



DR Congo

Scenario interventions

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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.

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.

| 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 |

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| | | | | 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 |

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| | 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 |

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| | (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 |
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| 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. |

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| | | | | <p>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.</p> |
| hlmortcdchldm | Communicable disease mortality multiplier for children under five | DR Congo | To 0.72 | <p>Rates in DR Congo are much higher than for other comparable countries/regions. The intervention moves DR Congo closer to South America</p> |
| hlmortm (AIDS) | Mortality multiplier | DR Congo | To 0.6 | <p>DR Congo has one of the highest AIDS mortality rates globally.</p> |
| hlmortm (malaria) | Mortality multiplier | DR Congo | To 0.5 | <p>DR Congo has one of the highest malaria</p> |

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| | | | | <p>mortality globally. In 2019 it is 0.488/1000. On the Current Path it declines to 0.192 in 2043. In the</p> |
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| | | | | 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) | |
| edterscienshradd | 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 particy time for intake, years | | | |
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| 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) | |
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| jedqualpriallm | Quality, multiplier on primary (total) | DR Congo | To 1.2 | |
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| edqualsecallm | Quality, multiplier on secondary (total) | DR Congo | To 1.2 | |
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Agriculture scenario

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| ylm | Yields multiplier | DR Congo | To 1.6 | |
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| landirareaequipm | Multiplier on land equipped for irrigation | DR Congo | To 1.5 | |
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| aglossprodm | Loss rate of agricultural production (crop) | DR Congo | To 0.8 | |
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| aglosstransm | Loss rate of agriculture as moves from producer to consumer multiplier | DR Congo | To 0.8 | |
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| clpcm | Per capita calorie demand multiplier | DR Congo | To 1.12 | |
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| forestm | Increased forest protection | DR Congo | To 1.01 | |
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| waterwithdrawalm | Groundwater withdrawal (cubic km) | DR Congo | To 1.06 | |
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| infraroudraitrgtval | Road access target, | DR Congo | To 95 | |
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| | fixed value percent | | | |
| infraroundraitgtyr | Road access target, years to reach | DR Congo | To 40 | |
| Manufacturing scenario | | | | |

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| 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 | |
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| 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 | |

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| | 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 |

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| | | | | 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 | |
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| 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%. |

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| | | | | In the World Economy paper , each additional export promotion agency increases exports by 6–10%. |
| mtariffaxrm | 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. |

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| | | | | Few manufactured products are under sensitive and |
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| | Manufacturing sector | DR Congo | LDC: Interpolate from 1 in 2023 to 0.05 in 2033 (10 years) | excluded products. |
| 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 | |

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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 |

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| 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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About the authors

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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