



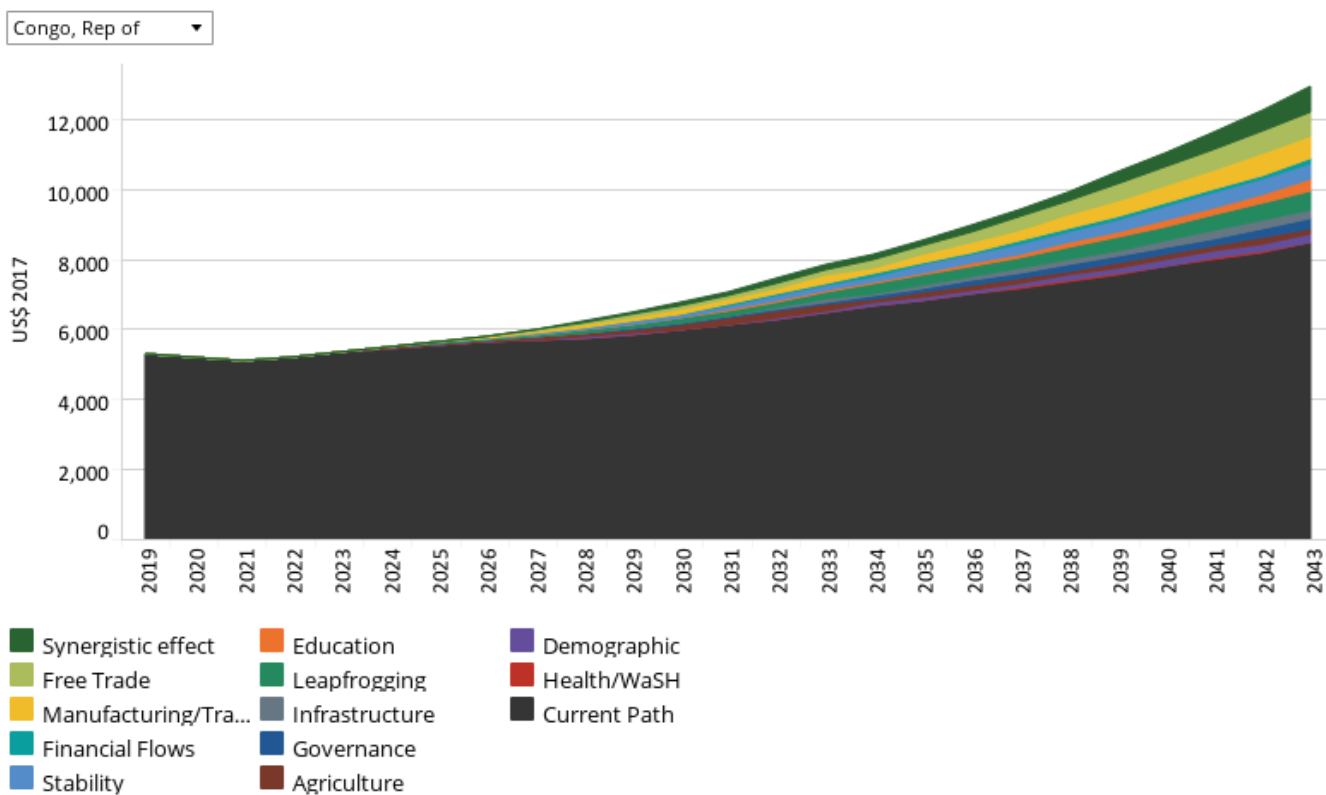
Republic of the Congo

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

Du Toit McLachlan

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



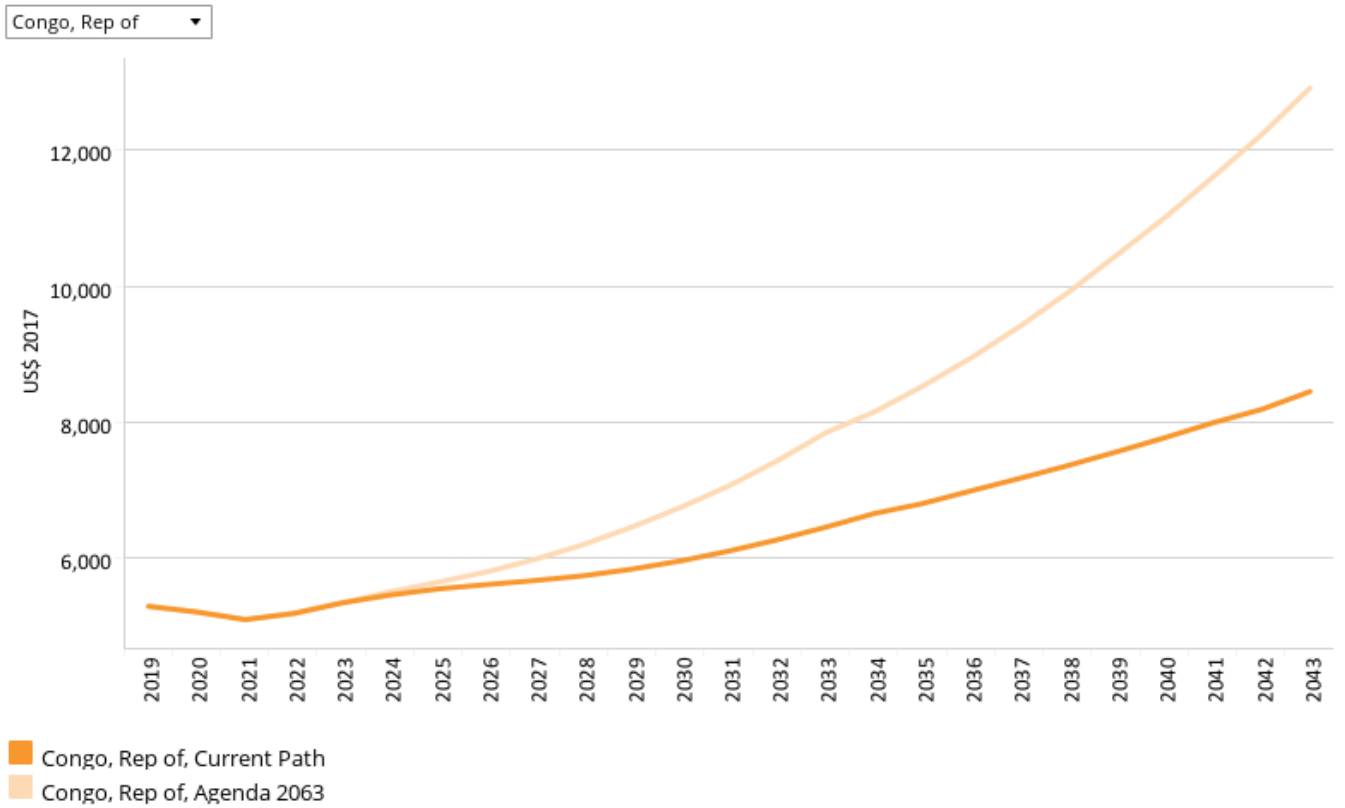
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

[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 Republic of the Congo will benefit most from the Free Trade scenario, which increases the country's GDP per capita by US\$682 in 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast. The Manufacturing/Transfers scenario has a slightly smaller impact, raising average incomes by US\$647, while the Leapfrogging scenario is the third most effective with an increase of US\$519. The Leapfrogging scenario does, however, have the advantage of increasing GDP per capita in an environmentally conscious manner, as shown in Chart 54. The Agriculture scenario has the third lowest impact on GDP per capita out of all 11 scenarios, highlighting the extent to which the agriculture sector is underperforming despite its considerable potential.

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](#)

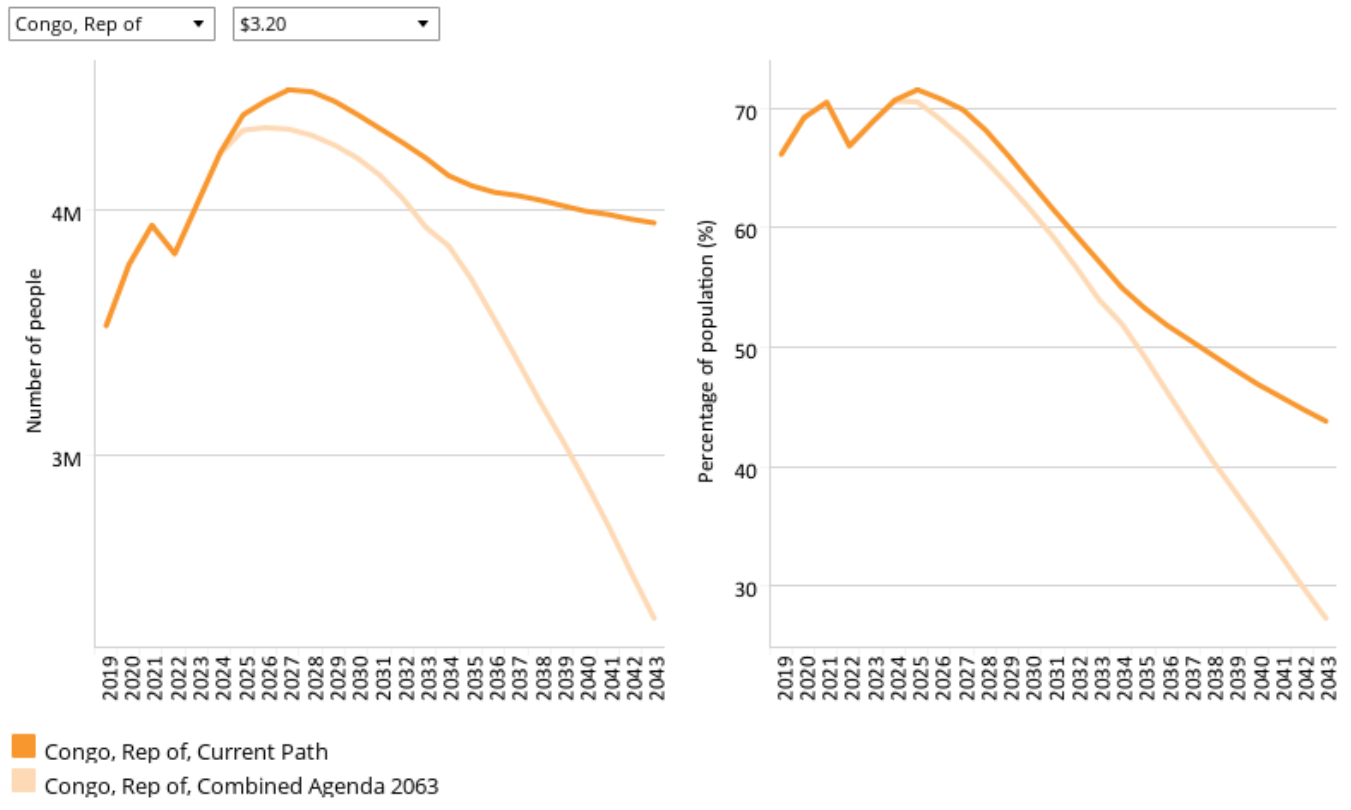
Navigation icons: Refresh, Previous, Next, Home, Search, and Share.

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.

The combined impact of implementing all 11 scenarios’ interventions, as encapsulated by the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, is the Congo’s GDP per capita rising to US\$12 917 by 2043 — an increase of 52.9% compared to the Current Path forecast. The country will also see remarkable progress over the forecast horizon as GDP per capita will increase by 144.2% from 2019 to 2043.

The broad, integrated nature of the scenarios’ interventions mean the Congo will surpass the Current Path forecast for lower middle-income Africa by US\$3 775 in 2043.

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

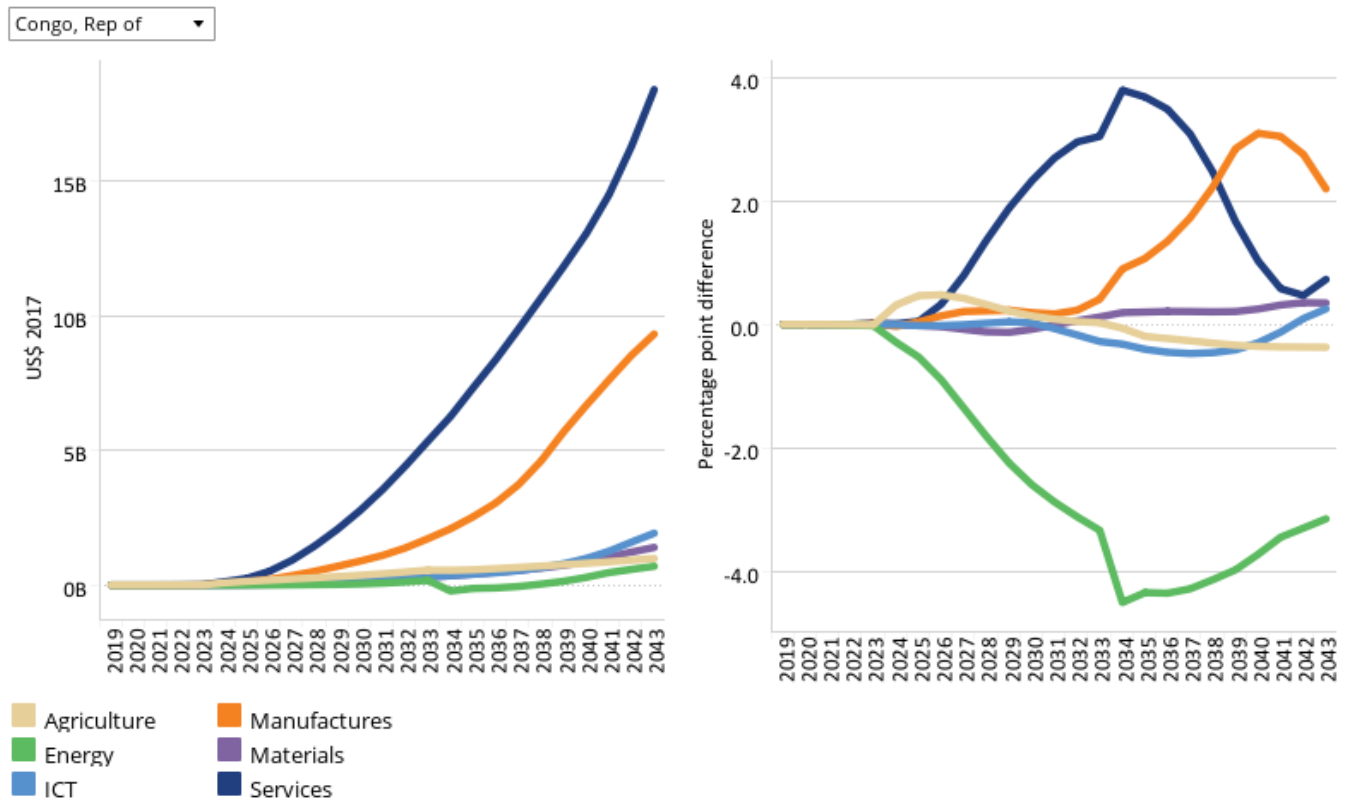


Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

[View on Tableau Public](#) ↶ ↷ ↺ ↻ | 📄 🖨️ 🌐 Share

The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will decrease the Congo’s poverty rate by 16.5 percentage points by 2043, compared to the Current Path forecast, resulting in a rate of 27.3%. A decrease of this magnitude will mean that an additional 1.7 million people are lifted out of poverty in the scenario by 2043. The country will also gain significant ground on lower middle-income Africa: in 2019, the gap between the Congo and Africa lower middle-income countries was 16.1 percentage points. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the gap will have decreased to 8.6 percentage points, nearly half the original difference.

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



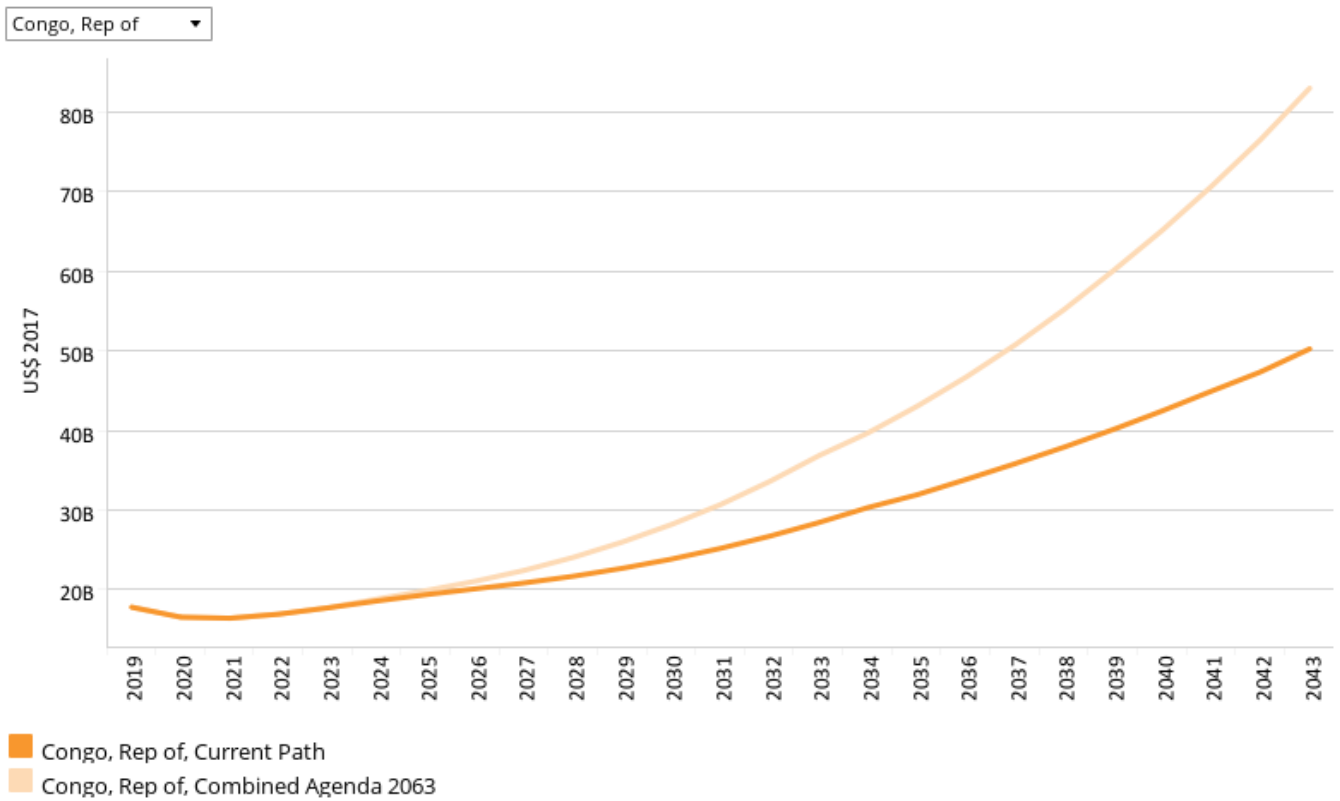
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database

View on Tableau Public ↶ ↷ ↺ ↻ | 📄 🖨️ 🌐 Share

See [Chart 8](#) to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will accelerate progress towards the Congo’s goal of diversifying the economy and moving away from its overdependence on the oil extraction sector. The growth of both the manufacturing and service sectors will be impressive, as the former will add additional US\$9.3 billion to the economy by 2043, while the latter will nearly double this to reach an increase of US\$18.4 billion. As a percentage of GDP, the manufacturing sector will add 2.2 percentage points more to the economy by 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast. The service sector will add an additional 0.7 percentage points to the economy by 2043, down from 3.8 percentage points in 2034. The shift away from the energy sector is also pronounced, as its contribution to GDP will decline by 3.2 percentage points of GDP compared to the Current Path by 2043.

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



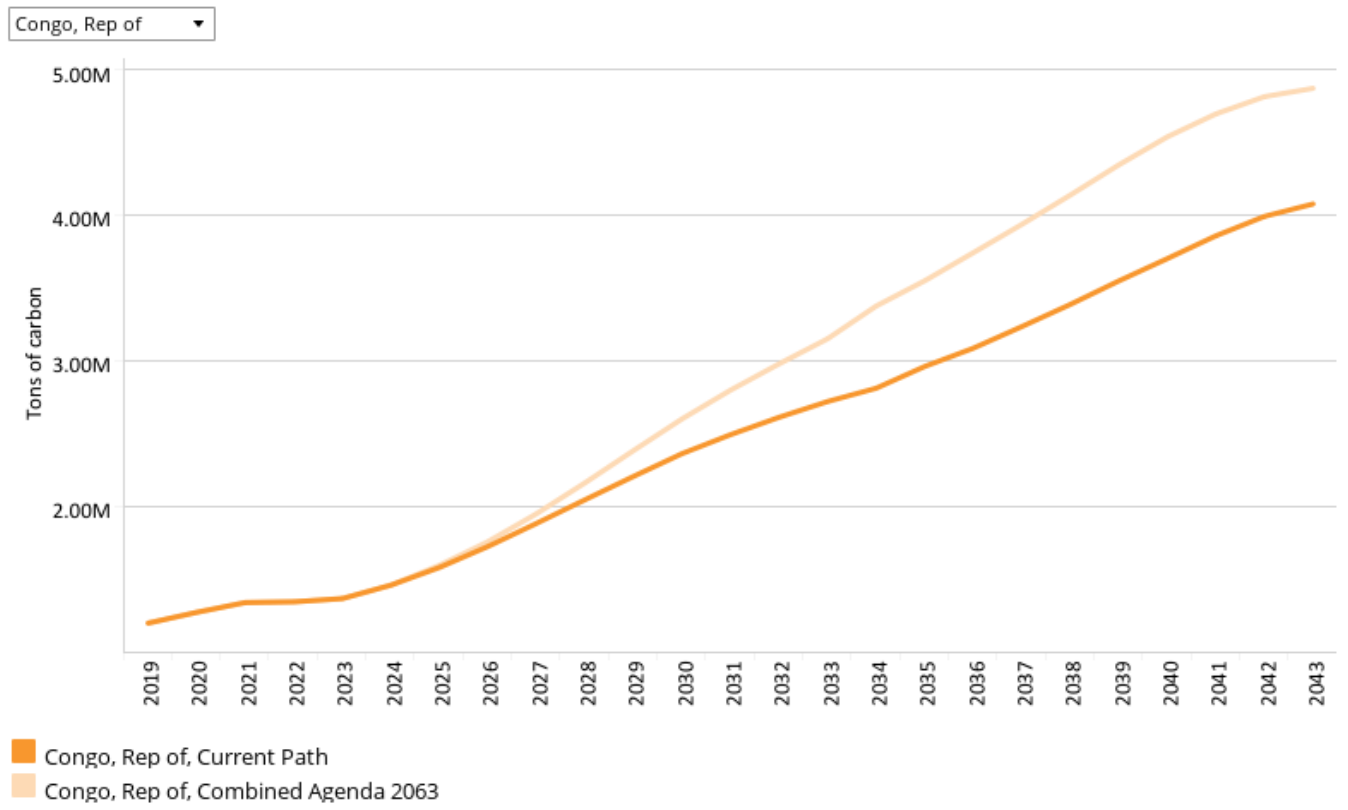
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database

View on Tableau Public ↶ ↷ ↺ ↻ | 📄 📑 🔗 Share

The effect of the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario on the Congo’s economy will be transformative as by 2043 GDP will equate to US\$83 billion, an increase of 65% compared to the Current Path forecast for that year. The significant increase showcases the powerful effect an integrated and holistic approach to development could have on the country, as opposed to a narrower focus on the extractive sector and its related services.

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

Million tons of carbon (note, not CO₂ equivalent)



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

[View on Tableau Public](#)
↶ ↷ ↺ ↻
|
📄
🖨️
🔗 Share

The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will spur on significant gains in economic growth, which will necessarily lead to an increase in carbon emissions. The scenario will result in the Congo’s emissions rising by 800 000 tons of carbon compared to the 2043 level in the Current Path forecast. The increase is low when taking into account the increase in GDP: whereas the GDP will rise by 65% by 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast, emissions will only grow by 19.5% in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

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

Du Toit McLachlan (2024) Republic of the Congo. Published online at futures.issafrica.org. Retrieved from <https://futures.issafrica.org/geographic/countries/republic-of-the-congo/> [Online Resource] Updated 13 December 2023.



About the authors

Mr Du Toit McLachlan joined the ISS in February 2021 as an extern from the Auwal Socio-Economic Research Institute (ASRI). Du Toit holds an honour's degree in international relations from the University of Pretoria and is the AFI website manager.

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.