



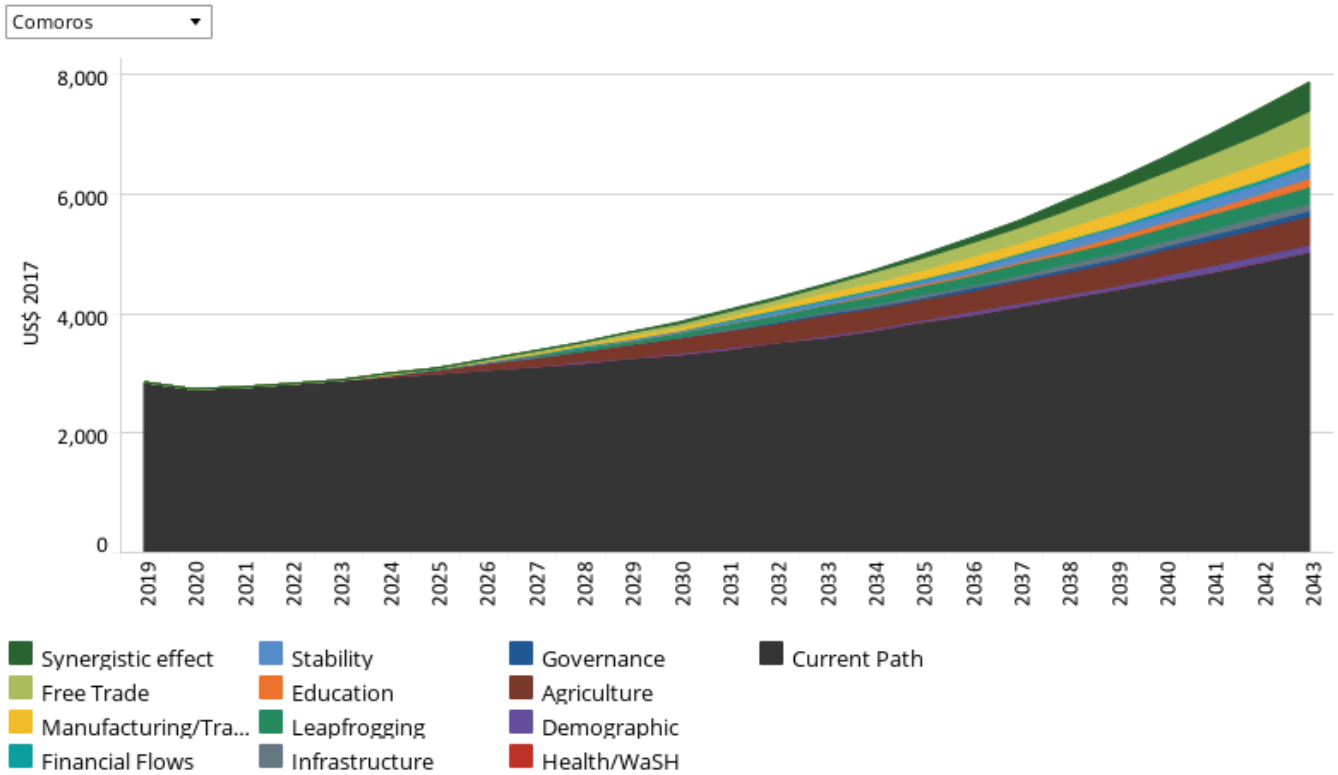
Comoros

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

Alize le Roux

Last updated 29 April 2024 using IFs v7.63

Chart 55: GDP per capita in CP and scenarios, 2019–2043
 Additional GDP per capita per scenario, purchasing power parity



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

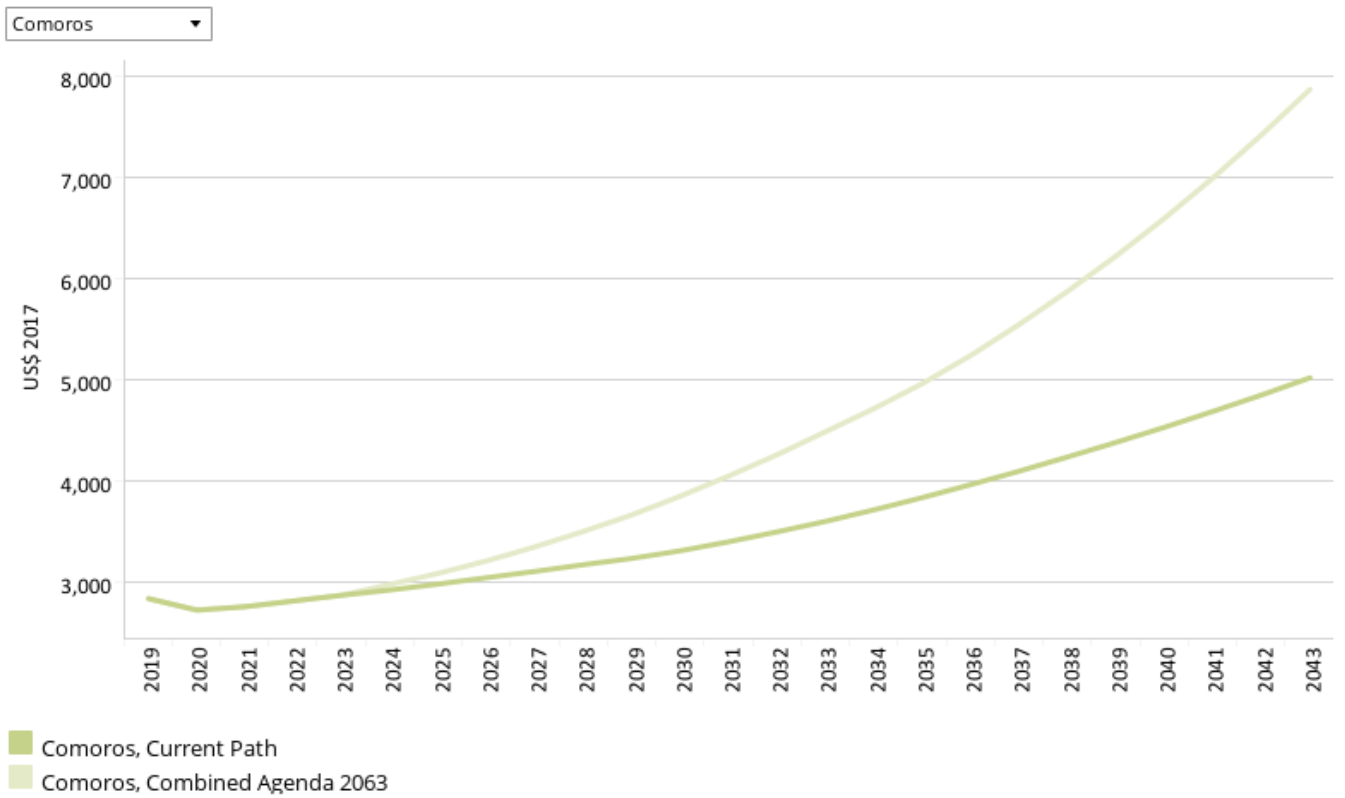
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The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario consists of the combination of all 11 sectoral scenarios presented above, namely the Stability, Demographic, Health/WaSH, Agriculture, Education, Manufacturing/Transfers, Leapfrogging, Free Trade, Financial Flows, Infrastructure and Governance scenarios. The cumulative impact of better education, health, infrastructure, etc. means that countries get an additional benefit in the integrated IFs forecasting platform that we refer to as the synergistic effect. Chart 55 presents the contribution of each of these 12 components to GDP per capita in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario as a stacked area graph.

The economy of Comoros stands to benefit from interventions in key development aspects as outlined above. The synergistic effect of all the scenarios on the GDP per capita is US\$505 in 2043. The scenario with the most significant impact on the GDP per capita by 2043 is the Free Trade scenario followed by the Agriculture scenario, while the Financial Flows scenario has the least impact on GDP per capita. The full implantation of the African Continental Free Trade Area and investment in agriculture will improve human and economic development the most in Comoros.

Chart 56: GDP per capita in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



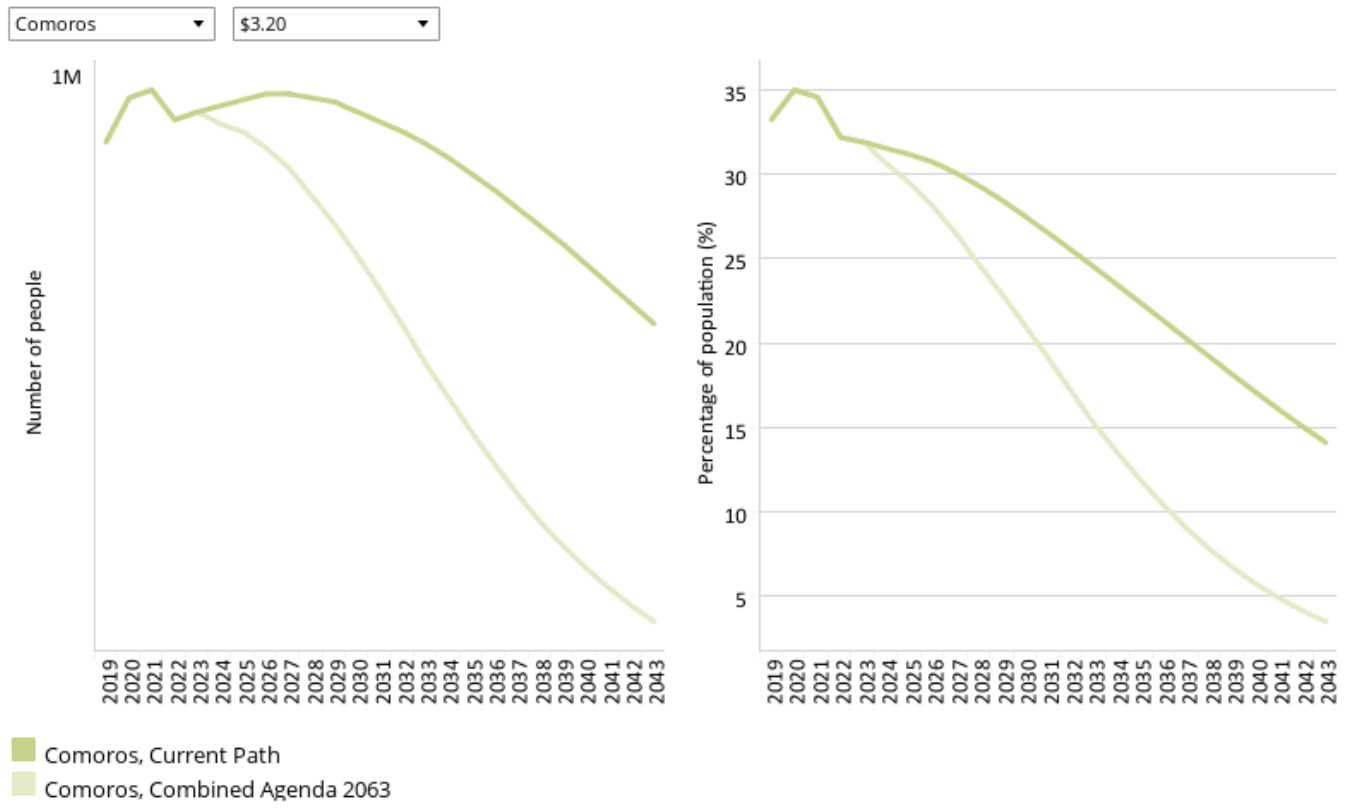
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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Whereas [Chart 55](#) presents a stacked area graph on the contribution of each scenario to GDP per capita as well as the additional benefit or synergistic effect, Chart 56 presents only the GDP per capita in the Current Path forecast and the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, it is assumed that improvements are made in all the 11 broad intervention areas. It is a concerted effort to remove the binding constraints to growth and development in the country. The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario has the potential to raise the GDP per capita in Comoros to US\$7 868 by 2043 — a significant US\$2 853 above the Current Path forecast for the same year. The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario shows that a policy push across all the development sectors is necessary to achieve growth and development in Comoros. This is a much-needed push in addressing the high unemployment and poverty rates in the country.

Chart 57: Poverty in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

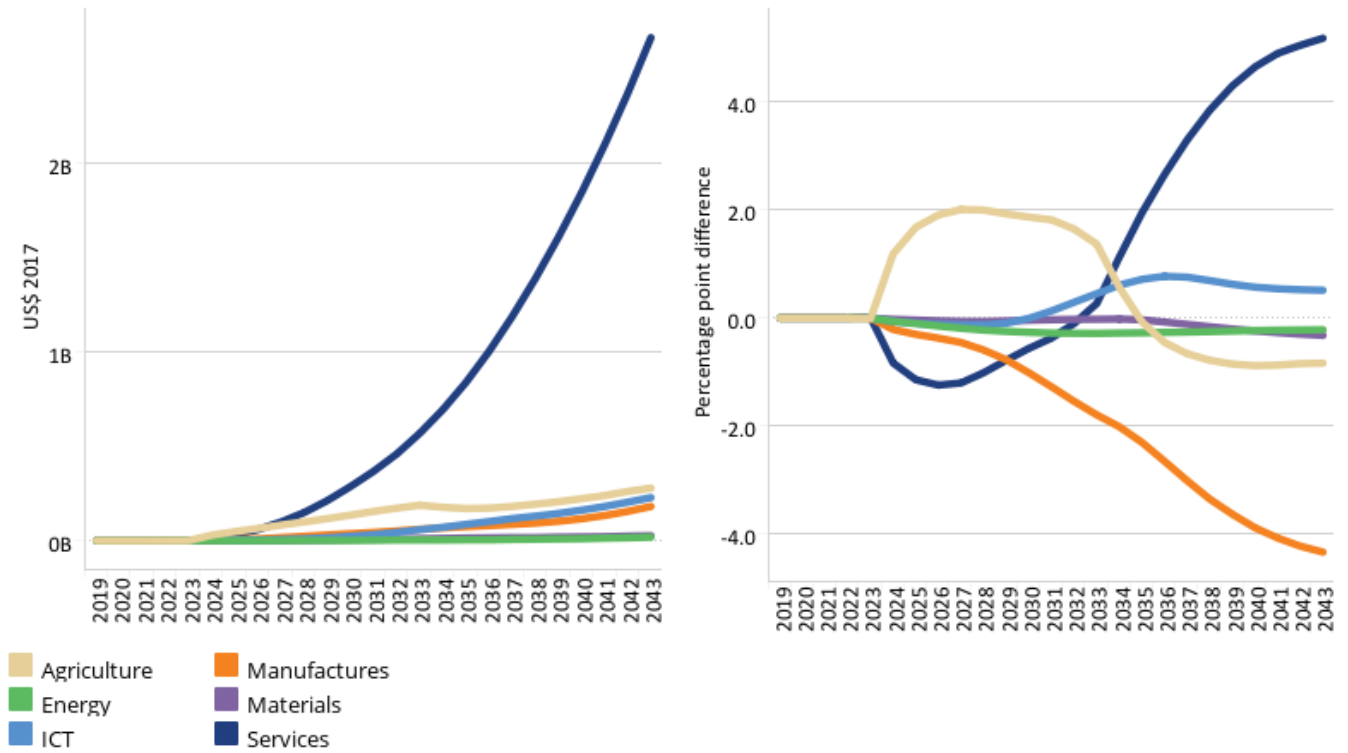
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The Combined Agenda 2063 interventions can significantly benefit the economy of Comoros, reducing the poverty burden thereof. If Comoros can effectively implement measures as outlined in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, poverty can be reduced from 33.3% in 2019 to 3.5% in 2043 using the US\$3.20 benchmark for lower middle-income countries. The scenario therefore has the potential to reduce poverty in 2043 by 10.6 percentage points compared to the Current Path forecast, lifting an additional 140 000 people out of poverty. Poverty will be on the cusp of eradication in Comoros by 2043 with only 50 000 people left in extreme poverty.

Chart 58: Value added by sector in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
 Absolute and % point difference GDP



Comoros



Source: IFs 7.63 initialised from International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database

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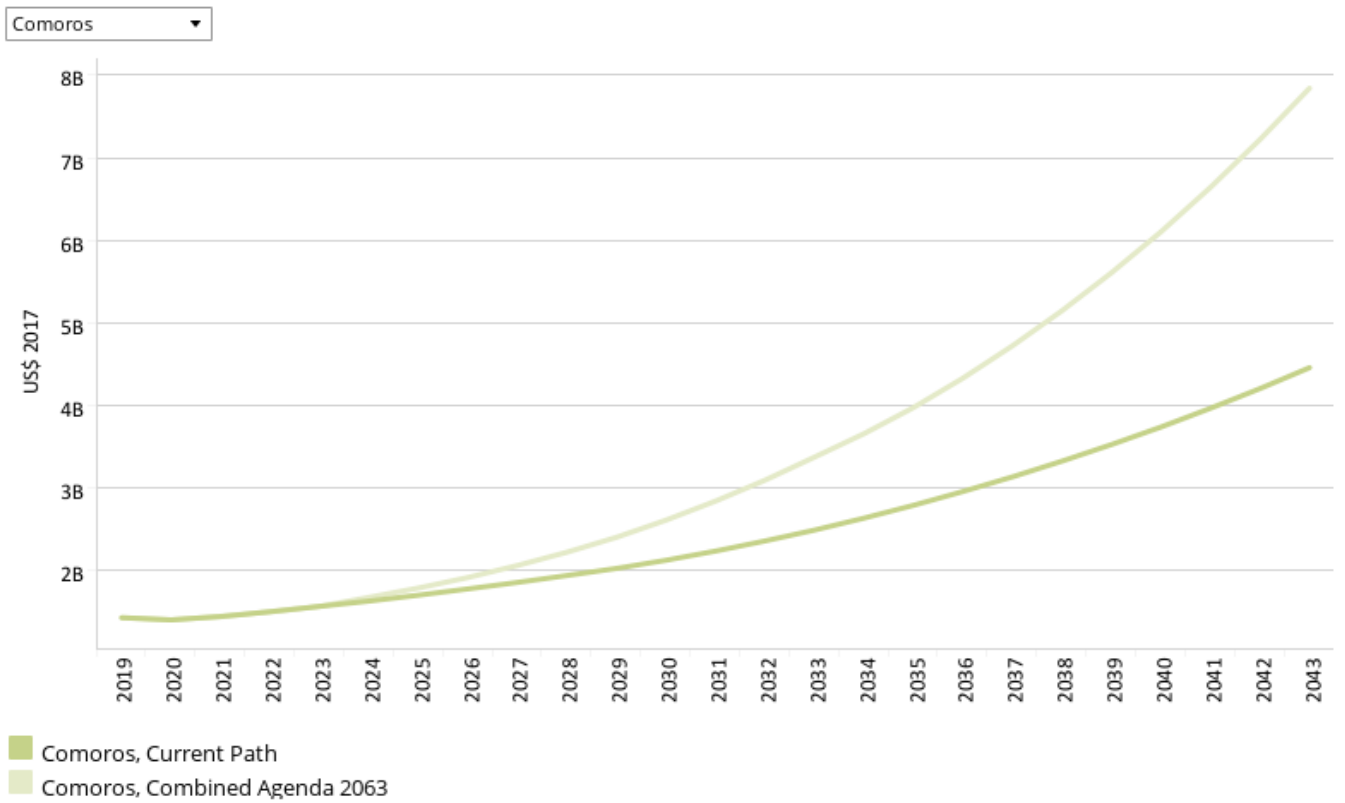
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See [Chart 8](#) to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

The service sector will contribute 5.2 percentage points more to GDP in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario compared to the Current Path forecast, equivalent to a difference of US\$2.7 billion by 2043. The ICT sector will contribute 0.5 percentage points more to GDP in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario compared to the Current Path forecast, adding an additional US\$200 million by 2043.

Even though the manufacturing sector will contribute 4.3 percentage points less by 2043, the value would be US\$200 million more by 2043 compared to the Current Path. Similarly, the agriculture sector will contribute 4.3 percentage points less compared to the Current Path by 2043, but the value would be US\$300 million more compared to the Current Path forecast in the same year.

Chart 59: GDP in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
 Billions US\$ 2017, market exchange rates



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database

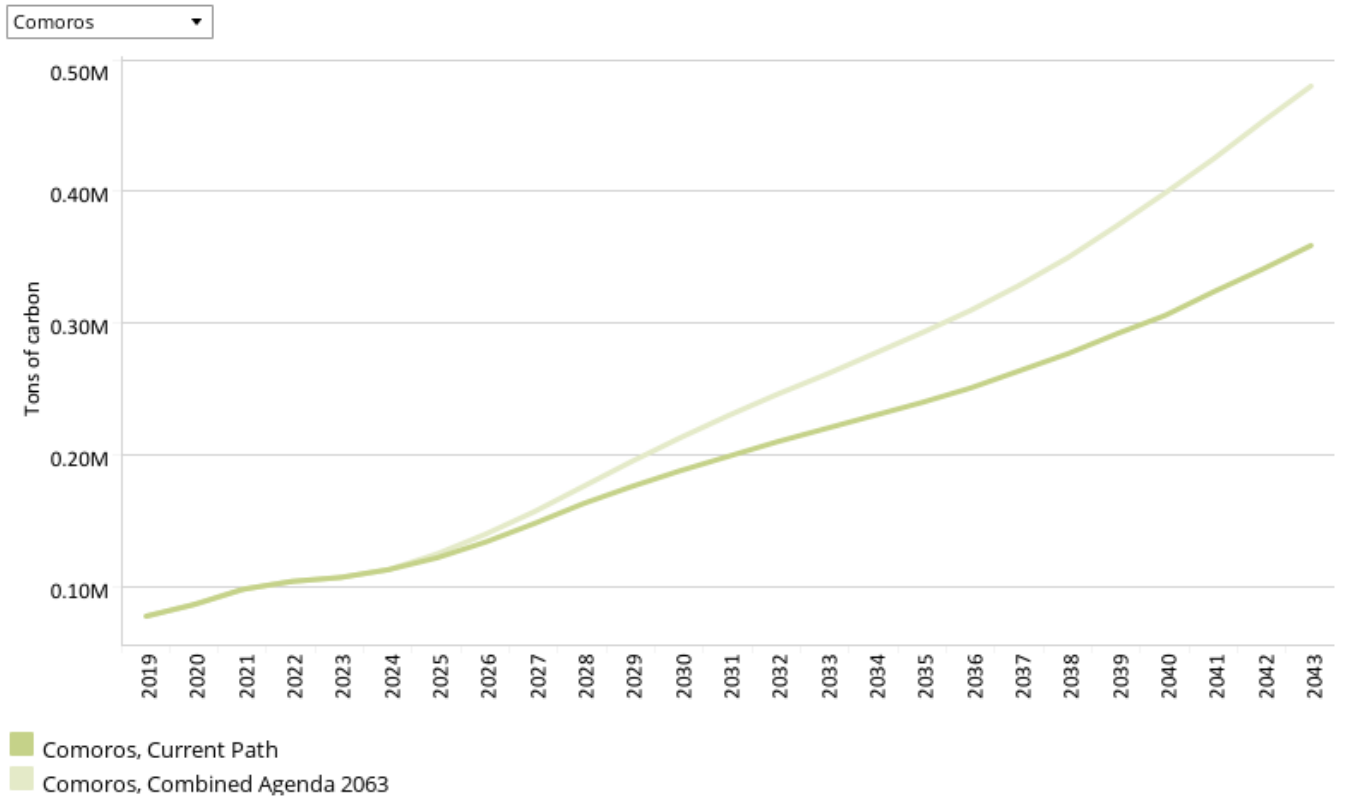
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The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will have a positive impact on the economy of Comoros: the GDP is forecast to grow to US\$7.8 billion by 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, compared to US\$4.5 billion in the Current Path forecast, an increase of 73% (or US\$3.3 billion). This shows the value that the interventions in the 11 sectoral scenarios could have on economic growth.

Chart 60: Carbon emissions in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043

Million tons of carbon (note, not CO₂ equivalent)



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center data

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In 2019, Comoros’ carbon emissions were 0.1 million tons, and they are projected to increase to 0.5 million tons of carbon by 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, 0.1 million tons above the Current Path forecast for 2043.

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About the authors

Ms Alize le Roux joined the AFI in May 2021 as a senior researcher. Before joining the ISS, she worked as a principal geo-informatics researcher at the CSIR, supporting various local and national policy- and decision-makers with long-term planning support. Alize has 14 years of experience in spatial data analysis, disaster risk reduction and urban and regional modelling. She has a master's degree in geographical sciences from the University of Utrecht, specialising in multi-hazard risk assessments and spatial decision support systems.

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