







### PREFACE

The "Burundi Vision: an Emerging Country by 2040 and a Developed Country by 2060" is a national policy document and a roadmap for Burundi's economic and social development that will serve present and future generations. It is a long-term development planning instrument that will guide sustainable development policies and strategies.

A national vision is a perception of the future that reveals and indicates something beyond what is already available and accessible. In this respect, the purpose of our vision is to improve the quality of life of Burundians by 2040, and to reach the level of a developed nation by 2060. To achieve this, we need a framework that clearly defines where we are today as a nation, where we want to be in 2040 and 2060, and how to get there. When we talk about the future, we're referring to the men and women of our country. This means that this vision centred on the people in terms of their social, economic and general well-being. The vision will transform Burundi into a rich and healthy nation where people enjoy a good quality of life, whether in terms of income or access to social services. All these aspirations result in long life expectancy and sustainable economic growth.

Having a vision mean, for a nation, creating multiple strategies and integrated implementation approaches to achieve the desired development objective. This vision implies policy synergies that will effectively link long-term perspectives with short-term planning. The planning structures will then have to translate this into sustainable development programmes and projects. Implementing this vision requires the promotion of demographic growth that is compatible with the viable and sustainable management of available resources, as well as the development of high-performance human capital that can be exploited on national and international labour markets. As a nation, we must stop focusing on the unfortunate events that have marked our history and look to the future and the opportunities offered by our country, our region and by the various changes in the world.



We need to change our mind-set and put forward a system that puts patriotism, hard work, autonomy and integrity first.

If the vision is to be successfully implemented, it must be owned by all, so as to strengthen the participation and commitment of all citizens, civil societies, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, the international community and our development partners. The successful implementation of this vision will also require the existence of an enabling environment that guarantees peace and political stability. Burundi will therefore continue to be at the forefront of efforts to create a collective security framework, based on the relevant regional defence and security protocols.

We invite every Burundian to bet on a better future and become true agents of change for the emergence of our country and, consequently, its development. Under these conditions, we have no doubt that " Burundi Vision: an Emerging Country by 2040 and a Developed Country by 2060" will lead the Burundian people towards prosperity, because, "Together, all is possible."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

Major General Evariste NDAYISHIMIYE





## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ODA Official Development Assistance

DAC Development Assistance Committee

EAC East African Community

REC Regional Economic Community

COVID Corona Virus Disease
CPN Prenatal Consultation

CPIA Country Policy and Institutional Assessment

FDI Foreign Direct Investment

INSBU Burundi National Statistics Institute

INSS Social Security Institute

MFBPE Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Planning

NSS Note of Sector Strategy

NTIC New Information and Communication Technologies

OBEMA African Emergence Observatory

ONPR National Office for Pensions and Occupational Risks

PAD Development Partner

PAP Priority Action Program

PCDC Communal Plan for Community Development

GDP Gross Domestic Product

PPP Public-Private Partnership

PTBA Annual Work Plan and Budget

DRC Democratic Republic of Congo

STEM Technologies, Engineering and Mathematics

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

ACFTA African Continental Free Trade Area





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### **PREAMBLE**

The concept of "emerging countries" represents a new categorization of countries whose rapid level of industrialization is narrowing the gap between them and developed countries. Emerging countries are mainly characterized by good macroeconomic performance, political and institutional stability, a business environment favourable to investment and strong development of their secondary/industrial sector. The economies of emerging countries are characterised by a high rate of economic growth, relatively high gross domestic product (GDP) per capita (middle income) and higher sectoral contributions to GDP from industry and services.

Although the economic dimension is important and essential to development, Burundi shares the concept of emergence as defined by the Observatoire de l'Emergence en Afrique (OBEMA), which sees it as a multidimensional and contextual phenomenon. In this context, emergence must translate into concrete benefits for all. In other words, emergence is a process by which the dynamics of economic growth in a country generate benefits shared by the whole of society and the population, in the context of stable institutions.

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In its reports, OBEMA presents Burundi as a potentially emerging country, i.e. a country that certainly possesses significant resources and capacities, but that has not yet succeeded in mobilizing them with a view to emergence. Burundi's ambition, through this vision, is to transform this potential into reality and make Burundi an emerging country by 2040 and a developed country by 2060.



### I. VISION, PURPOSE AND ISSUES FOR BURUNDI, AN EMERGING COUNTRY BY 2040 AND A DEVELOPED COUNTRY BY 2060

#### I.1. Burundi Vision: an Emerging Country by 2040 and Developed Country by 2060

On the development path, emergence is a decisive phase, and the Burundi vision for an emerging country by 2040 is as follows: "By 2040, Burundi will be a peaceful country, where everyone lives in decent conditions, where no one dies from an avoidable cause, with a competitive economy driven by the high added-value agri-food and industrial and by mining for the benefit of society; all this, in a environment and with due considpreserved natural eration for gender and equity".

The realization of this 2040 vision will make Burundi a country where everyone is adequately nourished, everyone lives in decent housing, every child has access to quality education, every adult has access to decent employment, and where social protection for all is guaranteed. Burundi's economy will be underpinned by high-quality infrastructure and an agro-industrial sector that is competitive on domestic and international markets, an exploited and profitable mining sector, and a diversified, high-performing and modern services sector.

Burundi will be a country that preserves and enhances its cultural heritage, biodiversity and environment, and ensures equal opportunities for all.

#### I.2. Purpose of the Vision

As an image of the development and future desired for Burundi, the Vision of Burundi as an emerging country by 2040 and a developed Country by 2060 aims at "improving living conditions (well-being) and reducing inequalities". On this development path, the purpose of the vision is to make Burundi a prosperous nation through a sustained increase in the production of goods and services, and structural changes leading to higher life expectancy, the satisfaction of basic needs, and the reduction of inequality, unemployment and poverty in all its dimensions.

As part of the drive towards sustainable development, this Vision will inspire policies and guide development actions towards the intended purpose, following an approach that guarantees a higher quality of life through efforts to protect the environment, take gender into account and ensure equity for all.



#### INDICATORS AND TARGETS SELECTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE VISION

	INDICATORS	REFERENCE (2020/22)	2040 TARGET	2060 TARGET		
	PURPOSE OF THE VISION: IMPROVING WELL-BEING AND REDUCING INEQUALITIES					
1.	Life expectancy at birth (years)	59,7 (2022)	64,3	80		
2.	Population growth rate	2,1 (2022)	1,5	1		
3.	Total fertility rate	5,5 (2017)	3	2,5		
1.	Human Development Index (HDI: 0-1)	0,42 (2021)	0,5	0,7		
5.	Individual monetary poverty rate (% of population)	51,4 (2020)	50	20		
6.	GDP per capita (US\$) INSBU	353,7 (2021)	2000	4500		
7.	GINI index (Equity in income distribution)	37,1 (2020)	35	30		
8.	Ratio of men to women participating in the formal labour market	102,49 (2020)	100	100		
9.	Salaried employees (% of employed population)	14,2 (2020)	30	70		

Table 1:Vision objectives, indicators and targets

#### I.3. Development Approach and Model

2040 and a developed country by 2060" is testimony to the Government of Burundi's commitment to ensuring the well-being of its people through a strategy based on a "Voluntaristic Approach" to development. Under the leadership and coordination of the Government, all stakeholders (private sector, associative and socio-professional sector, decentralized bodies, etc.) will be mobilized to develop an integrated approach capable of driving systemic effects that generate growth and prosperity that equitably benefit the population as a whole.

The ambition to make Burundi "an emerging country by

To set Burundi on this new path, this Vision for Emergence and Development will be based on a "Development model centred on public action, planning and strong coordination aimed at structural transformation, private sector development and exploitation of the country's economic potential".

#### I.4. Issues at stake in the Vision

The ambition to make Burundi "an emerging country by 2040 and a developed country by 2060" demonstrates the Government of Burundi's commitment to strengthening Burundi's economic and institutional landscape and stimulating performance in all sectors of activity, with the aim of generating significant transformational impacts on the living conditions of the population. This implies willpower and mechanisms to strengthen the dynamics of macroeconomic performance and economic growth through the necessary investments in social sectors.





## This commitment by the Government of Burundi therefore involves three main issues:



## II. VISION PILLARS, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

#### II.1. PILLARS

By means of a "Voluntaristic Approach" to development and strong coordination by the Government, all the stakeholders will have to work in synergy to achieve the expectations of the vision, which is based on five pillars.

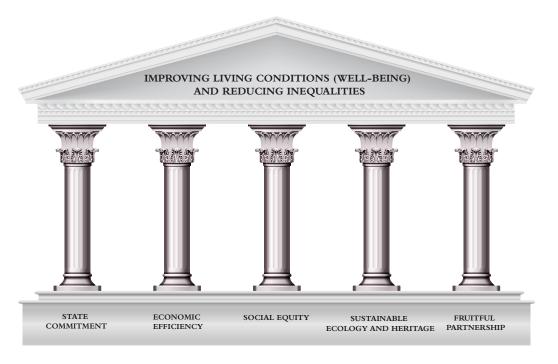


Figure 1: Pillars of Burundi emergence







## Improving the State's institutional capacities

Institutional capacity is an important factor in any development and, as such, strengthening it is a sine qua non that Burundi needs to fulfil significantly if it is to succeed in its ambition of becoming an emerging country by 2040 and a developed country by 2060. This is a major challenge, insofar as institutions and their capacities determine the differences in performance between countries, as well as the performance to be achieved in the management of resources that are limited by nature, generally in the face of significant social demand (emanating from the community) to be satisfied.

Thus, institutional capacity is the basis for the effective definition and successful implementation of policies and, at the same time, explains the presence/absence of certain ingredients that are essential to the achievement of the country's fundamental development objectives. Firstly, it is crucial to develop capacity-building mechanisms for the judicial and security systems to promote the predictability of procedures.

Next, we need to develop the knowledge and skills of human resources and provide them with the appropriate technological/digital equipment to boost the efficiency of the judicial system.

Finally, there is a need to promote the accountability of managers and the speed of procedures in the judicial system and the professionalism of managers in the security system, in order to boost the social capital of the State by building trust between internal players and between development partners, securing productive activities and investment and implementing universalist policies.

The effectiveness of the political elites and the government is crucial if we are to put into practice the initiatives aimed at achieving an emergence based on the "developmentalist /developing State approach".

This is an important challenge insofar as it encompasses strategic issues such as public security, factors that determine the confidence of national and foreign investors in the viability of the business climate and the rule of law, the issue of private incentives to make Burundi more attractive to investment, respect for and expression of citizens' civil liberties and the political representation of citizens, not forgetting the performance of the statistics system.

Meeting this major challenge means considering the issue of building a real development administration capable of efficiently delivering public goods and services in sufficient quality and quantity and that are compatible with citizen demand. As far as the administrative apparatus is concerned, it is important to promote decentralization based on effective subsidiarity in decision–making, and to develop a culture of accountability and performance among administrative executives.

This involves developing the skills of government executives, promoting on-the-job training to meet the needs of government departments, developing the use of new information and communication technologies (ICTs) and digitizing public services. It is also important to develop a culture of transparency, operating rules and performance evaluation. It is therefore necessary to put in place an institutional, legal and regulatory framework conducive to the emergence of a dynamic private





In addition, making the State more efficient also involves deepening the policy of decentralization (including in the formulation of public policies) and administrative deconcentration, which is conducive to expanding the role, competences and place of its branches, the local authorities, in order to bring the State and its administration closer to citizens. Progress has certainly been made in terms of administrative decentralization, and initiatives have been undertaken to transfer powers and management autonomy, but there are still steps to be taken towards effective decentralization and/or deconcentration in political, administrative, fiscal and financial terms.

With a view to expanding the role, competences and place of local authorities, the challenge to be met concerns, on the one hand, the allocation of competences and/or responsibilities to bring power closer to the population and the citizen, and on the other hand, the more appropriate mobilization and management of local resources. This implies strengthening and monitoring current initiatives to drive effective decentralization and appropriate local/financial autonomy. Efforts must be made to match the financial resources of local authorities with their responsibilities (financial autonomy and viability).

The central government/State will have to assess the fiscal competences (tax power) of local authorities and the use of expenditure, and strengthen the mechanism for budget transfers according to needs and above all according to inter-communal projects.







The political dimension is fundamental to any ambition for emergence and development. Experience has shown that the policy/quality of governance determines the success of public or development policies. Strengthening the State's political commitment is therefore an important challenge, since successful public management requires strong, visionary leadership.

This is a challenge that touches on the quality of governance of political decision-makers and the capacity of political leadership to manage reforms effectively in order to achieve priorities, the establishment of a social consensus by political leadership on reforms with other players in society without sacrificing its objectives, and the capacity and willingness of leadership to engage in cooperation with external partners and organizations.

The State's political commitment calls on citizens' involvement through mechanisms of inclusive participation, accountability and "feedback". Vision Burundi, an emerging country by 2040 and a developed country by 2060, introduces a new paradigm whose realization requires a change in mentality, a strong sense of work, discipline and rigour. Investing in civic participation and commitment will help to fulfil one of the conditions for the success of the Vision and for mitigating the risks.

Through this investment, the population's accountability as a stakeholder will be strengthened and its citizen control as a beneficiary will be regular, as part of an effective community dynamic at all levels.



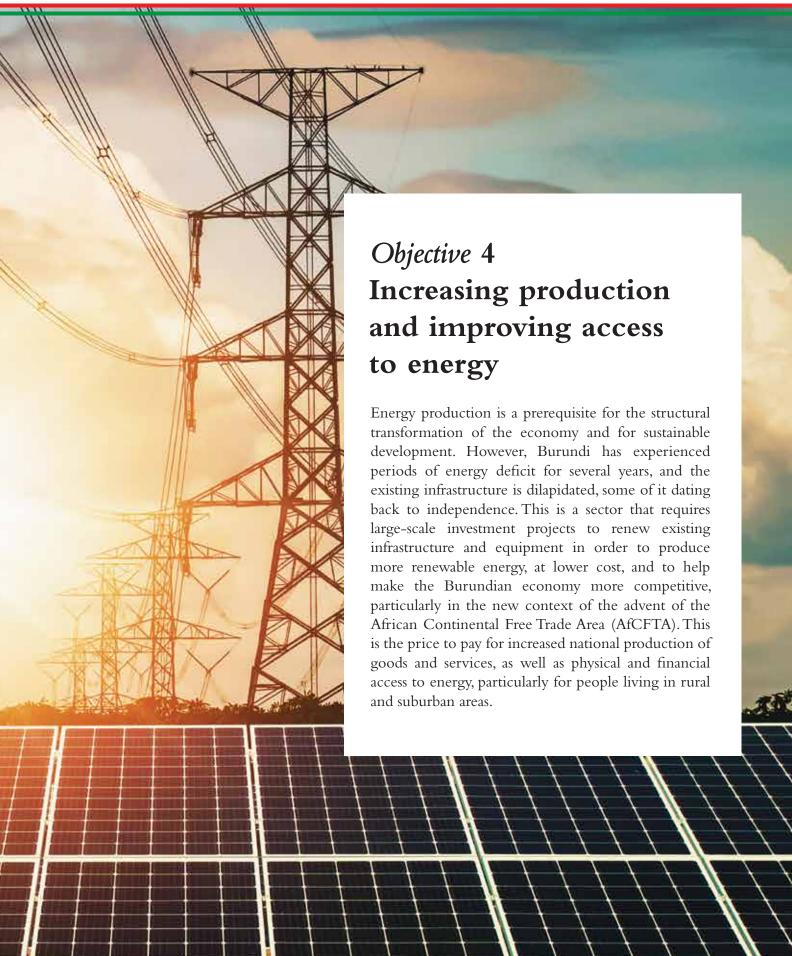


# Objective 3 Developing an agriculture that creates wealth and guarantees food security

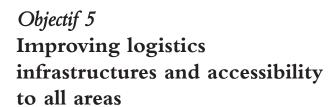
As the main source of income and the basis of subsistence for most households, agriculture deserves special attention and major investment in both machinery and labour force, so as to modernize and increase productivity and yields in the agricultural sector, and to foster interlocking links between the agricultural and industrial sectors in order to build on the cumulative creation of wealth at every link in the value chain. If Burundi is to become an emerging country, efforts will have to be made to support development projects for agriculture that contributes to food security upstream through food production and, downstream, through the creation of wealth in terms of income for farmers. It is important to develop a form of agriculture that contributes to the industrialization that will create jobs and prosperity, thanks to the impetus given to the growth of a service sector with the development of agribusiness. Burundi needs an agriculture and agri-food sector that creates jobs and wealth, attracts investors and develops in compliance with ecological requirements and standards.











REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Burundi needs structuring infrastructure, i.e. infrastructure to support production and improve productivity in all sectors, in order to boost economic activity as a whole (production-processing-marketing) on the one hand, and to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) of which it is a member and beyond, within the framework of the AfCFTA on the other.

To ensure the effective emergence of Burundi's economy, efforts must therefore be made to develop multimodal transport infrastructure, such as (i) modern, high-quality roads to allow rapid access to the whole of Burundi's territory and boost business movements/trade, (ii) lake and rail transport infrastructure to speed up the opening up of Burundi and capitalize on its strategic position (as the economic capital of Bujumbura) in the context of facilitating trade with the RECs and the AfCFTA. In addition, the development of infrastructure providing access to information and communication technologies will boost the performance of the productive system, and hence productivity, while facilitating and improving the volume and quality of trade both within the country and with its external partners. Improving infrastructure would help to minimize costs and deepen regional integration by facilitating the movement of goods and people, not to mention the concomitant support this would offer to the development of tourism and all types of related services and industries (arts and crafts and other trades).









#### Objective 6 Improving and stabilizing the macroeconomic framework



In the development dynamic, macroeconomic stability contributes upstream to strengthening the attractiveness of the economy to investors and other initiatives supporting economic activity, and downstream to the design and coordination of structural policies. In order to embark on the path of emergence that should lead to the country's development, Burundi needs to make efforts in a systemic and coordinated management approach to monetary and exchange rate policies, fiscal policy and debt, with a view to reducing macroeconomic imbalances. This implies macroeconomic surveillance and the consideration of corrective measures in the event of excessive imbalances, both internal (price level, debt, etc.) and external (trade balance, exchange rate).

In other words, Burundi needs to improve the position/status of its macroeconomic fundamentals, both in terms of aggregate supply and aggregate demand. Establishing a sound and stable macroeconomic framework is therefore a major challenge, both internally in terms of managing structural policies and externally in terms of complying with the macroeconomic convergence thresholds/criteria set by the RECs of which Burundi is a member.







### Objective 7 Developing the industrial sector and its competitiveness

Industrial development is an important asset not only for increasing domestic production, but also for the country's positioning on the regional, African and global markets. Given the size of the country's industrial fabric, the promotion of this sector is an essential prerequisite for Burundi emergence. This would imply major investment in the development of high-tech industries and the reinforcement of the productive capacities of existing industries, particularly in the fields of agri-food, mining, manufacturing, etc.

With a view to making Burundi an emerging country by 2040 and a developed country by 2060, industrial development (in terms of sectoral contribution to GDP) must be accompanied by improved competitiveness. This means boosting the supply of competitive, high value-added processed products that can meet the needs of the sub-region, the African continent and beyond. In addition, efforts need to be made to strengthen human capacities through vocational training and apprenticeships, and to encourage and foster vocations geared towards the intrinsic needs of developing the industrial sector and improving the competitiveness of Burundi's businesses.





# Objective 8 Developing the sector of financial services, information and communication technologies (ICT)



As one of the key factors in the development of any country, access to financial services is a major challenge for the development of both the public and private sectors. To make a significant start on the road to emergence and development, Burundi will need to strengthen and broaden initiatives to raise the level of financial inclusion (among all adults aged 18). Efforts to improve the level of adult banking must be accompanied by initiatives to establish close links with increasing the rate of ICT use. It is therefore important to reinforce and capitalize on the advances observed in mobile banking and internet use. This is major challenge both for boosting financial flows and for the development of electronic/digital commerce.

The development of ICTs and digital technology will change the landscape of the financial sector and provide access to a wide range of financial services, including savings, credit, payments, insurance and money transfers, which will ultimately help to boost economic activity and, consequently, economic growth. This highlights the importance of encouraging financial institutions (banks, microfinance institutions, mobile phone operators, credit card companies, postal networks, and financial cooperatives) to take advantage of technological changes and innovations that can promote access to financial services.

This will not only improve the level of financial inclusion for the population, but will also enable private sector operators to benefit from the opportunities offered by digital finance.



### Strengthening the services sector

The services sector is central to the structural transformation of the economy and to development in general. With its sectoral contribution of over 40% to GDP, it is important to promote the services sector as a whole, and above all to diversify exportable services. Until now, Burundi has been a net importer of services, with very few services exports.



Efforts are therefore required in the areas of logistics, infrastructure quality development, customs modernization and corridor management. Investment is also needed in trade facilitation, improving logistics performance and developing tourism. Given the importance of trade in contributing to the services sector, it is important to strengthen sectors that already have a strong growth potential (telecommunications, financial services, construction, etc.) and exploit existing potential, particularly in exportable services (including ICT and transport, etc.).

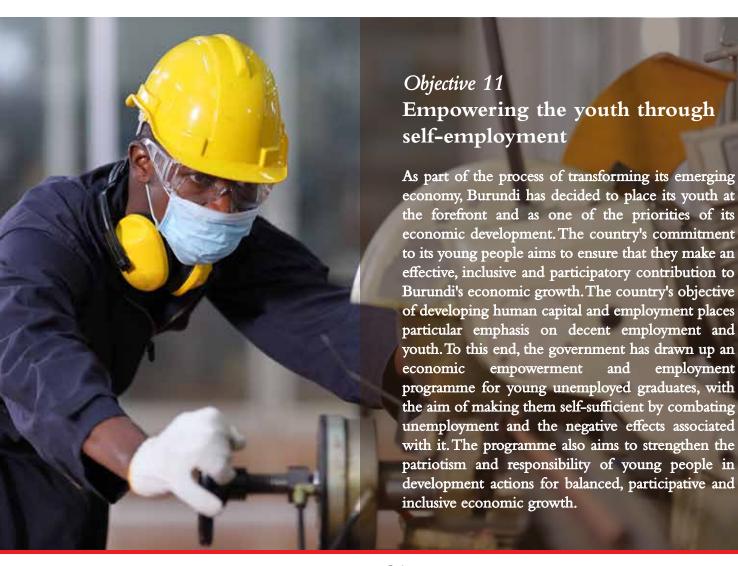




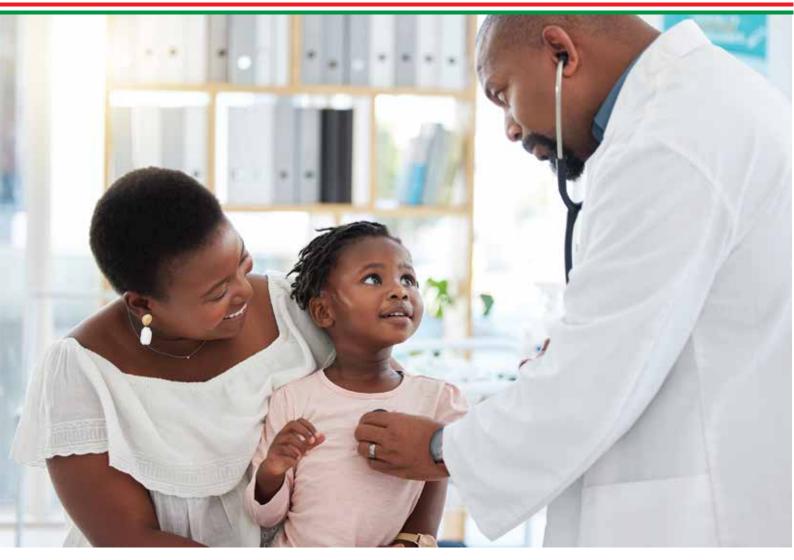
#### Gradually reducing dependence on aid

The mobilization of Burundi's internal resources is essential if it is to embark on the path towards emergence, while at the same time reducing its dependence on external aid. This implies initiatives to mobilize public revenue by strengthening tax revenues and reducing forms of tax evasion and fraud. Increasing internal revenue will also require optimal exploitation and management of mining resources and the revenues derived from them, which means that there will have to be a significant improvement in the efficiency of public finance management. In addition, the mobilization of domestic savings and the development of the financial sector must be strengthened in order to increase and diversify the financial

products available to finance development. In addition, it is important to speed up the process of creating a capital market, which could strengthen financing mechanisms for both the public and private sectors. The gradual reduction of aid will involve stabilizing the macroeconomic framework, as set out in objective 6 and its target indicators relating to the promotion of foreign direct investment and the development of foreign trade with a view to rebalancing the balance of trade and foreign exchange reserves. It will also involve industrial development and technology transfer, which is a key component, as set out in objective 7 and its target indicators.







# Objective 12 Improving access to basic healthcare for all

Although Burundi has made progress in the area of health, efforts are still needed to reduce health inequalities, enable all sections of the population to achieve their full potential, improve the performance of the health system and expand the range of services offered at all levels of the health pyramid.

This implies a synergy of actions to increase health infrastructures for easy physical accessibility, strengthen the drug supply chain, increase human resources, invest in highly specialized training and high-tech equipment, and improve the capacity of the health system to meet the health needs of the population. This will help improve performance in terms of prenatal consultations, reducing maternal and infant mortality<sup>1</sup>, child growth, family planning, the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and chronic diseases.

1. Reducing the mortality of children under 5 years old.



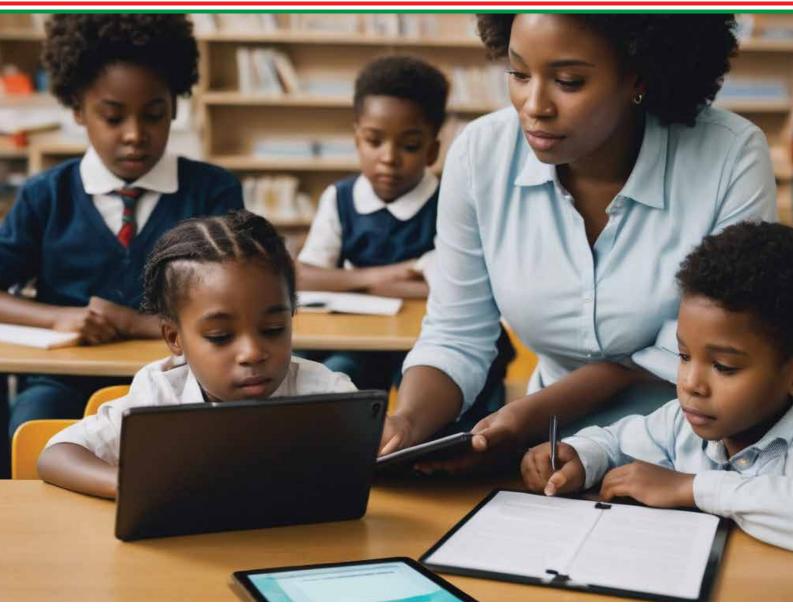
#### Developing state-of-the-art hospital services

In addition to basic health care and services, Burundi's ambitions for emergence and development require that we take up the challenge of developing state-of-the-art hospital services. This is a major challenge insofar as it involves developing the skills of human resources in hospitals and state-of-the-art tools/equipment in order to improve performance in terms of healthcare provision and services on the one hand, and the level and diversity of qualification of human resources on the other, so that they are capable of dealing with the explosion in non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular, diabetes, cancer, etc.), accident victims, burn victims, premature babies, emergencies, diseases linked to ageing, and so on.



From this point of view, meeting this challenge will contribute to taking a decisive step towards Burundi's emergence, in the sense that it will generate (i) "savings" in terms of foreign exchange reserves/currencies that are always paid abroad due to the limitations of the Burundian healthcare system in treating certain pathologies, as a result of technological shortcomings, (ii) foreign exchange earnings as a result of the healthcare services/expertise offered in Burundi.



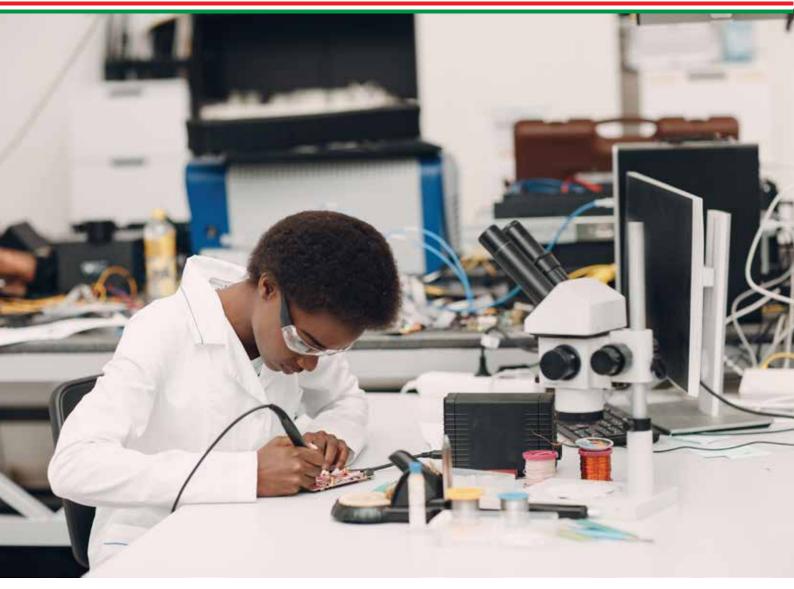


# Objective 14 Developing quality and inclusive basic education

Despite significant achievements in terms of infrastructure in a context of strong demographic growth, Burundi still needs to invest in the quality of education at all levels in order to overcome the shortcomings currently observed in the functioning of the system, raise the level of performance and, consequently, improve the competitiveness of the resources available to Burundi. Some progress has been made in terms of infrastructure, but the education sector remains one of the areas where massive investment is needed to improve the

quality and quantity of infrastructure, which is still clearly inadequate in relation to the number of pupils at basic school (primary and junior secondary), senior secondary and university education levels. There is still a need for more and better human resources, equipment and teaching materials to significantly improve the quality of education at all levels, including higher education, which is ultimately one of the key stages of the education system.





# Ojective 15 Setting up a senior-secondary professional training program adapted to the needs of an emerging country

Burundi will have to train graduates with the skills to manage their own businesses or the businesses that will employ them, on the one hand, and competitive graduates who demonstrate the right mix of training and jobs, on the other. In addition, Burundi needs to break with the idea of vocational training geared towards "technical skills: simple"

trades" and move towards professional training geared towards "cognitive skills: creativity, critical thinking, communication and cooperation". This is a major challenge, insofar as the graduates of vocational training courses will meet the real needs of the professional world.







#### Developing a competitive higher education system in science and technologies

The development of a competitive higher education system in science and technology is a major challenge for the emergence of Burundi. To this end, investment is needed to develop university education as a whole, but especially in science and technology. Higher education deserves special attention in order to provide the country with human resources with the required skills that are compatible with the advances currently being made in cutting-edge sectors that will enable the country's technological needs to be met. Reforms are also needed to gear vocational education towards a "training-job matching" approach, and above all to ensure that the country's human resources are competitive on the regional and international markets. This will make it possible to promote reliable training curricula capable of meeting the specific needs of the productive sectors, on the one hand, and to promote the development of fundamental and applied research enabling innovation in science and technology, on the other.



#### Ensuring social protection for all

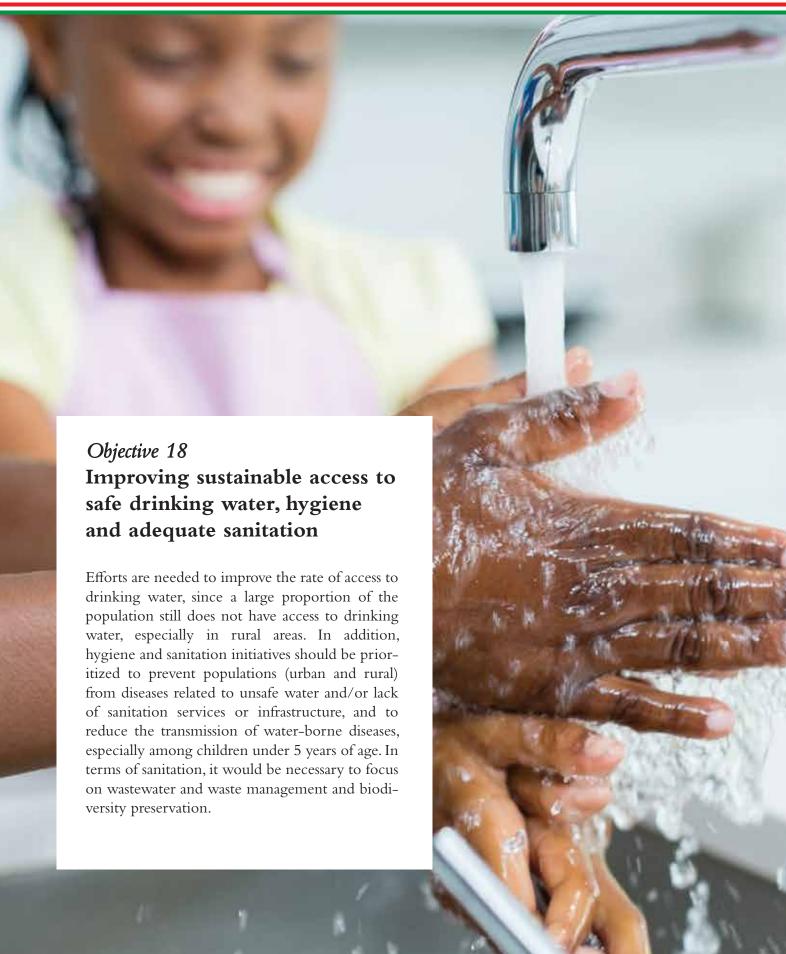
Significant efforts remain to be made in terms of social protection in all its dimensions to cover as many people as possible. In addition to the progress made in terms of social security with the services provided by the Institut National de Sécurité Sociale (INSS) and the Office National des Pensions et Risques Professionnels (ONPR), as well as in terms of health with the Mutuelle de la Fonction Publique (MFP), social protection cover remains, (for example, the health assistance card renewed in 2012 will cover only 23.9% of the population by 2022, community mutual

assistance will cover 2%, and health micro-insurance will cover 0.5%). Encouraging initiatives are certainly underway, but there is a need for additional action to strengthen the coverage of social and labour protection in terms of new programmes (public and private sector) in general and the social protection of pensioners and other vulnerable people in particular. There is a need to strengthen all three dimensions of social protection: (i) access to health care, (ii) access to education and (iii) access to income.















# Objective 19 Intensifying urbanization and promoting adequate housing

Significant progress has been made in terms of the expansion of urban centres, but major efforts still need to be made in terms of intensifying urbanisation/secondary towns to relieve congestion in rural areas and reduce pressure on agricultural land. This process will need to be accompanied by the application of existing urbanization standards and requirements to reduce the proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing. This is a major challenge, given that the rate of urbanization remains low in Burundi, and the proportion of rural households living in modern villages with water, electricity, good roads and other basic services is also still low. Efforts will also have to be made to be made to develop leisure facilities.





## Protecting the environment and building resilience to climate change

Managing resilience mechanisms to new threats facing the planet is a significant challenge as climate-related disasters create protection problems for the most vulnerable. Therefore, it is important to set up mechanisms to coordinate the initiatives of the various stakeholders involved in building resilience to climate change and protecting the environment. This implies the coordination of synergies of interventions and actions for the protection of the environment, the mitigation of climate change and the preservation of biodiversity. This is a challenge of paramount importance for resilience upstream through the protection of the environment and ecosystems, and downstream, through pro-resilience production initiatives: climate-resilient agriculture, large-scale reforestation of the country, sanitation to eradicate the explosion of cases of malaria and other diseases linked to climate change. The promotion of green and blue economy development initiatives will enable sustainable and profitable interventions to be implemented.







# Objective 21 Safeguarding and promoting cultural and natural heritage

The safeguarding and enhancement of Burundian cultural identity is crucial to root development dynamics in a set of common values and practices. This objective is also part of the State's desire to bridge the widening cultural gap between rural and urban populations. Natural heritage includes natural sites, historical sites, natural geographical areas (biotopes, lakes, etc.).

Cultural heritage includes intangible heritage such as the Kirundi language, music, traditional dances and songs, religious cults of yesteryear, cultural ceremonies around marriage, etc.

Cultural heritage also includes tangible cultural heritage such as utilitarian and art crafts such as pottery and weaving, drums and musical instruments. This heritage is first to be safeguarded by taking into account its evolutions and, above all, to be valued among young people in particular and by capitalizing on its tourist dimension through the establishment of a better capacity and quality of reception. If the safeguarding and enhancement of cultural heritage are essential, its strengthening and promotion are equally important by supporting the creativity of the artists who abound in the country. Cultural industries such as audio-visual, literature, contemporary music and dance, theatre, humour, painting, festivals and others need to be strengthened.







#### Objective 22 Mobilizing partnership for development and diaspora

Burundi ambition as an emerging country by 2040 and developed in 2060 must be accompanied by efforts to mobilize external resources, particularly those from private sources. Efforts must be made to strengthen dialogue and diplomatic, technical and financial cooperation to make the country more attractive to develop

ment agencies and private sector operators (national and foreign investors). It will also be necessary to put in place incentive mechanisms to facilitate the remittances of migrants and to encourage Burundians in the diaspora to invest in Burundi.





### II.3. KEY INDICATORS AND TARGETS FOR 2040 AND 2060

Considering the 22 objectives, impact indicators and their targets have been calculated and projected for 2040 and 2060, respectively, for an emerging and a developed Burundi. The indicators and targets of the objectives are presented in relation to the five (5) pillars of the Vision. The table below presents the objectives, indicators and targets selected by pillar for 2040 and 2060.









### OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS, SELECTED BY PILLAR OF THE VISION

Objectives	Indicators	Precision		2040 Target	2060 Target	
Pillar 1: COMMITMENT OF THE STATE						
	Government effectiveness (0-100)		23.40 (2019)	65	80	
1. Improving the Institutional Capacity	Statistical capacity (0-100)		57.7 (2019)	65	95	
of the State	Transparency (0-100)		12.5 (2020)	60	80	
	Security system (0-100)		17.00 (2018)	85	95	
	Democratic stability (0-100)		30.00 (2020)	95	99	
2. Strengthening the	Leadership (0-100)		40.00 (2020)	80	95	
political commitment of the State	Corruption Perception Index <sup>1</sup> (0-100)		17 (2022)	60	80	
	Public Management (1-100)		25.00 (2020)	60	80	
	Absence of social unrest (1-100)		31.10 (2018)	75	90	
	Pillar 2: ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY					
3. Developing agriculture that creates wealth	Percentage of budget allocated to agriculture (% of state budget)		9.4 (2022)	10	10	
and catalyzes food security	Global Food Security Index (GFSI <sup>2</sup> )		40 (2022)	79	84	
	Proportion of population living in food security (%)		55.6(2019)	90	98	
4. Increasing production	Electricity access rate (% population)		22.6 (2020)	100	100	
and improving access to energy	Renewable energy use rate		19.79 (2022)	68.98	63.16	
	Grid electricity utilization rate		9.1% (2020)	80	95	
	Solar panel utilization rate (%)		12.3% (2022)	20	5.8	
	Households connected to the national electricity grid in rural areas (% rural households)		288 592	2 817 657	4 230 430	
	Share of renewables in electricity generation mix (% total electricity generation)		67 (2022)	77	92	
5. Improving logistics infrastructure and accessibility of all areas	Proportion of road network passable in all seasons (asphalt + classified) (%)/ Linear roads built and in very good condition (in km)		77.85 (2022)	90	95	

<sup>1.</sup> Transparency International only retains corruption in the public sector: A score closer to 0 corresponds to more corruption, a score closer to 100 to less corruption.

<sup>2.</sup> GFSI: takes into account issues of affordability, availability, quality and safety, and sustainability and adaptation.



Objectives	Indicators	Precision	Reference 2020/22	2040 Target	2060 Target
	Percentage of linear in km of paved streets in urban areas		46.6 (2022)	95	99
	Percentage of linear in km of paved streets in urban areas		46.6 (2022)	95	99
	Proportion of railway built		0	100	
	Rural Quality Score: (0-100)		41.40 (2019)	80	95
	Infrastructure Quality Score (0-100)		15.2 (2020)	75	95
6. Cleaning up and	Real GDP growth rate (%)		1.8 (2022)	12	4
stabilising the macro- economic framework	Average annual inflation rate (%)		18.9 (2022)	4	3
	Investment rate – GFCF (public and private) – as % of GDP		17.7 (2022)	30	30
	Budget deficit (% GDP)		7 (2022)	< 3	< 3
	Net FDI inflows (US\$)/ (% GDP)		19.1 (2022)	9.2	9.2
	Foreign exchange reserves (in months of imports)		1.8 (2022)	> 4.5	> 4.5
	Foreign exchange reserves (% external debt)		19.25 (2022)	25	30
	Exports of goods and services (% GDP)		5.7(2022)	30	50
	CPIA Budget and Financial Management Quality Score (1-6)		2.5 (2021)	3.50	4.5
	CPIA Foreign Trade Score (1-6)		4.00 (2021)	4.5	5.5
7. Developing the industrial sector and its	Contribution of the added-value from the industrial sector (%GDP)		17.1 (2022)	25	35
competitiveness	Share of medium and high tech products in manufacturing added-value (%)		9.36 (2022)	15	20
	Share of MHT products in manufacturing exports		0.17 (2022)	5	10
8. Developing the	Digital financial inclusion rate		29 (2022)	98	99
financial services sector and information and communication technologies (ICT)	Domestic credit to private sector (% GDP)		35.1 (2021)	50	75
	Market capitalization (% of GDP)		0 (2022)	5	10
	Mobile phone use rate (% population)		64.27 (2022)	75	85
	Percentage of population using the Internet		9.1 (2022)	90	95
9. Strengthening the	Share of the tertiary sector in GDP		45.21 (2022)	50	55
services sector	Contribution of the tourism sector to the added-value (% GDP)		1.57 (2022)	10	15



Objectives	Indicators	Precision Reference 2020/22		2040 Target	2060 Target
	Contribution of financial and insurance services (% of services exports)		6.41 (2022)	10	15
	Logistics Performance Index: Competence and quality of logistics services (1-5)		2.33 (2018)	2.5	4.5
10. Gradually reducing aid dependency	Domestic revenue (tax and non-tax) as % of GDP	16.80 (2022)		25	35
	Tax income (% GDP)		14.5 (2022)	21,6	30.2
	CPIA Resource Mobilization Efficiency Score (1-6)	3.0 (2021)		3.50	4.5
	Gross national saving (% GDP)		5.50	24	30
	Financial Sector CPIA Score (1-6)		2.50 (2021)	3.00	4.5
11. Empowering youth	Youth unemployment rate (15-35 years)		-	7.97	5
through self-employ- ment					
	Pillar 3: SOC				
12. Improving access to	Prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years of age (stunting, height for age)		58 (2022)	15	5
basic health care for all	overage rate (in %) in Prenatal Consultation 89.9 (2022 PN)		89.9 (2022)	100	100
	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)		334 (2017)	Less than 70	Less than 50
	Neonatal mortality rate (0-28 days) per 1000 live births		23 (2022)	8	4
	Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)		35 (2022)	12,5	Less than 10
	Rate of use of modern contraceptive methods		22.9 (2022)	60	85
13. Developing state-of-the-art hospital services	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)		53.91 (2017)	15	10
	Prevalence (in %) of HIV/AIDS in the total	Total	0.9 (2022)	0	0
	population aged 15-49	Men	0.6 (2022)	0	0
		Women	1.2 (2022)	0	0
	Malaria Incidence Rate (per 1,000 population at risk)		518 (2022)	50	20
	Tuberculosis incidence rate (per 100000 people)		103.00 (2022)	25	10
14. Developing quality	Number of hospitals offering state-of-the-art health care (state-of-the-art equipment and internationally recognized specialists)	Public	1 (2022)	6	6
and inclusive basic education		Private	1 (2022)	2	4
	Number of Reference Laboratories capable of performing state-of-the-art analyses		0 (2022)	1	2



Objectives	Indicators	Precision Reference 2020/22		2040 Target	2060 Target
	Number of national hospitals with functioning scanners		3 (2022)	10	12
14. Developing quality	Gross pre-school enrolment rate (%)		15 (2022)	80	95
and inclusive basic education	Gross enrolment rate in the basic education cycle (%)	Total	93.2 (2022)	100	100
	cycle (70)	Boys	94.9 (2022)	100	100
		Girls	91.6 (2022)	100	100
	Senior secondary school transition rate (% of those completing Basic Education and entering senior secondary school)		88.5 (2022)	75	95
	Completion rate of the first 3 cycles of the basic education		51.3 (2022)	95	99
	Completion rate of cycle 4 of the basic grade 7-9 (%)		25.6 (2022)	95	99
	Pupil/classroom ratio (public) of the basic cycle		71 (2022)	40	40
15. Setting up a senior-secondary professional training programme adapted to the needs of an emerging country <sup>3</sup>	Proportion of post-basic students enrolled in Technical and Vocational Schools (% of all post-basic enrolments)		25.1 (2022)	50	50
	Pupil/classroom ratio (public) of the basic cycle		32 (2022)	55	57
16. Developing a competitive higher	Proportion of university students in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) in relation to total enrolment (%).		0.21 (2022)	2	3
education system in science and technology	Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (% GDP)		45.4 (2022)	55	75
17. Ensuring social protection for all	Impact of social protection and labor program benefits to the poorest quintile (%)		-	60	85
	Coverage rate of social protection and employment programs		3.0 (2021)	3.5	4.5
	CPIA score of the social protection rating (1-6)		63 (2022)	88	97
18. Improving sustainable access to safe drinking water, hygiene and adequate sanitation	Population rate with access to a drinking water source within 30 minutes (round trip)	Urban	85	95	99
	water source within 50 minutes (found trip)	Rural	60	80	95
	Households using improved latrines not shared (% of total households)	Urban	28 (2020)	90	100

<sup>3.</sup> It will be a question of ensuring vocational training that maximizes the chances for entrepreneurship, salaried employment or self-employment.



Objectives	Indicators	Precision Reference 2020/22		2040 Target	2060 Target
	% of households with an improved wate source in their dwellings or in the courtyard of their dwellings (access to safely managed drinking water services)		9 (2022)	90	95
19. Intensifying	Population living in urban areas (%population)		11 (2022)	40	60
urbanization and promoting decent housing	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (% Urban population)		47.70 (2022)	25	10
	People with basic hand-washing facilities, including soap and water, in rural areas (% of rural population)		4.10 (2020) (Urban + rural)	100	100
	Proportion of the number of villages developed in rural areas (servicing, sanitation, water, electricity and roads) in % urban population		62.15(2022)	75	85
	Pillar 4: ECOLOGY AND SUSTAINABLE HERITAGE				
20. Protecting the environment and building resilience to climate change	Forest cover rate (%)		9.9 (2022)	10	10
	Cities with 100,000 inhabitants having at least one wastewater treatment plant (%)		20 (2022)	100	100
	Protection of water capital		-	-	-
	Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission rate avoided and sequestered (Ggr CO2 equivalent)		14 191.60	15 380,99	
	Area (in ha) already protected (legal protection) in relation to national area in need of protection (% of total land area)		5.18 (2022)	100	100
21. Safeguarding and	Kirundi exam pass rate in basic school		-	75%	75%
promoting cultural and natural heritage	Number of UNESCO Universal Heritage enrollments (tangible and intangible)		1 (2022)	5	10
	Percentage (%) of classified cultural, historic or natural sites with more than 10,000 tourist visits per year		15 (2022)	60	80
	Percentage (%) of Hotels classified according to the EAC classification		7 (2022)	100	100
	Number of registered artistic works		231 (2022)	4 000	10 000



Objectives	Indicators	Precision	Reference 2020/22	2040 Target	2060 Target
	Pillar 5 : FRUITF				
22. Mobilizing partnership for development and diaspora	Grants (%GDP)		20 (2022)	15	0
	CPIA on Debt Management (1-6) <sup>4</sup>		2,5 (2021)	3.5	5
	PPP (% public investment)		-	10	15
	Net Score APD <sup>5</sup> received (0-100)		67.8 (2022)	71.9	80
	Migrants/diaspora remittances (%PIB)		1.6 (2022)	5	10

<sup>4.</sup> Debt policy assesses whether the debt management strategy is conducive to minimizing fiscal risks and ensuring long-term debt sustainability.

<sup>5.</sup> Net official development assistance (ODA) refers to loan disbursements at concessional rates (excluding repayment of capital) and grants from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member agencies, multilateral institutions and non-DAC countries to promote economic development and well-being in countries and territories on the DAC list of ODA recipients.





## III. POTENTIALS AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR EMERGENCE

#### III.1. POTENTIALS

To accelerate the march towards its emergence, Burundi will have to exploit its potentials and opportunities within its reach in order to boost the dynamics of structural transformation and sustained economic growth. In terms of potential, Burundi will have to make the most of its assets, which are:



AVERY RICH AND UNDEVELOPED CULTURAL, HISTORICAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE.



A YOUNG POPULATION IN TERMS OF POTENTIAL, BURUNDI WILL HAVE TO MAKE THE MOST OF ITS ASSETS



ASYET UNTAPPED ENERGY SOURCES (RIVERS, SUN, WIND, ETC.)



ABUNDANT AS YET UNTAPPED MINERAL RESOURCES



UNPROCESSED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



#### III.2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

In order to change the trend of macroeconomic and socio-economic indicators, and put Burundi on the path to emergence, the Government of Burundi will take the lead and mobilize all stakeholders from the public sector, private sector, civil society and the PAD to align with this vision. Its implementation will be guided by the following guiding principles:





## IV. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING/EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The implementation of the vision of Burundi as an emerging country by 2040 and a developed Country by 2060 will be guided by planning frameworks at global, continental and regional levels on the one hand, and planning documents at national, sector and local/community levels on the other.

In other words, the implementation of the Vision is to implement the priorities of the United Nations' Agenda 2030, the African Union's Agenda 2063, the East African Community's Vision 2050, Burundi National Transformation Strategy (revised NDP), sector strategies and communal plan for community development (PCDC).

These planning documents will be translated into annual work plans and budget (PTBA) at the level of ministries and other State institutions, and at the level of the communes, using a program based budgets. With the implementation of the Vision of Burundi as an Emerging Country by 2040 and

Developed Country by 2060, Burundi is launching a process of sustained economic transformation that will result in social and human performance and that will takes place in a stable political and institutional context likely to ensure its sustainability. This implies the identification of the real "Levers of Change" in order to achieve the objectives of the Vision. Thus, the mechanism for implementing the vision will be based on a succession of "National Transformation Strategies (National Development Plans)" centred on priority programmes with a triple character: "Strategic-Catalytic-Structuring". These are transformational programmes likely to trigger systemic changes with visible and lasting impact through the consolidation of Burundi's socio-economic potential.

The Vision will thus be implemented through Medium-Term National Transformation Strategies and other existing implementation frameworks at national, sectoral and community level, as shown in Figure 2.

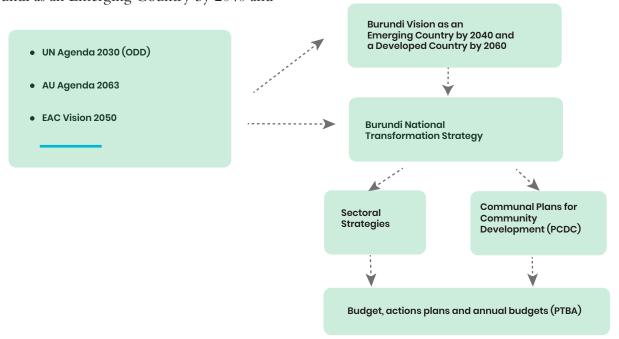


Figure 2: Vision Implementation Framework





This framework will also have a monitoring and evaluation mechanism at all levels. To this end, the Office of the President of the Republic (through the BESD) and the Prime Minister's Office will play a major role in monitoring the performance achieved so that Burundi is an emerging country by 2040 and a developed country by 2060. The Prime Minister's Office will assume the role of steering committee in the implementation of the Vision and the BESD will ensure the evaluation and critical analysis of the implementation and performance achieved.

A national development forum will also provide a mechanism for regular assessment of the progress made and alignment of the Vision to take account of the changing development context.

In conclusion, Burundi Vision as an Emerging Country by 2040 and a Developed Country by 2060 is a long-term process that requires strong commitment from all stakeholders. The vision implies an ambitious process of national transformation that requires a fundamental change in mind-sets and traditional governance practices, which will be based on a centralized implementation framework, continuous monitoring, flexible and rapid decision–making and regulatory acts, and proactive public management.

