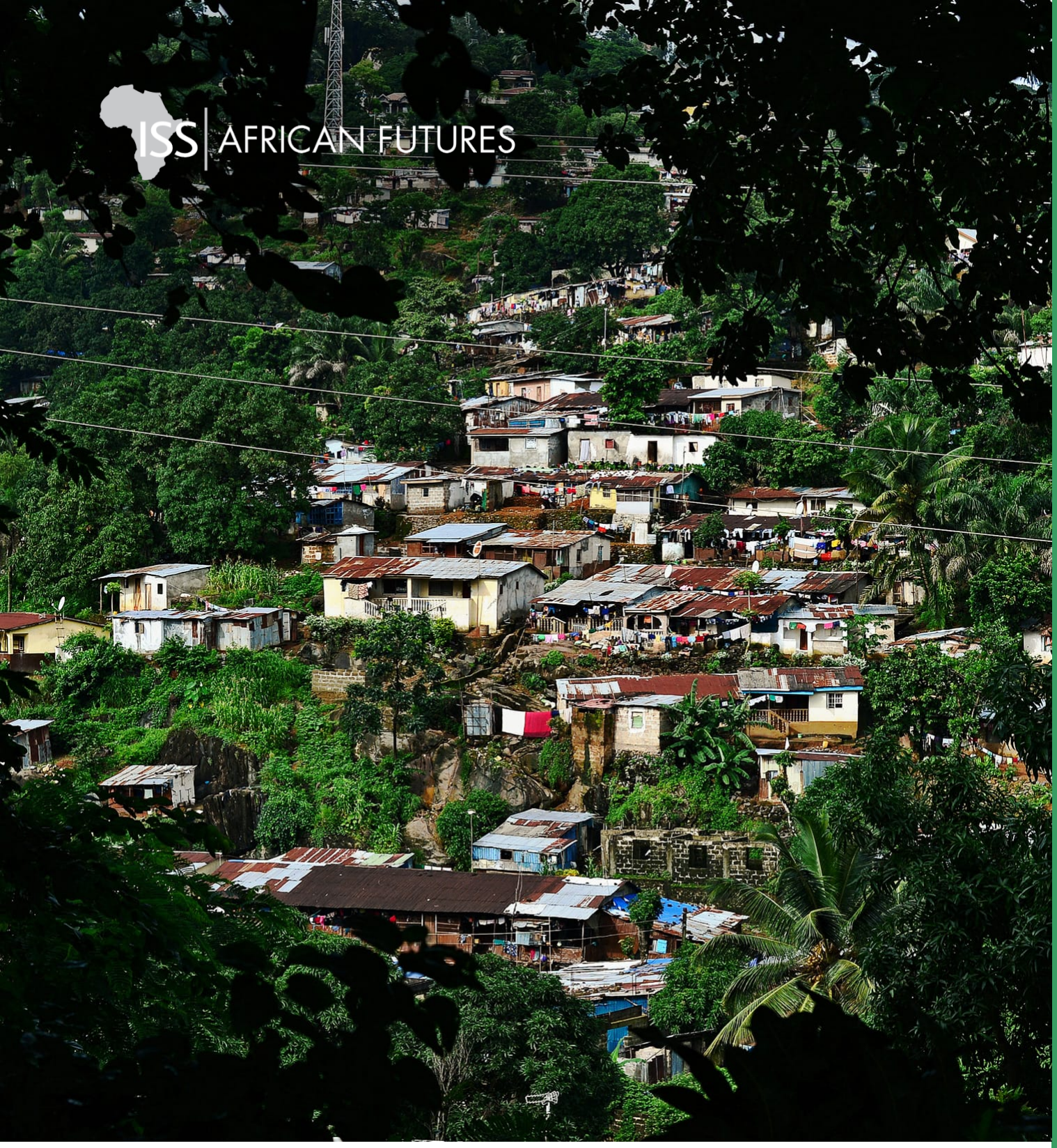


Sierra Leone

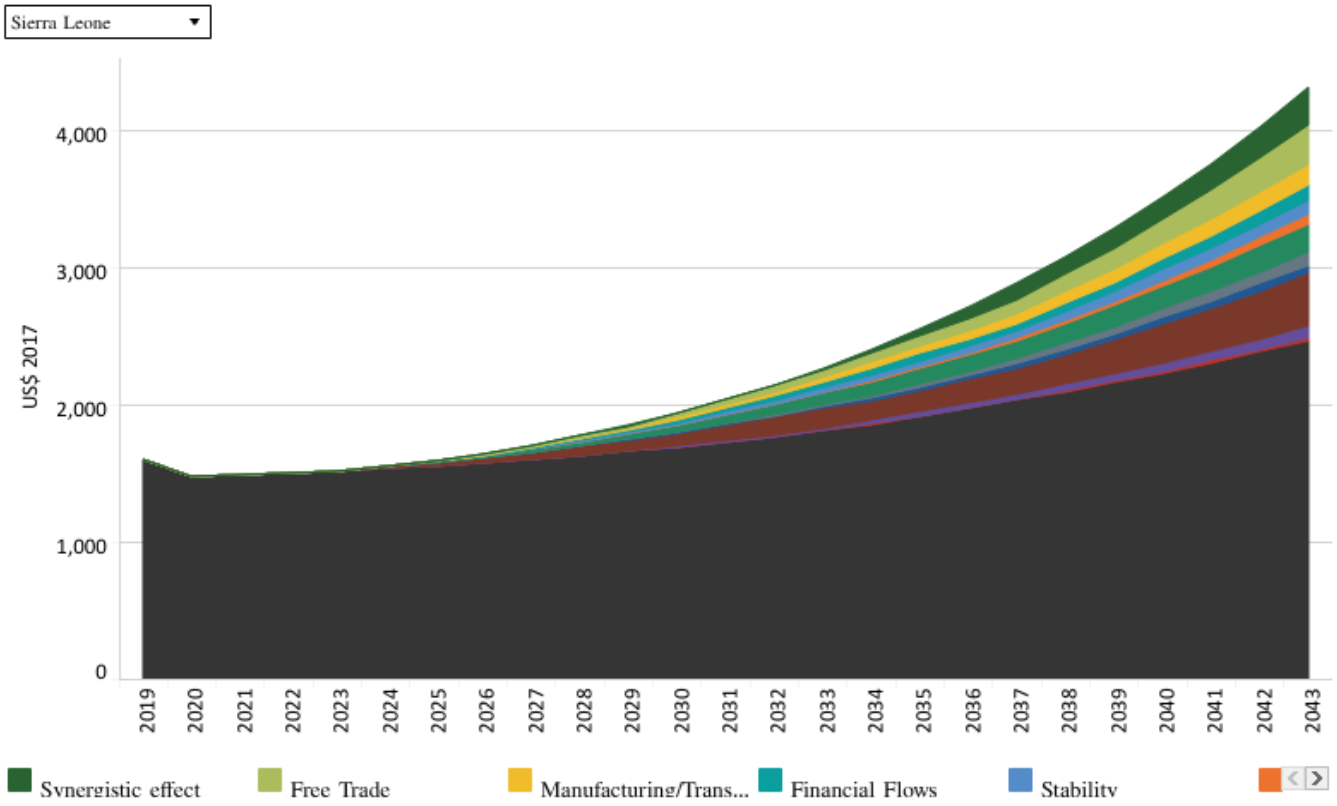
Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

Enoch Randy Aikins

Last updated 15 June 2026 using IFs v7.63

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 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.

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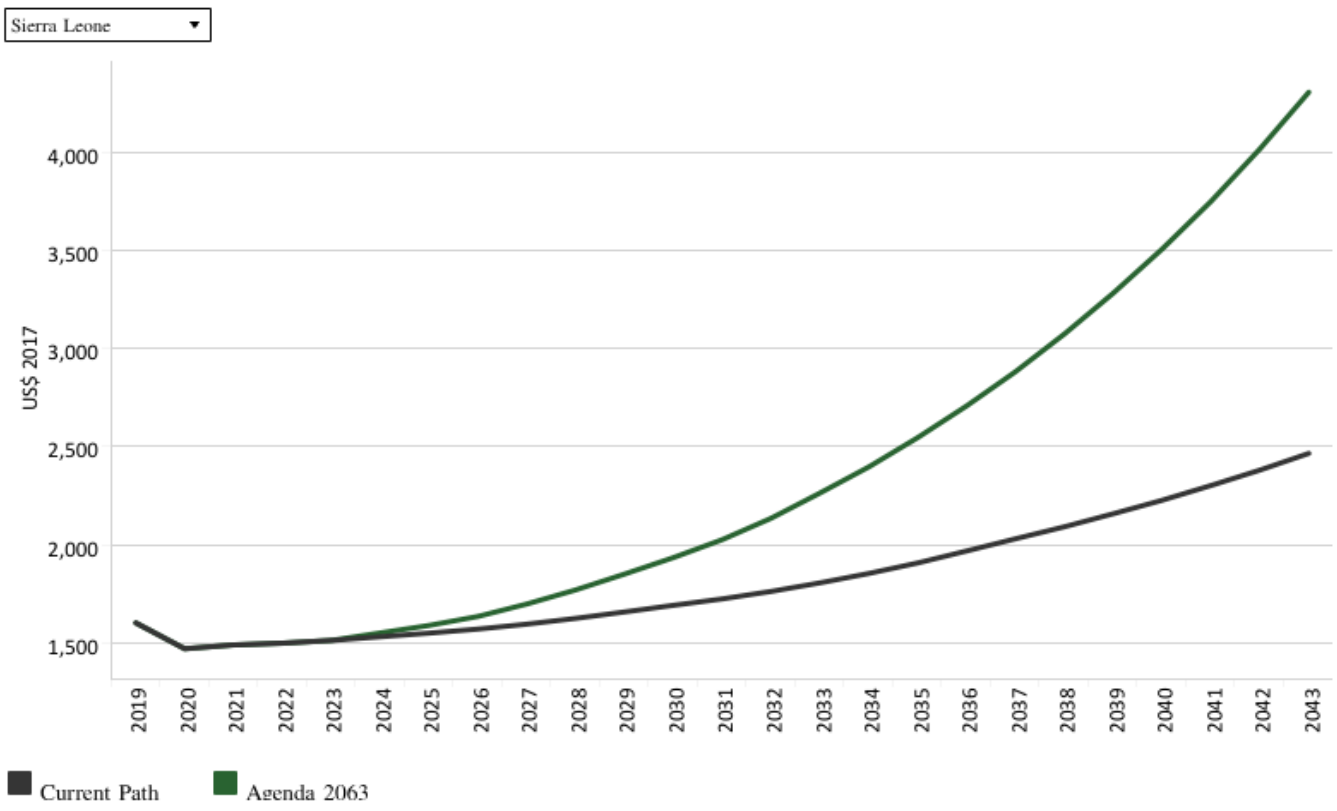
Chart 56: GDP per capita in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



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.

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.

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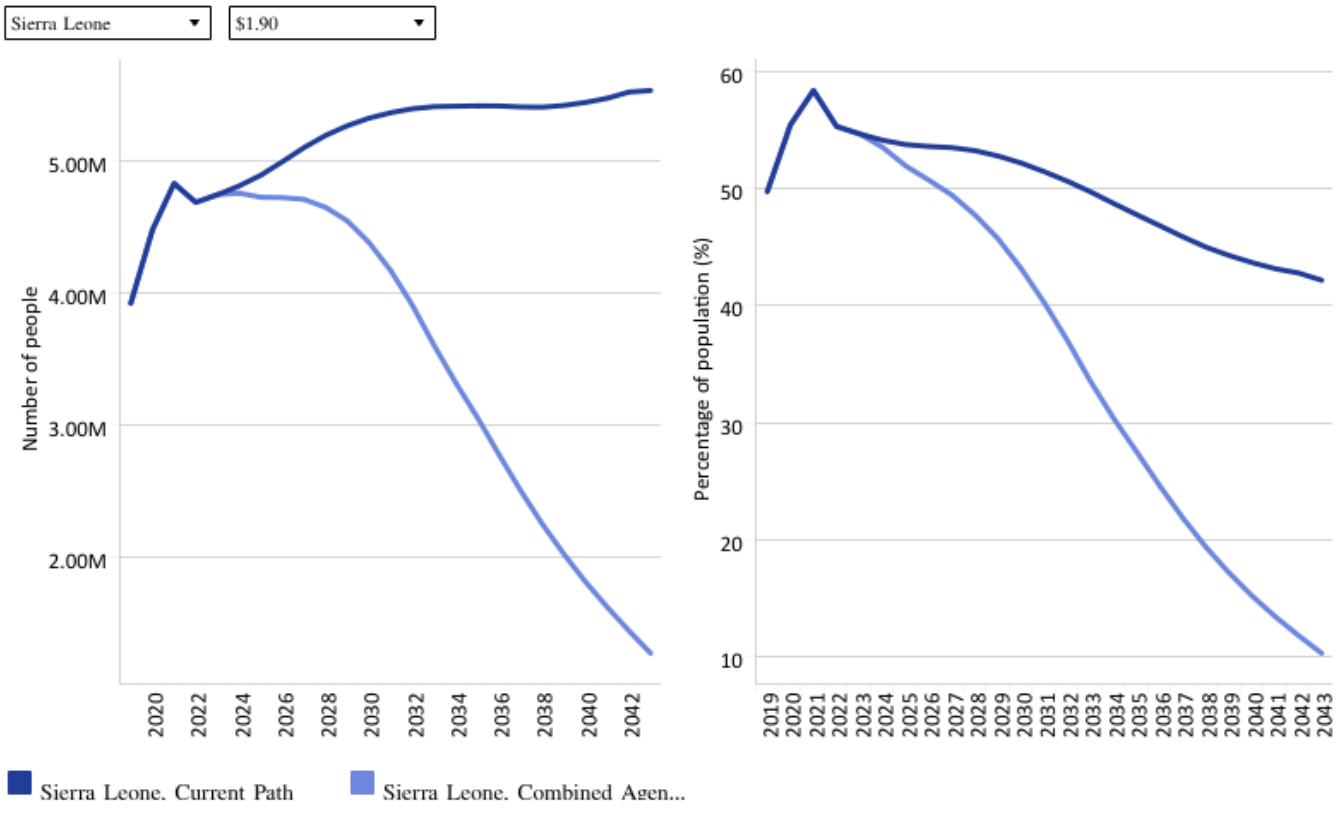
Chart 57: Poverty in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043

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 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.

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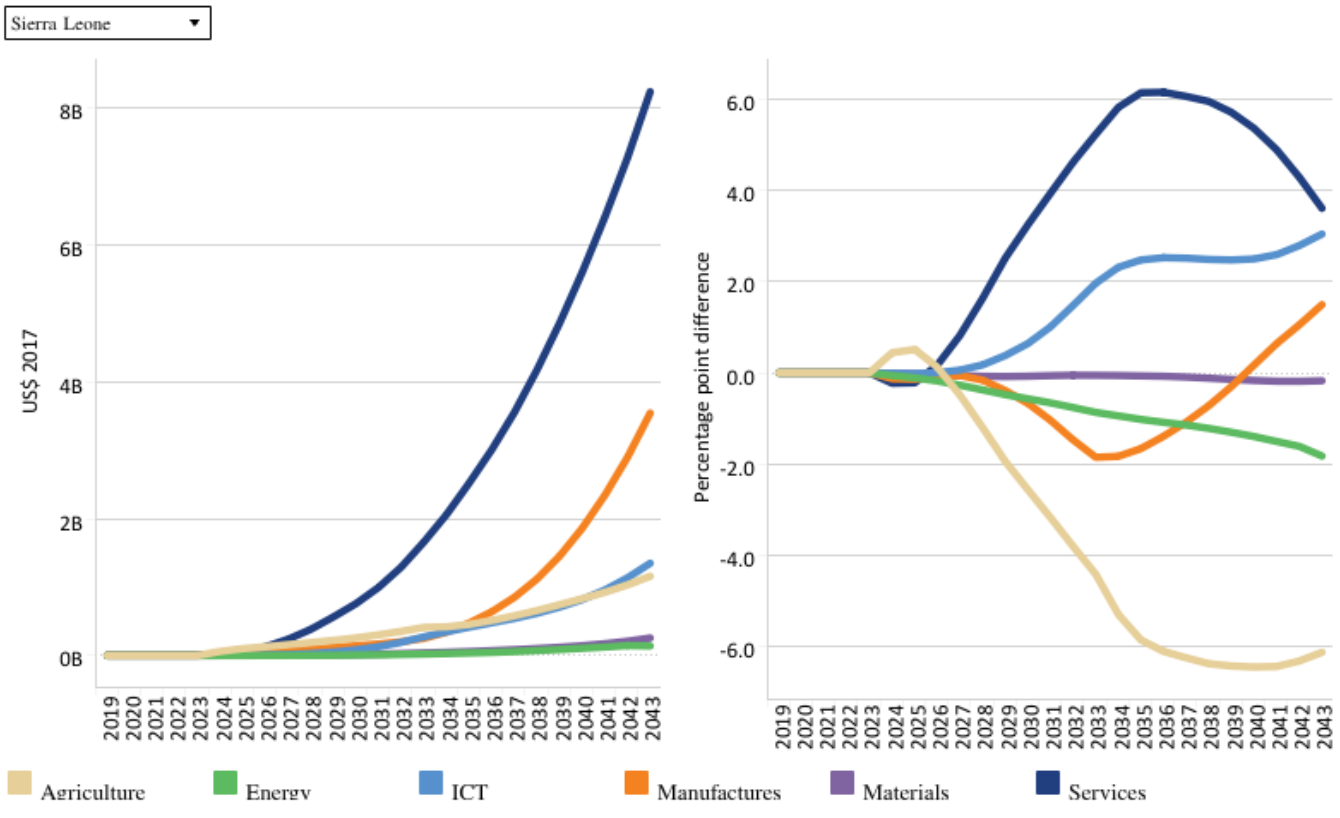
Chart 58: Value added by sector in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
Absolute and % point difference GDP



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.

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.

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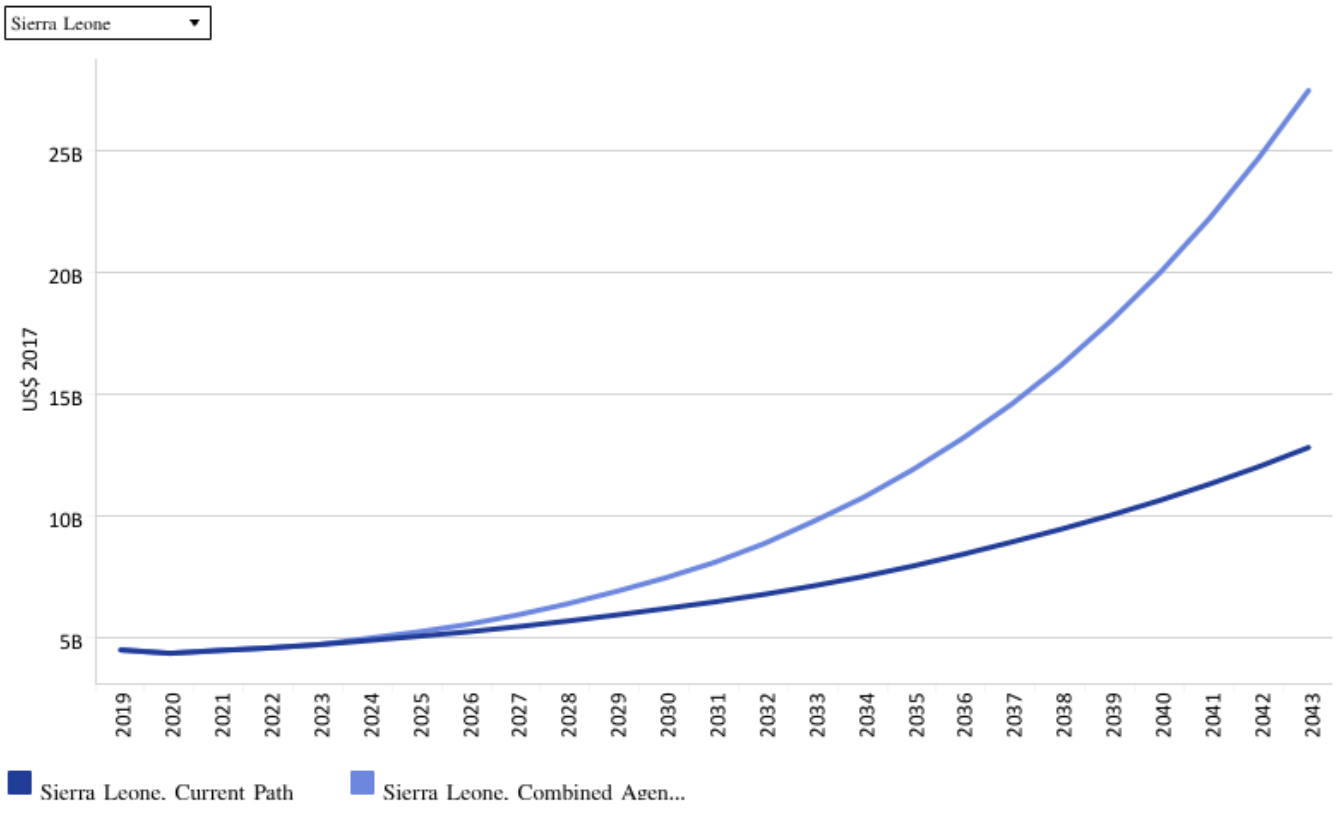
Chart 59: GDP in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
Billions US$ 2017, market exchange rates



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 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.

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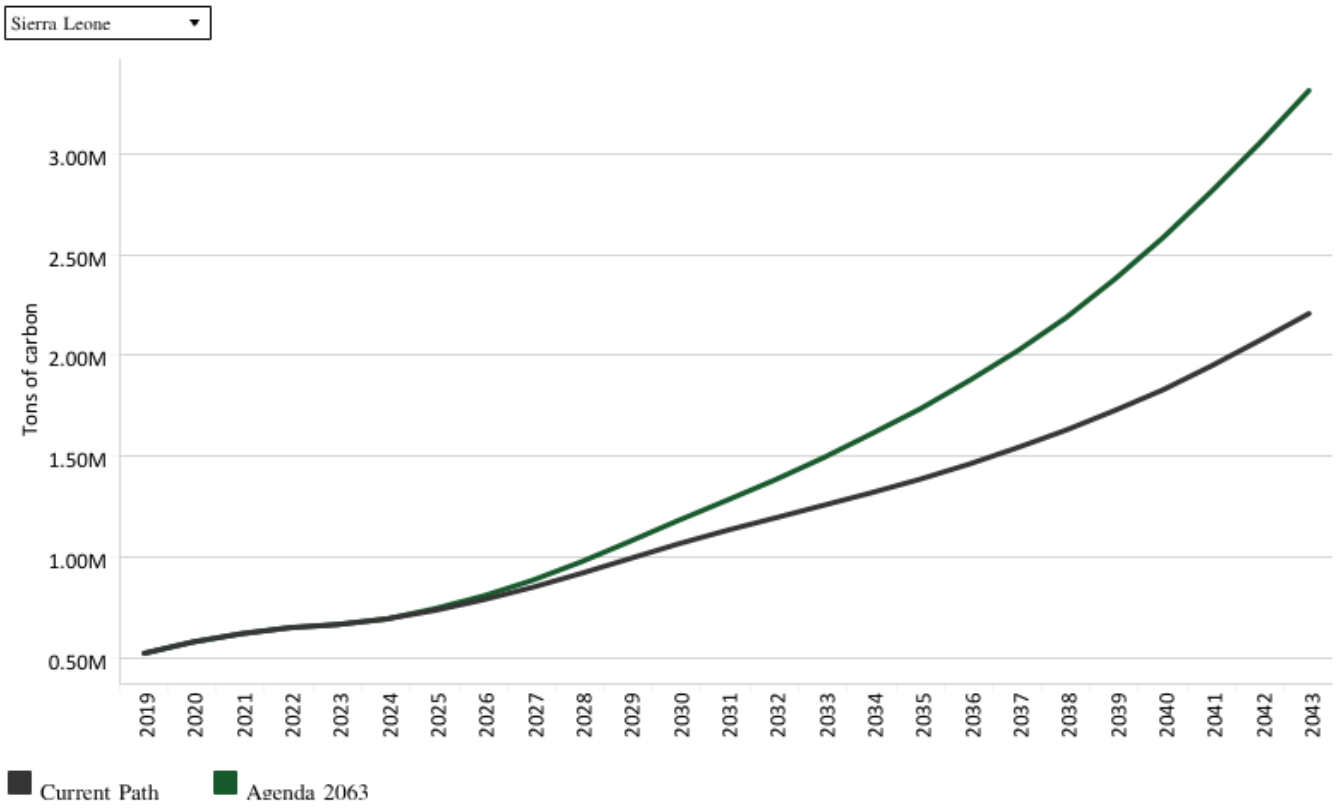
Chart 60: Carbon emissions in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043

Million tons of carbon (note, not CO_2 equivalent)



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

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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.

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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.

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