



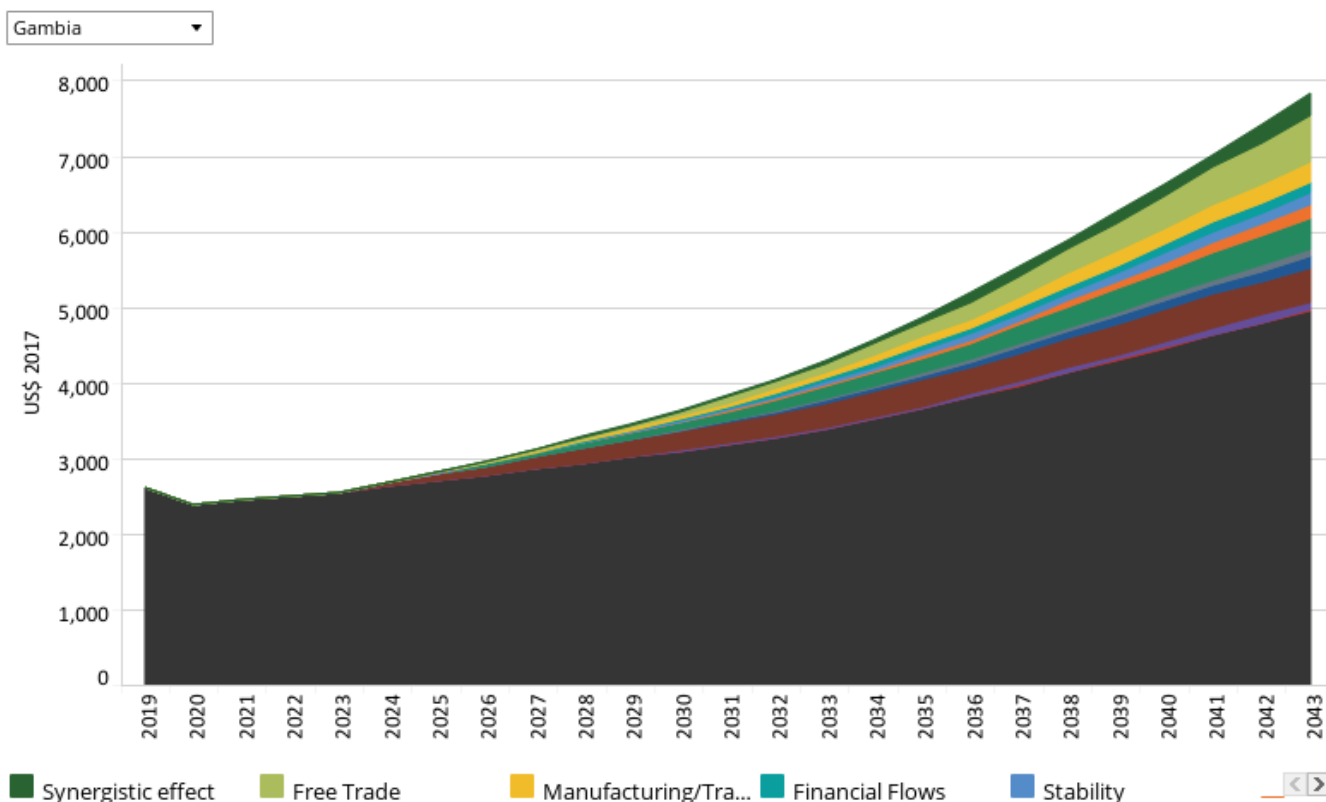
Gambia

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

Enoch Randy Aikins

Last updated 13 December 2023 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

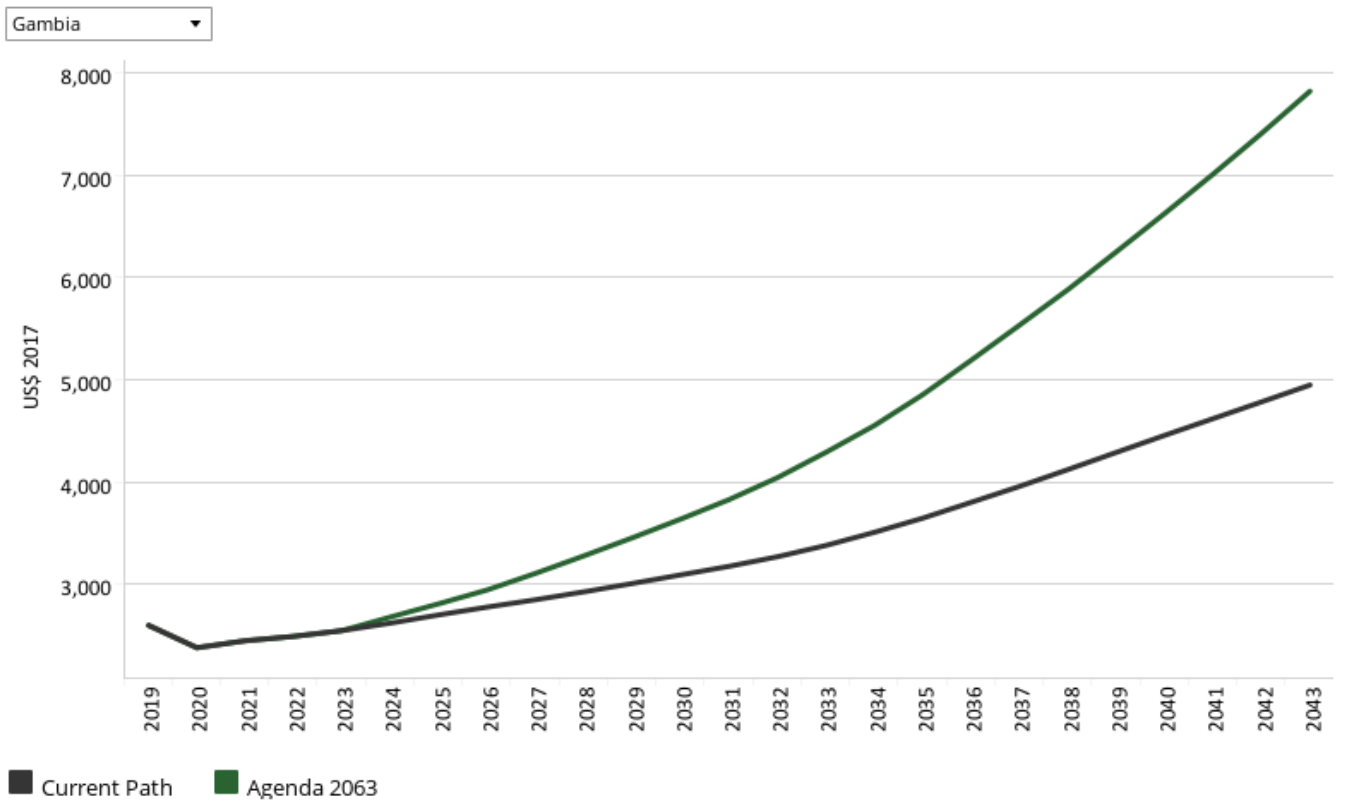
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The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario consists of the combination of all 11 sectoral scenarios presented above, namely the Stability, Demographic, Health/WaSH, Agriculture, Education, Manufacturing/Transfers, Leapfrogging, Free Trade, Financial Flows, 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 synergistic effect of all the scenarios on GDP per capita is estimated to be about US\$294 in 2043. The scenario with the greatest impact on GDP per capita by 2043 is the Free Trade scenario followed by the Agriculture scenario, while the scenarios with the least impact on GDP per capita are Health/WaSH and Infrastructure. This suggests that policies aimed at improving agricultural production and trade liberalisation will significantly improve human and economic development in The Gambia.

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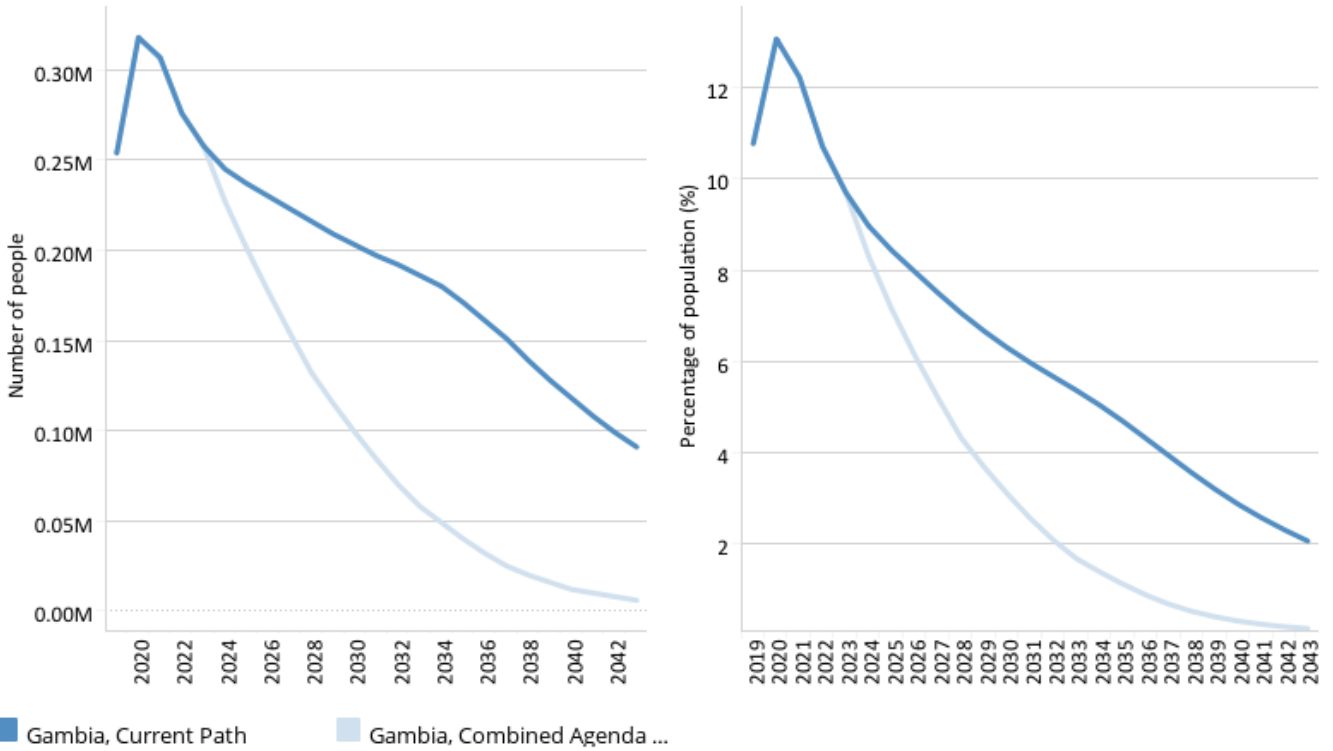
Whereas [Chart 55](#) presents a stacked area graph on the contribution of each scenario to GDP per capita as well as the additional benefit or synergistic effect, Chart 56 presents only the GDP per capita in the Current Path forecast and the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

The Gambia's GDP per capita is estimated to increase to US\$7 823 in 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. This is US\$2 873 more than the projection based on the Current Path forecast. Also, The Gambia's GDP per capita in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will still be above the projected average of US\$3 790 for low-income countries in Africa by 2043.

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



Gambia \$1.90



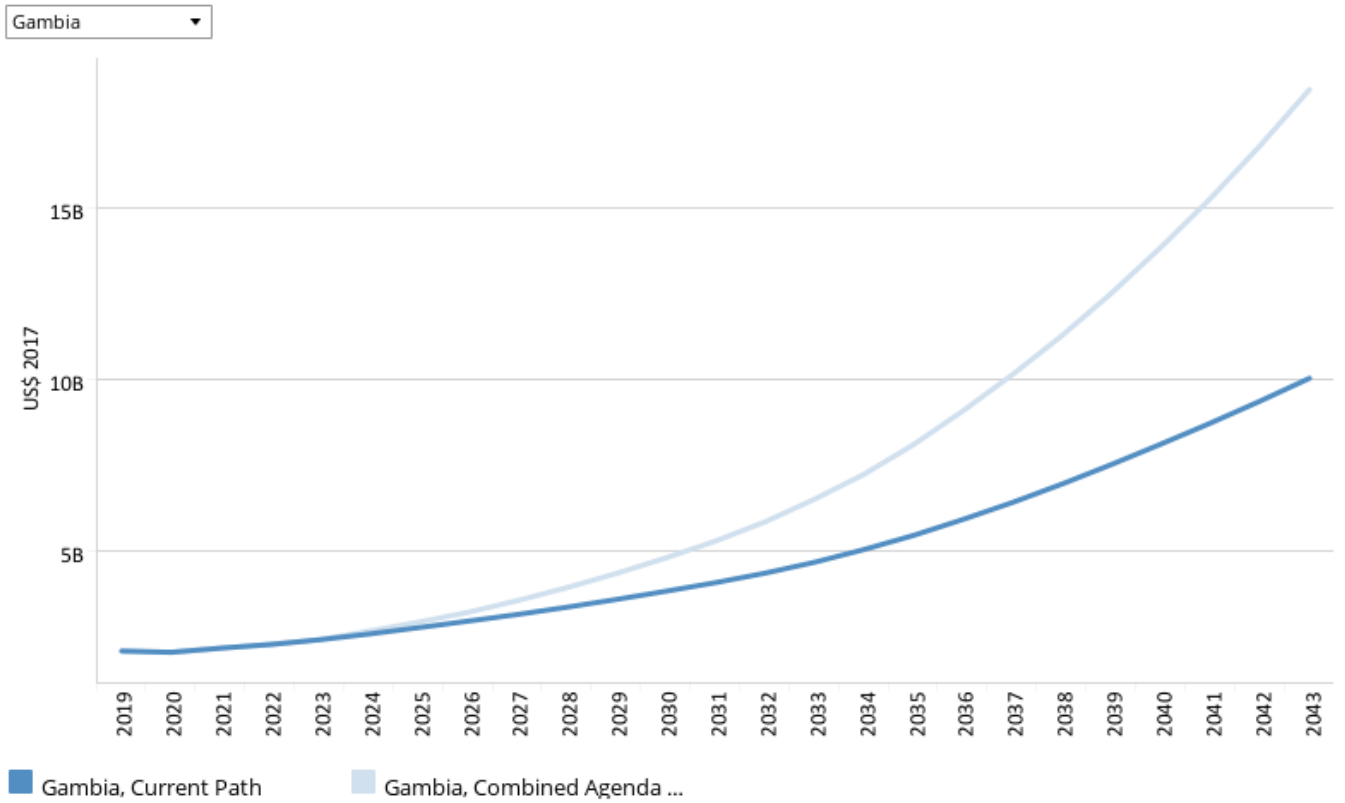
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

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In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the number of poor people will significantly decline such that by 2043, only 6 000 Gambians, representing 0.15% of the population, will be living below the poverty line. This means that, compared to the Current Path, an additional 85 000 Gambians can be lifted out of extreme poverty in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

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



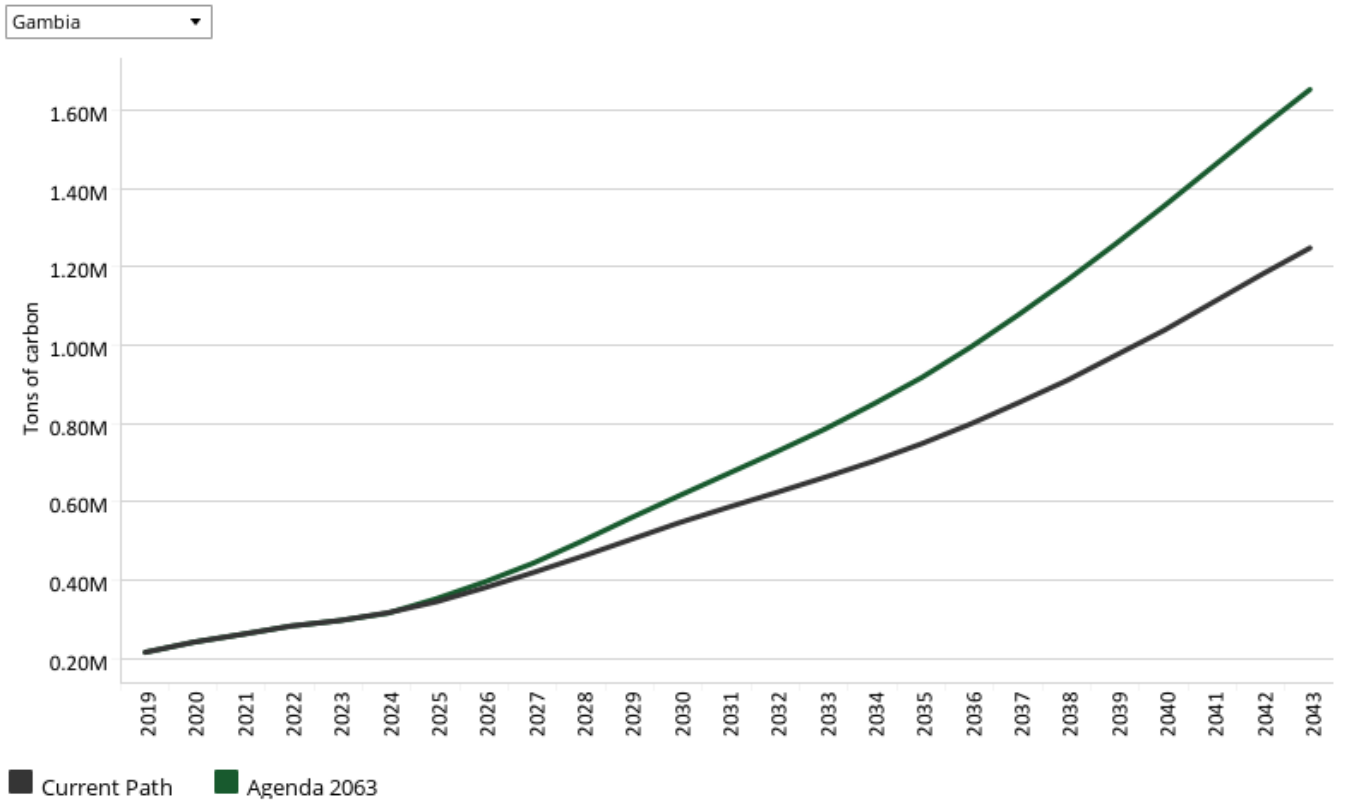
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database

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The estimated GDP (MER) for 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will be US\$18.5 billion, which is higher than the Current Path estimates of US\$10 billion. This suggests that compared to the Current Path forecast, the size of the economy will almost double by 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. The Agenda 2063 scenario shows that a policy push across all the development sectors is necessary to achieve sustained growth and development in The Gambia.

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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The total amount of carbon emitted by The Gambia in 2019 was 220 000 tons. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the total carbon emissions are projected to rise to 1.7 million tons by 2043. This is higher than the estimates of 1.3 million tons in the Current Path forecast for 2043, meaning that the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario leads to much greater carbon emissions than the Current Path forecast. The materialisation of the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario would stimulate growth in The Gambia but the cost in terms of environmental degradation would be relatively high.

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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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