

Sierra Leone

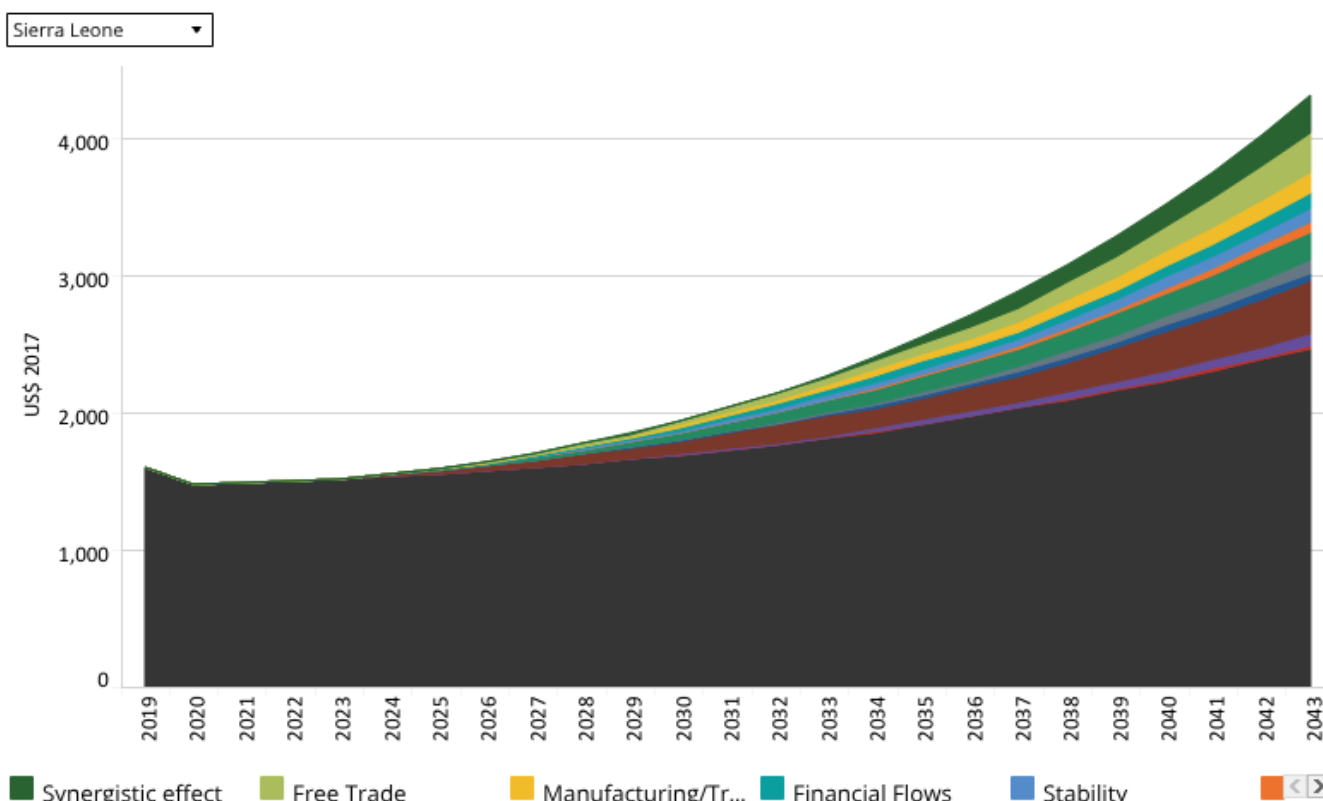
Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

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

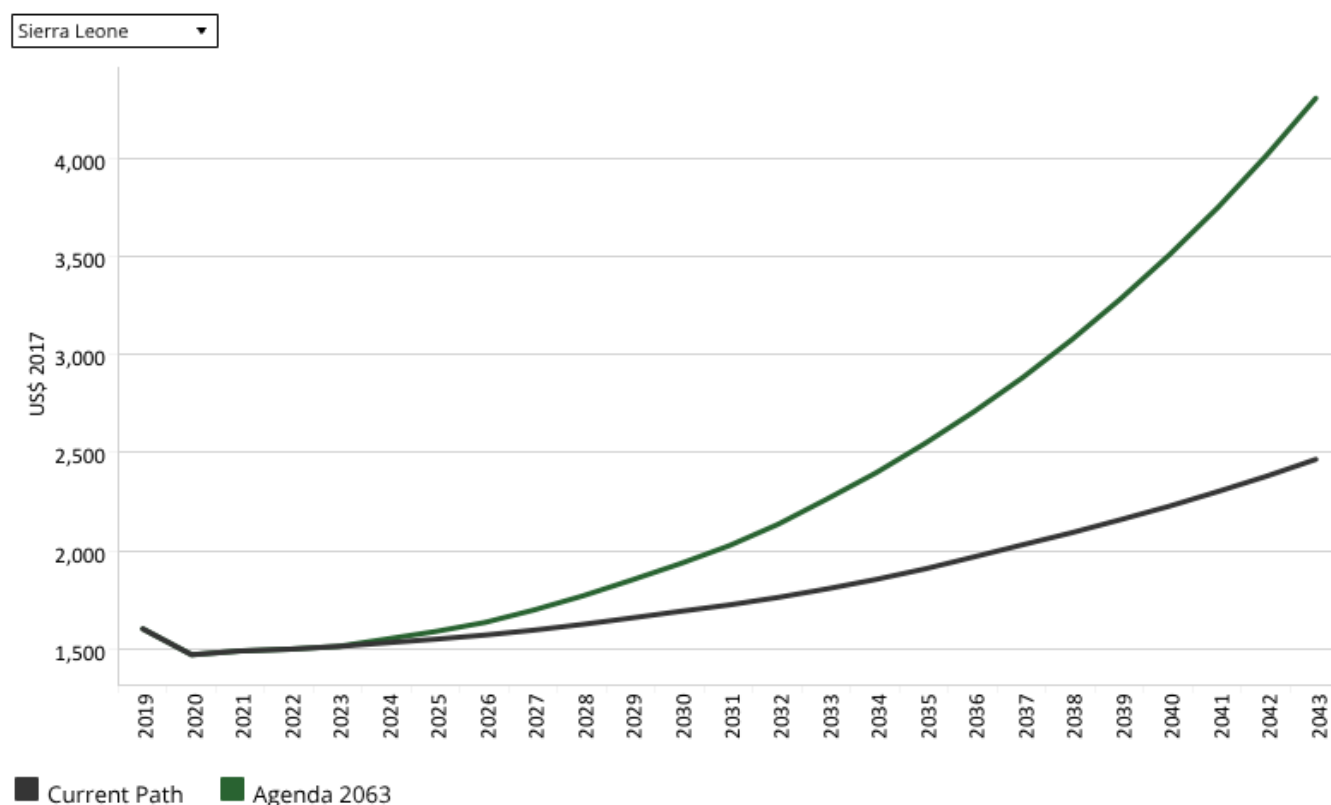
[View on Tableau Public](#)

[↶](#)
[↷](#)
[↺](#)
[↻](#)
[⌵](#)
[⌶](#)
[⌷](#)
[⌸](#)
[⌹](#)
[⌺](#)
[⌻](#)
[⌼](#)
[⌽](#)
[⌿](#)
[⌿](#)
[⌿](#)

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\$269.2 in 2043. 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 Sierra Leone.

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

[View on Tableau Public](#)

↶ ↷ ↺ ↻ | ⏏ ⏏ Share

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.

Sierra Leone's GDP per capita is estimated to increase to US\$4 304 in 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. This is US\$1 840 more than the projection based on the Current Path forecast for 2043. Also, Sierra Leone's GDP per capita in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will be US\$514 above the average for low-income countries in Africa in 2043.

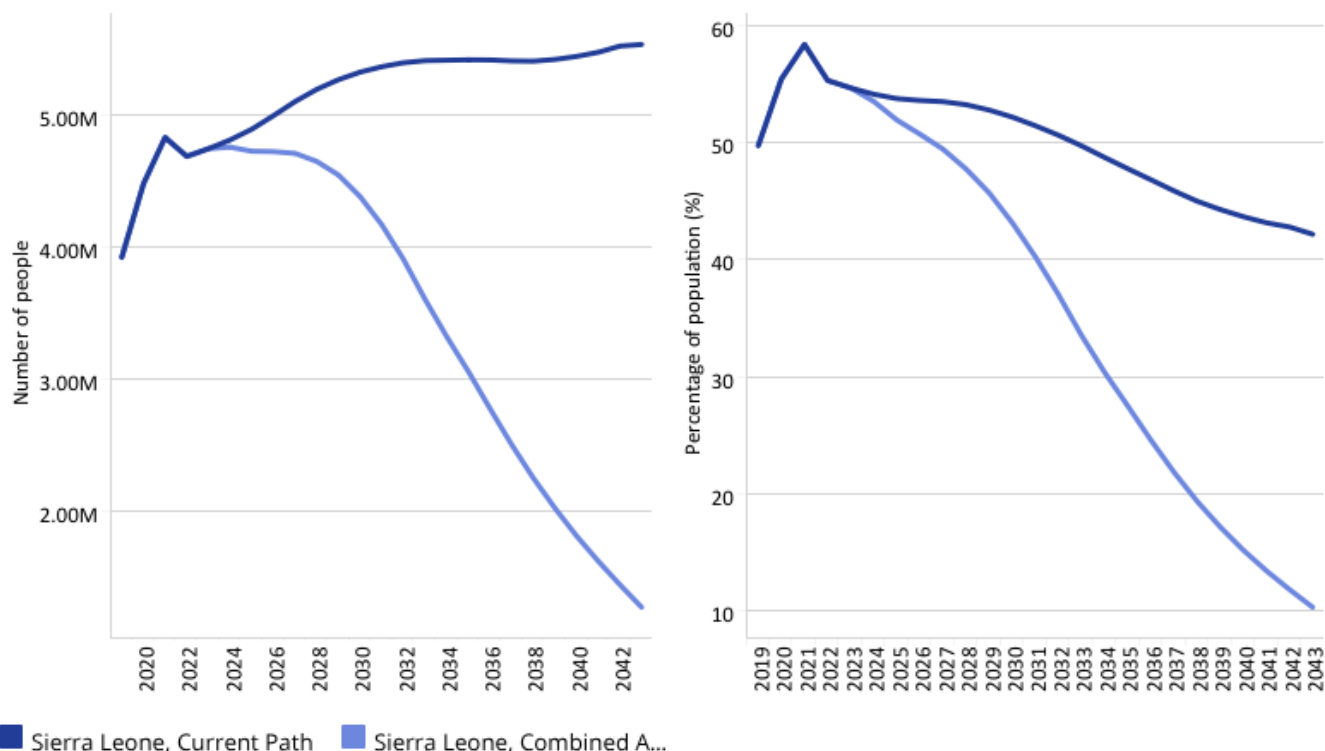
Chart 57: Poverty in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043

Millions of people and % of total population



Sierra Leone

\$1.90



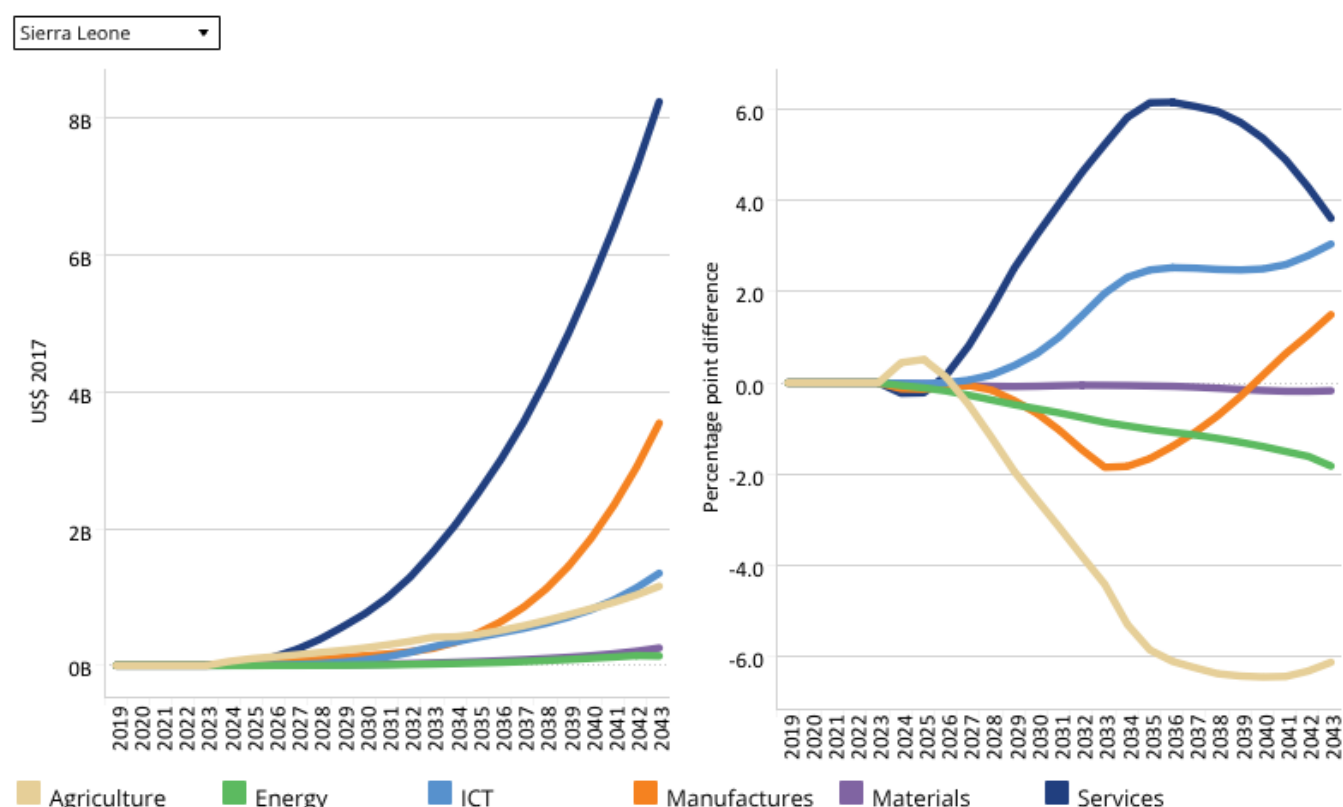
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

[View on Tableau Public](#)

Navigation icons: back, forward, search, and share.

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the number of poor people will significantly decline such that by 2043, only 1.3 million Sierra Leoneans, representing 10.3% of the population, will be living below the poverty line. This means that, compared with the Current Path, an additional 3.9 million Sierra Leoneans can be lifted out of extreme poverty in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. The projected average poverty rate for low-income African countries by 2043 is higher than that of Sierra Leone in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. The proportion of poor people in the Combined Agenda scenario is 14.9 percentage points less than the average for low-income countries in Africa in 2043.

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

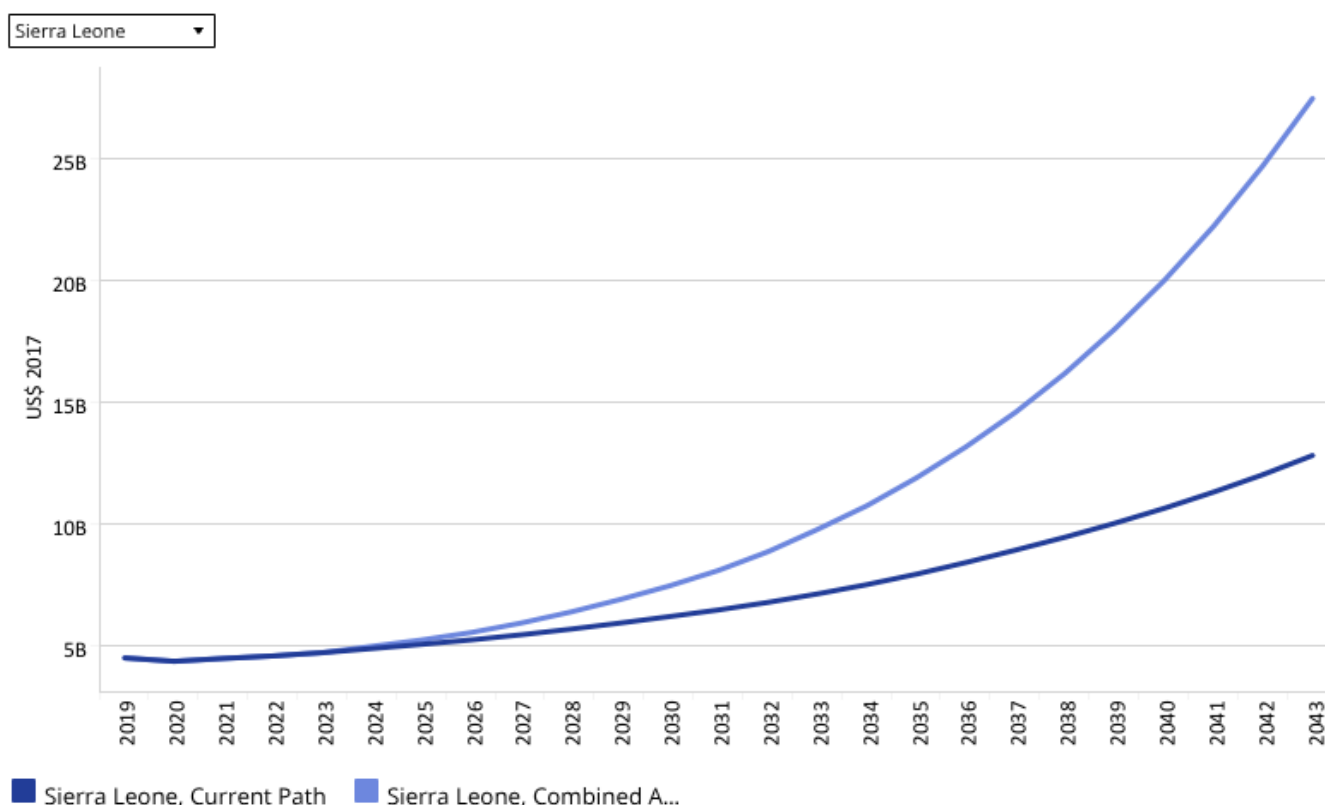
[View on Tableau Public](#)

Navigation icons: Previous, Next, Home, Search, and Share.

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 ICT sectors. By 2043, the service sector will contribute an additional 3.6 percentage points to GDP, which corresponds to an extra US\$8.2 billion compared to the Current Path forecast. Also, manufacturing and ICT will contribute an extra US\$3.5 billion and US\$1.4 billion, respectively; in terms of percentage points, their contribution corresponds to 1.5 and 3 percentage points larger than the Current Path forecast, respectively. The share of agriculture in GDP in the Combined Agenda 2063 is 6 percentage points of GDP lower than the Current Path forecast by 2043, which is equivalent to around US\$1.2 billion.

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

[View on Tableau Public](#)

Navigation icons: back, forward, search, and share.

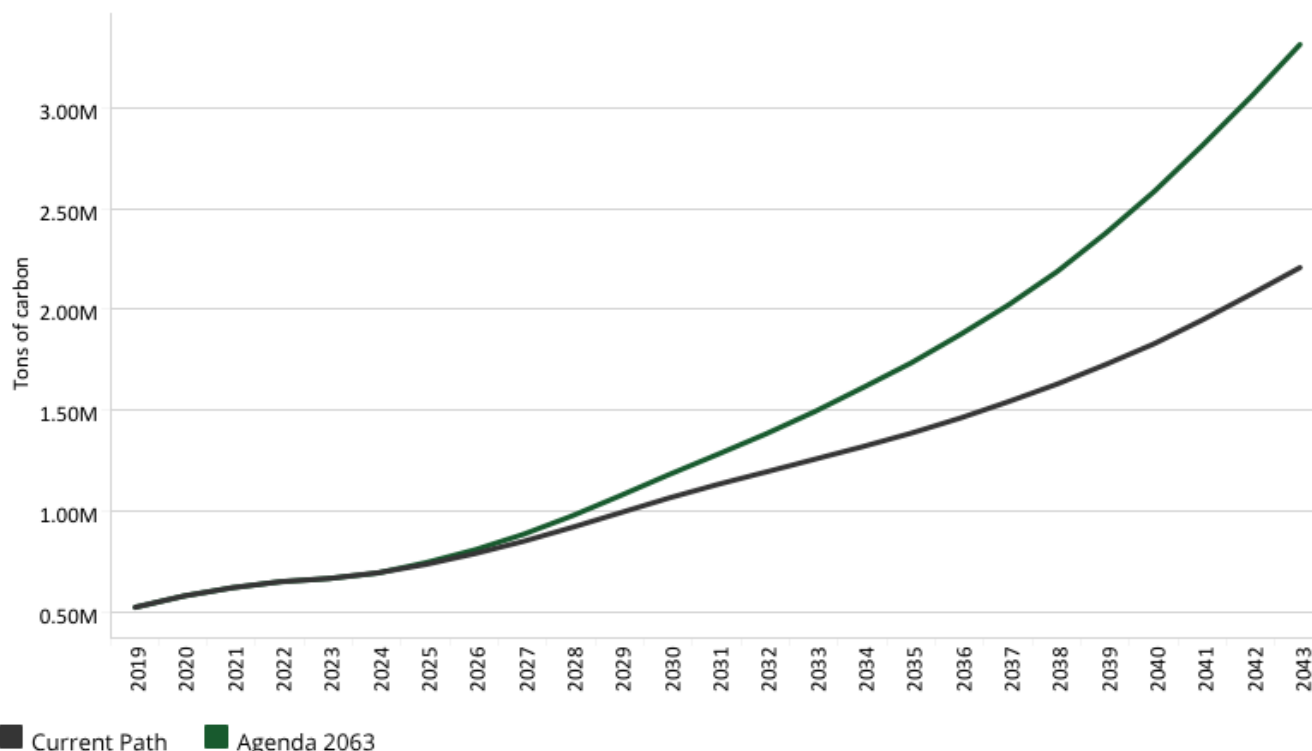
The estimated GDP (MER) for 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario in 2043 will be US\$27.5 billion, which is higher than the Current Path estimates of US\$12.8 billion. This suggests that the size of the Sierra Leone economy in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is 115% larger than the Current Path forecast in 2043. The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario shows that a policy push across all the sectors is necessary to achieve inclusive sustained growth and development in Sierra Leone.

Chart 60: Carbon emissions in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043

Million tons of carbon (note, not CO₂ equivalent)



Sierra Leone



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center data

[View on Tableau Public](#)

Navigation icons: back, forward, search, and share.

The total amount of carbon emitted in Sierra Leone in 2019 was 0.52 million tons. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the total carbon emitted is projected to rise to 3.3 million tons by 2043. This is higher than the estimates of 2.2 million in the Current Path forecast for 2043, meaning that the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario leads to much greater carbon emissions than the Current Path.

Donors and sponsors



Reuse our work

- All visualizations, data, and text produced by African Futures are completely open access under the [Creative Commons BY license](#). You have the permission to use, distribute, and reproduce these in any medium, provided the source and authors are credited.
- The data produced by third parties and made available by African Futures is subject to the license terms from the original third-party authors. We will always indicate the original source of the data in our documentation, so you should always check the license of any such third-party data before use and redistribution.
- All of our charts [can be embedded](#) in any site.

Cite this research

Enoch Randy Aikins (2025) Sierra Leone. Published online at futures.issafrica.org. Retrieved from <https://futures.issafrica.org/geographic/countries/sierra-leone/> [Online Resource] Updated 13 December 2023.

About the authors

Mr Enoch Randy Aikins joined the AFI in May 2021 as a Researcher. Before that, Enoch was a research and programmes officer at the Institute for Democratic Governance in Accra in charge of local governance reforms, poverty and inequality and public sector reforms. 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. Enoch is a Young African Fellow at the School of Transnational Governance, European University Institute in Florence and has an MPhil in economics from the University of Ghana, Legon.

About African Futures & Innovation

Scenarios and forecasting can help Africa identify and respond to opportunities and threats. The work of the African Futures & Innovation (AFI) program at the Institute for Security Studies aims to understand and address a widening gap between indices of wellbeing in Africa and elsewhere in the world. The AFI helps stakeholders understand likely future developments. Research findings and their policy implications are widely disseminated, often in collaboration with in-country partners. Forecasting tools inspire debate and provide insights into possible trajectories that inform planning, prioritisation and effective resource allocation. Africa's future depends on today's choices and actions by governments and their non-governmental and international partners. The AFI provides empirical data that informs short- and medium-term decisions with long-term implications. The AFI enhances Africa's capacity to prepare for and respond to future challenges. The program is headed by Dr Jakkie Cilliers.