

UNITED NATIONS IN BURUNDI

JOINT TRANSITION PLAN 2014

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 13 February 2014, the Security Council adopted Resolution 2137 (2014), which ends the mandate of the UN Office in Burundi (BNUB) on 31 December 2014 and requests the Mission to transfer appropriate responsibilities to the United Nations Country Team by that date.
2. The Security Council encouraged BNUB, the Government of Burundi, the Peacebuilding Commission and bilateral and multilateral partners to form a transition steering group to map the international community's support to Burundi, in particular the transfer of functions currently provided by BNUB which may be needed after the Mission's planned drawdown, and requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to finalize a transition plan by 15 May 2014.
3. At the same time, the Council tasked BNUB with carrying out its substantive mandate until the end of 2014. This mandate, most of which has been carried over from UN Security Council Resolution 2090 (2013), covers:
 - Promoting and facilitating dialogue between national actors and supporting broad-based participation in political life, towards ensuring a conducive free and open environment for the run up to the 2015 elections;
 - Strengthening the independence of judicial and parliamentary institutions;
 - Supporting efforts to fight impunity, particularly through the establishment of independent and impartial transitional justice mechanisms;
 - Promoting and protecting human rights; and
 - Supporting the efforts of the Government and the international community to focus on the socio-economic development of women and youth and the socio-economic reintegration of conflict-affected populations.
4. In its Resolution 2137 (2014), the Security Council also tasks BNUB and international partners with supporting the Government of Burundi in:
 - Pursuing structural reforms aimed at improving political, economic and administrative governance and tackling corruption;
 - Professionalizing and enhancing the capacity of the national security service and police; and
 - Ensuring that any constitutional review is undertaken in a constructive atmosphere and in a broad-based and inclusive manner, with the participation of political parties and relevant stakeholders.
5. The Resolution further calls on BNUB and international partners to work with the Government of Burundi for the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms, including a credible and consensual Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Other commitments include the peacebuilding priorities as defined under the second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and discussed during the Geneva Conference of Development Partners.
6. In addition, the Security Council requests the Secretary-General to report through BNUB, every 90 days and until 16 January 2015, on progress towards attaining a set of benchmarks on which the Secretary-General has been updating the Council in his reports since 2012.
7. BNUB and the UN Country Team have worked closely with the Government of Burundi, the Burundi Configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission and the international community in developing the present transition plan. The plan examines priority areas covered by the benchmarks, maps the international community's support to Burundi, identifies possible gaps

resulting from BNUB's closing, and seeks to enable BNUB to gradually scale down its activities and the UNCT to increase its capacities in priority areas, while the Mission continues to implement its mandate as requested by the Security Council and works with its partners in Burundi to ensure continued progress towards the benchmarks.

II. PRIORITY AREAS FOR TRANSITION

8. Since 2012, the Secretary-General has reported to the Security Council on the situation and developments in connection with a number of benchmarks designed to assess the progress of peace consolidation in Burundi. He will continue to do so, through BNUB, every 90 days until 16 January 2015, as requested by the Security Council.
9. These benchmarks, related indicators and the reports of the Secretary-General have informed the plans for transitional arrangements outlined below.

1. DEMOCRATIC PROCESS, GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTION BUILDING

Benchmarks and Indicators¹

10. The Secretary-General has been reporting to the Security Council on two benchmarks in the areas of Democratic Process and Governance and Institution Building:
“Continuing progress in the consolidation of democracy and the resolution of political differences through dialogue” and
“Increasing State authority through legitimate, democratic, accountable and effective institutions”
11. The indicators for Democratic Process have been:
 - Increasingly democratic, accountable, representative and effective State institutions
 - Continuing dialogue between political parties and the Government
 - Improved legal framework for electoral process management
 - Increasing institutional capacity to move towards the 2015 elections with appropriate international financial and technical support
 - Increasing national ownership over the electoral process
 - Political consensus among stakeholders on movement towards the 2015 elections
 - Increasing percentage of the population believe in the credibility of the elections
12. Governance and Institution Building has been measured as follows:
 - Increasing proportion of seats held by women in Parliament and in elected and appointed bodies at all levels
 - Decreasing corruption in the public and private sectors
 - Increasingly transparent, accountable and efficient national institutions
 - Progress made in the quality of public administration

¹ The benchmarks and indicators cited in this document were developed in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions 1959 (2010) and 2027 (2011) and communicated to the Security Council through a letter from the Secretary-General on 10 May 2012. The benchmarks and indicators were devised through discussion and consultation with the Government of Burundi, as well as with the broader United Nations country team in Burundi and the United Nations Integrated Task Force on Burundi in New York. While the Joint Transition Plan does not review progress on the benchmarks, the Secretary-General will continue to do so in his reports to the Security Council.

UN Priorities Defined by the Security Council

13. The UN's priorities in this area are highlighted in Security Council Resolution 2137 (2014). The Council encourages "further efforts from the Government of Burundi to ensure a space for all political parties, including from the extra-parliamentary opposition, and to continue improving dialogue between all relevant actors, including civil society, with a view to ensure a conducive, free and open environment for the run up to the 2015 elections". It reiterates "the need for inclusive and broad-based consultations in the spirit of the 2000 Arusha Agreement".
14. The Council encourages "the Government of Burundi with the support of BNUB and other international partners to redouble its efforts to pursue structural reforms aimed at improving political, economic and administrative governance and tackling corruption, with a view to setting up strong drivers for sustained and equitable social and economic growth." It supports "the renewed commitment of Burundi to 'zero tolerance' for corruption", and "encourages the Government of Burundi to continue its efforts regarding peace consolidation challenges, in particular democratic governance, the fight against corruption".
15. It also calls "upon the Government of Burundi to foster inclusive elections in 2015 by continuing to improve dialogue between all national actors, including civil society, and to guarantee a space for all political parties, including from the extra-parliamentary opposition, to exercise their freedom to organize and prepare themselves for the 2015 elections, and further calls upon the Government to ensure full and effective participation of women at all stages of the electoral process".

Related BNUB Activities

16. Democratic process, governance and institution-building figure prominently in BNUB's mandate and related tasks are carried out by the Political Governance Section, as well as by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for activities at the highest political levels.
17. To promote political dialogue and contribute to a conducive, free and open environment in the run-up to the 2015 elections, BNUB provides good offices, mediation and facilitation for political dialogue through dedicated workshops and other means; and advocates with stakeholders at various levels, including with youth affiliated to political parties, for an improved political environment.
18. To improve democratic governance and accountability at the national and local levels, BNUB conducts capacity-building activities and provides technical support to the parliament (National Assembly and Senate); provides capacity building for staff of the Office of the Ombudsman, as well as for the Anticorruption Brigade and Court; follows up on structural reform of the legal framework for the fight against corruption with the Ministry of Good Governance; and supports civil society organizations' awareness-raising workshops in the fight against corruption and advocacy for good governance.

Related UNCT Activities

19. Democratic Process, Good Governance and Institution Building fall under the first axis of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2012-16: Strengthening the rule of law, consolidation of good governance and the promotion of gender equality. The UNDAF's strategic vision describes a peaceful, reconciled nation, the rule of law and a stable democracy characterized by gender equality, a legal framework that conforms to international standards, an open and inclusive political environment, with efficient institutions and public administration that are led by visionary leaders who have integrity and are results-oriented.

20. Expected results in this area have been formulated accordingly and focus on contributing to a transparent and inclusive political environment and the fight against corruption. The UNCT supports reforms and national policies in this respect, as well as the development of planning and management tools to improve the performance of institutions.
21. In addition, the UNDAF includes a focus on assisting and building the organizational, technical, financial and operational capacities of the principal actors involved in the electoral process to support free, transparent, credible and inclusive elections in 2015, held in accordance with international standards.

Related Activities by Partners

22. The international community is engaged in a variety of activities related to the democratic process, good governance and institution building in Burundi. As outlined in more detail in Annex 2, the partners involved in the transition process work to strengthen the capacities of various ministries and institutions, oversight bodies and civil society; support the implementation of the National Plan for Administrative Reform and the National Strategy for Good Governance and the Fight against Corruption; are actively engaged in programmes that will provide support in the lead-up to and for the holding of the elections in 2015; and support political dialogue at the national and regional levels.

Possible Gaps Resulting from BNUB's Drawdown

23. While the UN agencies and regional and international partners are heavily involved in building the capacities of institutions, in good governance and in the electoral process, other actors in the international community do not have the same capacities as BNUB in the areas of political dialogue, facilitation and high-level advocacy. The biggest capacity gap in the efforts to achieve progress towards the benchmarks is therefore likely to emerge in these areas.
24. In addition, BNUB currently plays a lead role in political dialogue and coordination on various issues between the different international actors in Burundi, including at the ambassadorial level. This role will have to be played by other partners after the Mission's closing and forums and mechanisms will have to be identified to ensure this type of dialogue can continue.

Ensuring Continuity after 2014

25. As part of its existing programmes, UNDP intends to pursue its efforts in building the capacities of the Parliament and supporting the Independent National Electoral Commission, the Anticorruption Brigade and Court and the Court of Auditors. UNDP already works to build the capacities of the Parliament in the analysis and elaboration of legislation and civilian oversight of state functions. It supports the National Strategy for Good Governance and the Fight against Corruption, as well as the national programme for the reform of public administration. It also builds the capacities of civil society and institutions to provide civilian oversight related to public finances and the fight against corruption. An ongoing four-year project focuses on the reform of public administration, while another project partners UNDP – working in collaboration with the European Union – with the government and the Anticorruption Brigade and Court in the fight against corruption, including in strengthening the capacities of the relevant oversight institutions.
26. UNODC, whose core mandate is to follow up on the results of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) Peer Review of Burundi (published at the end of 2013), will continue its involvement regarding the legal framework for the fight against corruption.
27. UNDP will also continue raising awareness and advocating for good governance and accountability at various levels.

28. In addition, UNDP, in close cooperation with international partners, will provide organizational, technical, financial and operational assistance to the principal actors involved in the electoral process (including the Independent National Electoral Commission, the Government and public institutions, political parties, civil society organizations, women, youth, underrepresented or marginalized groups, and the media) to support free, transparent, credible and inclusive elections in 2015, held in accordance with international standards. Belgium, the European Union, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland all contribute to the UNDP Basket Fund for the elections, and the United States announced in April 2014 that it would provide USD 7.5 million in assistance for the Burundian electoral process. In total the United States will provide USD 10.5 million in assistance for the Burundian electoral process.
29. As requested by the Government of Burundi and in accordance with Security Council Resolution 2137 (2014), a UN electoral observer mission will be established immediately at the end of BNUB's mandate to follow and report on the electoral process in Burundi before, during and after the 2015 elections. In order to meet this requirement, staffing, equipment and logistics for the observer mission should be in place before BNUB's mandate ends.
30. The UN's role in promoting political dialogue can to some extent be incorporated in the Peacebuilding projects developed by the UN and the Government during the first half of 2014. Theme 1 of the third Peacebuilding Priority Plan (2014-16), "National Dialogue and Social Cohesion", includes a project aiming to create a calm political and social climate through a culture of dialogue. This will provide an opportunity for BNUB, UNDP and other members of the UNCT to work closely together on dialogue issues until the end of 2014, and for the agencies to carry on with certain related activities throughout the project's duration.
31. Implementation of the governance and institution-building components of the UNDAF will proceed as well.
32. However, political dialogue, facilitation and advocacy at the national level fall outside the mandates of the UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes. To be able to provide support to Burundi in these areas after 31 December 2014, where necessary, the UN might consider drawing upon relevant political offices in the region whose mandates already include Burundi.
33. This should occur in close coordination and cooperation with the partners already involved in political dialogue and, in particular, with relevant regional actors, such as the African Union or the European Union, as well as sub-regional actors such as the East African Community (EAC) and International Conference on the Great Lakes Region.
34. The African Union will increase its involvement in providing good offices, mediation, facilitation and high-level advocacy.
35. An EAC Panel of Eminent Persons and an EAC Early Warning Mechanism that will soon be established to complement EAC's capacity to respond firmly and quickly to potential conflicts in the region can also contribute to reinforcing the efforts in this priority area.
36. Forums and mechanisms that the partners in the transition process will use to ensure dialogue and coordination amongst the international community and with the government on political issues include the Steering Group set up for the elections, follow-up meetings to the Geneva Conference of Development Partners held in 2012 under the facilitation of the Chair of the Burundi Configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, and a sectorial sub-group to be created as part of the implementation of the second Poverty Reduction Strategy to discuss peacebuilding in Burundi.

2. HUMAN RIGHTS AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

Benchmarks and Indicators

37. Two of the benchmarks fall under the priority area of Human Rights and Transitional Justice: “A deepening culture of protection and the promotion of human rights in Burundi” and “Continuing progress in transitional justice to advance victims’ rights, the fight against impunity and national reconciliation”
38. The indicators for the first benchmark are:
- Increasing proportion of human rights violations — including cases of disappearances and extrajudicial killings — investigated by the judiciary, and perpetrators arrested, judged and/or serving sentences
 - Increasing frequency and timeliness of reports submitted to the relevant bodies
 - Decreasing instances of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment perpetrated by an agent of the State or any other person acting under Government authority or with its complicity
 - Increasing effectiveness of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, including through the establishment of a monitoring network on human rights, by civil society organizations, which contributes to the activities of the Commission
 - Rolling adoption of priority international and regional human rights instruments and increasing conformity of national human rights instruments with relevant international and regional instruments
 - Strengthening of structures dealing with the protection of vulnerable groups
 - Progress made in ensuring freedom of the media and civil society
39. The second benchmark is assessed through the following indicators:
- Establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission in line with the 2009 national consultations, the work of the technical committee of 2011, international standards and applicable legal instruments
 - Establishment of a special tribunal in line with the 2009 national consultations, the work of the technical committee of 2011, international standards and applicable legal instruments
 - Existence of a follow-up mechanism for the implementation of recommendations of a truth and reconciliation commission
 - Increasing ability of the political leadership to bring about reconciliation between the victims and perpetrators of past crimes
 - Increasing level of satisfaction with the transitional justice process
 - Increasing percentage of the population believing that reconciliation has been achieved

UN Priorities Defined by the Security Council

40. Security Council Resolution 2137 (2014) “Calls upon the Government of Burundi to pursue its efforts to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights and, together with its international partners, to support and strengthen the capacities of the National Independent Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman ... and further calls upon the Government to continue its fight against impunity and to take the necessary measures to ensure the full enjoyment of civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights as enshrined in the Constitution of Burundi and in accordance with its obligations under international law”.
41. The Resolution in particular calls for steps to prevent human rights violations including “reported extrajudicial killings, mistreatment of detainees and torture, and restrictions on civil liberties, as well as acts of harassment, intimidation and violence committed by youth groups, limitations on the freedom of press, of expression, of association and of assembly of opposition

political parties, media and civil society organizations, and to ensure that such human rights violations and restrictions of civil liberties are put to an end”.

42. It also stresses “the importance of transitional justice mechanisms in promoting lasting reconciliation among all the people of Burundi”.

Related BNUB Activities

43. Like Democratic Process, Governance and Institution Building, Human Rights and Transitional Justice are key areas of BNUB’s mandate.
44. To strengthen and achieve greater respect for human rights in Burundi, BNUB/OHCHR provides technical expertise and capacity building and coordinates international financial and technical support to the Independent National Commission on Human Rights; provides advice to national stakeholders (including national police, army and security services, relevant ministries, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and civil society partners) on follow-up to specific human rights cases; provides advice to the Government for the drafting and submission of initial and periodic reports on the implementation of international treaties and for the establishment of a permanent committee responsible for the preparation and submission of reports; trains military and police on human rights; provides advice to national authorities, including the judiciary, regarding the application of existing laws on gender-based violence; advocates and provides support for a legal status for human rights defenders and the establishment of a mechanism to protect them; trains and supports human rights defenders in monitoring and reporting on human rights; and supports the establishment of a reporting and follow-up unit within the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender.
45. BNUB/OHCHR further advocates for the establishment and operationalization, in accordance with international standards, of transitional justice mechanisms, in particular a Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Related UNCT Activities

46. Human Rights and Transitional Justice are included in Axis 1 of the UNDAF for 2012-16: Strengthening the rule of law, consolidation of good governance and the promotion of gender equality. One expected result refers to national systems for the promotion and protection of human rights (including the fight against sexual and gender-based violence and HIV-related discrimination) having the institutional and technical capacity to better fulfil their functions; another expected result speaks of the establishment and functioning of transitional justice mechanisms (Truth and Reconciliation Commission and Special Tribunal) in conformity with international standards, and of civil society, including the media, playing an effective civilian oversight role.
47. The UNCT supports reforms and national policies, as well as the development of planning and management tools to improve the performance of institutions in the human rights sector.

Related Activities by Partners

48. The activities of international partners involved in the transition process are outlined in Annex 2 and focus mainly on building the capacities of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and civil society.
49. Several international NGOs and the ICRC also actively contribute to promoting human rights in Burundi.

Possible Gaps Resulting from BNUB's Drawdown

50. BNUB's and the UNCT's work on human rights issues is highly integrated in Burundi. If the UN continues to have the same level of resources at its disposal for its efforts, including those resources allocated through the UNDAF and the Peacebuilding Fund, relevant tasks should be able to continue after the Mission's drawdown.

Ensuring Continuity after 2014

51. After BNUB's closure, OHCHR will continue leading the UN's efforts to promote and protect human rights and to increase the capacities of human rights institutions. OHCHR will also provide advice, administrative and logistical support and training to transitional justice mechanisms, and will contribute to raising public awareness of their establishment and functioning.
52. In addition, human rights issues will be addressed by the three-year projects under Theme III of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan, "Democratic Exercise of Human Rights", which seek to strengthen the capacities of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender and civil society, as well as the prosecution of perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence, to protect victims and raise awareness on the issue. These projects will provide an opportunity for BNUB, OHCHR, UNDP and UN WOMEN to cooperate closely on human rights issues during the transition period.
53. The African Union also plans to increase its capacities in this priority area in Burundi and to implement programmes to strengthen the capacities of the members of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

3. RULE OF LAW

Benchmark and Indicators

54. Progress towards achieving "An increasingly independent, accessible and credible justice system upholding human rights" has been measured through the following indicators:
 - Decreasing ratio of pretrial detainees to the overall prison population
 - Increasing proportion of law enforcement officials trained in rules of conduct concerning proportional use of force, arrest, interrogation, detention or punishment
 - Increasingly simple and systematic access to the results of commissions of inquiry for those authorized
 - Increasing number of criminals brought to justice
 - Improving the management of prisons, to better comply with human rights standards
 - Progress made in the adoption and implementation of legislation on magistrates, in the professionalization of magistrates, as well as in the organization and effectiveness of the Supreme Council of Magistrates
 - Progress made in the independence of the judiciary
 - Increasing percentage of the population expressing confidence in the judicial system

UN Priorities Defined by the Security Council

55. Security Council Resolution 2137 (2014) encourages the Government of Burundi to continue its efforts regarding peace consolidation challenges, including "justice".

Related BNUB Activities

56. BNUB is mandated to strengthen the independence and effectiveness of the judiciary, human rights and the corrections system, and to work towards an improved administration of justice, including its independence and accountability.
57. To this end, BNUB/OHCHR supports legislative reform related to the justice sector and corrections system; provides support and builds the capacities of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary (Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature); builds the capacity of magistrates and judiciary officers and provides advice to strengthen courts and the conduct of trials; provides advice on court inspections and supports the Office of the General Prosecutor's inspections in the lower courts; provides advice to the judiciary authorities and the Ministry of Justice on procedures for the release of arbitrarily and/or illegally detained persons; supports the fight against corruption in the justice sector; supports the "centre de formation professionnelle de la justice" (professional justice training centre); provides technical advice to national counterparts and advocates for the establishment of a formal framework for the protection of witnesses and victims; provides assistance for the set-up of a trial monitoring network; builds the capacities of personnel of the corrections system; and supports efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence, in particular the creation of special chambers.

Related UNCT Activities

58. Rule of law and justice and corrections issues fall under Axis 1 of the UNDAF for 2012-16: Strengthening the rule of law, consolidation of good governance and promotion of gender equality. The strategic vision for this axis includes the rule of law in Burundi, an efficient legal framework and a judicial system in conformity with international standards; one of the "pillars" of this UNDAF axis involves an improved and accessible justice system and institutions protecting human rights. This is reflected in the expected results of the UNDAF as well.

Related Activities by Partners

59. The engagement in the rule of law area of the international partners involved in the transition process is outlined in Annex 2, and includes programmes to strengthen the capacities of relevant ministries, institutions, courts and the correction system at the central and provincial levels. Belgium and the European Union are the partners with the largest programmes in these areas.

Possible Gaps Resulting from BNUB's Drawdown

60. While the UNCT is actively engaged in the rule of law sector and implements activities in close cooperation with BNUB, it does not currently have all the necessary resources to be able to compensate for the loss of BNUB's contribution to this area of the UNDAF after the Mission's departure. Significant efforts will in particular be required to identify adequate resources required to improve Burundi's poor correction system capacities.

Ensuring Continuity after 2014

61. UNDP already contributes to promoting legislative and institutional reform in the justice sector, and seeks to improve access to justice and justice services delivery in fostering the rule of law in Burundi. It does so by building the capacities of justice actors, with a view to ensuring greater responsiveness to the needs of the population. UNDP also supports the establishment of a national legal aid system, with a focus on providing services to vulnerable populations, efforts to increase access to justice, as well as strengthening the capacity of judicial institutions, the police and local administration to address sexual and gender-based violence. Additionally, UNDP supports initiatives for community security in six pilot *Communes* in Muyinga province.

62. UNDP therefore plans to absorb the tasks currently being performed by BNUB in these areas into its existing programming and will increase its capacities, where necessary, by September 2014. UNDP's increased engagement on rule of law and justice sector reform at the central and provincial/local levels, including technical engagement, will require the recruitment of a Senior Rule of Law Advisor (P4 level) and other staff, as well as additional resources for rule of law programming (approximately USD 2.5 million for 2015-2017).
63. In addition, the African Union plans to reinforce the international community's efforts to improve access to justice through legal clinics.

4. SECURITY AND STABILITY

Benchmark and Indicators

64. The benchmark for Security and Stability in Burundi was deemed to be "A strengthening and sustainable security structure enabling Burundi to respond effectively to domestic and international security concerns while respecting global norms and rights".
65. The following indicators are to provide information about the status of this benchmark:
- Progress made in civilian disarmament, and in the management and control of small arms and light weapons
 - Progress made in the rightsizing of the security and national defence forces
 - Increasing civilian oversight over the security and national defence forces in compliance with the current constitution, laws and regulations
 - Increasing professionalization of the security and national defence forces
 - Increasing confidence of the population in the service delivery of the security and national defence forces

UN Priorities Defined by the Security Council

66. Security Council Resolution 2137 (2014) underscores the importance of security sector reform and encourages the Government of Burundi to continue its efforts in this area, recognizing that the Government has the primary responsibility for peacebuilding, security, protection of its population and long-term development in the country.
67. The resolution "urges all international partners, together with BNUB, to continue supporting Burundi's efforts to professionalize and enhance the capacity of the national security services and the police, in particular through vetting for human rights violations, training on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence and promoting strong civilian oversight and monitoring, with the view to consolidating security sector governance".

Related BNUB Activities

68. BNUB's focus in this priority area is on the reform of the security sector.
69. To promote stability and contribute to the increasing professionalization of the security forces (police, military and intelligence), BNUB, through its SSR Unit in the Political Governance Section, advocates for the professionalization of the defence and security forces; advocates on issues of civilian oversight and control, especially with the Parliament, civil society and the media, and through training for members of oversight organs; and advocates on issues related to small arms and light weapons.

70. BNUB also builds the capacities of the defence and security forces through training on human rights, professional ethics, security sector reform and gender issues.

Related UNCT Activities

71. The UNCT's engagement on Security and Stability in Burundi falls under Axis 1 of the UNDAF for 2012-16, which concerns the strengthening of the rule of law, the consolidation of good governance and the promotion of gender equality. The security sector is included in an expected result: "The judicial, security and corrections systems function within a reformed institutional and legal framework in accordance with international human rights standards". The UNDAF supports reforms and national policies, as well as the development of planning and management tools to improve the performance of institutions in the security sector.

Related Activities by Partners

72. Annex 2 provides an overview of related activities by international partners involved in the transition process.
73. BNUB has been working closely with the Netherlands, in particular, who have a large Security Sector Development programme in Burundi. The Netherlands seek to increase the operational and technical capacities of the relevant institutions and the security forces, work with the Ministries of Defence and Public Security, engage in political dialogue and advocacy on security sector reform, and seek to increase the capacities of bodies playing a civilian oversight role in the security sector.

Possible Gaps Resulting from BNUB's Drawdown

74. While the international community's current level of involvement should ensure continuity in the efforts to build the capacities of the security forces, the Mission's departure could produce capacity gaps in advocacy efforts at the political level, including with regard to the issue of small arms and light weapons, as partners' engagement in these areas is more limited.

Ensuring Continuity after 2014

75. As with political dialogue, it is recommended that the UN consider drawing upon relevant political offices in the region whose mandates already include Burundi to support security sector reform-related advocacy and political dialogue at the national and regional levels, where necessary.
76. In addition, the African Union plans to increase its capacity and expand its involvement in this area to contribute to closing possible gaps. The African Union will engage in advocacy efforts on the circulation of small arms and light weapons in the region in cooperation with the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes, the Horn of Africa and Neighbouring States (RECSA) in Nairobi; will provide advice and training on security sector reform; and will seek to increase the capacities of the defence and security forces involved in peacekeeping missions with regard to human rights and ethical and gender issues.
77. Security and stability are also part of the first axis of the regional programming of the 11th European Development Fund that includes Burundi (Central Africa, East Africa, Great Lakes Region), whose Indicative Programme should be operational from mid-2015.

5. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Benchmark and Indicators

78. The benchmark in the area of Social and Economic Development is “Improving living standards of the population, delivery of basic services to the most vulnerable and conditions for economic recovery”.

79. The related indicators are:

- Decreasing proportion of the population living on less than \$1.25 per day
- Improving enrolment and completion ratios in primary education
- Decreasing number of internally displaced persons
- Increasing proportion of children aged 12-23 months immunized against contagious diseases
- Increasing proportion of the population with access to potable water and electricity
- Improving youth employment rate
- Increasing number of youth and women with access to basic social services
- Improving legislative and regulatory environment favouring business and investment
- Improving socioeconomic situation of refugees, repatriated persons and internally displaced persons
- Increasing percentage of population feeling that the standard of living is rising

UN Priorities Defined by the Security Council

80. In its Resolution 2137 (2014), the UN Security Council outlines priorities in the area of social and economic development by calling “upon the Government of Burundi, with the support of the Peacebuilding Commission and international partners, to honour its commitments on peacebuilding priorities as defined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP-II), and [underscoring] the importance that international partners, in collaboration with the Government of Burundi, and with the support of BNUB, the United Nations system in Burundi and the Peacebuilding Commission, continue to support Burundi’s development efforts and ensure effective follow-up of mutual commitments taken at the Geneva Conference of Development Partners and at subsequent follow-up conferences to allow implementation of the PRSP-II and support the implementation of the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)”.

Related BNUB Activities

81. BNUB’s involvement in this area is limited, and consists of strengthening the capacity of national institutions to ensure a participatory planning system and good governance. Activities related to this are outlined under Priority Area 1.

Related UNCT Activities

82. Two of the three main axes of the UNDAF for 2012-16 and the majority of its expected results focus on socio-economic issues.

83. Axis 2 of the UNDAF aims to transform the Burundian economy for sustained growth and employment creation. Its strategic vision sees a country that, in 2025, enjoys sustainable and inclusive economic growth based on a diversified and professionalized economy that is competitive on the sub-regional and international levels and supported by a dynamic private sector underpinned by an adequate energy policy, diversified information and communications technology developed in an inclusive business climate that provides incentives, creates sustainable, equitable and appropriate employment, and gives priority to women and youth.

84. The UNCT supports the Government of Burundi in providing and analysing data related to the economy; promoting a healthy environment that provides incentives for business; strategies to promote new and renewable sources of energy and accessible, state-of-the-art information and communication technologies; as well as in creating a modern agricultural, pastoral and fishing sector that addresses the population's needs in terms of food security and nutrition.
85. Axis 3, meanwhile, seeks to improve access to and the quality of basic services and to reinforce social protection. It envisages Burundi as a nation of healthy men and women, who make reproductive decisions, benefit from social protection, are educated, have the knowledge and competencies they need in life and to protect the environment, live in a country where there is social cohesion, where there are no behaviours or attitudes discriminating against women, and with a workforce that responds to the needs of the economy and the community.
86. UNCT interventions focus on the health sector, the fight against HIV/AIDS, the education system and social protection.

Related Activities by Partners

87. Like the UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, other partners in the international community implement a variety of programmes to support socio-economic development. This includes programmes on education, health, HIV/AIDS, land and population issues, agricultural development, private sector development, and many other issues. An overview is provided in Annex 2.

Possible Gaps Resulting from BNUB's Drawdown

88. The end of BNUB's mandate is unlikely to have a significant impact in this area. The bulk of the UN family's programmes in Burundi is already focused on socio-economic development and is covered by the UN Country Team.

Ensuring Continuity after 2014

89. The UNCT will continue its efforts to promote socio-economic development through the UNDAF for 2012-16.
90. Several of the Peacebuilding Fund projects for 2014-16 have also been designed to contribute to progress in the socio-economic development of the country. The establishment of a Peacebuilding and Development Advisor post in the Resident Coordinator's Office will further strengthen the UNCT's capacities in this regard. (Please cf. next section, on "Peacebuilding".)
91. It is not expected that the transition process will lead to other resource requirements in this area. However, the UNCT will need to receive the remaining funding for the programmes planned as part of the UNDAF.
92. The European Union will further – and significantly – increase its support for socio-economic development for the period from 2014 to 2020, having already spent an average of approximately EUR 50 million per year on technical cooperation programmes between 2008 and 2013.
93. The African Union also plans to increase its capacities in Burundi within the framework of the African Solidarity Initiative to further reinforce the international community's efforts in this area.

III. PEACEBUILDING

94. As mentioned in the relevant sections on arrangements to ensure continuity in priority areas, BNUB and the UNCT plan to use the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) projects elaborated by the UN and the Government of Burundi during the first half of 2014 as an opportunity for the Mission and agencies to temporarily increase their collaboration on priority issues and gradually transition certain functions.
95. On 19 February 2014, the Peacebuilding Support Office approved USD 11.65 million towards a third Peacebuilding Priority Plan for 2014-2016, with projects focusing on four themes: 1) national dialogue and social cohesion, 2) youth participation, 3) human rights and 4) land disputes.
96. Until the end of 2014, BNUB will work closely with the UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes on Themes 1 and 3 in particular; UNCT members will be fully in charge of project implementation thereafter.
97. In its Resolution 2137 (2014), the UN Security Council welcomed “the continued engagement of the Burundi Configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, encouraging the continued constructive cooperation between the Government of Burundi and the Peacebuilding Commission, and acknowledging the contribution that the Peacebuilding Fund has made to peacebuilding efforts in Burundi”.
98. To further reduce the impact of BNUB’s drawdown on this continued engagement, and based on arrangements set up in other countries who are recipients of Peacebuilding Funds, the recruitment of a Peacebuilding and Development Advisor, located in the office of the Resident Coordinator, has been strongly encouraged for UNCT consideration. This will also assist in the transition as the Peacebuilding Advisor in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of BNUB is currently supporting this process.

IV. OPERATIONAL ASPECTS OF TRANSITION

99. The transition process will also have an impact on the premises and services BNUB shares with or provides to members of the UNCT.
100. UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDSS, OHCHR and IFAD all currently rent space from BNUB in the compound hosting the Mission’s headquarters in Bujumbura. They will vacate these shared premises by 31 December 2014 and move to other locations in the Burundian capital, meaning that BNUB will proceed to cancel all contracts with third parties and progressively liquidate (in conformity with UN regulations) equipment and assets that relate to the premises once they are no longer required for the implementation of activities.
101. The clinic shared by BNUB and the UNCT and currently based in the Mission compound will be moved to a different location, and the UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes will restructure the medical services and security system they currently share with the Mission.
102. Starting in the summer of 2014, BNUB will gradually draw down its staff and discontinue its operations in Makamba, Gitega and Ngozi. The UN agencies will maintain their regional presence.

V. COMMUNICATION

103. BNUB and the UN Country Team will work closely together in communicating about the transition to both external and internal stakeholders. Using all communication tools at their disposal, they will implement a joint communication strategy to raise awareness and provide accurate and relevant information about the transition and the UNCT's continuing engagement; ensure the visibility and transparency of the process; generate support from key actors; prevent misunderstandings and counter misinformation and rumours.
104. Messages to external audiences – including the media, civil society and the general public in Burundi – about the evolving nature of the UN in Burundi will stress both that BNUB will continue to implement its mandate until 31 December 2014, as stipulated by UN Security Council Resolution 2137 (2014), and that the UNCT will increase its capacities and continue to actively work to support the people of Burundi through the UNDAF for 2012-2016, to strengthen the rule of law, good governance and gender equality, and to promote economic development and an increase in the quality and access to basic services.
105. Good internal communication will be particularly important at BNUB, where staff will be kept closely informed about the transition to prevent misunderstandings, minimize uncertainties and stress, and enlist their support for the process. Both the Mission and the UNCT will take particular care to inform BNUB staff about career opportunities and to support them wherever possible in their personal transitions as the UN presence in Burundi evolves to a regular UN Country Team.

VI. MONITORING AND REPORTING

106. The Transition Steering Group (TSG) established in March 2014 will carry the main responsibility for monitoring the implementation of this Joint Transition Plan. The TSG is co-chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Minister of Foreign Relations and composed of representatives of the Government of Burundi, international and regional partners, the Chair of the Burundi Configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission and the UN Resident Coordinator. Among other things, it is mandated to review progress in the transition process during its monthly meetings – particularly also in mobilizing the required resources – and it will make adjustments to the transition plan when and where necessary, until the end of BNUB's mandate on 31 December 2014, to ensure its success.
107. Reporting will occur as stipulated in Resolution 2137 (2014), in which the Security Council requests “the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on the benchmarks, the implementation of the mandate of BNUB and this resolution, and the conditions that affect such implementation, as well as on BNUB's transition to the United Nations Country Team, every 90 days, with a written interim report by the end of July 2014 and a final report by 16 January 2015, and further requests the Secretary-General to report every six months to the Security Council until after the 2015 elections”.

VII. ASSUMPTIONS

108. The success of the efforts to minimize any adverse impact that BNUB's departure may have on the peace consolidation process in Burundi will depend on several factors, and a number of assumptions have been made in preparing the Joint Transition Plan.
109. First among these is that BNUB will be able to continue to implement its mandate until its closing on 31 December 2014, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 2137 (2014).

The plan assumes that all stakeholders identified in the resolution will actively support and contribute to the process and work together to create an enabling environment that will allow BNUB to work closely with the UN Country Team, the Government and the international community to ensure a smooth transition and evolution of the UN presence in Burundi.

110. A second, crucial assumption is that the international community will actively support the UNCT in closing the funding gap for the UNDAF and mobilizing the required resources to increase its capacities and make the arrangements detailed in this plan, and that these resources will be made available in a timely manner.
111. In addition, it is assumed that partners will step in and increase capacities in areas where gaps emerge that the UNCT is not able to address on its own, working in close coordination and cooperation with all those involved in the transition process.
112. A stable security situation that allows the UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes and their partners in the Government and international community to continue their work on identified priority issues without restrictions on their operations or the diversion of resources to address emergency needs will also be important in ensuring the successful implementation of the plan.
113. Finally, the plan assumes that there will be strong national ownership and a leadership role by the Government of Burundi at all levels of the transition, supporting both the substantive and operational aspects of the process. Creating conducive political conditions on the ground through political dialogue, the strengthening of democratic institutions and good governance at all levels will be indispensable elements for a successful and peaceful transition process.

VIII. SUMMARY OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONTINUITY

Priority Area	BNUB Tasks	Actions to Be Taken to Ensure Continuity	Responsible Partners
1. Democratic Process, Governance and Institution Building	Governance	Reinforce existing UNDP programming	UNDP
		UNODC to continue its work regarding the legal framework for the fight against corruption	UNODC
	Institution Building	Reinforce existing UNDP programming	UNDP
	Elections	UNDP-led electoral technical support	UNCT and International Community
		UN electoral observer mission	UN Secretariat
	National Dialogue	Peacebuilding projects on national dialogue and social cohesion	BNUB (until 31/12/14), UNDP
		Political dialogue at national level could be supported through involvement of relevant political offices in the region whose mandates already include Burundi	UN Secretariat
	Good Offices, Mediation, Facilitation	Possible involvement of relevant political offices in the region whose mandates already include Burundi	UN Secretariat
		Increased engagement of the African Union	African Union
	Political Dialogue and Coordination – within international community and with government	Use of forums and mechanisms such as the Steering Group set up for the elections, follow-up meetings to the Geneva Conference of Development Partners held in 2012, and a sectorial sub-group to be created as part of the implementation of the second Poverty Reduction Strategy to discuss peacebuilding in Burundi	International Community and Government of Burundi
	+ EAC Panel of Eminent Persons & EAC Early Warning Mechanism		
+ Ongoing efforts by the Government of Burundi and the entire international community			

2. Human Rights and Transitional Justice	Human Rights	OHCHR in the lead	OHCHR
		Peacebuilding projects on human rights	BNUB (until 31/12/14), OHCHR, UN WOMEN
	Transitional Justice	OHCHR in the lead	OHCHR
		African Union contribution to building the capacities of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission	African Union
	+ Ongoing efforts by the Government of Burundi and the entire international community		
3. Rule of Law	Justice Reform	Strengthen existing UNDP programming	UNDP
	Corrections	Ongoing programmes by the UNCT and the international community	UNCT and International Community
		+ Legal clinics to improve access to justice	African Union
	+ Ongoing efforts by the Government of Burundi and the entire international community		
	4. Security and Stability	Security Sector Reform - capacity building	Advice and training on security sector reform
Capacity building on human rights and ethical and gender issues for the defence and security forces involved in peacekeeping missions			African Union
Security Sector Reform – high-level advocacy		Involvement of relevant political offices in the region whose mandates already include Burundi, where necessary	UN Secretariat
Small Arms and Light Weapons - awareness-raising and advocacy		Advocacy regarding the circulation of small arms and light weapons in the region	African Union (in cooperation with the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RESCA) in Nairobi)
+ Security and stability component of the regional programming of the 11th European Development Fund			
+ Ongoing efforts by the Government of Burundi and the entire international community (particularly the Netherlands)			

5. Social and Economic Development	Socio-Economic Development of Women and Youth	Covered by UNDAF	UNCT
	+ Ongoing and reinforced programming by the Government of Burundi and the entire international community		
Peacebuilding	Peacebuilding Advisor in the Office of the SRSG	Recruitment of a Peacebuilding and Development Advisor for the Office of the Resident Coordinator	UNCT

ANNEX 1: PARTICIPANTS IN THE TRANSITION PROCESS

Members of the Transition Steering Group

H.E. Mr. Laurent KAVAKURE	Minister of External Relations and International Cooperation - Burundi
Mr. Parfait ONANGA-ANYANGA	Special Representative of the Secretary-General - BNUB
H. E. Mr. Marc GEDOPT	Belgium
H. E. Mr. Yu XUZHONG	China
H. E. Mr. Gerrit van ROSSUM	France
Ms. Njambi KINYUNGU	Kenya
H. E. Mr. Jolke Folkert OPPEWAL	The Netherlands
H. E. Mr. Okwudili O. NWOSU	Nigeria
H. E. Mr. Vladimir MALYSHEV	Russia
Mr. Désiré NYARUHIRIRA	Rwanda
H. E. Mr. Oupa MONARENG	South Africa
H. E. Dr. James NZAGI	Tanzania
H.E. Mr. Matayo KYALIGONZA	Uganda
H. E. Mr. William GELLING	United Kingdom
H. E. Ms. Dawn LIBERI	United States
Ms. Patricia PFISTER	Switzerland
H.E.Mr. Boubacar Gaoussou DIARRA	African Union
H. E. Mr. Patrick SPIRLET	European Union
Prof. Alphonse D. Ntumba Luaba	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
H.E. Mr. Paul SEGER	Peacebuilding Commission
Ms. Rosine SORI-COULIBALY ²	UN Resident Coordinator

Members of the United Nations Transition Task Force

BNUB	UNHCR
OHCHR	UNICEF
UNDP	UNWOMEN
UNDSS	WFP
UNFPA	WHO

² until 29 April 2014

ANNEX 2: MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF PARTNERS INVOLVED IN THE TRANSITION PROCESS

The following is an overview of the major activities of the international partners involved in the transition process in the five priority areas of the Joint Transition Plan.

A comprehensive database of the international community's programmes in Burundi is maintained by the National Committee for Aid Coordination (Comité National de Coordination des Aides, CNCA).

PRIORITY AREA 1: DEMOCRATIC PROCESS, GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTION BUILDING

African Union

- Good offices, mediation, facilitation, high-level advocacy for dialogue and an opening of the political space
- Organization of workshops and seminars
- Contribution to creating a conducive environment for free and transparent elections in 2015
- Follow-up and contribution to the implementation of the Roadmap
- Awareness-raising workshops for the leaders of the youth of the political parties
- Support for the 2015 elections (electoral observation, strengthening the capacities of the members of the Independent National Electoral Commission)
- Strengthening Burundi's integration in sub-regional organizations (International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, East African Community)
- Implementation of programmes in support of women and youth
- Support to community projects

Belgium

- Basket Fund for the elections: Belgium has announced it will contribute
- Support for the implementation of the National Strategy for Good Governance and the Fight against Corruption, including support to the technical secretariat of the Ministry of Good Governance, as well as support to the state inspectorates of the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education and Justice
- Project on public procurement: support for the revision of the code on public procurement and for the improvement of the public procurement system
- Support to the Burundian revenue authority (via Trademark East Africa; bilateral support starting in 2015)
- Funding for a decentralization programme
- Provision of expertise on administrative reform within the National Committee for Aid Coordination

European Union

- Follow-up on the implementation of the National Strategy for Good Governance and the Fight against Corruption
- Support to the media sector
- Support to civil society as a whole (conducive environment, structure, strengthening of capacities and dissemination of information and knowledge)
- Contribution to the UNDP Basket Fund for the elections
- Activities related to the elections, outside the EU common funds: civic education projects and dialogue within the electoral process framework

France

- French expert situated in the Ministry of the Presidency charged with Good Governance and the Fight against Corruption for three years; strengthening of the institutional capacities of the Ministry for Good Governance and all Burundian ministries and support to civil society as a whole
- Support for the implementation of the National Strategy for Good Governance and the Fight against Corruption
- Support for the implementation of the National Plan for Administrative Reform
- To strengthen capacities: fellowships and training in France and francophone Africa
- Strengthening the capacities of the national school for administration
- With the Delegation of the European Union (France is also the second-most important contributor to the European Development Fund), support to the National Strategy for Good Governance and the Fight against Corruption and the National Plan for Administrative Reform, the Court of Auditors, etc.
- Support to the media sector, including the provision of a technical expert on “media and democratic governance” for PACAM, a multi-donor project providing support to the media

The Netherlands

- Governance pillar of the Security Sector Development (SSD) programme
- Engagement with Burundi’s partners
- Political dialogue between governments; Article 8; regular political dialogue with the Ministries of Public Security and National Defence and Former Combatants
- Support to security sector oversight: Ombudsman, National Independent Human Rights Commission, independent organizations, National Assembly and Senate, Court of Auditors, Constitutional Court
- Support to UNDP’s programme for the elections

Switzerland

- Active in the area of decentralization
- Support to the electoral process
- Support to local organizations active in the field of political dialogue
- Support to the media

USA

- Support for the promotion of political dialogue around electoral reform issues and strengthening of Burundi’s legal framework for elections
- Support for the creation of dispute resolution mechanisms for the 2015 elections
- Provision of technical assistance to the CENI (electoral commission) on a limited range of specific procedural and policy needs
- Support for the creation of a space for constructive dialogue between political and civil society youth leaders from different backgrounds and affiliations
- Encouraging collaborative youth participation in problem-solving and community development
- Strengthening of youth-led reconciliation and solidarity activities with their communities

PRIORITY AREA 2: HUMAN RIGHTS AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

Belgium

- Support to civil society organizations (particularly on the reintegration of street children; the fight against sexual and gender-based violence)
- Financing of Master's (DESS) university programmes in democracy and human rights and conflict resolution, as well as journalism

European Union

- Monitoring of the human rights situation in the country (in particular human rights defenders, women who are victims of violence, minors who are victims of violence and in conflict with the law)
- Support to civil society for the promotion of human rights in particular (rights of human rights defenders, women's rights and children's rights in particular)

France

- Support to the Independent National Human Rights Commission
- Support to civil society organizations
- Support to a civil society programme for the reintegration of street children

The Netherlands

- Programme providing support to independent media
- Financing of NGO projects

Switzerland

- Support to civil society
- Support to the Independent National Human Rights Commission
- Support to the process of dealing with the past

USA

- Support to the Independent National Human Rights Commission to enhance its ability to document and investigate human rights violations in order to ensure quality human rights monitoring all over the country and support its efforts to combat trafficking of persons

PRIORITY AREA 3: RULE OF LAW

Belgium

- Justice programme implemented by the Coopération Technique Belge: Strengthening capacities at the central level and in certain provinces; support to the Centre de la Formation Professionnelle de la Justice, a professional training centre for the training of magistrates; criminal justice chain (synergy with police programme)

European Union

- Monitoring of the application of laws and the preparation of new laws, primarily concerning public liberties
- Programme to support good governance, in the local justice sector:
 - 55 “tribunaux de residence” (lowest-level courts) built or rehabilitated; 4 detention centres for women and minors rehabilitated; 4 communal police posts built and equipped

Support for the reform of local justice:

- Creation of local justice committees at the level of the “tribunaux de residence” to promote financial autonomy
- Support to missions of the public prosecutor’s office to the criminal hearings of the “tribunaux de residence”
- Studies and workshops aiming to contribute to national debate about local justice (perception of justice, local police, minors in conflict with the law, etc.)

Strengthening of the institutional capacities of the Ministry of Justice through support to:

- the training centre for the judiciary
- the statistical service
- the general inspectorate of justice
- the coaching of magistrates from the “tribunaux de residence” by the presidents of the courts of high instance

Strengthening of the professional competencies of judicial personnel:

- Training of magistrates and court clerks
- Coaching of magistrates and court clerks
- Distribution of legal texts (criminal procedure, traffic and land codes, etc.)

Consolidation of access to justice:

- Creation and operating grants for 9 legal aid services
- Awareness-raising on the law; access to information by the public at the “tribunaux de residence”

Strengthening of the communal administrative police

The Netherlands

- Support to the Constitutional Court (Security Sector Development (SSD) programme)
- Financing of NGO projects

PRIORITY AREA 4: SECURITY AND STABILITY

Belgium

- Professional and technical support to the Burundian National Police (with the Netherlands) as well as training for officers of the National Defence Forces

European Union

- Involvement still relatively limited in this area (some activities in cooperation and co-financed with the World Bank). Sector covered by the Regional Programming of the European Development Fund 2014-2020.

France

- Professional and technical support to the National Defence Forces (including for their participation in peacekeeping missions) and the Burundian National Police
- Police: a French police expert within the Ministry of Public Security; training, strengthening of capacities at the technical level
- Strengthening of the capacities of the National Defence Forces
- French language training for officers and non-commissioned officers in the military

The Netherlands

- Security Sector Development (SSD) Programme
- Strengthening of operational and technical capacities; ethical questions
- Work with the Ministries of Defence and Public Security, and with the Burundian National Police
- Governance pillar: work on question of democratic oversight over the security forces
- Co-financing, with Belgium, of a programme in the police sector
- Support to independent media

USA

- Building professionalism within the military through English Language Training, Professional Military Education (PME) and technical assistance to Burundian PME institutions
- Further development of the Burundi National Defense Force's (FDN) ability to contribute to regional peacekeeping initiatives like AMISOM and MISCA with peacekeeping training and equipment support
- Strengthening the capacity of the FDN to counter violent extremism at home and abroad via counter-terrorism training and assistance

PRIORITY AREA 5: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

African Union

- Implementation of the “Trade for Peace” project

Belgium

- Support in the health sector (Belgium leading efforts in this area)
- Support in the education sector (common fund for education; training of teachers, technical and professional training; strengthening of capacities at central level; inter-university cooperation)
- Support in the agricultural sector (Institutional and operational support programme for the agricultural sector (PAIOSA) and activities of NGOs and others within the framework of the Belgian Fund for Food Security)
- Support to the Burundian revenue authority

European Union

- Governance
- Comprehensive budget support
- Rural development for nutrition
- Health and health infrastructure
- Transport infrastructure (2003-2013)
- Energy (2014-2022)
- Support to civil society
- Emergency and rehabilitation interventions (e.g. Central Market in Bujumbura, reintegration of ex-refugees)

France

- Support to local NGOs’ micro-projects; revenue-generating activities
- Support to the private sector
- Support to the merchants affected by the fire at the central market in Bujumbura
- Support (financial) in the health sector; fight against AIDS
- Support in the education sector; financial support and strengthening of capacities

The Netherlands

- Support for agricultural development
- Support for social development
- Land issues
- Population issues
- Support for reproductive rights and centres
- Support for private sector development

Switzerland

- Psycho-social support for victims of sexual and gender-based violence
- Support to the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (gender-based violence)
- Support in the health sector
- Support in the agricultural sector and professional training
- Technical assistance in the area of land issues

USA

- HIV/AIDS service delivery, commodity procurement, strengthening the Health Management Information System, health care quality improvement and institutional/organizational capacity building of the National AIDS Program
- Prevention of gender-based violence
- Maternal and Child Health training/supervision, improvement of maternity services, antenatal and post-partum care
- Assist the Government of Burundi with the provision of family planning commodities
- Malaria case management, nation-wide distribution of insecticide treated bed nets, entomology services, pharmaceutical management and institutional capacity building of National Malaria Control Program
- Prevention of malnutrition and distribution of Ready-To-Use Therapeutic Food and food vouchers
- Agriculture: improving seed production, Agribusiness Chamber capacity strengthening, Development Credit Authority loan guarantee program

ANNEX 3: UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 2137 (2014)

Security Council Resolution 2137 (2014)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 7110th meeting, on
13 February 2014**

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions and the statements of its President on Burundi,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Burundi,

Welcoming the continued progress that Burundi has made towards peace, stability and development and *emphasizing* the need for the United Nations system and the international community, including the international financial institutions and Burundi's development partners, to maintain their support for peace consolidation and long-term development in Burundi,

Commending the continued contribution of the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) and the United Nations system to the country's peace, security and development,

Welcoming the organization in 2013 by BNUB and the United Nations system, in close coordination with the Government of Burundi, of several Electoral Lessons Learned workshops and the adoption of an electoral roadmap in March 2013, and *calling upon* the Government of Burundi and all political parties to fully implement this roadmap and its recommendations,

Encouraging further efforts from the Government of Burundi to ensure a space for all political parties, including from the extra-parliamentary opposition, and to continue improving dialogue between all relevant actors, including civil society, with a view to ensure a conducive, free and open environment for the run up to the 2015 elections,

Reiterating the need for inclusive and broad-based consultations in the spirit of the 2000 Arusha Agreement, and *welcoming* in this regard the inclusive and constructive consultations held on 19 and 20 December 2013 in Kigobe on issues related to the Constitutional review process,

Expressing concern for limitations on the freedom of press, of expression, of association and of assembly for opposition political parties, and for media and civil society organizations, especially in the run up to the 2015 elections,

Noting the efforts made by the Government of Burundi to improve the human rights situation in Burundi, and *remaining concerned by* continued human rights violations and abuses, in particular reported extrajudicial killings, mistreatment of detainees and torture, and restrictions on civil liberties, notably acts of intimidation, harassment and violence committed by youth groups, and *recalling* that there should be no impunity for those responsible for these violations and abuses,

Underscoring the importance of transitional justice mechanisms in promoting lasting reconciliation among all the people of Burundi, *taking note* that no significant progress has been made towards the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission since the draft law was submitted to Parliament in December 2012 as stated in the Secretary-General's report, and *recalling* in this context the commitment of the Government of Burundi to establishing transitional justice mechanisms consistent with the results of the 2009 national consultations, Security Council resolution 1606 (2005) as well as the Arusha agreement of 28 August 2000,

Recalling that Burundi is a State Party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court since 2004, and has undertaken obligations to fight impunity for crimes falling within the jurisdiction of the Court, and emphasizing that the International Criminal Court is complementary to the national criminal jurisdictions,

Stressing the importance of land issues for a lasting peace and security in Burundi, *noting* the commitment of the Government to addressing this complex issue, and *encouraging* the Government of Burundi and the Commission Nationale des Terres et autres Biens (CNTB) to handle land grievances and disputes in a non-partisan manner and to also address land tenure in the broader context of socioeconomic development, bearing in mind the need to foster reconciliation and national cohesion, especially in the run up to the 2015 elections,

Supporting the renewed commitment of Burundi to “zero tolerance” for corruption,

Welcoming the continued engagement of the Burundi Configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, *encouraging* the continued constructive cooperation between the Government of Burundi and the Peacebuilding Commission, and *acknowledging* the contribution that the Peacebuilding Fund has made to peacebuilding efforts in Burundi,

Supporting the continued commitment of Burundi to regional integration and cooperation with neighbours, notably through the Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), the East African Community (EAC), and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR),

Recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013) and 2122 (2013) on women and peace and security, its resolutions 1674 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts and its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012) on children and armed conflict,

Having considered the latest report of the Secretary-General on BNUB (S/2014/36) and, in particular, the conclusions of the Strategic Assessment Mission and the analysis it contains of progress and remaining challenges in relation to the benchmarks transmitted to the Security Council by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolutions 1959 (2010), 2027 (2011) and 2090 (2013),

Having also considered the request of the Government of Burundi, in particular the statement of its Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation to the Security Council on 28 January 2014 regarding the transition of BNUB to a regular United Nations Country Team by 31 December 2014 and *further noting* its request for a United Nations electoral observer mission before, during and after the 2015 elections in Burundi,

1. *Extends* until 31 December 2014 the mandate of BNUB, requesting it, consistent with paragraphs 3 (a) to (d) of the resolution 1959 (2010) and 2 (a) and (b) of the resolution 2027 (2011), to focus on and support the Government of Burundi in the areas (a) to (e) of paragraph 1 of resolution 2090 (2013);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare BNUB’s transition and the transfer of appropriate responsibilities to the United Nations Country Team by 31 December 2014 and to provide an update on this process in his written interim report to the Security Council;

3. *Encourages* BNUB, the Government of Burundi, the Peacebuilding Commission and bilateral and multilateral partners to form a transition steering group to map the international community’s support to Burundi, in particular the transfer of functions currently provided by BNUB which may be needed after the Mission’s planned drawdown, and *requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to finalize a transition plan by the 15 May 2014;

4. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi to engage in discussions on the nature, activities and scope of the United Nations role post-BNUB in coordination with BNUB, the United Nations Country Team, multilateral and bilateral partners, the Peacebuilding Commission, and other relevant stakeholders;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations Country Team and its component United Nations agencies to scale up their activities and programming during BNUB’s transition and after the termination of its mandate and factor such activities into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure

there is a seamless transition to the Resident Coordinator and United Nations Country Team management model as BNUB departs;

6. *Takes note* of the request of the Government of Burundi for a United Nations electoral observer mission before, during and after the 2015 elections in Burundi *and requests* the Secretary-General to establish such a mission to follow and report on the electoral process in Burundi immediately at the end of BNUB's mandate, and *further requests* this mission to report to the Secretary-General and the Secretary-General to the Security Council before, during and after the 2015 elections;

7. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi to cooperate fully with the United Nations Country Team and with the United Nations electoral mission that is to be established;

8. *Recognizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of Burundi for peacebuilding, security, protection of its population and long-term development in the country, and *encourages* the Government of Burundi to continue its efforts regarding peace consolidation challenges, in particular democratic governance, the fight against corruption, security sector reform, civilian protection, justice and the promotion and protection of human rights, with a special focus on the rights of women and children as well as people belonging to ethnic minorities;

9. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi with the support of BNUB and other international partners to redouble its efforts to pursue structural reforms aimed at improving political, economic and administrative governance and tackling corruption, with a view to setting up strong drivers for sustained and equitable social and economic growth;

10. *Further encourages* the Government of Burundi, with the support of BNUB and other international partners, and while recognizing Burundi's prerogatives to adapt its organic law, to ensure that any constitutional review is undertaken in a constructive atmosphere and in a broad-based and inclusive manner, with the participation of political parties and relevant stakeholders, according to the letter and the spirit of the Arusha agreement of 28 August 2000;

11. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi to foster inclusive elections in 2015 by continuing to improve dialogue between all national actors, including civil society, and to guarantee a space for all political parties, including from the extraparliamentary opposition, to exercise their freedom to organize and prepare themselves for the 2015 elections, and *further calls upon* the Government to ensure full and effective participation of women at all stages of the electoral process;

12. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi to pursue its efforts to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights and, together with its international partners, to support and strengthen the capacities of the National Independent Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman in accordance with General Assembly resolution A/RES/48/134 on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, and *further calls upon* the Government to continue its fight against impunity and to take the necessary measures to ensure the full enjoyment of civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights as enshrined in the Constitution of Burundi and in accordance with its obligations under international law;

13. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi to take further necessary steps to prevent human rights violations, in particular reported extrajudicial killings, mistreatment of detainees and torture, and restrictions on civil liberties, as well as acts of harassment, intimidation and violence committed by youth groups, limitations on the freedom of press, of expression, of association and of assembly of opposition political parties, media and civil society organizations, and to ensure that such human rights violations and restrictions of civil liberties are put to an end;

14. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi to take measures to fight impunity and support thorough, credible, impartial and transparent investigations, including by reinforcing the protection of victims, of their relatives and of witnesses, and to intensify efforts to ensure that those responsible for human rights violations and abuses as well as restrictions on civil liberties are held accountable;

15. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi to work with international partners and BNUB for the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms, including a credible and consensual Truth and Reconciliation Commission to help

foster an effective reconciliation of all Burundians and durable peace in Burundi, in accordance with the results of the work of the Technical Committee, the 2009 national consultations, Security Council resolution 1606 (2005) as well as the Arusha agreement of 28 August 2000;

16. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi to pursue its efforts of peace consolidation and reconstruction in a regional perspective, especially through projects fostering peace, reconciliation and exchanges within the East African Community, the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region;

17. *Further encourages* the Government of Burundi, with the support of international partners as appropriate, to ensure the voluntary, safe and orderly return and sustainable reintegration of refugees to Burundi;

18. *Underscores* the importance of security sector reform, *welcomes* Burundi's contribution and active participation to United Nations and African Union peacekeeping operations, and *urges* all international partners, together with BNUB, to continue supporting Burundi's efforts to professionalize and enhance the capacity of the national security services and the police, in particular through vetting for human rights violations, training on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence and promoting strong civilian oversight and monitoring, with the view to consolidating security sector governance;

19. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi, with the support of the Peacebuilding Commission and international partners, to honour its commitments on peacebuilding priorities as defined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP-II), and *underscores the importance* that international partners, in collaboration with the Government of Burundi, and with the support of BNUB, the United Nations system in Burundi and the Peacebuilding Commission, continue to support Burundi's development efforts and ensure effective follow-up of mutual commitments taken at the Geneva Conference of Development Partners and at subsequent follow-up conferences to allow implementation of the PRSP-II and support the implementation of the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF);

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on the benchmarks, the implementation of the mandate of BNUB and this resolution, and the conditions that affect such implementation, as well as on BNUB's transition to the United Nations Country Team, every 90 days, with a written interim report by the end of July 2014 and a final report by 16 January 2015, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to report every six months to the Security Council until after the 2015 elections;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.