



social development of Burundi as they will send the signal to potential donors and investors that an important threshold of political stability and democracy has been reached. Conversely, elections without fair participation of all political parties and respect of constitutional provisions risk to result in lack of legitimacy, instability and increased political violence thereby hampering the economic and social development of the country.

The other transition concerns the phasing out of BNUB by the end of 2014 and the way in which the UN will interact with Burundi thereafter. The transition plan established jointly between the UN and the Government of Burundi provides that UN agencies, under the



his report on paramilitary training. ~~From a peacebuilding perspective~~In my view, the better option would be to address these allegations serenely through transparent and independent investigations. I was however encouraged to hear that the leadership of CNDD-FDD had deployed efforts to keep

~~Security Council held three briefings within a period of eight weeks. A number of international and regional partners issued statements, and their reaction became stronger following allegations that the Government was arming the youth wing of the ruling party, Imbonerakure. The Group of~~

expressed impatience about lack of progress. In my conversations, I suggested a forward looking and engaging approach, incentive-based and guided by mutual accountability. Such an approach could be summarized as follows: While development partners would keep supporting the country

path to peace consolidation. I will pursue my efforts to engage all of you, with a particular attention to regional actors, following the interest my visit to the region generated.

In closing, I wish to thank once again the Government of Burundi for its hospitality and for the