

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Problem

Human rights are something that is often discussed in various international forums, this is because human rights are an important discussion concerning the lives of people in the world. Basically, human rights have a very broad scope, such as: Human rights in getting education, the right to get health services, the right to socialize, the right to get a job, the rights of women and children, etc.<sup>1</sup>

The Vienna Declaration says "All human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated. The international community in general should treat human rights throughout the world in a fair and balanced manner, using the same basis and emphasis. While national and regional specificities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds are important and continue to be taken into consideration, it is the duty of all states, whatever their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms"<sup>2</sup> in this quote we can conclude that human rights are universal or general so that things that can reduce them are things that must be removed.

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<sup>1</sup> East Java regional office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 2023. KKPHAM (Kabupaten Kota Peduli Hak Asasi Manusia) data 2023.

<sup>2</sup> Baderin, M. A. (2003). International Human Rights Law and Islamic Law. Oxford University Press. 2003. Page 24

The background of the creation of an idea of human rights has long been marked by thinkers or philosophers in the past such as Thomas Hobs<sup>3</sup> who stated that human rights are a way out to overcome the situation he called "*homo homini lupus, bellum omnium contra omnes*" (humans can become wolves for other humans)<sup>4</sup>. This, according to Hobbes, encourages the formation of a covenant society in which the people surrender their rights to the ruler so that their rights are sometimes limited by this. In this modern era, human rights violations are rampant, especially in the African continent. Africa is a vast continent and has several countries in it, and most countries in the African region experience the same problem, namely poverty. Therefore, there are many problems that occur due to this, such as child trafficking, hunger, political problems, corruption, etc. One of the African regions that has the most human rights problems is the *Great Lakes* region. The region consists of several countries such as: Burundi, Congo, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Uganda, etc.<sup>5</sup> The country of Burundi is considered to have complete human security issues, especially those related to human rights.<sup>6</sup>

Burundi is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world, and is still recovering from years of civil war. While many challenges remain, there are many international organizations that have been helping vulnerable children in

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<sup>3</sup> Thomas Hobs is a philosopher and historian from England, he is famous for his work entitled "*the leviathan*" in 1651.

<sup>4</sup> Ahmad Suhelmi, *Western Political Thought*, Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p. 165

<sup>5</sup> Shilington, Kevin. 2013. *Encyclopedia of African Histories*. Routledge. Page 320. the fertile corridor of the Great Lakes Region (also called the interlacustrine region).

<sup>6</sup> U.S Department of State, 2022. Burundi 2022 Human Rights Report.

<https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/burundi>

the capital city of Bujumbura since 1985.<sup>7</sup> Thousands of children live on the streets with no one to look after them and no protection. These children are particularly vulnerable to violence and sexual exploitation. In addition, many of them use drugs to numb the hunger and hardship they face every day. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS among homeless children and adults is also very high. The amount of *human trafficking* that occurs in the country is a concern for the world because it violates human rights.<sup>8</sup>

Some sub-saharan countries have major challenges in improving the health and education of their citizens. Diseases such as malaria, HIV, and malnutrition are common in some families. The lack of education received by children in the region has led to a lack of qualified human resources to improve their economy. There are several factors that make Burundi the world's poorest country that cause some human rights that are not well obtained by the community, such as: long inter-ethnic conflicts in the country, economic instability, gender inequality, political conflicts, limited resources in the region. This situation makes Burundi declared a country with a very high poverty rate and this is also exacerbated by the existence of Covid-19 which causes concern for all countries in the world not only in Burundi. Before Covid-19 the Burundian people relied on agriculture as their main commodity, during the Covid-19 pandemic the country experienced several difficulties besides that the country also had political conflicts and violence, which had an impact on

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<sup>7</sup> Hrw.org. Human Rights Watch December 2003, Jil. 15, No.20 (A).  
<https://www.hrw.org/report/2003/12/21/everyday-victims/civilians-burundian-war>

<sup>8</sup> Melki. Ryan. 2019. International Law Review of the UN Intervention in Burundi. *Lex Et Societatis* Vol. VII/No. 12/Dec/2019

social and economic stability, this made a lot of human trafficking around the region.<sup>9</sup> The Burundi government has tried to take several steps to overcome some of these things. One of them is by cooperating with several international organizations that deal with these matters.

In the African region, there is an international organization that consists of several countries on the African continent. The African Union (AU) is a regional organization consisting of 55 member states on the African continent. It was established on May 26, 2001 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.<sup>10</sup> The African Union aims to promote cooperation and integration among member states as well as enhance Africa's role in global affairs. In this case, the African Union is an organization that has challenges and opportunities in carrying out its mission and goals. Social, political, economic, and cultural differences among member states pose a challenge in achieving unity on the African continent. However, with shared commitment and cooperation among countries, the African Union can be an effective force in promoting prosperity and progress across the African continent.<sup>11</sup>

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, Burundi faces a number of challenges in protecting and promoting human rights for its citizens<sup>12</sup>. Investment in the health sector, equitable economic recovery, prioritization of education, freedom of media

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<sup>9</sup> International Monetary Fund. Department of Africa. ECONOMIC GROWTH, FRAGILITY, AND NON-PRICE COMPETITIVENESS. International Monetary Fund Volume 2022: Issue 258. <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals/002/2022/258/article-A001-en.xml>

<sup>10</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Embassy of the republic of Indonesia in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia accredited to the Republic of Djibouti and Africa union. [https://www.kemlu.go.id/addisababa/id/pages/african\\_union/65/etc-menu](https://www.kemlu.go.id/addisababa/id/pages/african_union/65/etc-menu)

<sup>11</sup> Jatmika. 2018. International Relations in the African Region. Yogyakarta. Samudra Biru 2016

<sup>12</sup> African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (2017). Study on the question of the Death Penalty in Africa. Banjul (Gambia): Baobab Printers

and expression, and protection for refugees are key steps that need to be taken to advance human rights protection in the region. With the concerted efforts of the government, civil society, and international organizations, Burundi can move towards a more just, inclusive, and human rights-respecting society for all citizens.

As a regional body, the African Union has an important role in promoting and protecting human rights in the region. Post COVID-19, many countries in Africa are facing new challenges in overcoming human rights violations due to the impact of the pandemic.<sup>13</sup> As we know, the Covid-19 pandemic was an outbreak that attacked all parts of the country and caused various crises that had a huge impact on society at that time. The African Union has several steps in following up on this such as providing protection to workers' rights, health rights, women's and children's rights, socio-economic rights affected by the pandemic. In addition to providing protection, the African Union also provides assistance to those affected by the pandemic through technical assistance and natural resource assistance.<sup>14</sup> In addition to the health aspect, the African Union is also focusing on the economic impact post COVID-19.<sup>15</sup> They have initiated measures to reduce economic vulnerability, such as the establishment of the African Economic Recovery Fund.

The initiative aims to provide financial support to severely affected countries in order to recover faster. In addition, the African Union is working with

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<sup>13</sup> Aijaz Ahmad, 2020. Covid-19 pandemic: an African perspective. National Library of Medicine. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7473237/>

<sup>14</sup> Africa Union. Call to Action: Africa's new Public health Order. <https://africacdc.org/news-item/call-to-action-africas-new-public-health-order>

<sup>15</sup> OECD, 2020. Covid-19 in Africa: Regional Socio-economic implications and policy priorities. <https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/covid-19-and-africa-socio-economic-implications-and-policy-responses-96e1b282/>

international financial institutions to formulate sustainable recovery strategies. The African Union's role is also seen in mitigating the social impact of the pandemic. They have promoted awareness of social welfare issues, such as food security, education and worker protection. Through education and training programs, they are assisting member states in building human capacity to deal with post-pandemic challenges.<sup>16</sup>

In this regard, the African Union plays a central role in efforts to resolve the conflict and uphold human rights in Burundi. Through comprehensive measures, the African Union seeks to ensure that human rights violations in the country are addressed in a just and sustainable manner,<sup>17</sup> so that the people of Burundi can live in an environment of security and respect for human rights. In doing so, these efforts will not only provide justice for victims of violations, but also build a strong foundation for long-term peace and stability in Burundi. Through various initiatives and efforts, the African Union has worked closely with the government of Burundi as well as other international and regional institutions to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights in the country. While progress has been made, there are still significant challenges that need to be addressed.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Human Rights Watch, 2020. Impact of covid-19 on children education in Africa. Official website <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/08/26/impact-covid-19-childrens-education-africa>

<sup>17</sup> African Union Commission. 2017. African Union Handbook 2017. African Union Commission and New Zealand Crown Copyright Reserved 2017

<sup>18</sup> Human Rights Council, "Report of the United Nations Independent Investigation on Burundi (UNIIB) established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-24/1\*" September 20, 2016.

In the Islamic view, human rights refer to a universal concept that puts human values in the view of the religion.<sup>19</sup> Islam recognizes the rights given by God to all human beings, regardless of race, religion or ethnic background. In the Islamic view, human rights are embodied in the concept of "fitrah" or human nature that underlies dignity and justice. The Quran and Hadith are the main guidelines in outlining these rights.<sup>20</sup> Human rights in Islam include the right to freedom of religion, the right to life, the right to privacy, the right to justice, the right to education, and the right to fair and equal treatment. These rights also include the protection of women, children and the weak. Islam teaches respect for all individuals, including the right to live in peace and be free from torture or inhumane treatment. This is in line with what these international organizations are doing.

The Qur'an and Sunnah as the source of teachings in Islam give high respect to human rights. The Qur'an as the first source of law for Muslims has laid the foundations of human rights as well as truth and justice long before thoughts about it arose in the world community.<sup>21</sup> This is also the case with the Sunnah of the Prophet SAW. The Prophet Muhammad SAW has provided guidance and examples in upholding and protecting human rights. Islam views the efforts made by the African Union as a form of concern for fellow human beings in the context of

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<sup>19</sup> Asiah, Nur. 2017. Human rights in the perspective of Islamic law. *Journal of Shari'ah and Law Diktum*, Volume 15, Number 1, June 2017: 55 - 66.

<sup>20</sup> Mashood. 2003. *International Human Rights and Islamic Law*. National Commission on Human Rights. Jakarta 2010

<sup>21</sup> Daniel. 2017. Correlation of human rights and Islamic law. *Journal of Social & Cultural Syar-i FSH UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta* Vol. 4 No. 1 (2017), pp. 57-76, DOI: 10.15408/sjsbs.v4i1.7869

resolving human rights issues, compassion can be reflected in efforts to help those who suffer or are victims of human rights violations.

Basically, humans are social creatures whose lives depend on each other,<sup>22</sup> Islam as a holistic religion that covers various aspects of life, provides an in-depth look at international relief efforts for the people of Burundi who are affected by human rights violations. The human rights violations taking place in Burundi have caused immense suffering to its population, and in this context, the Africa Union's relief measures are highly relevant from an Islamic perspective. Islam also emphasizes the importance of providing aid in a fair and equitable manner regardless of religious, ethnic or racial differences. These principles are in line with the universal humanitarian values on which many international humanitarian organizations are based. In the Islamic view, the provision of assistance should cover all levels of society in need, without discrimination.<sup>23</sup>

Islam's view on international relief efforts for the Burundian people affected by human rights violations can be described as a form of implementation of humanitarian values, justice and compassion. In this context, Islam provides support for actions that are fair, equitable, and based on universal principles that can help restore dignity and a decent life to the Burundian people.

Therefore, in this study, researchers tried to examine and analyze the Africa Union which was implemented in the extent to which the role of the Africa Union

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<sup>22</sup> Hamang, Nasri. 2015. "ISLAMIC THERAPY FOR THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS OF THE MODERN ERA". KOMUNIDA: Communication and Da'wah Media 5 (2), page 174.

<sup>23</sup> Qur'an, L. P. M., & RI, K. A. (2012). Law, Justice and Human Rights. Jakarta: I Can. Page 415



(AU) in realizing security for the African Community, especially Burundi, and maintaining human rights in the country for the sake of peace in the Community.

## **1.2 Research Problem**

Based on the background above, the following problem formulation can be drawn:

- a) How human rights problems in Burundi occur
- b) What is the role of the Africa Union in addressing human rights issues in the Burundi region in 2018-2023

## **1.3 Research Objectives**

Based on the above background, this research aims to:

- a) analyze the Africa Union's efforts to address human rights issues in the Burundi region in 2018 - 2023
- b) Analyze the history of the conflict in Burundi that led to human rights violations.

## **1.4 Research Benefits**

### **1.4.1 Academic :**

- a. To contribute knowledge and information about the efforts of the African Union in addressing human rights issues in Burundi in 2018-2023.
- b. To provide additional knowledge for international relations scholars, especially those interested in the issue of human rights in the global realm and the issue of the role of international organizations in it.

#### **1.4.2 Practical :**

- a. As the author's final assignment to complete the undergraduate study of the International Relations study program, Faculty of Humanities, Darussalam Gontor University.
- b. The results of this study can be expected to be used to complement the treasures of international relations.

#### **1.5 Review of Related Literature**

##### **1.5.1 Review of Related Research**

- a) The first research by Danar Kurnia in his article entitled "*the reasons for the African Union's humanitarian intervention against its member states case study of the Burundi conflict*". The article published in the Global Dynamics journal discusses the issue of humanitarian intervention against the country of Burundi which is experiencing human rights problems. The results showed that there is a relationship between the role of the African Union as an international organization that focuses on security and the 2015-2016 Burundi conflict. The background of the establishment of the African Union is to make Africa more advanced, stable and ready to face global competition. The similarity between the article and this research is the existence of a form to describe a problem that occurs in the country of Burundi against their society. What distinguishes this research is that it is

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more specific to human rights issues that occur in Burundi and also what their society needs.<sup>24</sup>

b) The second research by Ryan Melki wiliam in his article entitled "*INTERNATIONAL LAW STUDY ON UN INTERVENTION IN BURUND*". The article published in Lex Et Societies discusses the application of legitimizing the implementation of humanitarian intervention in the event that a conflict that occurs has caused a humanitarian crisis and threatens peace and security at the international and regional levels in the charter of its formation<sup>25</sup> The equation between the article and this research is that both explain how efforts in a humanitarian crisis that adversely affect society and threaten peace. The difference with this research is that there are research actors, the previous one examined the United Nations (UN) while this research discusses the Africa Union (AU) organization.

c) The third study by Iwa Kustiwa in his article entitled "*Comparison of Human Rights Violation Case Settlement Between Indonesia and South Africa*". The article, published in the Journal of the Faculty of Law, Khairun University, explains that high politics in every escalation of human rights violations that occurs is unavoidable, especially since these

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<sup>24</sup> Danar Kurnia. *Äliance of humanitarian intervention of the African Union against its member states (case study of the Burundi conflict 2015-2016)*

<sup>25</sup> Ryan Melki William. 2019. "INTERNATIONAL LAW REVIEW OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERVENTION IN BURUNDI". Lex Et Societatis Vol. VII/No. 12/Dec/2019

violations are committed by the state to its people through an authoritarian government regime. Therefore, the resolution process does not have to be piled on the judicial body alone.<sup>26</sup> In this explanation, it states the similarities of how human rights violations that occur due to the government of the country cannot be resolved only by their internal but requires an external role but what distinguishes the explanation in the journal from this research is a different research focus. This research explains the role of the African Union while previous research on Human Rights Violations.

- d) The fourth study by Alita Imanuel in her article entitled "Human Rights Violations and the Roles of the African Union in Burundi: An Appraisal of Burundi Post-Civil War"<sup>27</sup> the article was published in the South East Journal of Political Science explaining the role of the African Union (AU) in dealing with human rights violations and conflict in Burundi. the article argues that the African Union's compliance with Burundi's sovereignty has left the crisis unchecked and recommends more decisive action. The paper also discusses the declining role of the African Union in resolving conflicts in Africa and the need for a more active and integrated approach. In addition, the paper explores the concepts of professionalization and

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<sup>26</sup> Iwa Kustiwa, 2020. Comparison of Human Rights Violation Case Settlement between Indonesia and South Africa (Perspective of Implementing Institutions and Future Efforts). *De jure journal of legal science imilah*. Faculty of Law, Khairun University. ISSN Print: 2715-9531

<sup>27</sup> Imanuel, Alita, 2022. Human Rights Violations and the Roles of African Union in Burundi: An Appraisal of Burundi Post-Civil War. *South East Journal of Political Science (SEJPS)* 2022, 8(1)1-19

depoliticization in relation to the AU's policy organs and human rights bodies. Seeing from this paper there is a difference in the discussion in which it is said that the decline of the African Union in dealing with problems in Burundi, while this paper will discuss the role of the African Union itself in dealing with the problems that exist in Burundi.

e) The fifth study by Nicoletta Varani in her article entitled "Africa: Risk, security and mapping of human rights violations."<sup>28</sup> The article discusses the concept of human security and the importance of ensuring security within and beyond national borders, with a focus on sub-Saharan Africa. The article examines risk, security and human rights violations in the region, using indicators such as the global peace index and corruption perception index. The article highlights issues such as the denial of the right to peaceful protest, discrimination and harassment of marginalized groups, exploitation by foreign companies, the presence of jihadi groups, displacement and violence, restrictions on media freedom, political repression, and the challenges faced by weak states. Looking at the article, there is a similarity in the discussion in which the article discusses security risks and human rights violations, while in this paper the author discusses the efforts of international organizations in dealing with a risk of human rights violations.

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<sup>28</sup> Varani, Nicoletta, 2018. Africa: Risk, Security and mapping of human rights violations. Geopolitical, and social security and freedom journal, volume 1 issue 1.

In this research, the author found several relevant writings about this discussion, but the author experienced difficulties in the language contained in the writing. So that the author experiences the *limit of research* and does not make it a reference in this paper.

This research has *novelty* in exploring the role of the Africa Union in overcoming human rights problems in the country of Burundi in 2018-2023. In the context of human rights, this is a discussion that is often discussed in international forums because it is related to humanity, this research aims to discuss the role of the African Union in dealing with human rights issues in the Burundi region. The most important thing is the specification of the selection of Burundi as the focus of the object under study in its efforts to deal with human rights issues through the international organization of the African Union. In addition, another novelty in this research is that it discusses human rights issues that no one has discussed specifically in Burundi itself and discusses the Islamic view of the phenomenon, regarding the assistance provided by the African Union to Burundi.

## **1.6 Theoretical and Conceptual Framework**

### **1.6.1 Concept of *Humanitarian Assistance***

In Indonesian, humanitarian assistance can be referred to as humanitarian aid, which is assistance aimed at helping to alleviate the lives of people suffering from humanitarian crises, natural disasters, disease outbreaks, and wars. Humanitarian assistance is also intended to prepare in case events such as natural disasters and wars occur because humanitarian crises are usually unexpected and require swift handling to reduce the suffering of the victims. At the level of

international relations, humanitarian aid is often linked to principles of international law and human rights. Humanitarian aid can also trigger multilateral cooperation between countries or international organizations.<sup>29</sup>

According to Jocelyn Kelly in the journal of *humanitarian assistance*, moral obligation is a matter that lies behind *humanitarianism*. It is the basis for helping those in need, humanitarian assistance has several principles that they hold dear, such as: humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence. Humanitarian aid programs have evolved independently and have varied geographically, over time, and under the conditions of varying experiences, interests and perspectives of the personnel involved.<sup>30</sup> Liberalism views humanitarian aid as an integral part of the interrelated global responsibilities of states. Liberalists tend to believe in the importance of international cooperation, and they regard humanitarian aid as a way to promote the values of democracy, human rights and world peace.

Humanitarian assistance has many types, there are two types that are commonly given to the community when experiencing a disaster or disaster, namely: material assistance and also non-material assistance. Material assistance such as food, water, and existing facilities, in this case material assistance is assistance in the form of objects. While non-material assistance can be in the form of protection to the community which ensures the rights of people in need, especially the right to security and respect so as not to be the subject of violence in

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<sup>29</sup> Kelly, Jocelyn. 2009. "When NGOs Beget NGOs Practicing Responsible Proliferation." *Journal of Humanitarian Assistance* 3. <https://sites.tufts.edu/jha/archives/451>.

<sup>30</sup> Jeff Drifmeyer, Craig Llewellyn, *Toward More Effective Humanitarian Assistance*, *Military Medicine*, Volume 169, Issue 3, March 2004, Pages 165, <https://doi.org/10.7205/MILMED.169.3.161>

a conflict.<sup>31</sup> While humanitarian assistance is often a response to an emergency or crisis situation, it can also be an important part of long-term efforts to build community capacity, restore peace and promote sustainability in countries affected by conflict or disaster. In the context of international relations, humanitarian aid plays an important role in shaping relations between states, building positive reputations, and supporting universal humanitarian principles.<sup>32</sup>

In this research, the author uses the concept of *Humanitarian assistance* as an analytical framework to examine and understand more deeply the efforts of the *African Union*. As an international organization, the African Union has made several efforts to assist Burundians in overcoming human rights issues, as well as involving itself in protecting those who experience violence and lack of rights such as health and children's rights.

### **1.6.2 The Concept of International Intervention**

. Intervention is a situation where actors outside a state interfere in the internal affairs of a state. The term intervention is often used in the field of international politics to describe the policies and actions of a state that interfere in the affairs of another state, and those affairs clearly have nothing to do with that state. A broader definition is any attempt to interfere in the affairs of another party (another state). In international relations and international politics, the issue of intervention is not a new term, but emerged along with the emergence of legal

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<sup>31</sup> Anggraeni, D. R., & Azizah, N. Bangladesh's Policy towards Rohingya Refugees. *Journal of International Relations*, University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

<sup>32</sup> Daniela. 2015. Humanitarian Challenges and Dilemmas in Crisis Settings. *The Journal of humanitarian assistance*. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/one-step-forward-two-steps-back-humanitarian-challenges-and-dilemmas-crisis-settings>



principles between states, namely the principle of national sovereignty and the principle of non-intervention or non-interference in the internal affairs of treaty countries. Intervention can be soft, such as a government issuing a call or statement of recommendation to another country, or it can be more urgent, requiring heavy requirements, or even using violent means such as military force.<sup>33</sup>

Intervention is generally categorized into 2 categories, military and non-military intervention. Non-military intervention is carried out with a more subtle approach such as negotiating and persuading the parties to the conflict, and also providing humanitarian intervention. Military intervention, on the other hand, is done more forcefully, by assisting in the military field. Sometimes humanitarian intervention is not enough to force military intervention or humanitarian intervention can only take place after military intervention to create a situation conducive to effective aid. Therefore, some say that the presence of military and humanitarian action in conflicts is due to the inability of humans to resolve conflicts peacefully. So in fact *humanitarian intervention* can also occur simultaneously with the involvement of military (armed) forces of one or several countries, regional and global international organizations such as the *African Union*.

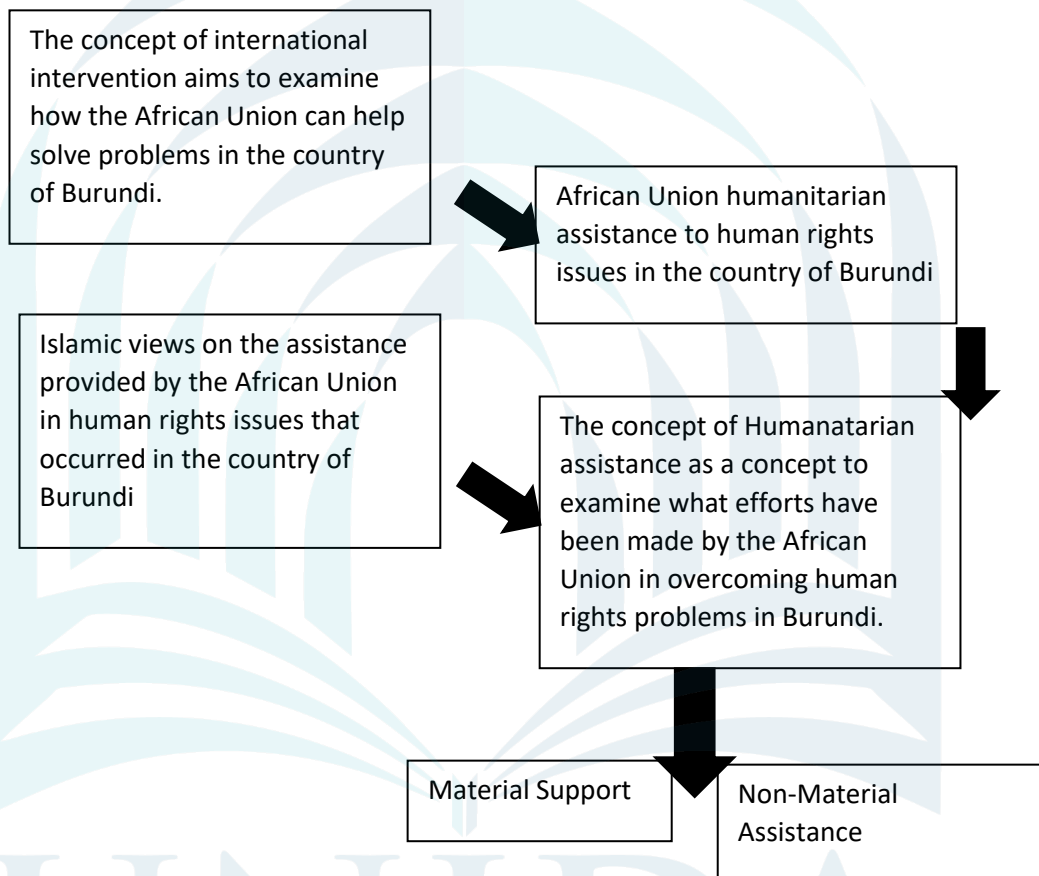
This research uses the view of the concept of international intervention because this concept helps us understand how states and non-state organizations interact in conflicts and explore the role they play in situations such as human rights

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<sup>33</sup> Andaru Satnyoto, "JUSTIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTION IN STATE CONFLICT," *Journal of Asia Pacific Studies* 1, no. 2 (2017): 209-19, [ejournal.uki.ac.id/index.php/japs/article/view/623 %0A](http://ejournal.uki.ac.id/index.php/japs/article/view/623%0A).

violations in Burundi. The concept of international intervention allows us to understand the way that states deal with conflicts that occur and how they explore their role in dealing with such conflicts.

### 1.6.3 Framework of Thought



### 1.7 Hypothesis

Based on the perspective of the concept of *Humanatarian assistance*, the assistance provided by the *African Union* has a significant impact on the progress of life in the region. The *African Union* plays an important role in distributing aid and also addressing human rights issues in Burundi. Burundi has a dark history in the past, which has a huge impact on the future. In its action, the African Union has a

body that handles human rights issues, one of which is through the ACHPR (*African Commission on Human and People's Rights*). The civil war that occurred in the country of Burundi made the country experience a setback and also human rights violations occurred everywhere. With the *African Union*, human rights problems in the country will gradually be resolved.

## **1.8. Research Methodology**

### **1.8.1 Research Design**

The method that will be used to conduct research on how the role of the Africa Union International Organization in dealing with human rights problems in the Burundi region, Africa. In this paper, we use a qualitative research method with an analytical descriptive approach.<sup>34</sup> Qualitative research is a type of research that focuses on understanding and describing the experiences, behaviors, and perspectives of individuals or groups in their natural settings. It is often used in the social sciences, including international relations, and relies on non-numerical data, such as interviews, focus groups, and observations<sup>35</sup>. Qualitative research is particularly useful for gaining insight into complex or sensitive issues, such as human rights issues.

Analytical description is a type of research that aims to describe and understand the characteristics, features, and relationships of a particular phenomenon. It is often

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<sup>34</sup> Sugiyono. (2017). *Qualitative, quantitative, and R&D research methods*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

<sup>35</sup> Elizabeth St. Clair, MLIS. "[City University of Seattle Library: Research Methods and Design: Qualitative Research Methods](#)".

used in combination with qualitative research, as it provides a way to organize and analyze qualitative data in a systematic and structured way.<sup>36</sup>

Analytical description involves decomposing a phenomenon into its component parts and examining the relationships between those parts to gain a deeper understanding of the phenomenon as a whole.<sup>37</sup> then we use analytical description to organize and analyze this data to gain a deeper understanding of the issue. The combination of qualitative methods and analytic description allowed us to gain an in-depth understanding of human trafficking and the role of international organizations in its prevention, while providing a structured and systematic approach to data analysis.

### **1.8.2 Research Objectives**

The object of research will focus on the role of the Africa Union in addressing human rights issues in Burundi, Africa.

### **1.8.3 Data Collection Technique**

The data collection techniques for this research are sourced from literature and previous research. The author also refers to books, journals, scientific articles, and newspapers as sources to strengthen the argument.

### **1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique**

The data analysis technique uses descriptive research techniques that conduct research in a structured and systematic manner by connecting all existing variables,

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<sup>36</sup> Shona McCombes, Descriptive Research | Definition, Types, Methods & Examples. Accessed February 1, 2022. [Descriptive Research | Definition, Types, Methods & Examples \(scribbr.com\)](https://www.scribbr.com/descriptive-research/)

<sup>37</sup> Sugiyono. (2020). Qualitative Research Methods. Bandung: Alfabeta

then drawing conclusions based on the questions that have been formulated in the formulation of the problem and summarizing them into one in the conclusion of Chapter 4.

### **1.9 Systematization of Writing**

The systematics of this writing consists of four chapters, including:

#### **CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION**

As the opening chapter, this chapter contains the background of the research, problem formulation, research objectives, research benefits, hypotheses, research methods, and concepts and theories used. This chapter briefly describes how the Africa Union's efforts to overcome human rights problems in the Burundi region, this chapter also contains previous research as a basis and reinforcement of the author's research.

#### **CHAPTER II: THE *AFRICAN UNION* AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN BURUNDI**

In this chapter, the author will write the origin of how the international organization Africa Union (AU) was formed and also a brief history of the conflict in the Burundi region that caused a social problem for their society. The author will also explain the forms of human rights violations that occurred in the region. Finally, the author will explain about how the application of the Africa Union's measures in overcoming human rights problems in Burundi.

### CHAPTER III: THE ROLE OF THE AFRICAN UNION IN ADDRESSING HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES IN BURUNDI IN 2018-2023

In this chapter the author will present the results of the research. First, the role of the Africa Union in addressing human rights issues. Second, the impact of the implementation of the Africa Union's Measures on Burundian society, and finally the results of the analysis of the contribution of the implementation of the Africa Union's Measures that help Burundian society in overcoming human rights problems in 2018 - 2023.

### CHAPTER IV: CLOSING

This chapter will contain conclusions from the findings that the author has examined regarding the role of the African Union in overcoming human rights problems in Burundi in 2018-2023 and provide suggestions for further research.

