Burundi
Conclusion

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Burundi is at a critical stage in its development. Decades of conflict devastated much of the country's physical, social and human capital until the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement was signed in 2000. Since then, the country has made progress in consolidating peace and security, establishing a relatively stable macroeconomic environment, rebuilding institutions and improving sector outcomes, particularly in basic health and education. Burundi now needs to intensify efforts to achieve greater stability and prosperity.

This report examined Burundi’s human and economic development prospects on its current trajectory (Current Path) and a set of complementary scenario interventions that could propel the country onto the path of shared prosperity. Political fragility, poor infrastructure, weak governance and institutions, poor human capital, low agriculture productivity and limited economic diversification have stunted development outcomes in Burundi. The country ranks bottom on several key development indicators. On its current trajectory, Burundi is forecast to improve its economic and human development outcomes; however, improvement is not fast enough. As a result, the country will likely continue to lag behind its peers on several development indicators and miss many of the SDG targets by 2030. The scenario analysis reveals that a coordinated policy push across all the development sectors is the most viable way to significantly improve the future of the country.
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