



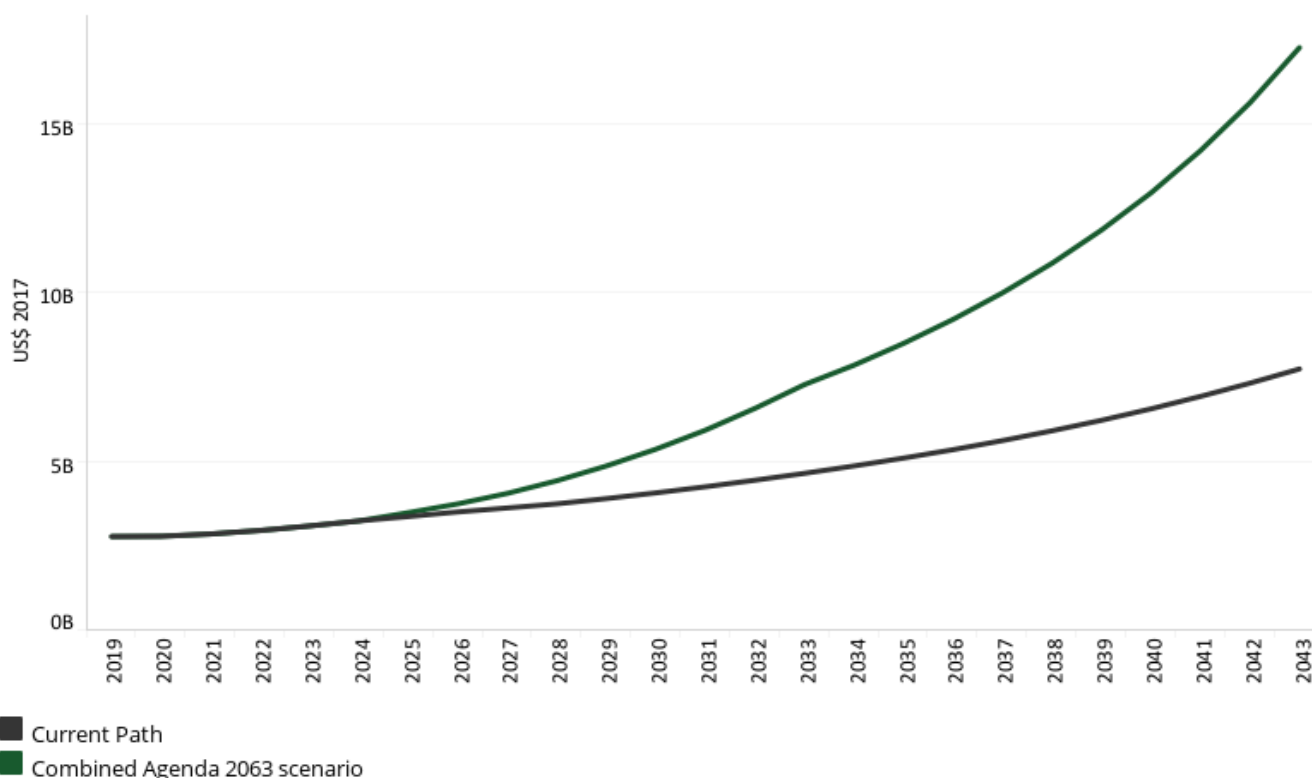
# Burundi

## Combined Agenda 2063: Current Path vs scenario

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Chart 32: GDP in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043



Source: Forecast in IFs version 7.84 and historical data from the IMF

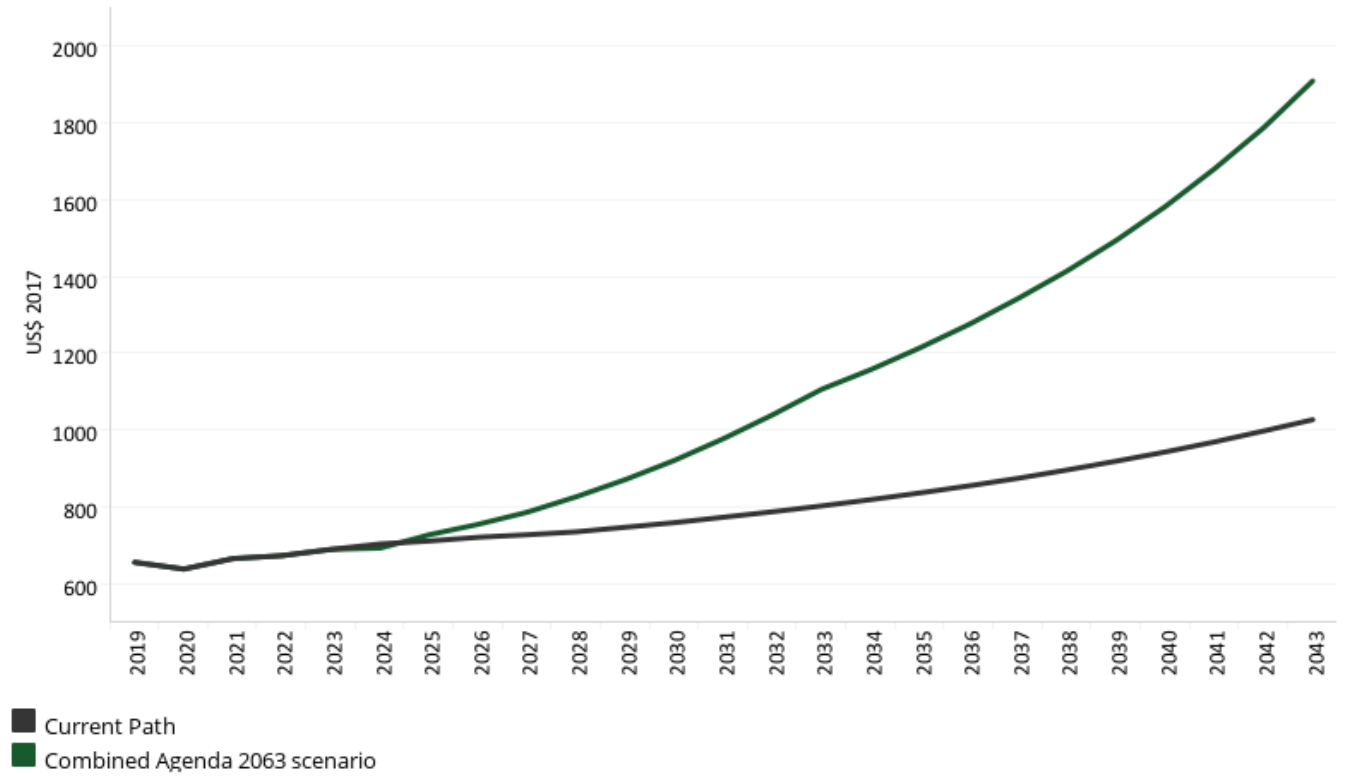
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The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is a combination of all eight sectoral scenarios (Governance, Demographics and Health, Education, Infrastructure/Leapfrogging, Agriculture, Manufacturing, AfCFTA, and External Financial Flows). It is an integrated development push scenario where Burundi authorities make a concerted effort to address the binding constraints on inclusive growth and development.

Chart 32 compares the size of the economy in the Current Path with the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario at market exchange rates (MER). The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario dramatically impacts the expansion of the Burundian economy. In the scenario, the GDP is projected to expand from US\$2.7 billion in 2019 to US\$17.2 billion in 2043, which is a 537% increase over the period compared to a 185.2% increase on the Current Path. In 2043, the GDP of Burundi in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is US\$9.5 billion larger than the Current Path forecast. Thus, this scenario shows that a policy push across all the development sectors is necessary to achieve greater and sustained growth in Burundi.

Chart 33: GDP per capita in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043

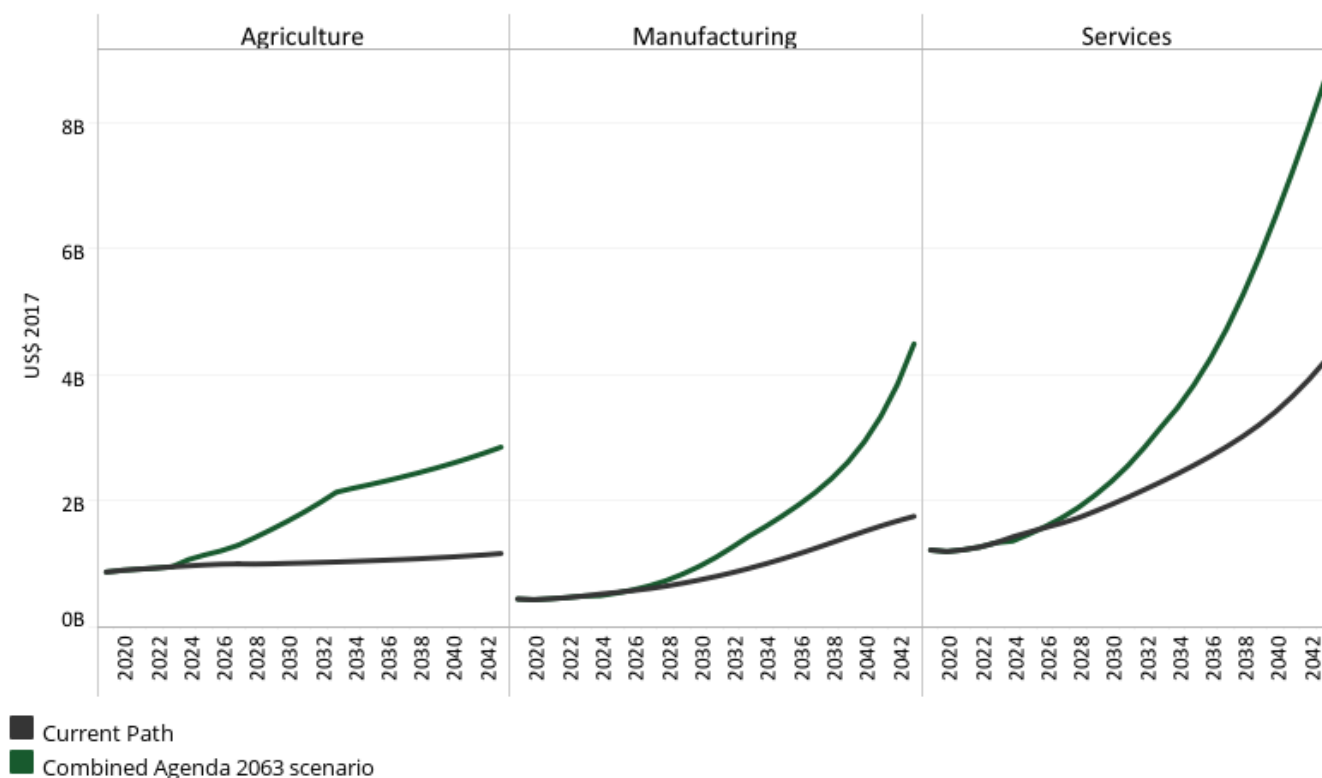


Source: Forecast in IFs version 7.84 and historical data from the IMF

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The GDP per capita in the Current Path to the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario in purchasing power parity (PPP) is shown in Chart 33. The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario has a much greater impact on GDP per capita compared to the individual thematic scenarios. By 2033, the GDP per capita of Burundi is US\$304 larger than in the Current Path forecast, and by 2043 it would come to US\$1 909 (i.e. US\$883 more than in the Current Path forecast in that year). In 2043, the GDP per capita in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is almost double the Current Path forecast, indicating that the scenario shows how an integrated push across all the development sectors could significantly improve the living standard of Burundians.

Chart 34: Value added by sector in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043



Source: IFs 7.84 initialising from International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database

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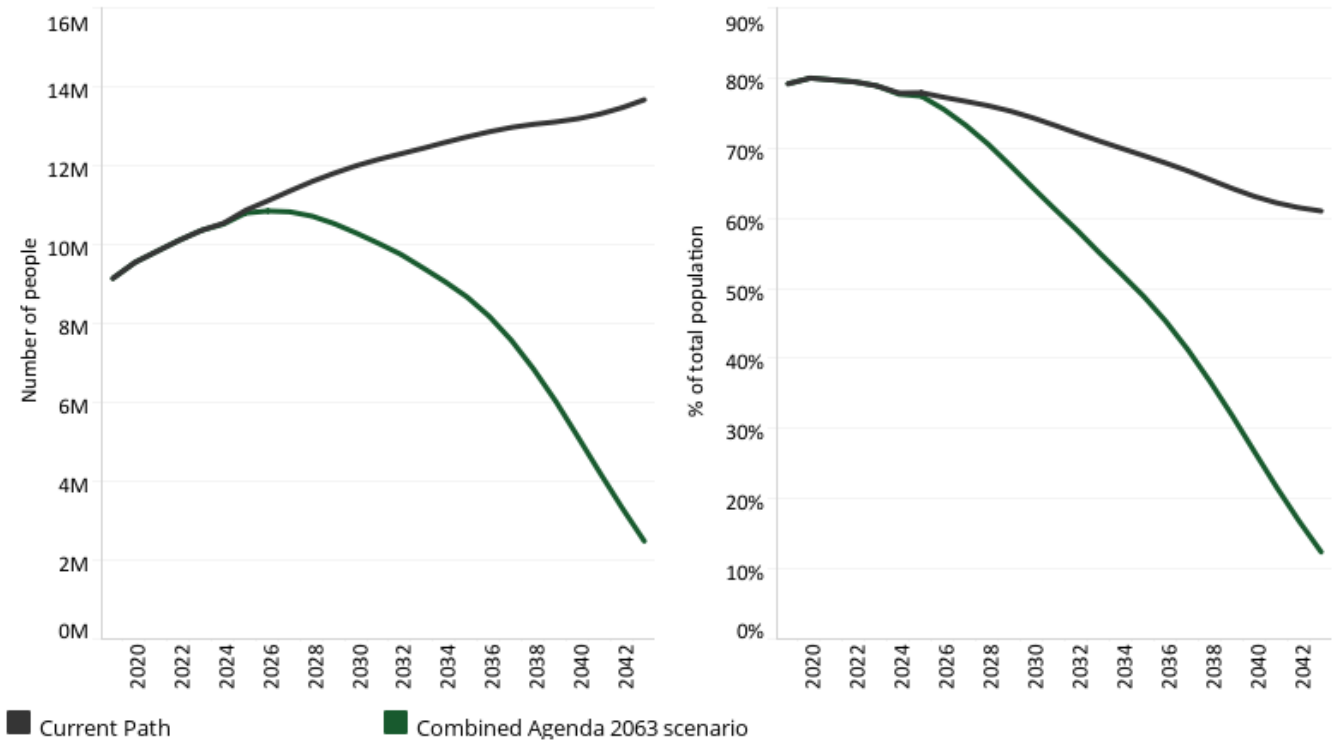
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The IFs platform uses data from the GTAP to classify economic activity into six sectors: agriculture, energy, materials (including mining), manufacturing, services and ICT. Most other sources use a threefold distinction between only agriculture, industry and services, with the result that data may differ.

The value added by sector in the Current Path and Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is compared in Chart 34. Implementing the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will increase the value added of agriculture, manufacturing and services above the Current Path forecast across the forecast horizon to 2043. In 2043, the agriculture value added in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is about US\$1.7 billion, which is larger than the Current Path forecast in the same year. The manufacturing and services value added are US\$2.7 billion and US\$4.5 billion, respectively, higher than the Current Path forecast in 2043.

Implementing the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario could accelerate the structural transformation of the Burundian economy, with the share of the manufacturing sector of the GDP increasing from 16% in 2019 to 26% in 2043 — 3.3 percentage points of GDP above the Current Path forecast in 2043. The share of the agriculture sector in GDP declines from 31% in 2019 to 16% in 2043. The service sector remains the dominant sector in the economy, although its contribution to GDP in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario (50% in 2043) is lower than the Current Path forecast of 54% in the same year.

Chart 35: Extreme Poverty in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043

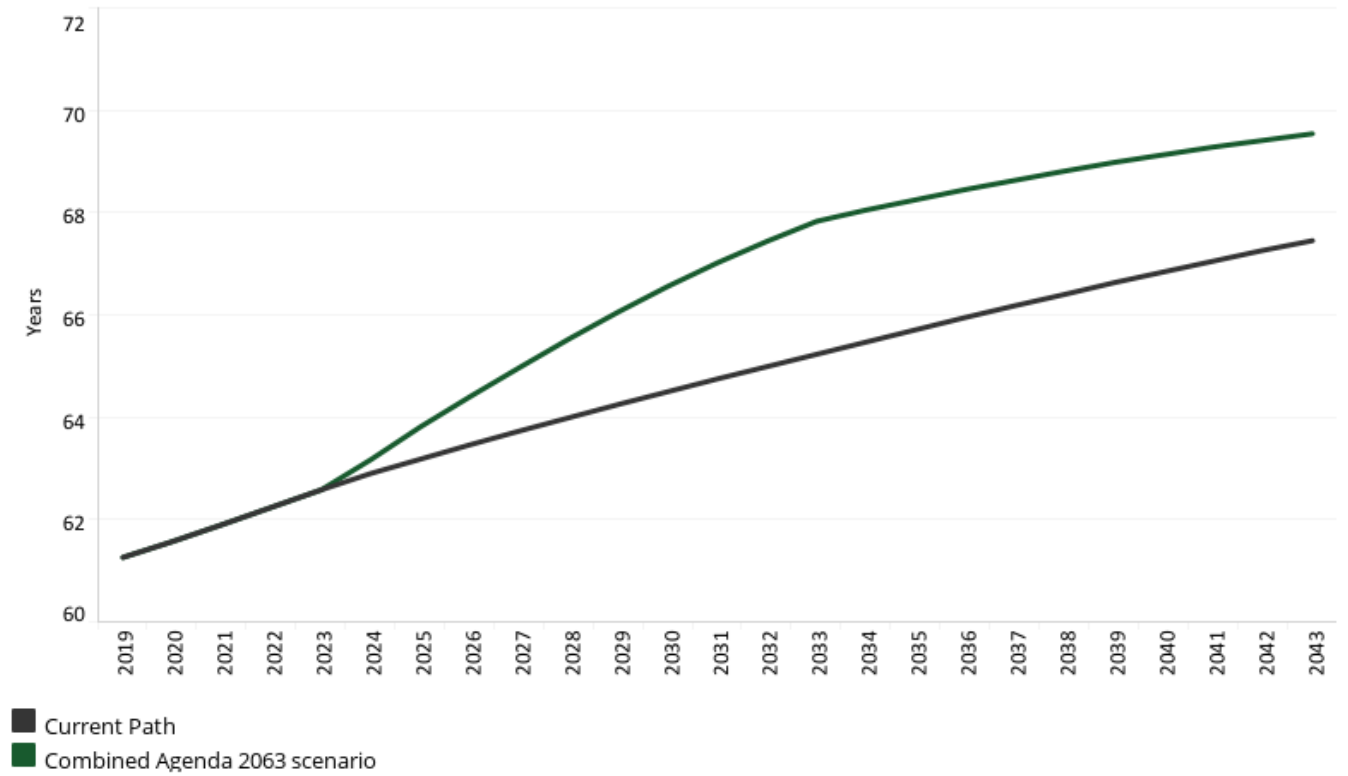


Source: Forecast in IFs version 7.84 and historical data from the World Bank

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Extreme poverty in the Current Path with the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is compared in Chart 35. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, by 2033 55% of Burundians will be living in extreme poverty compared to 71% in the Current Path forecast. This represents about three million fewer people living in extreme poverty compared to 12.4 million people in the Current Path forecast. By 2043, the extreme poverty rate at the US\$1.90 poverty threshold will decline to roughly 12.4% (2.5 million people) compared to 61% (13.7 million people) in the Current Path forecast. Even though the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario does not completely eliminate extreme poverty in Burundi, its materialisation could have a dramatic impact on poverty reduction in the country. In 2043, the extreme poverty rate in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is about 49 percentage points below the Current Path forecast, equivalent to 11.2 million fewer poor people than in the Current Path forecast.

Chart 36: Life expectancy in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043



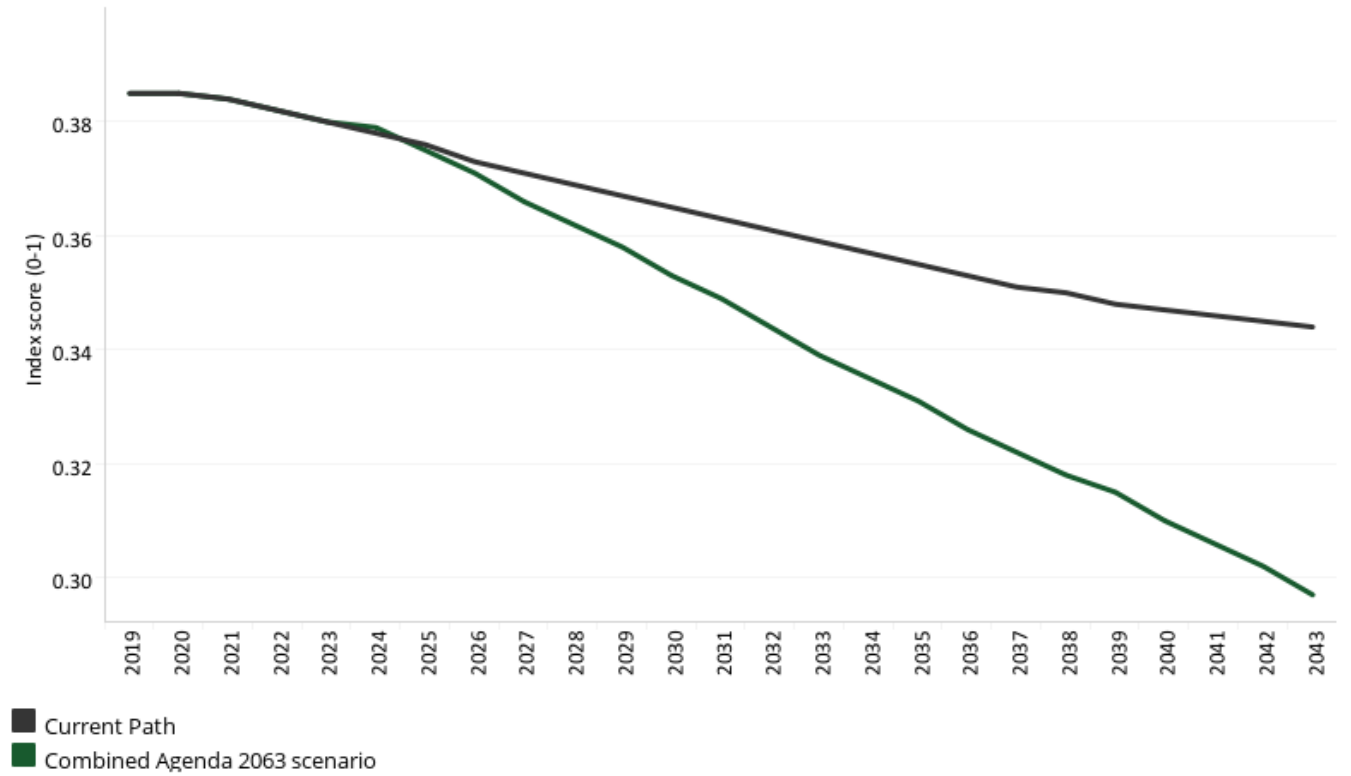
Source: Forecast in IFs version 7.84

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The trends in life expectancy in the Current Path and the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario are shown in Chart 36. Despite an increase of 13 years between 2000 and 2019, at 61 years, life expectancy at birth in Burundi remains three years below the sub-Saharan African average and two years below the average for low-income African countries.

Burundi’s high communicable disease burden impedes progress in life expectancy. On the Current Path, life expectancy in Burundi is projected to steadily increase to 67.5 years by 2043, which is almost seven years more than the current level. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the average Burundian could expect to live two years more at 69.5 years, which is on par with the projected average for global low-income countries and one year below the average for sub-Saharan Africa.

Chart 37: Income inequality in the CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043



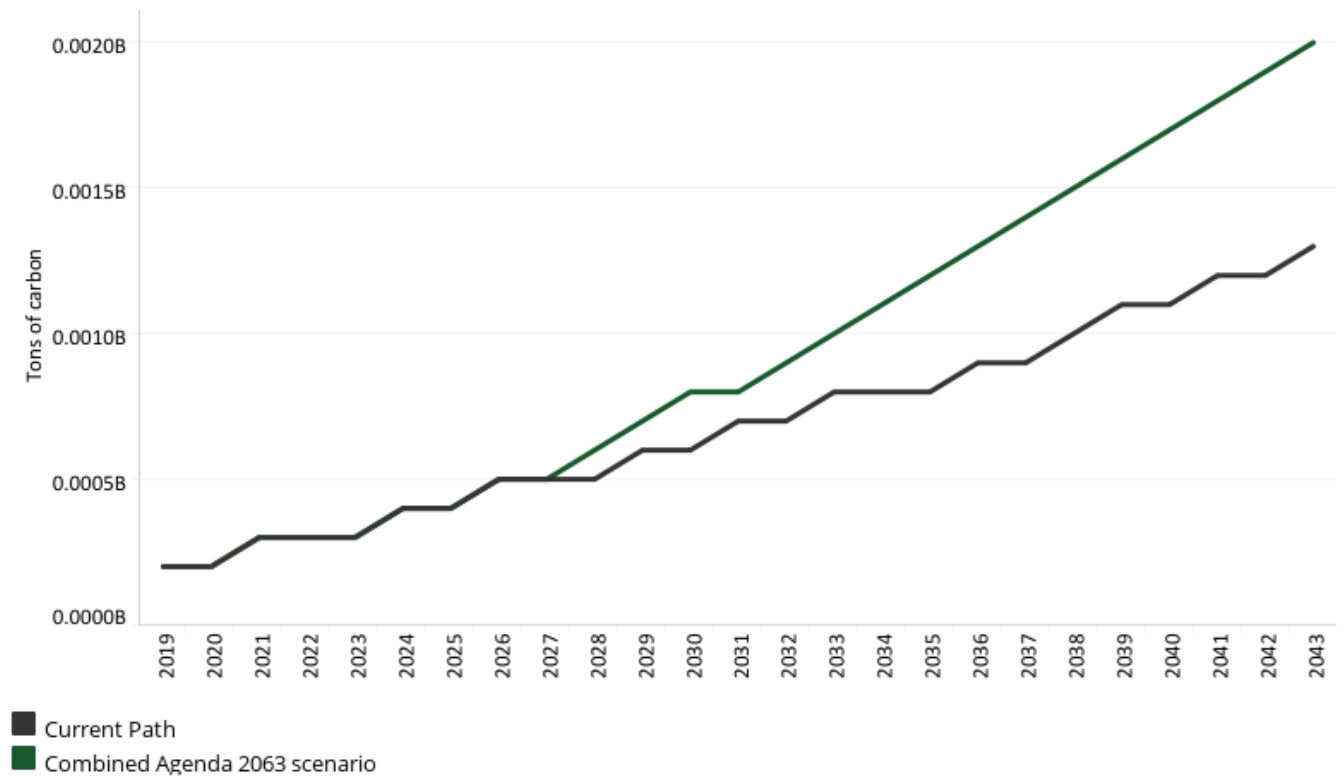
Source: Forecast in IFs version 7.84 and historical data from the World Bank

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The Gini coefficient is a standard measure of the level of inequality. In contrast to the high poverty rate, inequality is relatively low in Burundi. With a Gini index estimated at 0.38 in 2019, the level of income inequality in Burundi is lower than the averages of 0.41 for sub-Saharan Africa and 0.39 for Low-income Africa, as indicated in Chart 37. It is also lower than the levels in the neighbouring countries of Tanzania, the DR Congo and Rwanda.

On the Current Path, income inequality is forecast to slightly decline. The projected Gini coefficient is 0.34 by 2043, which is 10.5% lower than its current level. However, Burundi could see a significant decline in income inequality if the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario were implemented. The Gini coefficient in the scenario is 0.29, implying that it has the potential to generate inclusive growth in Burundi.

Chart 38: Carbon emissions in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043



Source: IFs 7.84 initialising from Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center data

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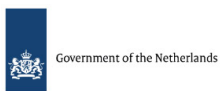
Carbon is released in many ways, but the three most important contributors to greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO) and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>). Since each has a different molecular weight, IFs uses carbon. Many other sites and calculations use CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent.

The IFs platform forecasts six types of energy, namely oil, gas, coal, hydro, nuclear and other renewables. To allow comparisons between different types of energy, the data is converted into billion barrels of oil equivalent (BBOE). The energy in a barrel of oil is approximately 5.8 million British thermal units (MBTUs) or 1 700 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Chart 38 compares carbon emissions in the Current Path forecast and in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. It shows that achieving the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario and the associated rapid economic growth in Burundi will increase carbon emissions above the Current Path forecast. However, carbon emissions in Burundi are currently very low. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, carbon emissions increase from a very low base of 0.2 million tons of carbon in 2019 to 2 million tons by 2043, which is a 900% increase in this period compared to a 550% increase on the Current Path. In 2043, carbon emissions in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario are 0.7 million tons higher than the Current Path forecast.



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