**Introduction**

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 unfavorable initial conditions have succeeded.

How do Rwandans envisage their future? What kind of society do they want to become? How do they construct a united and inclusive Rwandan identity? What are the transformations needed to emerge from an unsatisfactory social and economic situation? These are the main questions Rwanda Vision 2020 addresses. Vision 2020 was a result of a national consultative process that took place in Village Urugwiro between 1998-1999. There was a broad consensus on the necessity for Rwandans to clearly define the future of the country. This process provided the basis upon which this Vision was developed. Since then Rwanda has made much progress towards attaining these objectives and even surpassed some of the targets. In 2011, with less than 10 years towards the realization of the Vision, it was necessary to assess the relevance of the indicators and targets and ensure that they continue to reflect the ambition and the progress of the country towards attaining its long term development goals. This culminated in a revision of the original Vision 2020 targets through a consultative process where the revised targets were adopted at the 9th Leadership retreat in February 2012.

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: an analytical comparison has been made of Rwanda and middle income countries and adjustments made where necessary.

2. Harmonizing with the more ambitious seven year government program (7YGP) targets: Some 7YGP targets were found to be more ambitious than those contained in the Vision 2020. These include 2 among others; the target for percentage of population below poverty line which is 20% in 7YGP while it was 30% in Vision 2020; the target for access to electricity in 7YGP which is at 70% while it was 35% in the Vision 2020.

3. Inclusion of indicators and targets for climate change, governance, ICT and regional integration: The Vision 2020 already considered these as important areas in the six pillars; this is now reinforced with high level indicators such as; biodiversity, citizen satisfaction with service delivery and rule of law, and the degree of openness reflected by the proportion of trade to GDP.

4. Some targets already achieved requiring more ambition: out of the original 47 indicators in the Vision 2020, 12 (26%) are already achieved and 16 (34%) are well on-track to be achieved among which average GDP growth rate, agricultural production (kcal/day/person), infant mortality rate, secondary school transitional rate, malaria related mortality, admission rate to tertiary education among others. More ambitious targets have been set for the set of indicators already achieved.