

Guinea-Bissau

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 effect of all scenarios on GDP per capita is estimated to be about US\$3 900 in 2043. This suggests that in 2043, the additional GDP per capita based on the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will be US\$3 900. The scenario with the greatest impact on GDP per capita by 2043 is the Agriculture scenario followed by the Free Trade scenario, while the scenarios with the least impact on GDP per capita are Health/WaSH and Governance. This suggests that in the long term, the Agriculture and Free Trade scenarios have the greatest potential to improve human and economic development in Guinea-Bissau.

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.

Guinea-Bissau's GDP per capita is estimated to increase to US\$7 867 in 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. This is US\$3 900 more than the projection in the Current Path forecast for 2043. Guinea-Bissau's GDP per capita in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will be US\$1 365 higher than the average for low-income countries in Africa.

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the number of poor people will decline such that by 2043, only 450 000 Bissau-Guineans, representing 14.9% of the population, will be living below the poverty line. This means that, compared with the Current Path, an additional 900 000 people can be lifted out of extreme poverty in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. The projections for the number of poor people on average for low-income African countries by 2043 is 10.3 percentage points higher than that of Guinea-Bissau in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

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. By 2043, the service sector will contribute an additional US\$4.3 billion, although its share of GDP will be reduced by -1 percentage point. The manufacturing and agriculture sectors will contribute US\$2.2 billion and US\$1.4 billion respectively; in terms of percentage points, the contribution of manufacturing declines by 1.6 percentage points and the contribution of agriculture increases by 2.3 percentage points.

The estimated GDP (MER) for 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario in 2043 will be US\$16.4 billion, which is higher than the Current Path estimates of US\$7.3 billion. This suggests that compared with the Current Path forecast, the size of the economy will increase by 123% by 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

The total amount of carbon emitted in 2019 was 0.12 million tons. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the total carbon emitted is projected to rise to 1.2 million tons by 2043. This is higher than the estimates of 0.78 million in the Current Path forecast for 2043, meaning that the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario leads to much higher levels of carbon emissions than the Current Path.

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About the authors

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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