



São Tomé and Príncipe

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

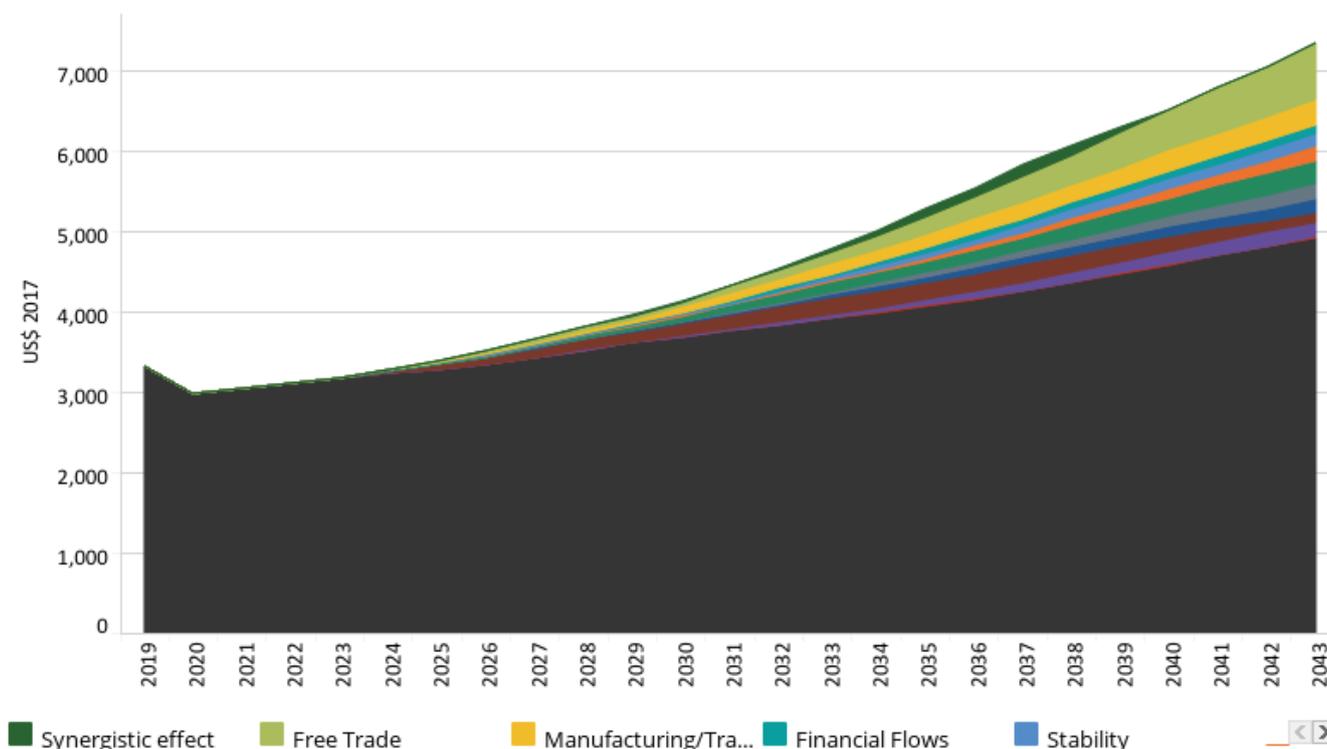
Enoch Randy Aikins

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



São Tomé and P ▾



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

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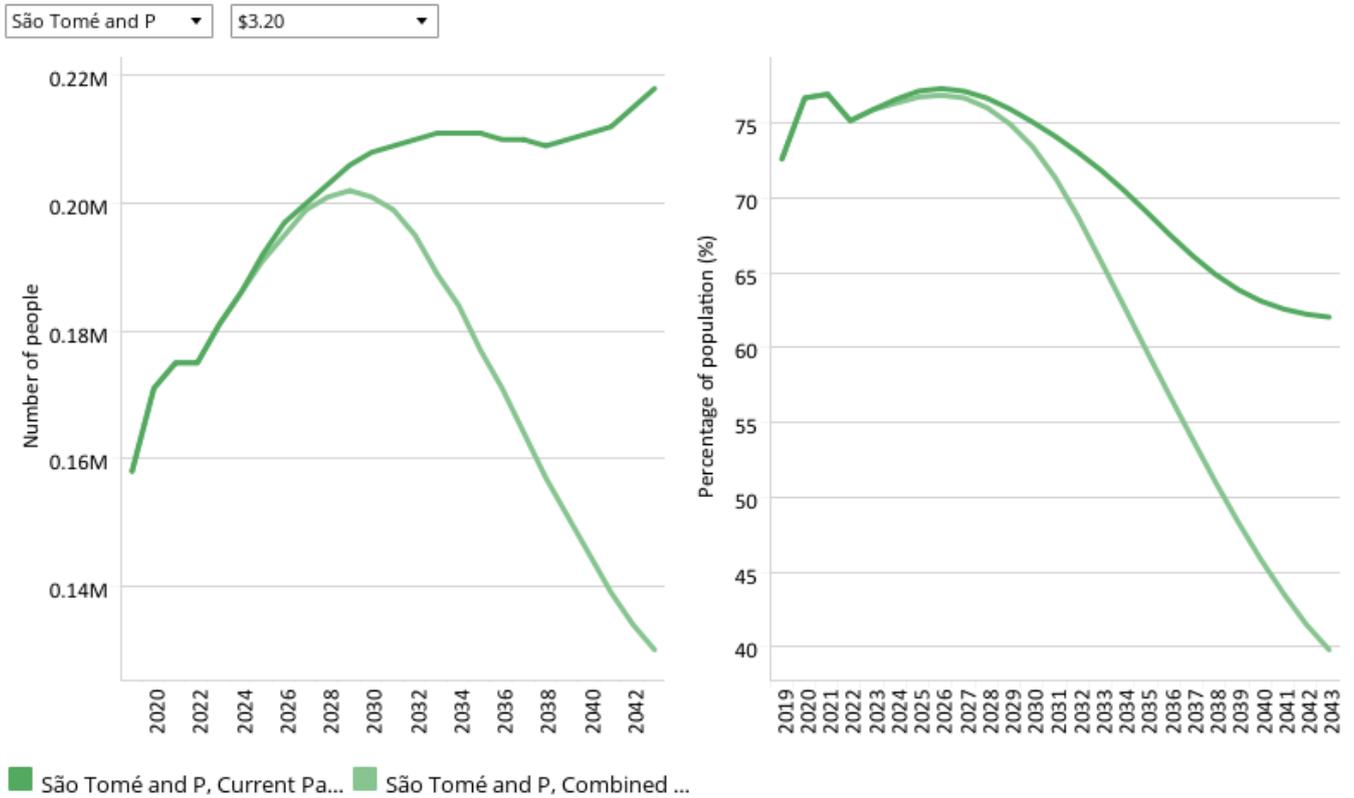
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The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario consists of the combination of all 11 sectoral scenarios presented above, namely the Stability, Demographic, Health/WaSH, Agriculture, Education, Manufacturing/Transfers, Leapfrogging, Free Trade, Financial Flows, 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 scenario with the greatest impact on GDP per capita of São Tomé and Príncipe by 2043 is the Free Trade scenario, adding an additional US\$701 above the Current Path forecast. This is followed by the Manufacturing/Transfers and Leapfrogging scenarios, contributing additional US\$309 and US\$280, respectively.

The scenarios with the least impact on GDP per capita are the Health/WaSH and the Financial Flows scenarios. This suggests that in the long term, the Free Trade, Manufacturing/Transfers and Leapfrogging scenarios have the greatest potential to improve human and economic development in São Tomé and Príncipe.

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



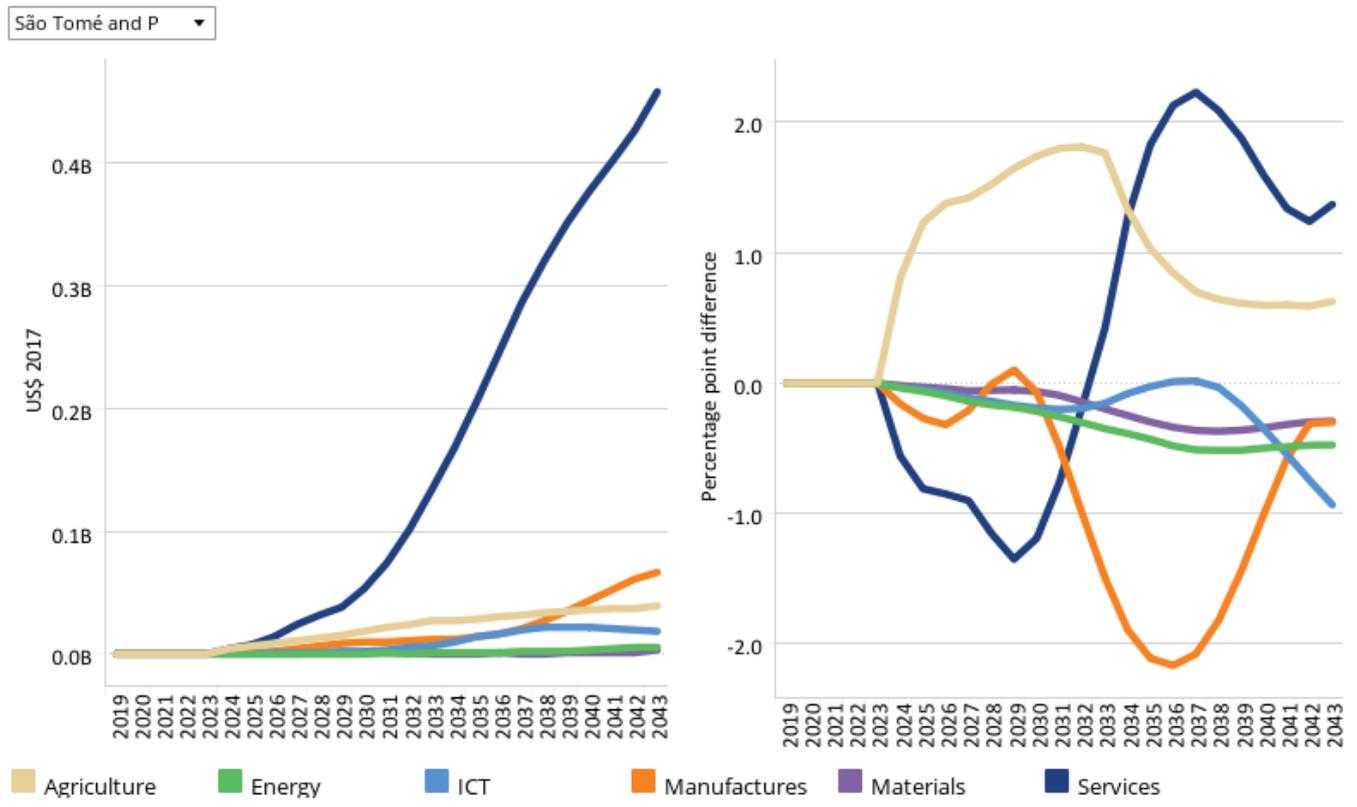
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

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In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, both the number and proportion of poor people in São Tomé and Príncipe will significantly decline. By 2043, about 130 000 people in the country (39.8% of the population) will be living below the poverty line of US\$3.20, such that compared to the Current Path forecast, an additional 88 000 people can be lifted out of extreme poverty in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. This also corresponds to a 22.2 percentage point decrease in poverty from the Current Path forecast in the same year. The projections for the proportion of poor people in São Tomé and Príncipe will be slightly above the average of 38.3% for lower middle-income African countries by 2043. The Combined Agenda scenario represents the combined effect of all the scenarios, and it is therefore not surprising that it leads to such a significant impact on poverty reduction.

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



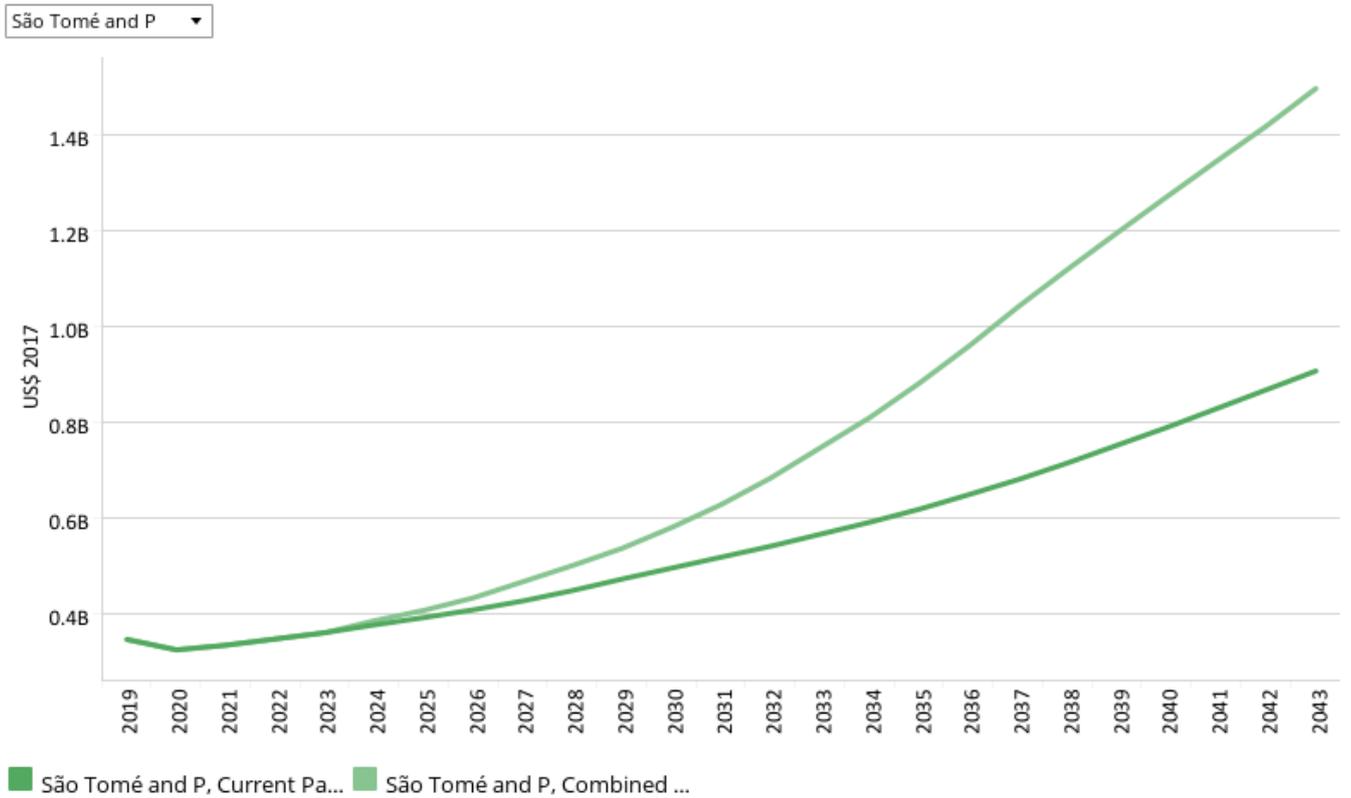
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database

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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 will be the service, manufacturing and agriculture sectors, respectively. By 2043, in the Combined Agenda scenario, the service sector will contribute an additional US\$490 million to GDP, equivalent to 1.4 percentage points of GDP more than the Current Path forecast. Manufacturing, which is projected to contribute US\$70 million more in 2043, will witness a decline in its rate of contribution so that by 2043, its contribution will amount to .03 percentage points of GDP below the Current Path forecast. Agriculture is projected to contribute about US\$40 million, which corresponds to 0.6 percentage points of GDP more compared to the Current Path forecast.

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

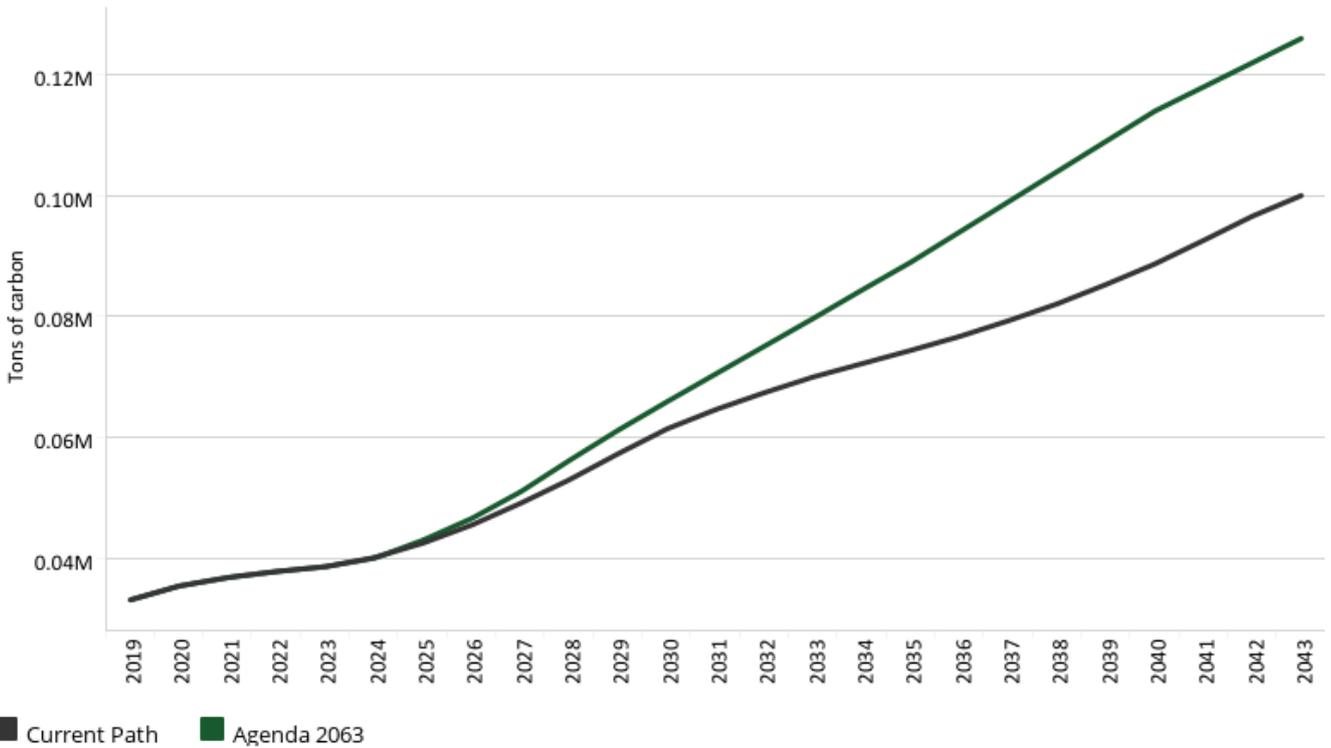
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The estimated GDP (MER) for 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario in 2043 will be US\$1.5 billion, indicating an increase of 335% from 2019. It will be higher than the Current Path estimates of US\$900 million, as compared to the Current Path forecast, the size of the economy will grow by 66.7% by 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario shows that a policy push across all the development sectors is necessary to achieve sustained growth and development in São Tomé and Príncipe; therefore, it is not surprising that it yields such significant growth in GDP.

Chart 60: Carbon emissions in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
 Million tons of carbon (note, not CO₂ equivalent)



São Tomé and P ▾



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

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The total amount of carbon emitted in 2019 was 30 000 tons. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the total carbon emissions are projected to rise to 130 000 tons by 2043, representing an increase of about 333.3% over the period. This is higher than the estimate of 100 000 in the Current Path forecast for 2043, meaning that the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario leads to more carbon emissions than the Current Path. The materialisation of the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario would stimulate high economic growth in São Tomé and Príncipe but would come at cost in terms of environmental degradation. To mitigate the environmental impact of the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, its implementation should be accompanied by concrete steps to accelerate the energy transition.

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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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