

Burkina Faso

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

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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 synergistic effect of implementing improvements across all 11 sectors could increase Burkina Faso's GDP per capita by an additional US\$275.8. Among the sectoral interventions, the Agriculture scenario is projected to have the greatest impact on GDP per capita, leading to an increase of US\$456.7 by 2043. The second and third largest impact on GDP per capita could be achieved in the Free Trade and the Leapfrogging scenarios, followed by the Infrastructure scenario: additions to GDP per capita of US\$379.3, US\$346.6 and US\$244, respectively. The interventions in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario would account for an increase of US\$225.6, and the Stability scenario could result in a benefit of US\$141.7. The Education, Demographic and the Health/WaSH scenarios would have the smallest impact on GDP per capita.

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.

The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario has the potential to raise the GDP per capita in Burkina Faso to US\$6 156 by 2043, 70% 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 the country. This additional push is much needed if Burkina Faso is to address its development challenges.

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, Burkina Faso can get closer to eliminating extreme poverty. By 2043, 5.1% of the population is expected to live below the poverty line, which translates to 1.79 million people. In comparison, in the Current Path forecast, 20.7% of the population or 7.71 million people are projected to live in poverty. The interventions proposed can therefore lift an additional 5.9 people out of extreme poverty compared to the current trajectory the country is heading towards in the Current Path forecast.

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

The evolution of the various sectors in terms of their relative contribution to GDP does not follow a linear trajectory. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario and looking at 2043, the manufacturing sector will experience the greatest increase in terms of its relative contribution to Burkina Faso's GDP compared to the Current Path — an additional 3.2 percentage

points in 2043. This translates to an increase in GDP of USD\$22.5. However, over the entire time period, the manufacturing sector loses in importance before it gains; it is only from 2033 onwards that its relative contribution starts growing very significantly.

Agriculture, on the other hand, follows the reverse trajectory. Its relative contribution to GDP and therefore importance to the economy (compared to the Current Path) increases rapidly from 2019 onwards until about 2025 when it reaches a plateau that lasts for several years. In 2033, the percentage point increase in terms of added value comes to 1.6. By 2043, it is -1, meaning that the relative contribution of agriculture to the economy has become smaller compared to the Current Path. In absolute terms, agriculture would contribute US\$5.7 billion more in the Combined Agenda 2063 than in the Current Path.

The boost for services via the Combined Agenda 2063 interventions is most pronounced in 2035 when the difference in percentage points compared to the Current Path is 1.2, the equivalent of an additional US\$14.7 billion compared to the Current Path. ICT is also projected to increase its relative contribution to GDP compared to the Current Path adding up to 0.3 percentage points in 2043 translating to US\$4.6 billion.

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, Burkina Faso's GDP is forecast to expand more than sevenfold from US\$20.4 in 2019 to US\$153.7 billion by 2043. The interventions proposed in this scenario can more than double the expected GDP value in the Current Path forecast, which is expected to be US\$76.5 in 2043.

Burkina Faso's carbon emissions are projected to increase the most in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario as it combines all the sectoral interventions. According to this scenario, by 2043 Burkina Faso is projected to emit 11.2 million tons of carbon, i.e. eight times the volume of emissions in 2019 (1.4 million tons) and 3.9 million tons more than according to the Current Path forecast (7.7 million tons by 2043). The greater increase in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is the result of higher economic growth which means greater demand for energy.

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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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