



VISION  
**BURUNDI**  
2025

SYNTHESIS

# VISION BURUNDI



Ministry of Planning and Communal Development/Forecasting Unit  
United Nations Development Programme in Burundi  
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Design and Production by Phoenix Design Aid A/S, Denmark  
ISO 14001/ISO 9000 certified.

Printed on official environmentally approved paper with  
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1

INTRODUCTION



Ten years after the Arusha Agreements, Burundi has reached a crossroads. On the one hand, it is on the path of emerging from a post-conflict situation, the consequences of which have had a prejudicial impact on the economy and its social situation, putting Burundi among the poorest countries in the world. On the other hand, it is committed to achieving sustainable development in order to ensure a better life for its population, and this by harnessing its people's own resources.

How do the Burundians consider their future? How do they intend to build a unified, inclusive and harmonious society? Which are the challenges and the reforms that need to be addressed in order to ensure that the country can surmount its deplorable socio-economic situation? These are the fundamental questions that Vision Burundi 2025 seeks to answer.



Vision Burundi 2025 is the result of the conclusions of the Forward-Looking National Studies “Burundi 2025” undertaken since 2003. Those texts were prepared following a broad national consultation which involved the participation of all the socio-professional segments of society. This Vision thus reflects the aspirations of the Burundians and accordingly constitutes a national consensus-based document which will be used as a benchmark for the socio-economic development of Burundi for generations to come.





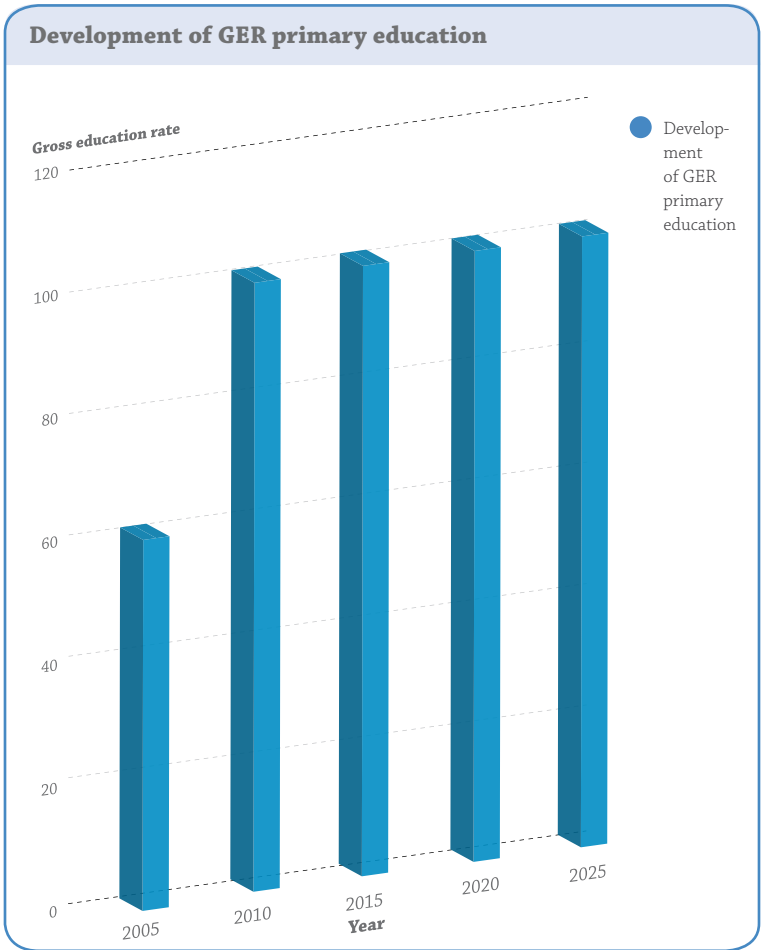


**2**

**CONTEXT AND  
CHALLENGES**



The development and the adoption of Vision Burundi 2025 is occurring in a context of major political change marked by the restoration of peace and safety and a favorable socio-economic outlook. The purpose of the Vision is to equip Burundi with a planning instrument for shared development for the next generation, in order to work out policies and strategies for sustainable development.

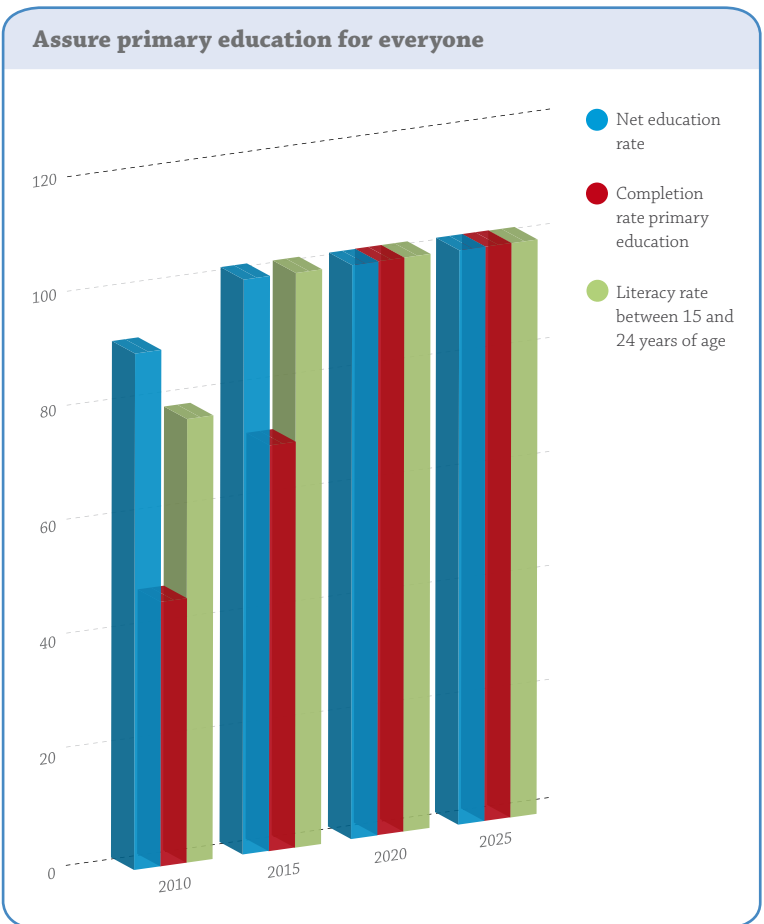


The choice made by Burundi to engage in strategic planning for long-term development offers new perspectives and traces a new path in terms of addressing the challenges in store, with a view to achieving the objectives that the Vision has established for implementation by 2025. The six challenges mentioned later will be taken into account:



## 2.1 Reconstruct national unity and a nation that is secure and at peace

The reestablishment of national unity therefore constitutes a challenge that must be viewed as a priority if Burundi is to restore sustainable growth and development. This reestablishment of national unity constitutes an important factor in the implementation of conditions necessary for making the Vision a tangible reality.



In this regard, the appropriate steps for implementing Vision Burundi 2025 are predicated essentially on the search for meaningful reconciliation among the people of Burundi in order to guarantee a sustainable peace throughout the whole country, in a spirit of equity and social justice.

## *2.2 Control demographic growth and ensure food security*

With a population of more than eight million inhabitants on a surface area of 27834 km<sup>2</sup>, 90% living in the countryside and more than half of which is made up of young people of less than 17 years old, a fertility rate of 6 children and a population growth of 2.5%, the control of population growth is a major challenge which Vision Burundi 2025 aims to address.





### ***2.3 Resolve the crucial problem of unemployment and boost household incomes***

Unemployment represents a considerable challenge for the future of the country, this resulting from a basic education system with a very low standard of achievement, and one of the consequences of which is the creation of a mass of unskilled rural labour; nor should we overlook the graduates of secondary and higher education, many of which are ill-equipped to respond to the trends in the labour market. In addition, the State which is today the principal employer in the modern sector, does not have the means of absorbing all graduates produced by the education system, while the private sector which should normally play the driving role in development and the creation of jobs, cannot absorb these young unemployed people either, because it has been impacted negatively by the crisis.



## ***2.4 Diversify and promote a competitive economy on a sound basis***

The current structure of production, dominated by agriculture, makes the economy very vulnerable and fragile, because it is dependent on climatic conditions and on the limited space available for engaging in agricultural activity. Exports, primarily made up of coffee and tea, are very dependent on the often negative fluctuations in world prices, but also at the mercy of poor harvests generally related to the vagaries of the climate. Also, the industrial sector remains very weak and not very competitive. As a result, the diversification of the economy represents a great challenge for Burundi if it is to embark on sustainable and rapid economic growth.

## ***2.5 Implement appropriate infrastructures for supporting production***

The weakness of the infrastructures for supporting production in Burundi, in particular those relating to energy, transport and telecommunications, is an obstacle to the development of a diversified and competitive economy and a serious constraint on trade. The implementation of important and powerful productive infrastructures thus constitutes a challenge for Vision Burundi 2025.

## ***2.6 Raise the level of literacy and create competent professionals***

The objectives that are established in the Vision could not be carried out without well-trained and competent professionals and a literate population.

The training of a critical mass of professionals with high-level scientific and technological training and qualified manpower is a major undertaking on the path to the development of a modern and competitive industry.





**3**

**HOW THE VISION  
IS PERCEIVED**



Vision Burundi 2025 projects an image which reflects the shared future Burundians aspire towards. It is principally based on a nation that is united in solidarity and in a state of peace on the one hand and on economic prosperity in the service of the wellbeing of the Burundians on the other hand. Also, as we look ahead to the year 2025, we see a country that is built on the rule of law and that enjoys a rich and diversified cultural heritage.

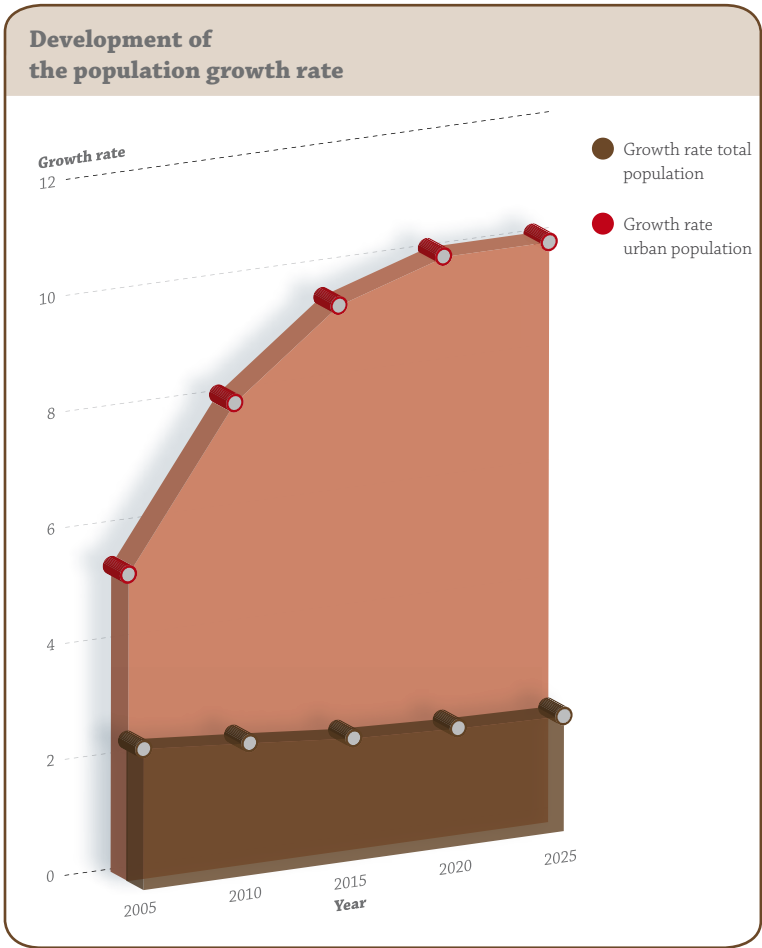
## Vision Burundi 2025

*In 2025, Burundi will be a nation that is united, that demonstrates solidarity and is in a state of peace, a country predicated on the rule of law with a rich cultural heritage, and it will also be a prosperous economy at the service of the well-being of one and all.”*

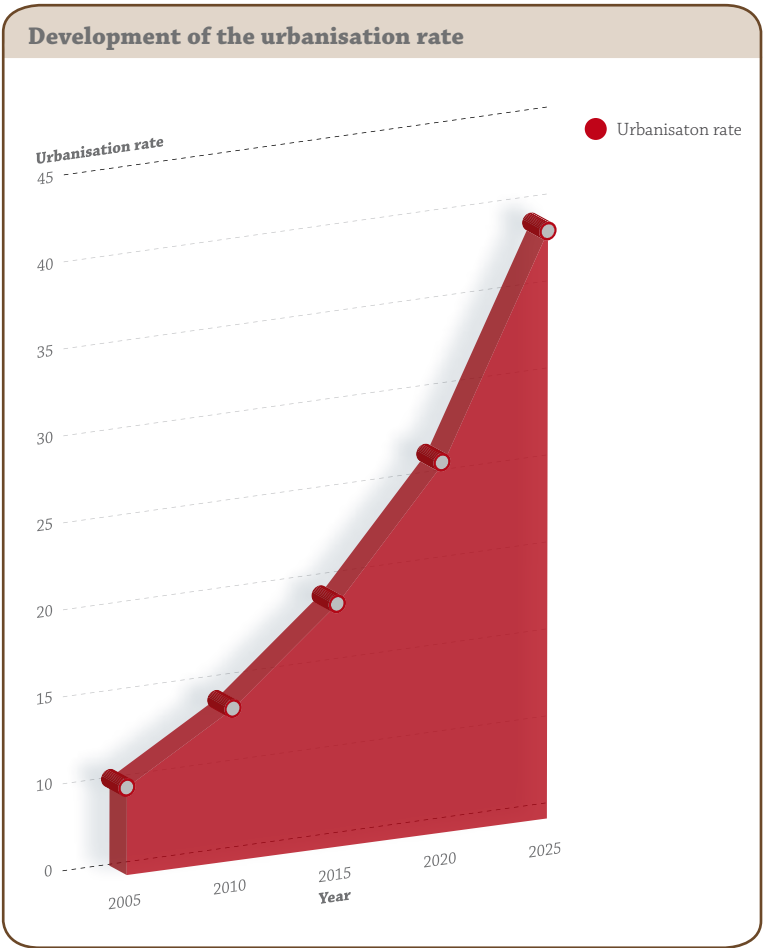
«IGIHUGU C'AMATA N'UBUKI, ITEKA N'IJAMBO »



This image of Burundi is based on a new strong national leadership that is visionary and able to lead the country towards a better future. The leadership is the cornerstone of Vision Burundi 2025. To this end, it calls for a radical shift in mindsets and behaviors of the Burundians, in order to impart a new momentum to the rebuilding of the country.



By 2025, the children who entered in the first year of primary school in September 2007 will have finished University and will already be on the labour market. Also, by that time, the various schools, training centres and universities will have graduated 18 class years, assuming the use of an academic term structure entailing one year less, resulting from the implementation of the LMD system (Licence,



Maîtrise, Doctorat) crystallized during the process of Bologna. This recommends in particular three cycles of university training, a three year Bachelors, a two year Masters and a three year Doctorate.

In this context, the salient features that will be essential traits that will be characteristic of the image of Burundi, as we look ahead to 2025, will be the following in particular:

> **Universal elementary school education will be a reality;** in fact, illiteracy will be on the verge of being eliminated altogether as **the adult illiteracy rate in Burundi will be only 20 percent;**





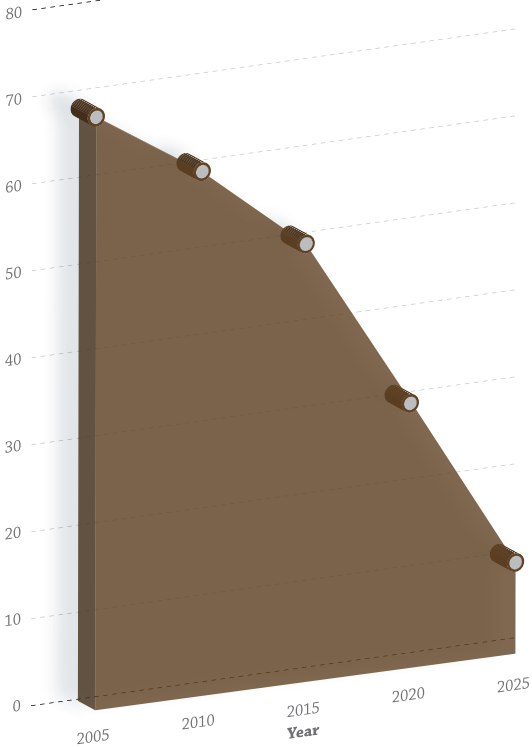
- > **Population growth will be reduced progressively from 2.5% to 2% a year.** As a result, the country will only have an approximate population of 11.5 million in 2025. At such a pace, the population will only double in the space of 30 years;
- > **Burundi will have achieved a rate of urbanization of approximately 40%,** under the combined effect of both a voluntary policy of urbanisation and economic diversification which will be underpinned notably by the development of tertiary and secondary sectors as well as the establishment of mining operations, providing more job opportunities;



- > **The rate of economic growth will have reached an average of 10%** and will translate into a perceptible increase in incomes from 720\$ per capita and poverty will be halved compared to its current level of 67%;
- > So far as political policy is concerned, **Burundi will have reached a high level of democratization in which elections will be organized regularly** with proper respect for the constitution and based on agendas presented by candidates and not based on regionalist or ethnic criteria.

# Prevalence of poverty

% of the population living below the poverty line



● Prevalence of poverty

For the MDGs, the goal for 2015 was 17,5%.



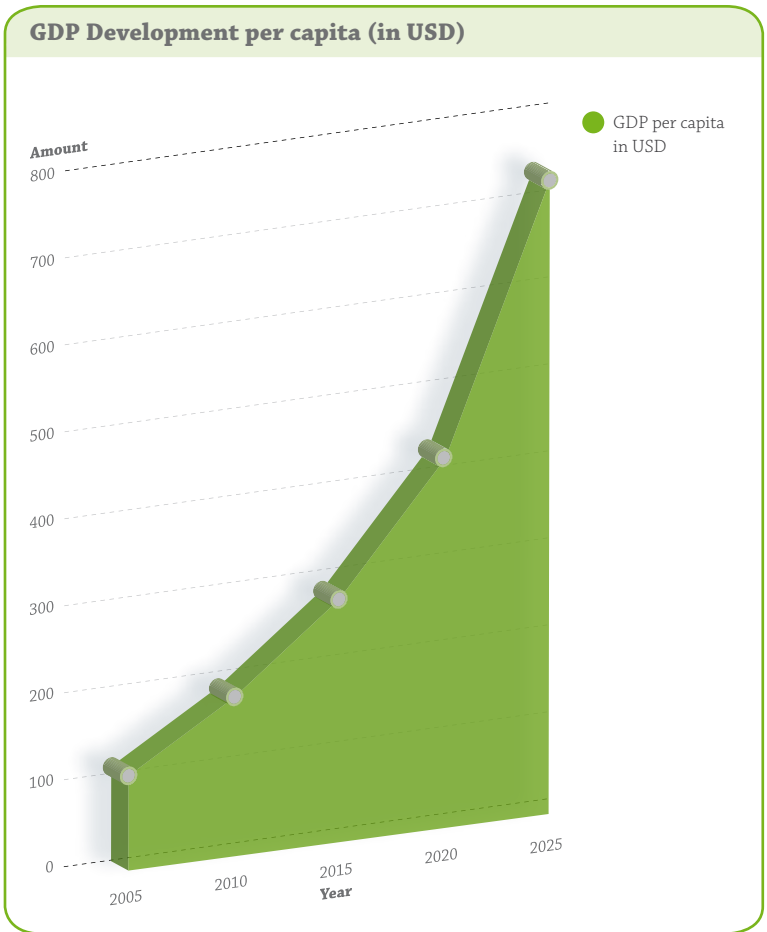
**4**

**THE VISION'S  
OBJECTIVES**

**Vision Burundi 2025 seeks to put Burundi on the path of sustainable development in the run-up to 2025.** In this regard, the ultimate objective is to redress the negative trends in GDP per capita that the country has experienced for more than a decade since the crisis of 1993, ensuring that this goes up from USD137 in 2008 to USD720 in 2025. A further goal will be to reduce the rate of poverty by half (compared with 67% nowadays). And in order to address this challenge of sustainable development, Burundi has set itself the following essential objectives:



- (i) the installation of good governance within the rule of law;
- (ii) the development of a strong and competitive economy;
- (iii) the improvement of the living conditions of the people of Burundi.

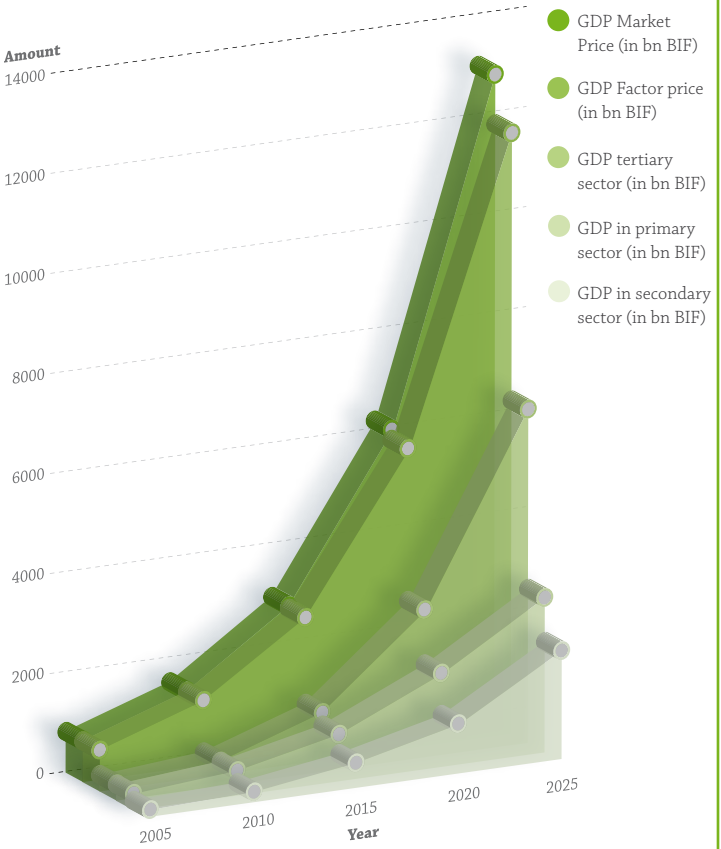




These objectives are inter-dependant, give shape and purpose to the vision for Burundi and make up the framework on which the new paradigm for sustainable development takes root.



## GDP Development in Billion BIF









**5**

**THE VISION'S PILLARS**

The attainment of the three essential objectives of Vision Burundi 2025 rests on eight (8) pillars which will make it possible for the country to break significantly with the unfortunate tendencies related to its history, in order to begin resolutely on the path of sustainable development. Moreover, these eight pillars introduce a new paradigm which redefines new strategic options likely to put Burundi on the track of economic growth and success in the fight against poverty. And, furthermore, they will without any doubt give a fresh impetus to sustainable development which takes into account the Burundian people and their aspirations, their cultural capital, their knowledge and national institutions, in a spirit of equity and the search for excellence.

## **Pillar 1: Good Governance and Capacity Building of the State**

***Vision Burundi 2025 will promote strong leadership at all the hierarchical levels of the State apparatus.*** The vision makes reconciliation and the re-establishment of national unity one of the prerequisites for the return of a lasting peace and social cohesion. The Government, in the short and medium term, is committed to reinforcing security and the management of the disputes relating to the past. For this purpose, the traditional frameworks of reconciliation will be utilized. The aim of these frameworks will be to prevent conflicts through the promotion of reconciliation, the reintegration of the victims of disasters and compensation for the damages related to the conflicts, and the reinforcement of the Rule of Law. In addition there will be a strong focus on strengthening the effectiveness and professionalism of government. The administrative decentralization of development will be continued, in order to reinforce the participation of grass-roots communities in decision-making processes.



In addition, Burundi will reinforce good administrative and political governance in general, and most particularly at the grass-roots levels, having particular regard for equity. Considerations of transparency and competence will guide the appointment of those persons in charge on all the levels. The Government will reinforce the capacities of the defence and security corps as regards human rights and will improve their institutional framework.

Vision Burundi 2025 sets out to correct the inequalities at gender level and in particular at the level of vulnerable people. Mechanisms guaranteeing an effective redistribution of the fruits of the growth, based on good administrative and social governance, will be implemented.

Vision Burundi 2025 is making the fight against corruption a priority and strategy to increase the resources for development and moralize public life. Curbing corruption will be conducive to ethical management of public life.



## Pillar 2: Human Capital

***Vision Burundi 2025 aims to provide a better standard of living for the people of Burundi with the aid of a well-educated people that also enjoys good health.*** The development of human capital is accordingly at the forefront of the vision for Burundi, because human beings are simultaneously beneficiaries and protagonists in their own own development.

In the field of health, the vision has as its priorities the improvement of the supply and quality of health services; the long-term objective will be to ensure universal access by the whole population to health services. This endeavour seeks to improve significantly life expectancy at birth to 60 years; reduce infant mortality to 50 per 1000 as opposed to 102 per 1000 in 2008; to eradicate malnutrition, improve hygiene and sanitation, increase access to drinking water to 100% of the population, and all this by 2025.

Vision Burundi 2025 gives priority to controlling the main endemoepidemics which constitute real problems of public health in Burundi, these being malaria which is regarded as the main cause of morbidity and mortality, diabetes and HIV/AIDS. In fact, HIV/AIDS which currently affects 5% of the urban population, 4% of the semi-urban population and 2.8% in rural areas, poses a real threat to public health in Burundi. The Vision sets out to reduce the rate of prevalence and to reverse these trends by 2025.

Vision Burundi 2025 also gives priority to the fight against the respiratory infections which constitute the second cause of morbidity and mortality in children of less than 5 years, diabetes, epidemic diseases such as cholera and meningitis, and seeks to improve the health of mothers and children alike. The training of sufficient high-quality medical personnel, and ensuring their motivation, will make up part of the priorities of the health policy.

Vision Burundi 2025 also has as one of its objectives the promotion of quality education, through the establishment of a policy which

aims to achieve the development of a well- educated Burundian population. The education system will be the subject of considerable reforms, in order to adapt it to new development needs and requirements. A further goal will be to ensure high-level training in the scientific and technological fields, tailored to reflect the new priorities of the country and the region.



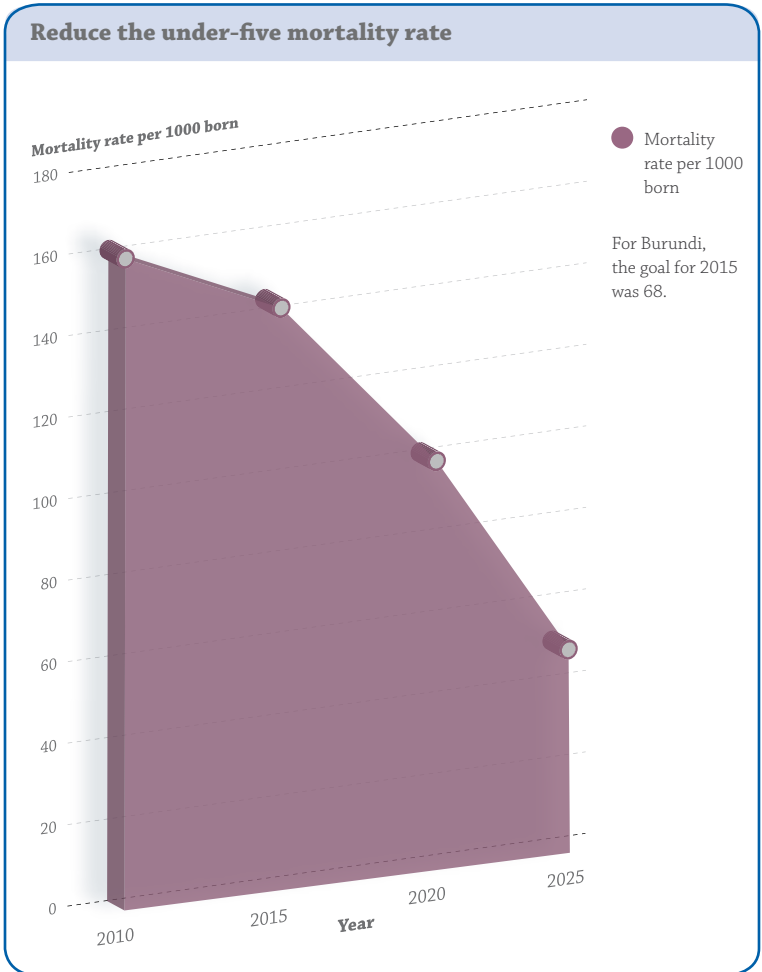
At the level of primary school teaching, the Vision will pursue the objective of universal school education and the promotion of quality teaching.

For this purpose, the training of qualified teachers and the provision of adequate teaching equipment and facilities will be at the center of the policy of education. The objective will be also to raise the rate of graduation from primary to secondary education, ensuring that this graduation rate constitutes at least 40% by 2025. It will be also a question of creating centers of vocational training to accommodate students returning to education.

The Vision will reform secondary education, in the sense of granting a more important place to technical and professional teaching likely to produce a skilled manpower and technical personnel well-suited to the country's development needs. University teaching education will also be an appropriate focus for reform, with the aim of developing more scientific and technological institutes of learning, as well as the training of competitive professionals in the workplace. A total re-enhancement of the teaching profession will be part of the priorities of the government.

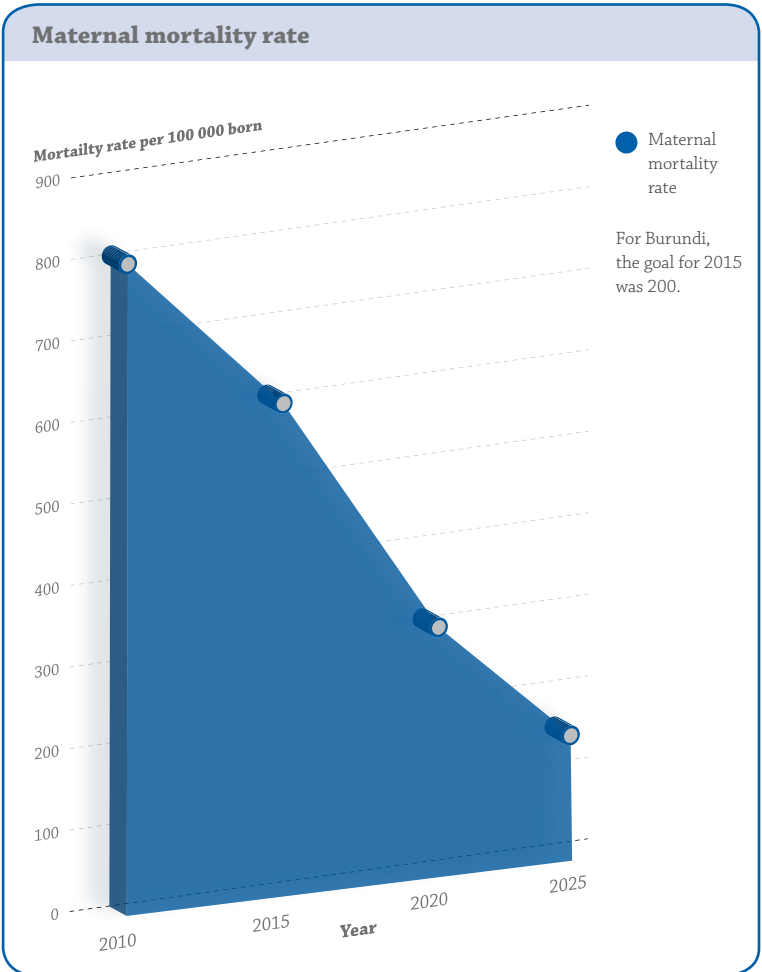
### Pilier 3 : Economic Growth

**Vision Burundi 2025 seeks to achieve an annual rate of growth of an average of 10% by 2025.** In order to achieve this objective, Burundi must expand and diversify its economical productive base, by increasing the potential capacities of growth-enhancing sectors,



the participation of the private sector and the diversification of opportunities for employment and revenues.

This growth will be galvanized by the dynamic of a diversified and competitive productive sector both in domestic and foreign terms. This will depend in part on a modernized agricultural sector in order





to increase productivity and ensure the processing and marketing of agricultural products. Moreover, the sectors that promote growth such as services in general, new communication technologies (TIC) and tourism especially, mines, handicrafts, industry and the industries of conservation and transformation, will be developed. These activities will enable Burundi to be more competitive in the sub-regional market.

This growth would not be possible without the participation of the private sector as an engine of development. In order to harness this participation, the Government will implement the reforms necessary so as to promote an attractive business climate. Moreover, this growth will be sustained by the implementation of an important and efficient infrastructure for supporting production and an appropriate reform of mechanisms for financing development.



## Pillar 4: Regional Integration

*Through Vision Burundi 2025 Burundi intends to benefit from regional integration to increase and diversify its economy.* Burundi's robust and speedy economic growth will necessarily result from its successful integration at both the regional and sub-regional levels.

For this purpose, Burundi intends to make a success of its integration at the East African Community without having to give up its membership of the CPGL, the COMESA, and the CEEAC. First of all, however, it intends to make judicious choices on the matter, in order to avoid dissipating its efforts through membership of regional groups without obvious interest for the Burundian people. And to make a success of its integration with the regional groups that entail hope for its population, Burundi will undertake the reforms necessary in order to rehabilitate its macroeconomic framework, to set up



a favorable environment for businesses, in order to attract foreign investors and to stimulate the Burundian private sector. This process will also entail increasing and diversifying the production of the competitive products in the regional market.

Also, Vision Burundi 2025 considers that economic integration to the East African Community is an opportunity for facing economic constraints linked to the economic isolation of Burundi. In this regard, Burundi should make a number of investments together with other member countries in order to develop economic infrastructures relating to transport, energy, telecommunications, etc.

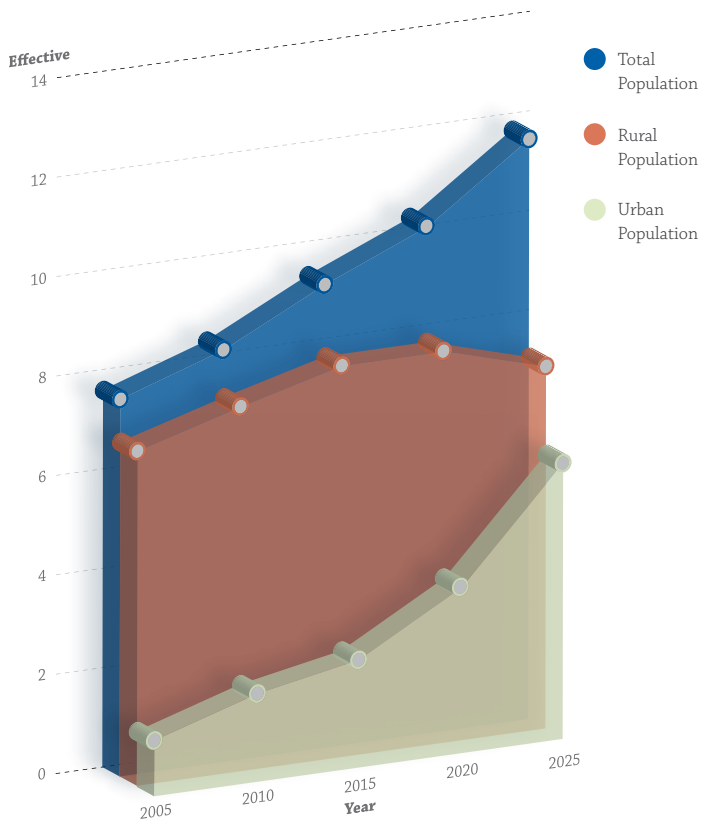
Regional integration will also offer Burundi the opportunity to emerge as a services country, by placing at the disposal of the subregion the country's plethora of well-trained and competitive human resources, a process which will enormously contribute to resolving the vexed problem of unemployment in the country.

## **Pillar 5: Demographics**

***The vision will highlight the challenge of demographics, implementing an aggressive demographic policy in order to limit the rate of population growth to 2% by 2025.*** Burundi is conscious of its explosive demographic situation which, if nothing is done in the medium term and the long term, will put a serious brake on the process of socio-economic development and the attainment of the objectives of Vision Burundi 2025. Population control is becoming an increasingly pressing concern and remains a major challenge for a country where 90% of the population lives from the soil. The progress of agricultural production and the breeding of cattle, principal sources of the economic growth in the short and medium term, will be threatened by the scarcity of the available land, coupled with the low technological level of the sector and climatic risk. This threat is reinforced by the fact that the population is young with more than half being less than 17 years old.



### Population growth in million people



## Pillar 6: Social Cohesion

*Vision Burundi 2025 places the progressive reestablishment of social cohesion at the centre of its priorities, by once again honoring the fundamental cultural values that have always characterized Burundian society.* This considers social cohesion to be an indispensable element for mobilizing and engaging the energy of all of the Burundian community to facilitate the attainment of a shared and better future for all, in a spirit of unity and solidarity.

The promotion of cultural identity will be used as a means to restore social cohesion. For this reason, the fundamental values of Burundian society such as Ubuntu (dignity), tolerance, respect for others and sharing will once again be given a place of honor. In the same way, Kirundi, the language of communication among all the Burundians and which constitutes the principal cultural identity of the country, will be reinforced. Burundian folk dances will also be promoted. Vision Burundi 2025 will seek to instil the principle of equity at community-level and in policy-making, so that social cohesion can take root.



## Pillar 7: The Management of Territory and Urbanization

***Vision Burundi 2025 will put in place a proactive policy of village development and urbanization that will entail a growth in the rate of urbanization to 40% by 2025.*** The management of territory will be an integral component of the economic and social development policy of Burundi, which will have as its objective the organization and management of the national environment. The strategy will focus on salient features of the new societal structure with regard to village development, the control of population and urbanization. The management of territory will moreover make it possible to free up the land necessary for modernizing Agriculture and the Rearing of Cattle.

In a general way, the policy of regional planning and urbanization, centered in particular on village development in rural areas, will moreover make it possible to generate employment, to improve the social habitat, to enhance the quality of basic social services, as well as that of economic infrastructures, while ensuring that the general public can have access to these services. The development of towns and villages in the country will also contribute to monetizing the national economy.

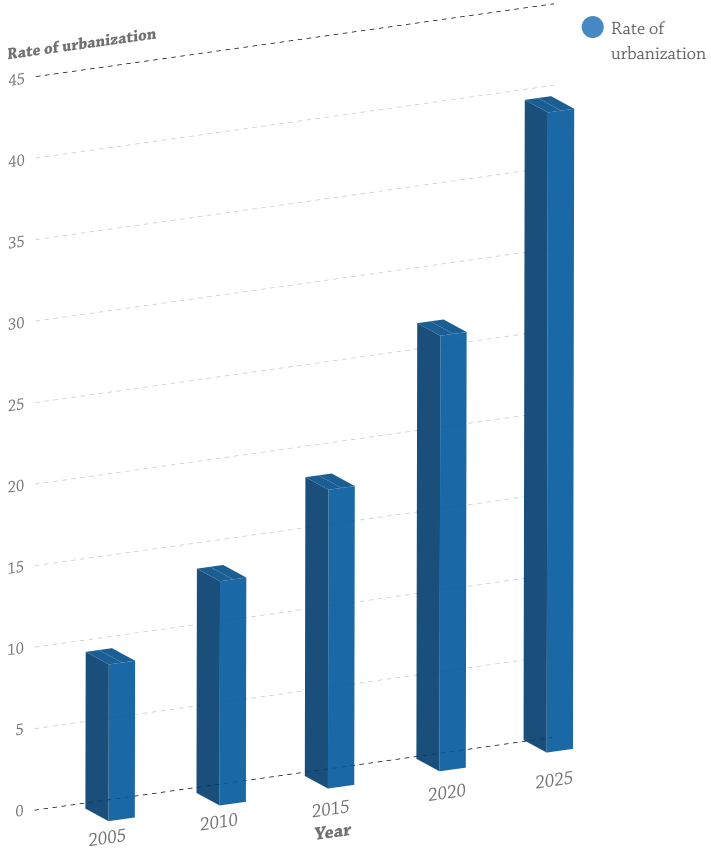


## Pillar 8: The Partnership

*Vision Burundi 2025 is aimed at creating synergies between the various development stakeholders and is designed to promote a framework that favours dialogue and consensus in the development planning process and the implementation of Burundi Vision 2025.* This implementation entails the establishment of a dynamic partnership and mechanisms of coordination between Burundi and its bilateral and multilateral development partners, civil society organizations, NGOs, the private sector and religious groups. The partnership will be also centered on efforts to involve grassroots communities in decision-making and the planning for development which has a first-hand impact on their lives. This partnership will offer the opportunity to make operational the Declarations of Paris and Accra in terms of harmonization, alignment and the ownership of development in the spirit of ensuring aid effectiveness.



### Development of urbanization rates









**6**

**CROSS-CUTTING  
ISSUES**

In the more than eight (8) pillars underpinning Burundi 2025, certain cross-cutting issues will also play an important role in the attainment of the objectives of Vision Burundi 2025. These aspects will relate principally to the following issues: gender, youth, vulnerable people, science and technology, and the environment.

## 6.1 Gender

Burundi has included the promotion of women among the priorities of Vision Burundi 2025. In Burundi, women account for approximately 51% of the population and constitute the mainspring of the development of the country, in particular in the agricultural sector. The vision plans to set up a proactive policy with regard to the promotion of women, in particular through the improvement of their access to education, their political participation and their involvement in the economic and social development initiatives in the country.

This policy of promoting women will be also based on the development of micro finance and micro credit and other innovative types of financing. In regard to security issues, the application of a rigorous policy for human rights will make it possible to put an end to violence against women and to promote their access to social justice in general terms.





## 6.2 Youth

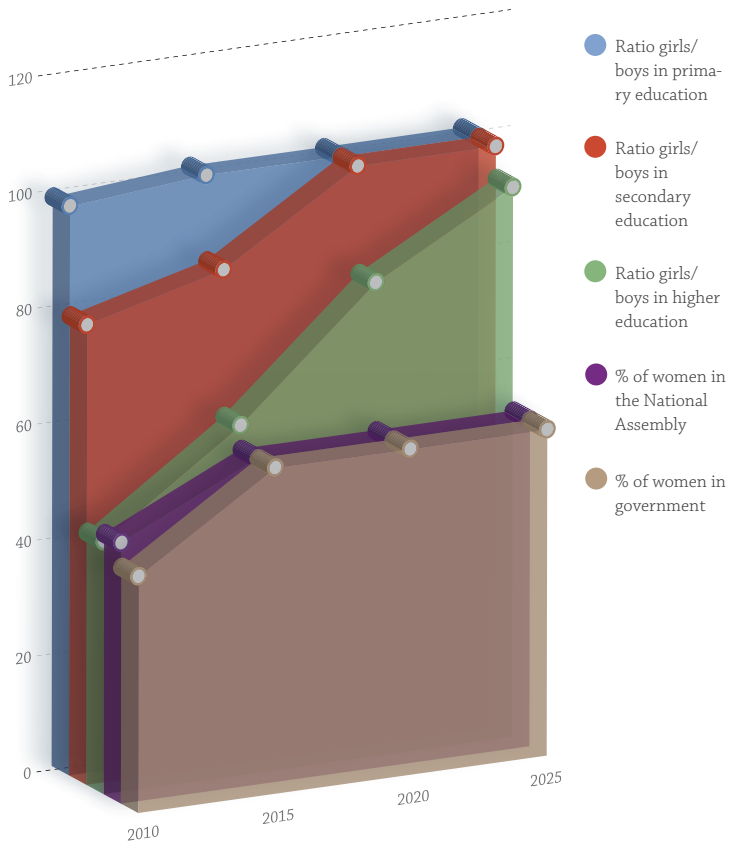
With regard to youth, Vision Burundi 2025 plans to set up a framework policy based in particular on civic education, the spirit of entrepreneurship, induction into the professional life, the teaching of arts and trades through training centers and efforts to enhance the sectors of technical, professional and sporting training. The promotion of the Burundian culture will also form part of the policy framework for youth. This policy will be accompanied by suitable mechanisms for financing to promote and support local self-development initiatives.

## 6.3 Vulnerable People

Vision Burundi 2025 will set up a proactive policy for the protection and reintegration of the people who are victims such as children living on the street, the marginal, pensioners and other elderly people,

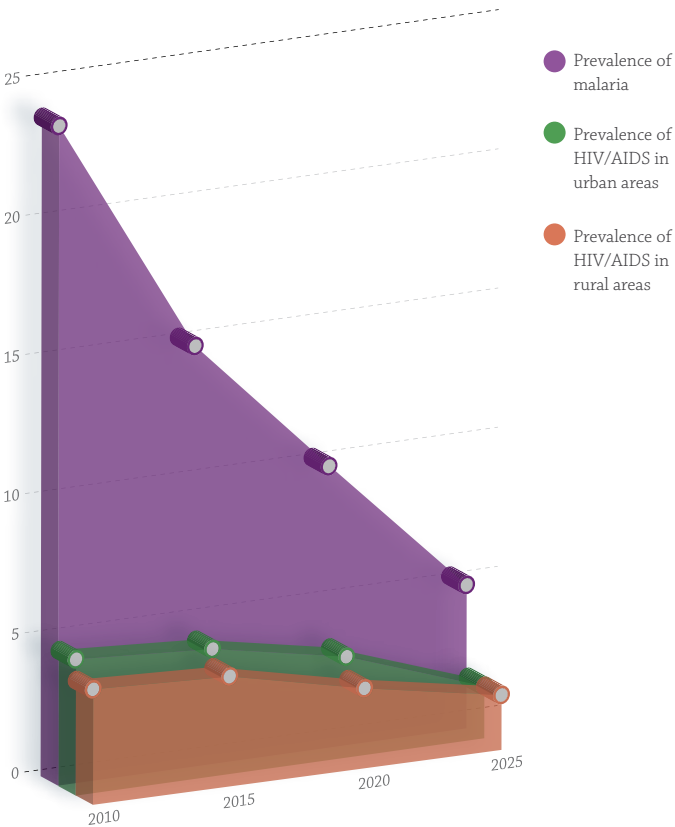


## Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment



in order to provide them with an adequate protection and a social rehabilitation. Moreover, the promotion of the batwa will be prioritized in all the strategies for fighting against poverty, in order to ensure to them a decent life in common with other Burundians.

### Development in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and malaria



This policy will have as an ultimate objective, the transformation of these victims, such as street children and other marginal groups, into true development stakeholders through the revival of the local economy, by promoting private and partnership-oriented entrepreneurship. It aims, in addition, to achieve the reinforcement of local governance and security issues and community development capacities.



## 6.4 Science and Technology

Burundi is aware that the attainment of strong and competitive growth of its economy depends on the use of new innovative technologies and on ensuring the capacity to gain access to, and absorb these resources. Vision Burundi 2025 intends to make promotion of new technologies one of its priorities. This effort will focus on reforming education at all levels. Pride of place will be given to science and technology in education curricula, by in particular stressing research and information and communications technologies which are generally used as major catalysts for acquiring and adopting new advanced technologies.

Collaboration with other countries of the sub-region will be required in order to facilitate access to certain technologies, to the training of experts and professionals, and to applied research.

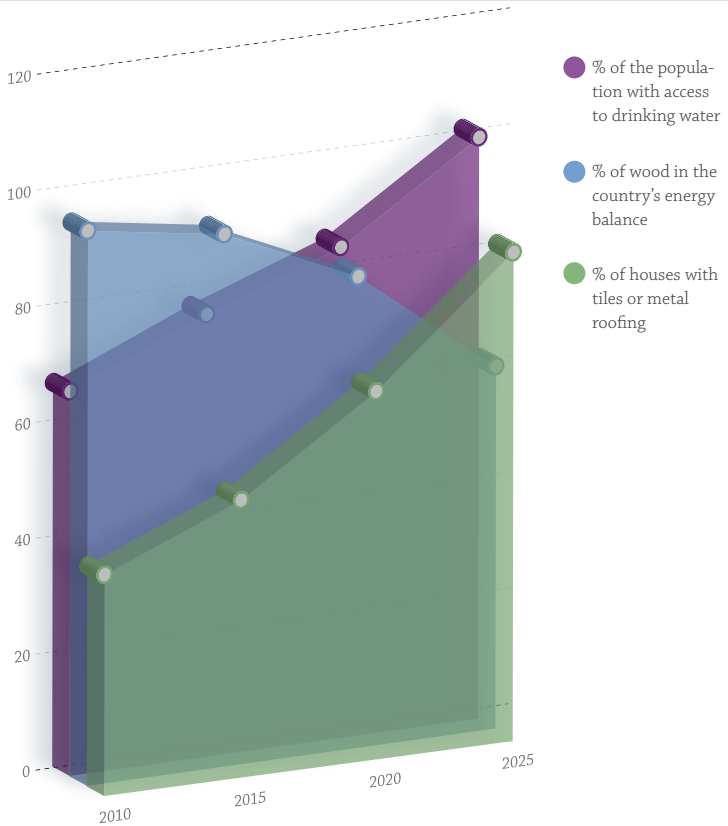
## 6.5 The Environment

Vision Burundi 2025 urges the country firmly to make the protection and rational management of the environment a priority, so that the Burundians live within a protected and well-managed environment. The environment will consequently be taken into account in all the socio-economic policies as a component of paramount importance in terms of sustainable development. An aggressive environmental policy will be implemented, in order to ensure a rational and sustainable management of natural resources.

This policy will aim to develop and set up effective mechanisms for the prevention and management of natural disasters. Moreover, a plan for adapting to climate change will be formulated. Suitable technologies as regards renewable energies will be developed, in order to reduce the use of wood as a principal source of domestic energy.



**Promote access to drinking water and decent housing, and fight the deforestation**



Burundi will participate on the world stage in the search for the solutions related to climate change and the fight against greenhouse gases which are making their presence felt in Burundi.



7

**THE VISION'S  
FUNDAMENTAL VALUES**



Vision Burundi 2025 will only be carried out if the people of Burundi capitalize on their own efforts and embark on a path of sustainable development, while avoiding the errors of the past. The strengths on which Burundians must capitalize are in particular peace and stability, social cohesion, national unity, traditional and cultural values, and the search for excellence. These are the values on which the future and the hopes of the Burundians rest. Efforts will be made to restore confidence, hope and the commitment of men and women, so that the objectives of the vision can materialize.

For Burundi, the fundamental question is without any doubt the restoration of good governance and a capable State. The peaceful handover of democratic power and political plurality will be key components of the focus on equality and mutual respect. This handover constitutes the foundation par excellence of efforts to ensure the success of the implementation of Vision Burundi 2025.



**8**

**THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE VISION**

The effective Implementation of Vision Burundi 2025 is integrated in the process of national planning for the short-term, medium-term and long-term and, for this reason, the Poverty Reduction and Strategy Paper (PRSP) constitutes the policy instrument. Thus, the formulation of the PRSP2 will inspire and integrate the political and strategic approaches of Vision Burundi 2025.

The implementation of the PRSP will be achieved through sectoral strategies consolidated by the provincial and communal plans of development. The strategies will be translated into priority programs and actions which will constitute the Priority Action Plan for the medium term (PAP). Given the resource constraints facing the State, the PAP will be rigorously designed, in order to make a well-informed choice among priority sectoral actions accompanied by a Medium Term Sectoral Expenditure Framework (MTSEF), this being for three years.

The PAP and the MTSEFs are integrated in the Priority Investment Programme (PIP), accompanied by the National Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), prepared on an annual basis.

### **The Institutional Framework for the Vision's Implementation**

The ministry in charge of planning and development is responsible for the implementation, follow-up and evaluation of Vision Burundi 2025, in collaboration with the technical ministries which are responsible for carrying it out. For this purpose, it coordinates all the activities relating to the implementation of Vision Burundi 2025.

A **multisectoral National Consultative Committee (CCN)** which will play the part of “Driving Force” will be set up, in order to follow, oversee and direct the implementation of Vision Burundi 2025. The National Consultative Committee is a high-level political coordinating structure which supports the dialogue between development stakeholders and the Government, within the framework of the implementation of the vision. The Minister in charge of planning and development chairs and coordinates the committee.



A **Permanent Executive Secretariat (SEP)** seconds the National Consultative Committee in its task. It is the technical support body for the implementation of Vision Burundi 2025. It makes sure that the process of reformulation of the successive PRSPs and of implementation of the MDGs is in keeping with the planning of the vision for Burundi through its various key components. The SEP also makes sure that the sectoral policies, strategies and plans are in accordance with the objectives of the vision for the medium and the long term, and that they enjoy consensus among the development stakeholders.







2025

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CONCLUSION



Vision Burundi 2025 is an ambitious plan for ensuring that the people of Burundi can disengage themselves from the vicious circles of conflict and poverty, transforming the country into a haven of peace and prosperity. Vision Burundi 2025 might appear to be unrealistic and overly-ambitious for a country that is emerging from almost two decades of conflicts and a poor economic performance. However, once more we should remind ourselves that Burundi has no other choice than to progress resolutely towards sustainable development in this period of globalization, in order to satisfy the best possible living conditions for a population confronted by a situation of unsustainable poverty.

As a result, the people of Burundi should step forward in order to formulate appropriate policies and mobilize the necessary resources so as to make their vision a reality.

# VISION BURUNDI



Ministry of Planning and Communal  
Development/Forecasting Unit  
United Nations Development Programme  
in Burundi