneficial nor constructive as it is accused of more human rights violations than they protect.

The times US ambassador of the UN, Samantha Power, also delivered their point of view on the states disregard towards the international community and how its most appropriate for them to portray this atrocity as genocide rather than the rise of a far-right party: saying that there is an ethnic purge outgoing amidst the region.²⁵ The cabinet was dissolved after several coup attempts and replaced with a council of Tutsi officials.

The rivalry was run using walkie-talkies; with special radio frequencies for communication purposes within tribes. The use of weaponry by civilians, as well as brutality by the police could be observed throughout the conflict of which resulted in the migration of more than three hundred thousand immigrants to other countries.

Throughout the conflict, there were several violations to the Freedom of Speech, Expression and the Freedom of Information by the local authorities . The best examples of this would come from the Reporters Without Borders for the Freedom of Information;

**For the consistency of the chair report however, two examples will be portrayed here; the delegates would be able to reach the full media should they follow the 10th bibliography.*

“Gérard Nibigira, *RPA*’s correspondent in the central city of Gitega, who was summoned by the local prosecutor’s office on 28 August and accused of insulting the president. When presented to the court, none of the witnesses confirmed the accusation.” Although their case still prevails, it is assumed that they will face jail time hence they had satirized, as well as conveyed their freedom of speech to criticize the government and their fallacies.¹⁰

“Jean-Claude Ciza, a journalist who used to work for *RTNB* and now works with *Radio France Internationale* and Belgian broadcaster *RTBF*, was savagely beaten with a steel bar in Bujumbura on 4 September by Désiré Uwamahoro, a police officer named in UN reports as one of Burundi’s leading human rights violators. At the moment of the attack, Ciza was speaking by telephone with *RTBF*’s Burundi correspondent, for whom he had been providing a report on the situation in the Bujumbura district of Musaga.” This is the indication that the government of that time holds no tolerance against criticism, also a clear representation of how the opposition is oppressed under the jurisdiction of the ruling party.¹⁰

Unfortunately, Burundi made the decision to leave the International Judicial Authority that was founded upon the principles to deduce the genocides to a specific individual or an entity. This decision was implemented in October 2017, which clearly made it harder for the International Criminal Court to rest their case upon the genocide that was ongoing in the region nearly for 5 years. In addition to the civil war they had during the 1994’s.

One of the functions of the International Criminal Court is to retrieve evidence from the defectors of the conflict in order to preserve the objective decision making of the international community. There are nearly 1.5 million Burundian immigrants residing outside Burundi, of which some portion of the tribes have fled to Rwanda where they live in unorthodox

conditions along with the danger of getting assaulted. 70,332 of them have fled to Rwanda due to easy access and closeness; although it should be mentioned that the largest immigration was to the Republic of Tanzania with 197,706 civilians residing. Most of the asylum-seekers are between the age 18-59; with around 40.8% of the refugees being in the age range of 0-18.¹¹ Shortly after the removal of Burundi from the ICC, South Africa has also did the same.

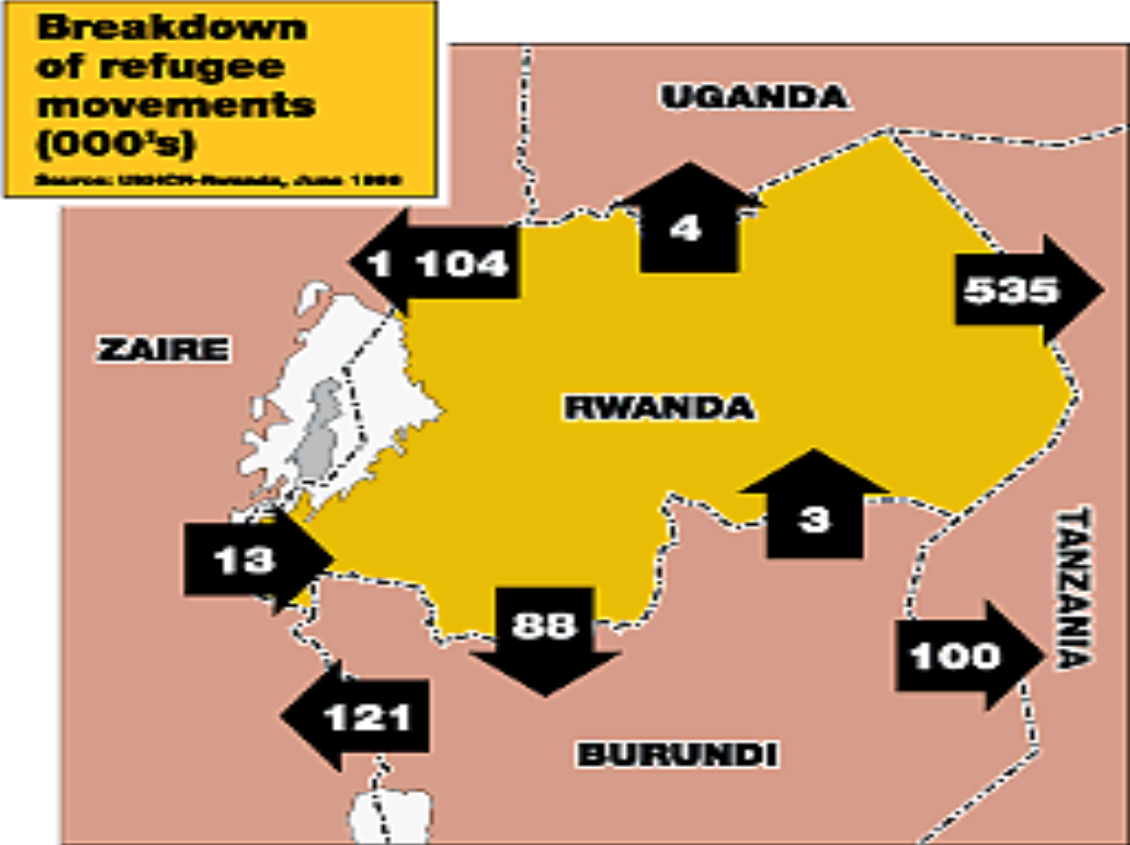


Figure 3: Breakdown of Refugee Movements dated 2000's for Rwanda and the Neighboring.^{F3}

It should also be mentioned that the Republic of Rwanda, along with Uganda, now has a policy to deport the immigrants that they have received from Burundi to their own lands where doom awaits. With Burundi accusing Rwanda for arming their citizens against the regime, it can be assumed that those lives are in danger of the government and were deemed traitors he to their opposing ideologies. This would mean that Burundi had a reasoning full of fallacies that enables them to label individuals as traitors, then get rid of them through inhumane methods.²⁶

3. What should be portrayed from these crises?

It is advised that the conditions of the people of Burundi, along with the uprising autocratic government which utilizes police brutality, as well as shooting-style executions.

The conditions of which the immigrants are living in; with the lack of sanitation, security; extreme poverty, hunger and sexual abuse, those individuals are in fact in a humanitarian crisis.

Hence the Burundian government strictly opposes any investigations to be held by any organization that they deem 'biased', no investigations may be conducted upon this point

without the approval of the Burundian government. Additionally, by time, it is getting harder to deploy Peacekeeping Missions to the area as the local authority does not accept those missions as well.

Having said those, the situation at hand is reaching to a point where eventually the stakeholders of the country will fall apart, only remaining option for resolving this issue would be intervention by prior nations that have tackled upon the issue of intervention; along with the U.N. regulations to be imposed.

MAJOR PARTIES INVOLVED

Hutus and Tutsis

Hutus and the Tutsis are the major contributors of this conflict, with them battling against each other for their democracy, liberty, equality and justice. With the authoritarian regime imposed upon the people of Burundi,¹⁰ some portion of the tribes have fled to Rwanda where they live in unorthodox conditions along with the danger of getting assaulted. 70,332 of them have fled to Rwanda due to easy access and closeness; although it should be mentioned that the largest immigration was to the Republic of Tanzania with 197,706 civilians residing. Most of the asylum-seekers are between the age 18-59; with around 40.8% of the refugees being in the age range of 0-18.¹¹

Republic of Tanzania

Republic of Tanzania is not in the making of this conflict in due course although they are an active member of the U.N. who have suffered from the impacts of these crises. With the largest Burundian immigrants residing in the Republic, specifically 197,706 number of civilians, there is an ongoing lack of sanitation, protection; along with extreme poverty of these immigrants that reside in the give Republic.¹¹

Republic of Rwanda

Despite they are not directly contributing to the conflict at hand, this nation has been impacted the most as the Republic is close-by to crises, hence they have had a large portion of defectors, specifically 70,332 of them.¹¹ The easy access to the nation also endangers the integrity of those defectors within this Republic's borders due to the fact that the government of Burundi is known to 'take revenge' from those who run from the conflict.¹⁰

International Criminal Court

“For more than half a century since the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials, states have largely failed to bring to justice those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. With the creation of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the world has begun to fulfill the post-World War II promise of “never again.” The ICC is the world's first permanent, international judicial body capable of bringing perpetrators to justice and providing redress to victims when states are unable or unwilling to do so. This represents a major stride for international justice. (...) The ICC can prosecute and bring to justice individuals accused of

genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. These crimes are defined in the Rome Statute, and reflect existing international law. Although the crime of aggression is mentioned in the Statute, the Court cannot exercise jurisdiction over the crime of aggression until the definition is agreed upon.”¹² With Burundi and South Africa leaving the ICC however, it is hard to hold investigations conducted by this and all ‘biased’ organizations deemed by the Burundian Government. An option presented by the ICC official websites was to investigate through the victims of the conflict that reside elsewhere.¹³

Kingdom of Belgium

Kingdom of Belgium may be considered a major party upon this conflict due to the fact that they have had established an unequal ground for the tribes to live in when they had colonized Rwanda and Burundi, took them from the Nazi Germany and resided there until 1960. Although they have not contributed the ongoing conflict nowadays, the starting point of those crises may be pinpointed to this member of the Security Council.¹

TIMELINE OF EVENTS ²⁷

1916 – Belgian Troops occupy the area.

1923 – Germany concedes the region to League of Nations, which then is inherited by the Kingdom of Belgium.

1959-1961 – Independence strife ongoing with the mission of Special Committee on Decolonization.

1962 – Burundi becomes a legitimate, independent Kingdom under the commandship of King Mwambutsa the IV and have joined the United Nations.

1963 – Mass immigration of Tutsi from Rwanda to Burundi following the ethnic crisis.

1972 – Around a hundred and twenty thousand Hutus are massacred by the government.

1976 – Newly President Micombero is deposed in a military coup.

1981 – A new constitution makes Burundi a one-party state, overthrows the nobility.

1987 – President Bagaza, the coup leader who had deposed the previous Prime Minister, is deposed by Pierre Buyoya.

1992 – A multiparty system abiding constitution has made into the service.

1993 - Melchior Ndadaye's Frodebu wins multi-party polls. In October, Tutsi soldiers assassinate the President, Burundi had gone engulfed within an ethnic cleansing.

1994 – Cyprien Ntaryamira is appointed to be the President by the Parliament. In the same year, the President is shot down during a flight to Rwanda. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya had been appointed President by the Parliament.

1996 – Ex-President Buyoya seizes into power.

2001 – Talks with the South African political figure, Nelson Mandela, have promoted Burundi to a Transitional Government.

2003 – Domitien Ndayizeye succeeds into power. The same year, the opposition leader Pierre Nkurunziza had signed an agreement to end the civil war.

2004 – U.N. Peacekeeping takes the duties of the African Union Peacekeeping administration in legal terms.

2005 – National army has been generated. Pierre Nkurunziza had been made President by 2/3 votes in the Parliament.

2006 - Talks are commenced for a ceasefire in Tanzania between the government and rebel forces.

2007 – D.R. Congo, Republic of Rwanda and Republic of Burundi relaunch the regional economic bloc of Great Lakes Countries Economic Community.

2010 – President Nkurunziza is re-elected.

2013 – Freedom of press strictly violated by a law passed within the parliament.

2014 – Constitutional reforms have been proposed as to unshackle the chains of equality amongst ethnic groups.

2015 – Nkurunziza announced he was going to run for the office for his third term, the court had given clearance; Nkurunziza had won with the majority vote.

2016 – African Union threatened by the local figure that they would be met with counter attack should they send peacekeeping missions. European Union has dismissed any plans to support Burundi, removed all existing ones.

2017 – Burundi, being the first nation to do so, has left the International Criminal Court. The same year International Court of Justice had approved investigations to be concluded upon the matter.

2018 – Nkurunziza passes a constitutional reform that enables him to stay in the office until 2034; arrest order for two-times-president Pierre Buyoya has been made.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO RESOLVE THE ISSUE

Initially, it was assigned that both the African Union¹³ and the United Nations' Security Council¹⁴ would send Peacekeeping missions to the area for peace keeping and elective purposes although those resolutions were abolished shortly after the incorporation of the estate. Given the analysis report for the sexual assault crimes conducted by the Peacekeeping missions, it may be debated discussed weather the house should side for the ethicality or the operations over this matter. This in fact would significantly change the outcome of the conflict.

Another proposed solution was to conduct International Criminal Court investigations, however, after that decision was approved by both the panels; the Government of Burundi had decided to withdraw from the Court. Shortly after, the government of South Africa had reached to the same proposition as well. This had resulted in the efficiency for the investigations to be conducted to drop drastically as both states now disapprove of the International Criminal Court jurisdiction stating it is “unequal” and “unjust”.⁸ As no

investigations can commence upon the issue of genocide, it is hard to come to a certain decision regarding either side, thus forcing the evaluation of the objectivity and the integrity of the conflict. Further note that other organizations have as well denied access for investigations and the government strictly opposes as to avoid further tension.¹² Additionally, it is fair enough to say that ICJ asked for investigations to be concluded in which are still on hold.²⁶

No other major decisions were failed or passed upon this matter, thus it should be noted that there is still a clear lack of attention upon the conflict in the international theatre.

RELEVANT U.N. DOCUMENTS AND INVESTIGATIVE SOURCES

Upon this section, the delegates will encounter both the U.N. documents and Investigative Sources that the delegates are encouraged to look facts from pre and during the committee sessions. For further clarity and ease, this section will be divided into two sub-categories that the delegates can follow up with.

1. Relevant U.N. Documents

The Chairboard recommends following the report addressing to the Security Council per three months in due course, of which the latest one as of the writing was established on 31st of January 2019. Should the delegates be willing to analyze the previous attempt of the given conflict, they may as well start from the report dating from 2016 to the present day.¹⁵

In order to fulfill the coherency of the attempts for the resolvent of the issue, the Chairboard also advises the delegates to research upon the resolutions submitted to the Peace and Security Council of the African Union. A document specifically advised for the delegates to analyze is the report submitted to the Peace and Security Council meeting 557, dated 13 November 2018 that took place in Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.¹³ For further clarification upon the view of African Union and African nations, it is advocated that delegates read through the core aspects of the African Union in their official website.

2. Further Investigative Sources

Furthermore, as to have a general idea of what has happened during the crisis, delegates may look their sources up through The Guardian, amnesty along with the official reports of the Human Rights Watch or the testimonies of the defectors of this regime, as they are able to provide coherent and constructive analysis of what is really occurring. Although these sites generally conclude the topic from a humanitarian prospect, it is recommended that along with the enhancement done to the society there; delegates should also prioritize disarmament and have countermeasures for the arising autocracy.

It is also endorsed that the delegates take notes of such fictional and non-fictional novels that are listed below. Please bear in mind that these books do not explain the situation at hand but give a brief introductory point regarding their political leaning. Additionally, delegates may also observe different member states' opinions throughout the books, that make them a lot more beneficial should the delegates want to come handy during this conference.

1. "From Bloodshed to Hope in Burundi, Our Embassy Years during Genocide" by Ambassador Robert Krueger and Kathleen Tobin Krueger.¹⁶

2. “Life After Violence: A People’s Story of Burundi” by Peter Uvin.¹⁷
3. “Burundi: Biography of a Small Country” by Nigel Watt.¹⁸
4. “Burundi: Ethnic Conflict and Genocide” by René Lemarchand.¹⁹

Lastly, the delegates are strongly advised to read the article submitted by True Africa, “*10 Questions You Should be Asking About the Crisis in Burundi*” by Archie Henry dated February 25, 2016²⁸ as it sufficiently provides enough understanding of the situation whether it upholds any inconsistency within itself, or any fallacies to be precise, that may also result in delegates having more fruitful debates.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Delegates are advised to follow upcoming events upon this issue, thus are also advised to comprehend crises at hand through free-media that has not been engulfed with the autocracy the Burundian Government imposes upon the liberty of the media.

As a chairperson, the personal recommendation proposed to the delegates would be that they should give priority to the security concern over on both on the immigrants and the citizens in conflict-zones as equal as it gets. From the start, delegates should be prepared with enough information upon the needs, jurisdictions and the responsibilities of the citizens, major parties along with non-governmental organizations as to find relevant solutions to the prospect of the given zone in order to comprehensively utilize their operative clauses upon the given topic.

The chairboard would also recommend for an alternative way to be proposed for deep investigations upon the genocide, along with facilitating the basic needs of the people; especially sanitation and reducing hunger. Additionally, should the delegates come in terms with the Burundian Government, they may as well commence their peacekeeping missions. Please do note the conditions journalist are forced to uphold within the borders of Burundi; the coherency furthermore the accuracy of the information given to the citizens; delegates may as well focus on the social construct along with enhancing the given construct.

The most challenging proposition the chairboard addresses is that the conflict is suggested to be resolved without any intervention of any kind of military within the nations; should the delegates wish to pursue upon this road, they may as well do so within the regulation under the UN charter.

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