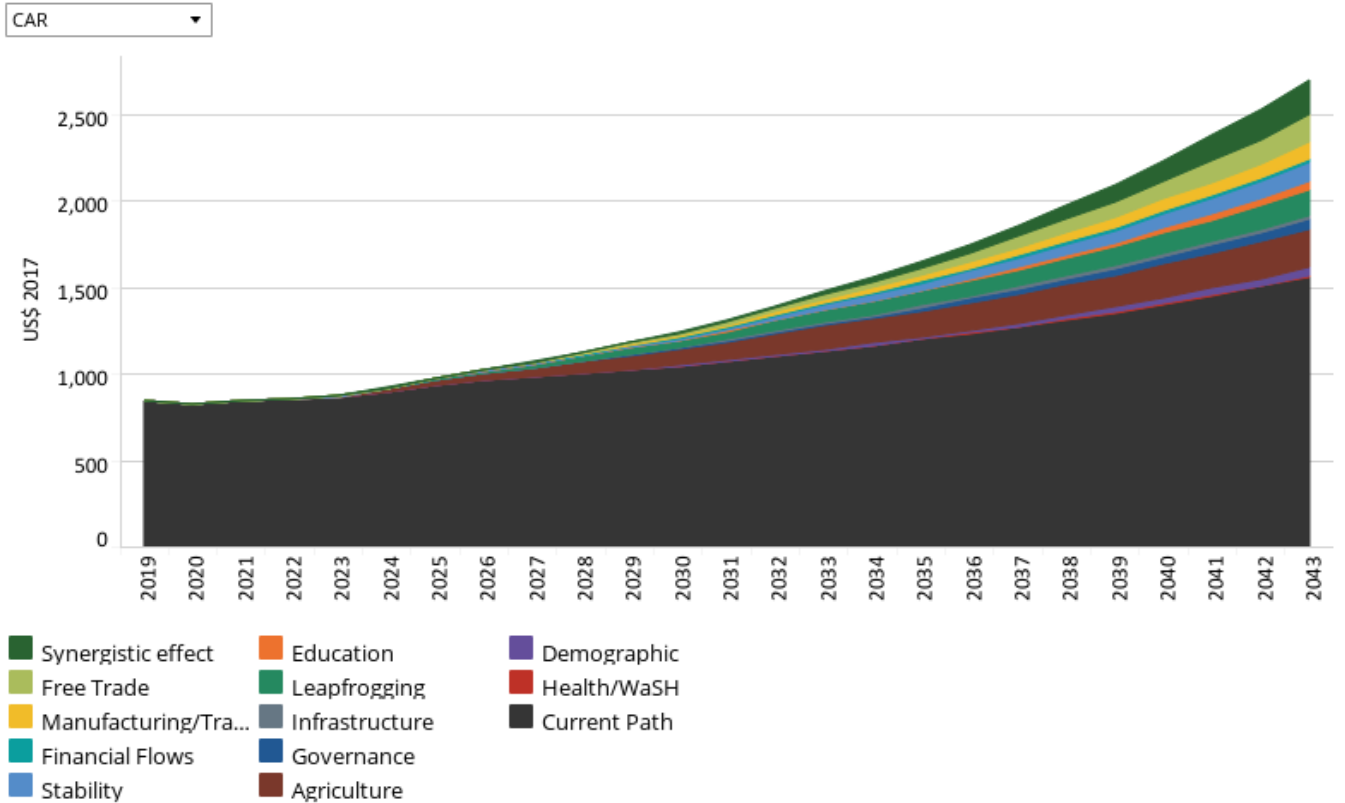




Central African Republic

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

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



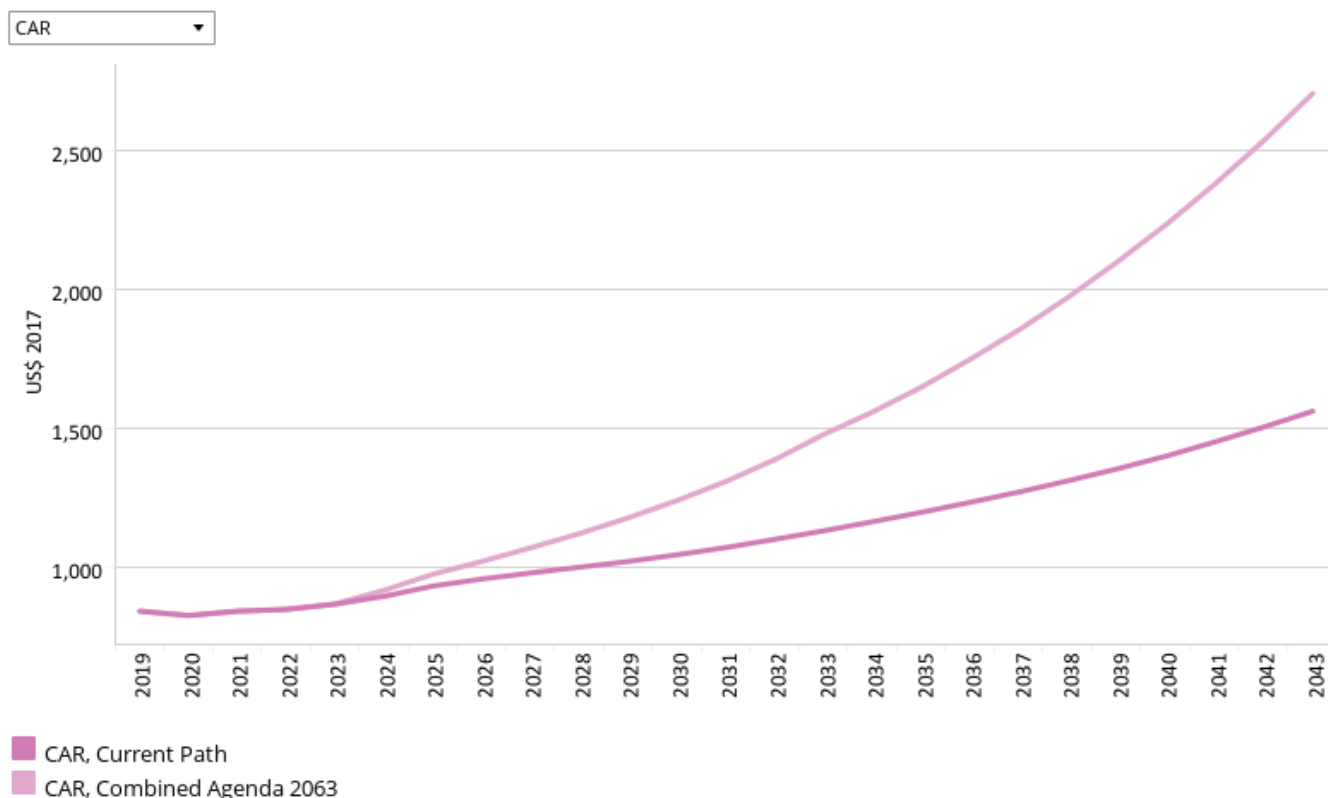
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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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 synergistic effect of the various scenarios could increase the Central African Republic’s GDP per capita by an additional US\$204.9. Among the sectoral interventions, the Agriculture scenario is projected to have the greatest impact on GDP per capita, leading to an increase of US\$211.5 by 2043. The second and third largest impacts on GDP per capita could be achieved in the Financial Flows and the Leapfrogging scenarios with additions to GDP per capita of US\$159.1 and US\$145, respectively. It means that in the long term, an agriculture revolution is essential to ensuring economic growth and improving human development in the Central African Republic.

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



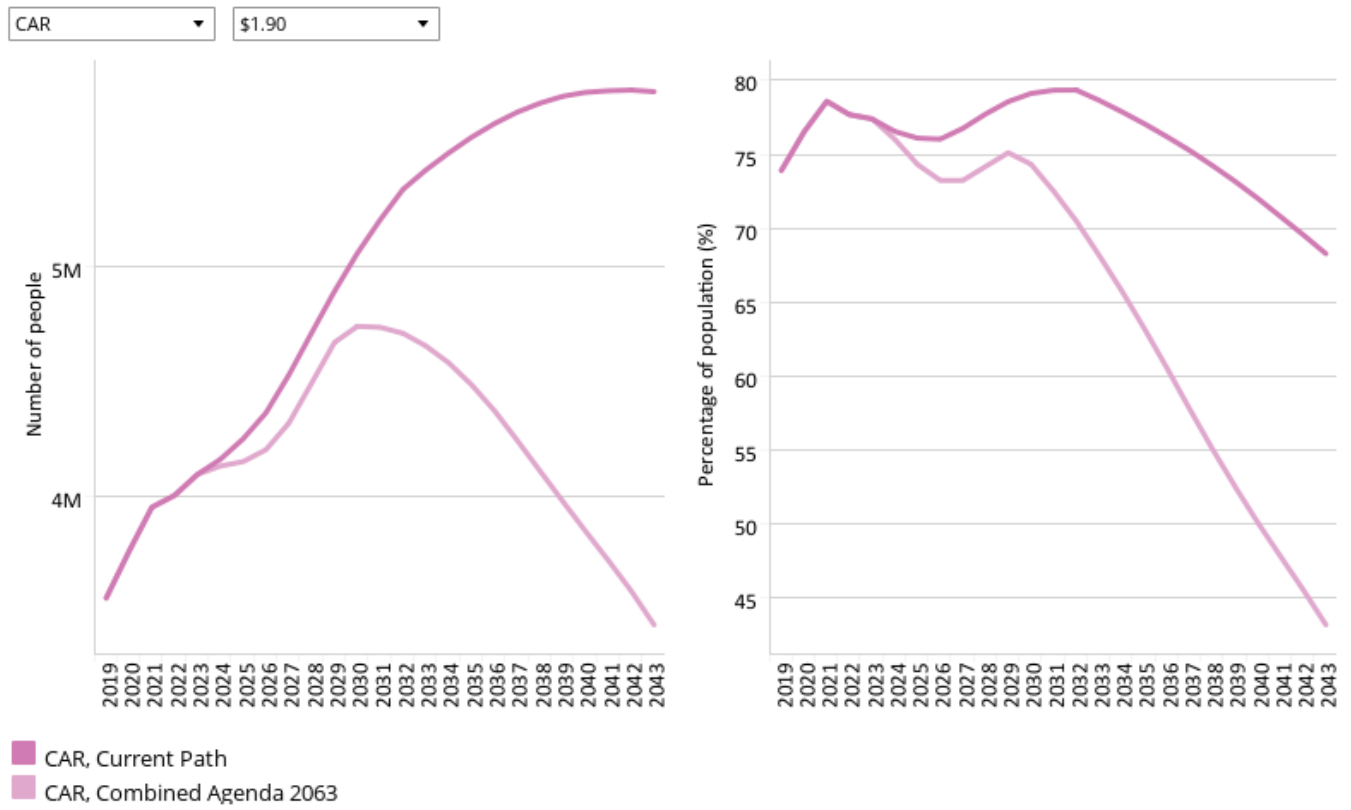
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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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 Current Path forecast, the Central African Republic’s GDP per capita increases to US\$1 516. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the country’s GDP per capita could reach US\$2 702 — about 78% higher than the Current Path forecast. The huge impact of the Combined Agenda 2063 on GDP per capita suggests that an intersectoral policy push is necessary to achieve economic growth and improve human development in the Central African Republic.

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

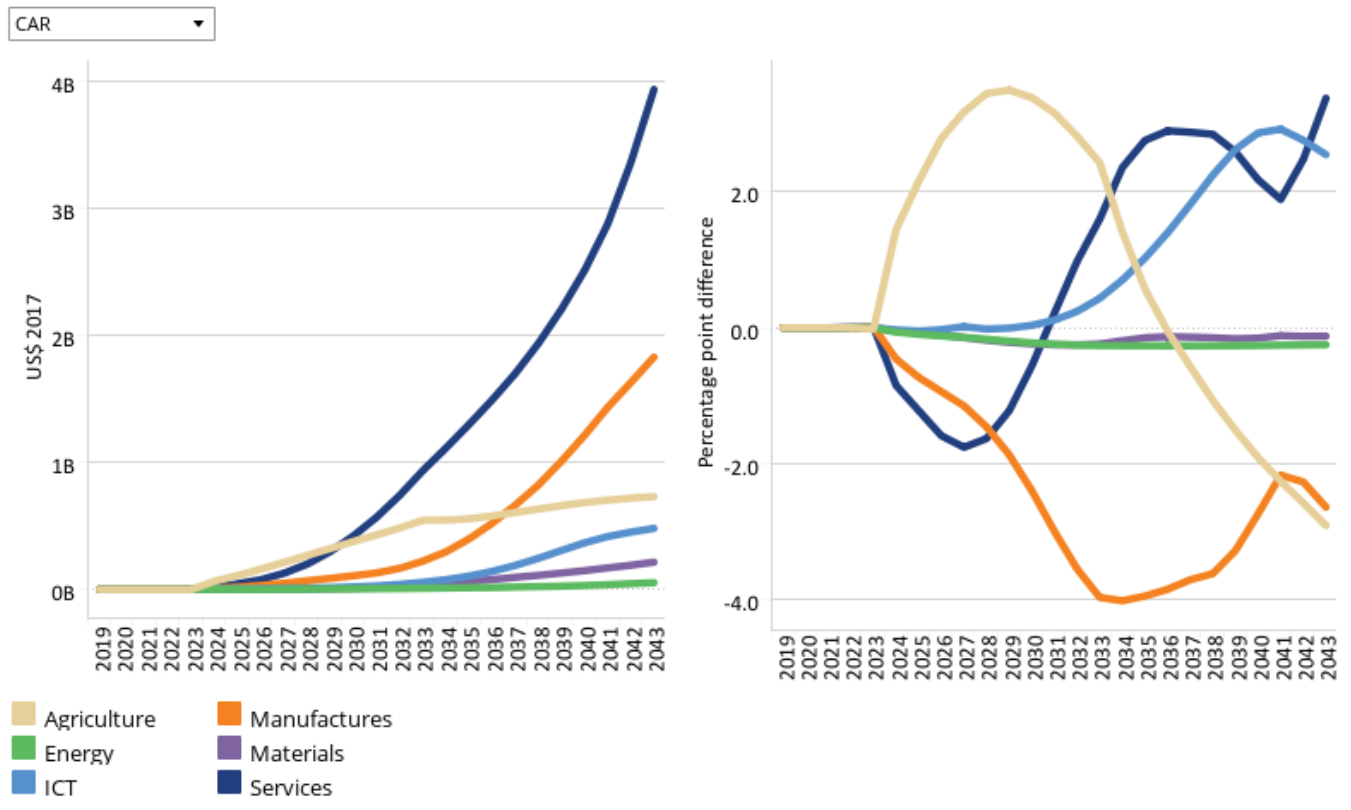


Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

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In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the Central African Republic can make more significant progress in eliminating extreme poverty. By 2043, 43.2% of the population is expected to live below the poverty line, which translates to 3.44 million people. In comparison, in the Current Path forecast, 68.3% of the population (5.76 million people) are projected to live in poverty. It means that the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario could move 2.32 million people out of extreme poverty by 2043. An intersectoral approach will be effective in tackling poverty in the Central African Republic since this scenario represents a policy push across sectors.

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



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

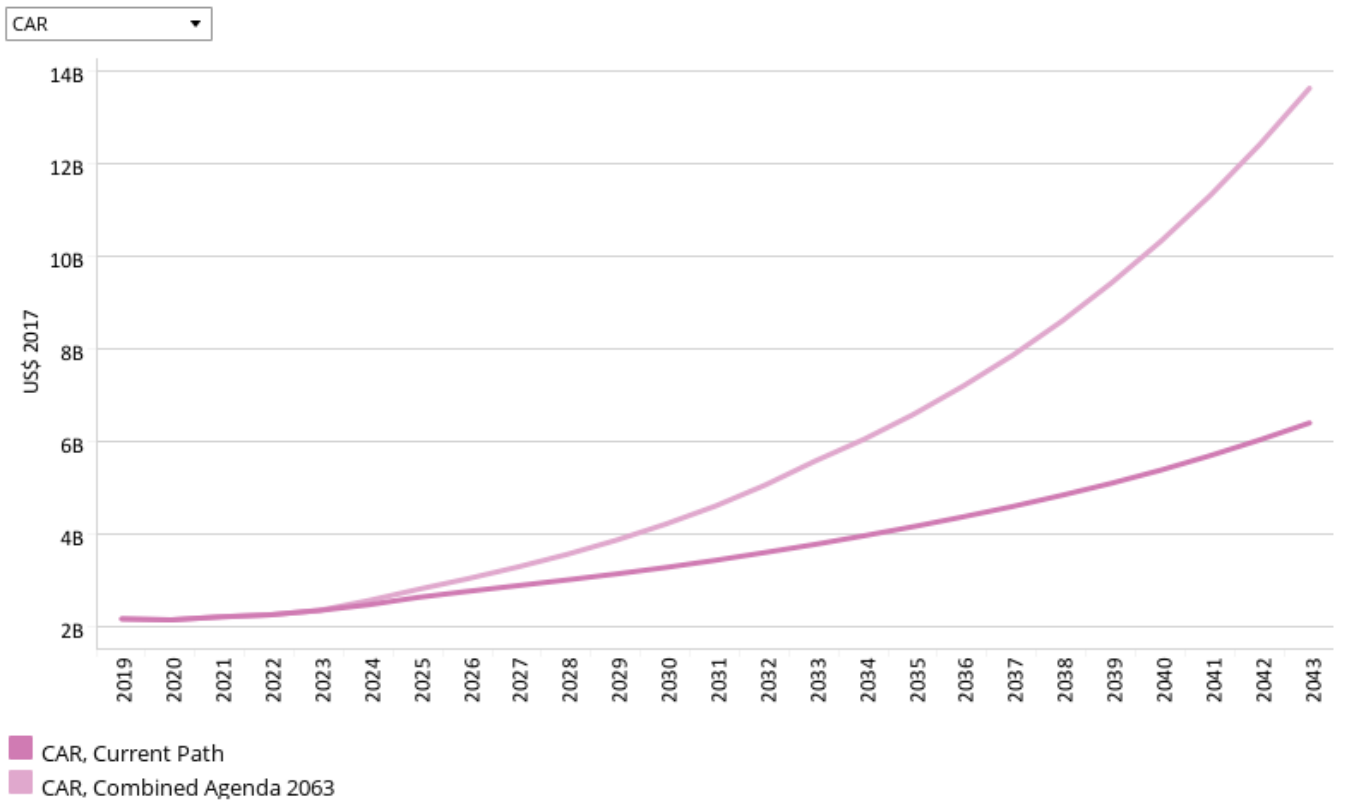
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See [Chart 8](#) to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

The evolution of the various sectors in terms of their relative contributions to GDP does not follow a linear trajectory. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the service sector is set to experience the greatest increase in terms of its relative contribution to the Central African Republic’s GDP compared to the Current Path by an additional 3.4 percentage points in 2043. This translates to an increase in GDP of USD\$3.9 billion. The manufacturing sector is projected to contribute an additional US\$1.8 billion to the economy, although it will be equivalent to 2.6 percentage points below the Current Path in 2043. The contribution of the agriculture scenario to GDP, compared to the Current Path, increases rapidly from 2019 and peaks in 2029, 3.5 percentage points above the Current Path. By 2043, its contribution to GDP will be 2.9 percentage points below the Current Path. In absolute terms, agriculture would contribute US\$700 million more in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario than in the Current Path forecast.

The boost for the ICT sector via the interventions in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, on the other hand, is most pronounced in 2040 when the difference in percentage points compared to the Current Path is 2.9, the equivalent of an additional US\$.4 billion compared to the Current Path. The contribution of the materials and energy sectors will be marginal, estimated to reach US\$200 million and US\$100 million, respectively, by 2043.

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



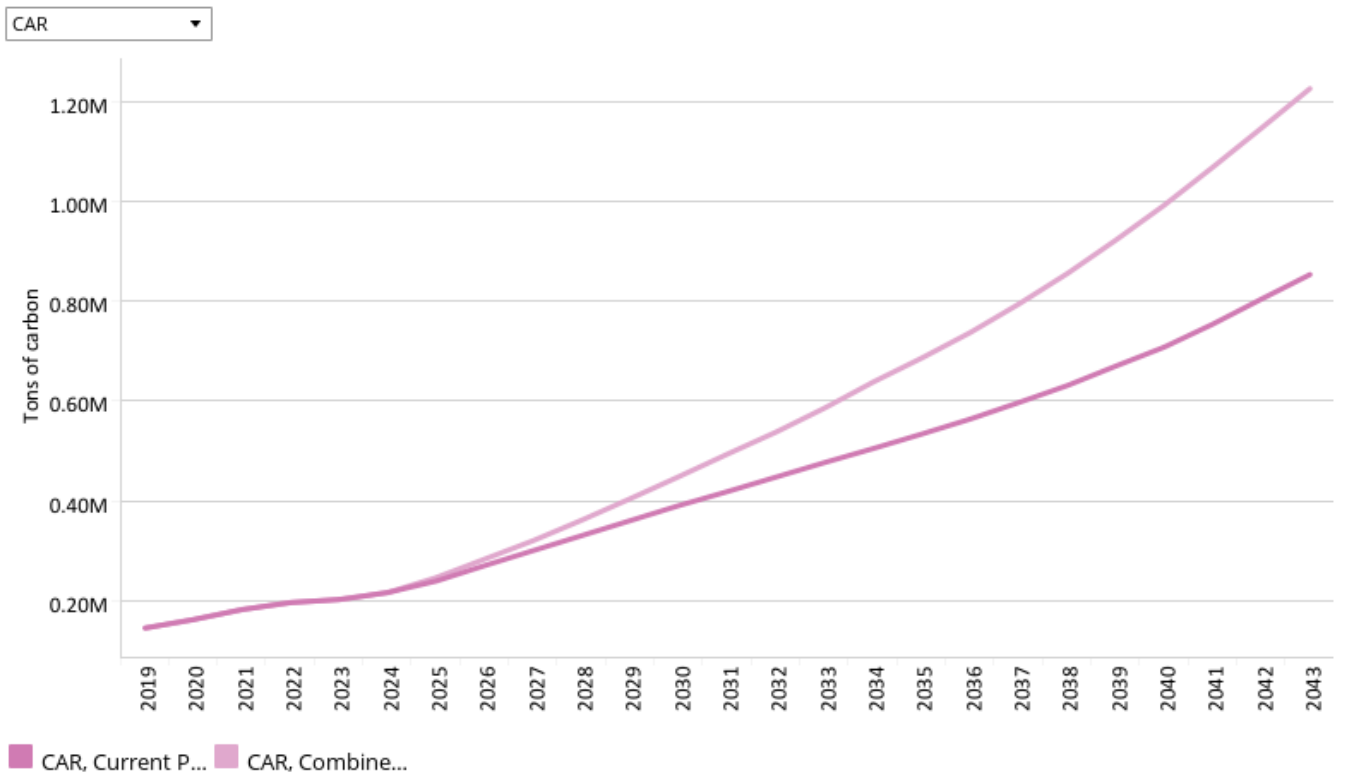
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database

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On the Current Path, the Central African Republic's GDP is forecast to expand more than sixfold from US\$2.2 billion to US\$13.6 billion by 2043. In other words, in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the country's GDP would be more than twice as large as on the Current Path, indicating growth in the size of the economy by about 113% in 2043.

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, the Central African Republic’s carbon emissions stood at 100 000 tons. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, by 2043 the country is projected to emit 1.2 million tons — 12 times the volume of emissions in 2019 (0.1 million tons) and 300 000 tons more than the Current Path forecast (0.9 million tons) by 2043. The greater increase in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is the result of higher economic growth expected to occur in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario which will be carbon intensive as the cost of growth.

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