

Benin

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 all the scenarios on the GDP per capita is estimated to be about US\$476 in 2043. The scenario with the greatest impact on GDP per capita by 2043 is the Free Trade scenario, followed by the Leapfrogging and Manufacturing/Transfers scenarios, while the scenario with the least impact on GDP per capita is Health/WaSH. This suggests that in the long term, the Free Trade and Leapfrogging scenarios have the greatest potential to improve human and economic development in Benin.

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.

Benin's GDP per capita is estimated to increase to US\$7 421 in 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. This is US\$2 937 more than the projection in the Current Path forecast, meaning that the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will lead to an additional increase of US\$2 736 in GDP per capita in 2043 compared to the Current Path. However, Benin's GDP per capita in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will still be below the average of US\$9 142 for lower middle-income countries in Africa in 2063.

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the number of poor people will significantly decline such that by 2043, 6.4 million Beninese, representing 31.8% of the population, will be living below the poverty line of US\$3.20 per day. This means that, compared with the Current Path, an additional 4.6 million people can be lifted out of extreme poverty in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. The projections for the proportion of poor people in Benin in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will be lower than the average of 38.3% for lower middle-income African countries by 2043.

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

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the biggest contributors to GDP in the long term are the service, manufacturing and agriculture sectors, respectively. By 2043, the service sector will contribute an additional US\$28 billion to GDP, which corresponds to 0.01 percentage points of GDP larger than the Current Path forecast. Manufacturing, which is projected to contribute US\$34.9 billion in 2043, will witness a growth in its rate of contribution so that by 2043, its contribution will

amount to 1.1 percentage points of GDP above the Current Path. Although agriculture will contribute US\$3 billion more, in terms of percentage of GDP, its contribution will decline by 1.1 percentage points compared to the Current Path forecast in 2043, indicating the structural transformation of the economy.

The estimated GDP (MER) for 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario in 2043 will be US\$117.2 billion, which is higher than the Current Path forecast of US\$66.3 billion. This suggests that compared to the Current Path forecast, the size of the economy will almost double in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario by 2043. The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario shows that a policy push across all the development sectors is necessary to achieve sustained growth and development in Benin.

The total amount of carbon emitted in Benin in 2019 was 2.2 million tons. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the total carbon emitted is projected to rise to 10.1 million tons by 2043. This is higher than the estimates of 7.2 million in the Current Path forecast for 2043 meaning that the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario leads to much higher carbon emissions than the Current Path. The materialisation of the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario would stimulate economic growth in Benin, but the cost in terms of environmental degradation is high. To mitigate the environmental impact of the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, its implementation should be accompanied by concrete steps to accelerate the energy transition.

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Mr Enoch Randy Aikins joined the AFI in May 2021. Before that, Enoch was a research and programmes officer at the Institute for Democratic Governance in Accra. He also worked as a research assistant (economic division) with the Institute for Statistical Social and Economic Research at the University of Ghana. Enoch's interests include African politics and governance, economic development, public sector reform, poverty and inequality. He has an MPhil in economics from the University of Ghana, Legon.

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