ISS | AFRICAN FUTURES

DR Congo
Scenario interventions

Blessing Chipanda

Scenario interventions

Chart 30: List of interventions

LIST OF INTERVENTIONS WITHIN IFs

All interventions start in 2024 and interpolate to 2033 after which they are maintained at that level, unless indicated otherwise.

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Name	Description	Country or Group	Adjustments within IFs 7.84	Remarks
Governance scenario				
democm	Democracy	DR Congo	Interpolate to 1.2	Improves average democracy by 18.6% above Current Path forecast in 2043 but average in 2043 still lower than South America and South Asia.
econfreem	Economic freedom	DR Congo	To 1.12	Improves average economic freedom by 14.5% above

				Current Path forecast in 2043. Takes the DR Congo to above average of South Asia and South America in 2031.
govcorruptm	Government corruption	DR Congo	To1.2	Improves government transparency by 26% above Current Path forecast in 2043.

Average takes Africa to above South Asia in 2028 but remains below South America. |
| goveffecttm | Government | DR Congo | To1.2 | Improves |

	effectiveness (quality)			government effectiveness 21.2% above Current Path forecast in 2043.

Gets to average of South Asia in 2033 still below averages of South America in 2043 |
| govregqualm | Government regulatory quality | DR Congo | To 1.2 | Improves average regulatory quality by 24.2% above Current Path in 2043. Takes Africa to above South Asia in 2029 and to the average of South America in 2043. |
| sfintlwaradd | State failure/internal war probability | DR Congo | To -0.4 | Improves IFs government security |

	(sfintlwaradd)			index. Africa still below average of South Asia and South America.
sfintwarmagm	State failure through instability – magnitude, multiplier (sfintwarmagm)	DR Congo	To 0.8	Improves IFs government security index. Africa still below average for South Asia and South America.
Demographics and Health scenario				
contrusm	Contraception use multiplier (contrusm)	DR Congo	To 1.35	Contraceptive use for DR Congo increases by 16.3 percentage points above Current Path in 2043. Instead of gap of 47.9 percentage points with South America (2019), gap closes to 20 points in 2043
watsafem (OthImproved)	Percentage of people with access to other improved safe water (watsafem othimproved)	DR Congo	To 1.2	In place of reduction in unimproved that is used for other countries.
Sanitation (Improved)	Per cent of population with access to improved sanitation	DR Congo	To 1.5	In place of reduction in unimproved that is used for other countries.
malmortatiom	Maternal mortality ratio multiplier	DR Congo	To 0.73	Rates in DR Congo is less than for other comparable contries.

				The intervention moves DR Congo closer to South America. In 2019 maternal mortality was 50.4/100 000 live births in DR Congo compared to 13.8 in South America and 34.7 in South Asia. By 2043 DR Congo gets to 19.3 in the scenario instead of 27.1 in the Current Path forecast.
hlmortcdchldm	Communicable disease mortality multiplier for children under five	DR Congo	To 0.72	Rates in DR Congo are much higher than for other comparable countries/regions. The intervention moves DR Congo closer to South America
hlmortm (AIDS)	Mortality multiplier	DR Congo	To 0.6	DR Congo has one of the highest AIDS mortality rates globally.
hlmortm (malaria)	Mortality multiplier	DR Congo	To 0.5	DR Congo has one of the highest malaria
				mortality globally. In 2019 it is 0.488/1 000. On the Current Path it declines to 0.192 in 2043. In the

				scenario it declines to 0.08
hlmortm (OthCommumDis)	Mortality multiplier	DR Congo	To 0.9	Intervention on mortality rates from other communicable diseases are applied to DR Congo with a higher burden and with slow decline over the forecast horizon.
Education scenario				
edseclorvocadd	Lower secondary, vocational share, additive factor, decimal rate	DR Congo	To 4.7 (male) To 4 (female)	
edsecupprvocadd	Upper secondary, vocational share, additive factor, decimal rate	DR Congo	To 5 (male) To 8 (female)	
edtersciencshradd	Tertiary, sci-eng share of graduates, additive factor, decimal rate	DR Congo	To 5	
edpriintnm	Primary net intake rate multiplier (total)	DR Congo	To 1.12 (male) To 1.22 (female)	
edprigndreqintn	Primary gender partity time for intake, years			

edprisum	Primary, survival rate, multiplier (total)	DR Congo	To 1.22 (male) To 1.12 (female)	
edseclowrtranm	Lower secondary transition rate multiplier	DR Congo	To 1.1 (male and female)	
edseclowrgndreqtran	Lower secondary gender parity time for transition, years			
edsecupprtranm	Upper secondary transition rate multiplier	DR Congo	To 1.1 (male and female)	
edsecupprgndreqtran	Upper secondary gender parity time for transition, years			
edseclowrgram	Lower, secondary, graduation rate, multiplier	DR Congo	To 1.21 (male) To 1.36 (female)	
edsecupprgram	Upper secondary, graduation rate, multiplier (total)	DR Congo	To 1.2 (male) To 1.35 (female)	
edterintm	Tertiary, intake rate, multiplier, total	DR Congo	To 1.22 (male) To 1.2 (female)	
edtergndreqint	Tertiary, gender parity time for intake, years			
edtergradm	Tertiary, graduation rate multiplier	DR Congo	To 1.6 (male) To 1.3 (female)	

jedqualpriallm	Quality, multiplier on primary (total)	DR Congo	To 1.2	

edqualsecallm	Quality, multiplier on secondary (total)	DR Congo	To 1.2	
Agriculture scenario				
ylm	Yields multiplier	DR Congo	To 1.6	
landirareaequipm	Multiplier on land equipped for irrigation	DR Congo	To 1.5	
aglossprodm	Loss rate of agricultural production (crop)	DR Congo	To 0.8	
aglosstransm	Loss rate of agriculture as moves from producer to consumer multiplier	DR Congo	To 0.8	
clpcm	Per capita calorie demand multiplier	DR Congo	To 1.12	
forestm	Increased forest protection	DR Congo	To 1.01	
waterwithdrawalm	Groundwater withdrawal (cubic km)	DR Congo	To 1.06	
infraroudraitrgtval	Road access target,	DR Congo	To 95	

	fixed value percent			
infraroundraitgtyr	Road access target, years to reach	DR Congo	To 40	
Manufacturing scenario				

govhhtrnwelm (unskilled)	Government to household welfare transfers	DR Congo	To 1.2	
hhtaxrm	Household tax rate multiplier, by skill level			
govbusregindm	Government regulation of business index multiplier?/	DR Congo	To 0.85	
isdm	Investment in manufacturing sector	DR Congo	To 1.05	
randdexpm	Increase research development activities (total)	DR Congo	To 1.5	
labparm	Total labour participation rate (male & female), female more aggressive	DR Congo	To 1.01 (male) To 1.03 (female)	
Large Infrastructure/Leapfrogging scenario				
qem - Q (OthRenew)	Capital cost to output ratio in energy	DR Congo	To 0.8	

enpm (OthRenew)	Energy production multiplier for other renewables	DR Congo	To 1.2	
infraelecaccm (urban)	Electricity access multiplier urban	DR Congo	To 1.04	
infraelecaccm (rural)	Electricity access multiplier rural	DR Congo	To 1.27	
ictbroadmobilm	ICT mobile	DR Congo	To 3	

	broadband multiplier			
ictbroadcostm	ICT broadband multiplier on cost of adding a connection	DR Congo	To 0.8	
ictbroadm	ICT broadband multiplier	DR Congo	To 1.5	
Infraroadpavedpcntm	Paved road	DR Congo	To 1.2	
gdpinformshrm	Informal sector	DR Congo	To 0.95	
AfCFTA scenario				
mfpadd	Multifactor productivity growth additive factor	DR Congo	To 0.007	Free trade unleashed productivity growth. In a study by the IMF, a percentage point decline in input tariffs is estimated to increase total factor productivity growth by about 2% in developing countries. The intervention

				increased DR Congo's multifactor productivity growth rate by an average of about 20 percentage points relative to the Current Path forecast over the period 2026-2035.
XSM	Export multiplier – Manufacturing	DR Congo	To 1.22	Note: Economic freedom is now part of Governance and not part of the AfCFTA scenario
XSM	Export multiplier – Agriculture	DR Congo	To 1.22	
XSM	Export multiplier – Services	DR Congo	To 1.2	
XSM	Export multiplier – ICT	DR Congo	To 1.1	

XSM	Export multiplier – Materials	DR Congo	To 1.1	
XSM	Export multiplier – Energy	DR Congo	To 1.05	
xshift	Export shift as a result of promotion of exports (Manufactures) ratio	DR Congo	To 0.008	In the World Bank policy research paper, export promotion agencies for developing countries will have an elasticity of 8%.

				In the World Economy paper, each additional export promotion agency increases exports by 6–10%.
mtarifftaxrm	Import tariff tax multiplier by country and sector: Agriculture	DR Congo	LDC: Interpolate from 1 in 2029 to 0.1 in 2042 (13 years)	Under the AfCFTA, agriculture products are under sensitive products, have a fixed 10% tariff. (See for example, tralac, African Continental Free Trade Agreement.)
	Materials	DR Congo	LDC: Interpolate from 1 in 2023 to 0.01 in 2033 (10 years)	Non-sensitive products have a 100% tariff reduction under the AfCFTA.
	Energy, Service, and ICT sector	DR Congo	LDC: Interpolate from 1 in 2023 to 0 in 2033 (10 years)	Only a few products are under the 3% of the excluded products, for example, corrugated flat-rolled steel.
				Few manufactured products are under sensitive and

				excluded products.
	Manufacturing sector	DR Congo	LDC: Interpolate from 1 in 2023 to 0.05 in 2033 (10 years)	
Financial Flows scenario				
xworkremitinm	Worker remittances multiplier (positive numbers are receipts)	DR Congo	To 1.1	
aidrecm	Aid (foreign) receipts multiplier	DR Congo	To 1.15	We need to increase the provision of aid from OECD countries and FDI outflows from there and China.
xfdistockm	Foreign direct investment, stocks of investment from abroad, multiplier	DR Congo	To 1.08	
xfdistoutm	Foreign direct investment, stocks of outward investment, multiplier	DR Congo	To 0.8	
xportfoliom	Portfolio investment, stocks of investment from abroad, multiplier	DR Congo	To 1.5	

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario
Combination of all the above

The adjustment made to the project data file is listed below:

IFs Data series	Updated years	Source used for update
Labour force size (SeriesLabor)	2021-2023	World Development Indicators
Population (SeriesPopulation)	2022	World Development Indicators
Malaria deaths per 100,000	2000-2021	WHO- World Malaria report 2022
Total fertility rate: Children per woman (SeriesTFR)	2021	World Development Indicators
Infant mortality rate (SeriesInfMortRateIHME)	2010-2021	World Development Indicators
Level of corruption (SeriesCorruption)	2012-2023	Transparency International
Economic freedom level on scale of 1 to 10 (most free) (SeriesFreedomEcon)	2020-2021	Fraser Institute

Civil and political freedom level (SeriesFreedom)	2021–2024	Freedom House
Government expense as per cent of GDP (SeriesGovExpense%GDP)	2005-2022	IMF
Size of informal sector as per cent of GDP (SeriesGDPInformal%Blended)	2009–2020	World Bank
Labour force size (SeriesLabor)	2021-2023	WDIs

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Dr Blessing Chipanda joined the African Futures and Innovation (AFI) programme in January 2023. Before joining the ISS he worked as an assistant lecturer/ research assistant at the University of Pretoria, Department of Economics. He is particularly interested in tasks within the wider realm of international trade, development economics, public policy, monetary policy, and econometric modelling. Equally interested in economic and socio-economic activities that impact social welfare. Blessing has a PhD in economics from the University of Pretoria, South Africa.

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