



Burundi

Conclusion

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Conclusion

Chart 39: Recommendations

By 2043, full implementation of the eight sectoral interventions could result in:

GDP per capita rising to US\$ 1910

The extreme poverty rate falling to 12.4% , equating to 2.5 million people

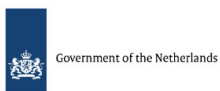
A Gini score of 0.34

Life expectancy reaching 69.5 years

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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About the authors

Dr Kouassi Yeboua is a senior researcher in African Futures and Innovation programme in Pretoria. He recently served as lead author on ISS studies on the long-term development prospects of the DR Congo, the Horn of Africa, Nigeria and Malawi. Kouassi has published on various issues relating to foreign direct investment in Africa and is interested in development economics, macroeconomics, international economics, and economic modelling. He has a PhD in Economics.

Mustapha Jobarteh joined the ISS in January 2022 as a Senior Researcher in the African Futures and Innovation programme in Pretoria. Before joining ISS, Mustapha was a senior lecturer and Head of the Department of Economics and Finance at the University of the Gambia and a research fellow with the Center for Policy, Research and Strategic Studies. His interests include macroeconomics, international trade and econometric modelling. Mustapha has a PhD in economics from Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey.

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