***VISION 2020***

The vision2020 has been formed at Village URUGWIRO in between 1998-1999 by a national consultative process. The original Vision 2020 contained 47 indicators and targets, which have been revised to a total of 48.

**The guiding rationale for the revision was based on the following:**

1. Aligning targets to level of low middle income countries
2. Harmonizing with the more ambitious seven years government program (7YGP) targets
3. Inclusion of indicators and targets for climate change, governance, ICT and regional integration
4. Some targets already achieved requiring more ambition

**Major challenges were facing Rwanda those days are:**

1. Low agricultural productivity and narrow economic base
2. Natural barriers to trade
3. Low level of human resource development
4. Low infrastructure development

**MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF VISION 2020**

1. **Macroeconomic stability and wealth creation to reduce aid dependency**

Government will focus on private sector development, desisting from providing services that the private sector can deliver more efficiently and competitively. With the policies in place, the economy will be able to take up the challenge of transforming into a knowledge-based society

1. **Structural economic transformation**

As for services, this sector will become the most important engine of Rwanda’s economy. Since Rwanda is landlocked and has limited natural resources, the Government will continue supporting policies geared towards encouraging investment in services, to acquire and maintain a competitive edge in the region.

1. **Creating a productive middle class and fostering entrepreneurship**

It is envisaged that with these reforms, Rwanda will transform from a subsistence agricultural economy to a knowledge-based society, with a vibrant class of entrepreneurs. The following section outlines the major pillars of this vision and its key components.

**THE PILLARS OF VISION 2020**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Pillars of Vision 2020** | **Cross-cutting areas of Vision 2020** |
| 1. Good governance and a capable state | 1. Gender equality 2. Protection of environment and sustainable natural resource management 3. Science and technology, including ICT |
| 2. Human resource development and a knowledge-based economy |
| 3. A private sector-led economy |
| 4. Infrastructure development |
| 5. Productive and market-oriented agriculture |
| 6. Regional and international economic integration |

**THE ROAD MAP**

EDPRS

Sector strategies

District strategies

MTEFs

Annual action plans

Annual action plans

Annual Budget

Monitoring and Evaluation

**CONCLUSION**

Vision 2020 represents an ambitious plan to raise the people of Rwanda out of poverty and transform the country into a middle- income economy. Some will say that this is too ambitious and that we are not being realistic when we set this goal, others say that it is a dream. But, what choice does Rwanda have? To remain in the current situation is simply unacceptable for the Rwandan people. Therefore, there is a need to devise and implement policies as well as mobilize resources to bring about the necessary transformation to achieve the Vision. This is realistic based on the fact that countries with similar unfavourable initial conditions have succeeded. The development experience of the East Asian ‘Tigers’ proves that this dream could be a reality.