



Republic of the Congo

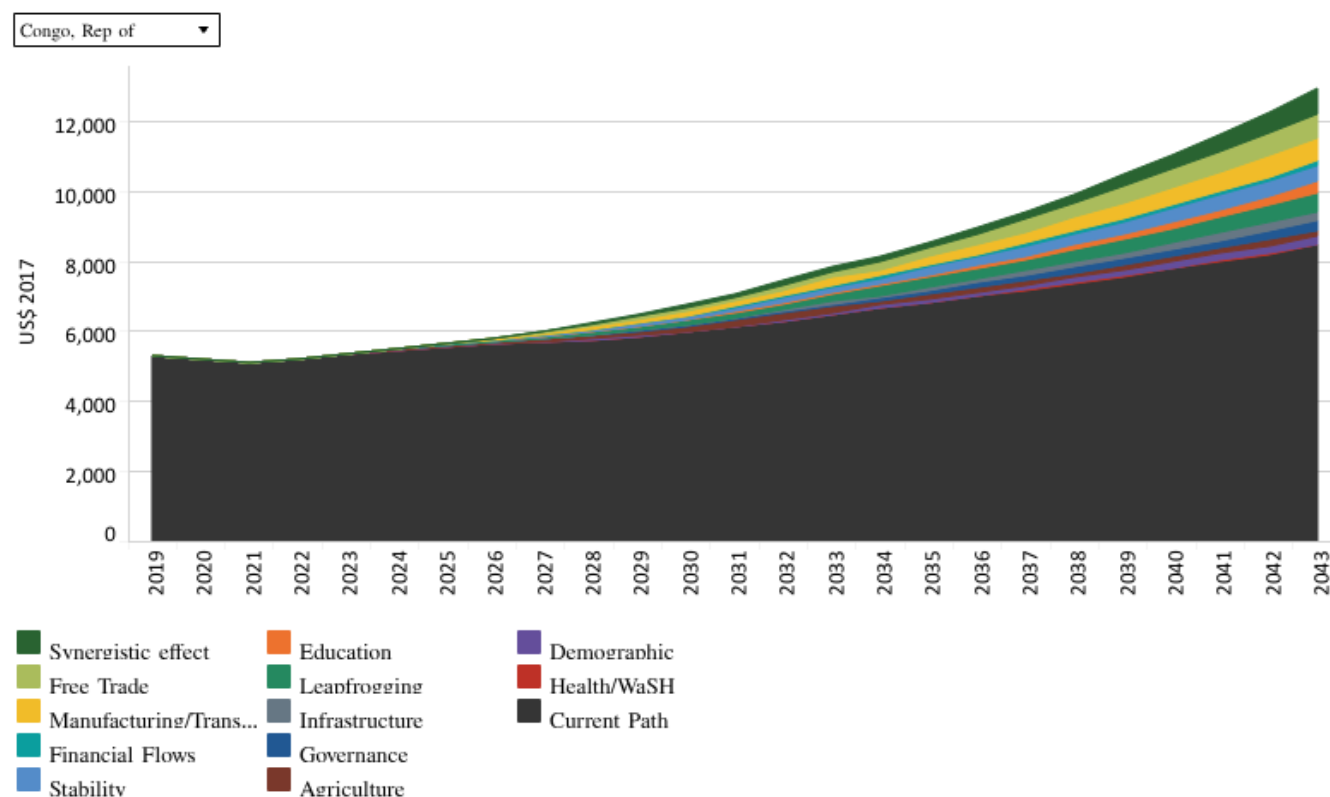
Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

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

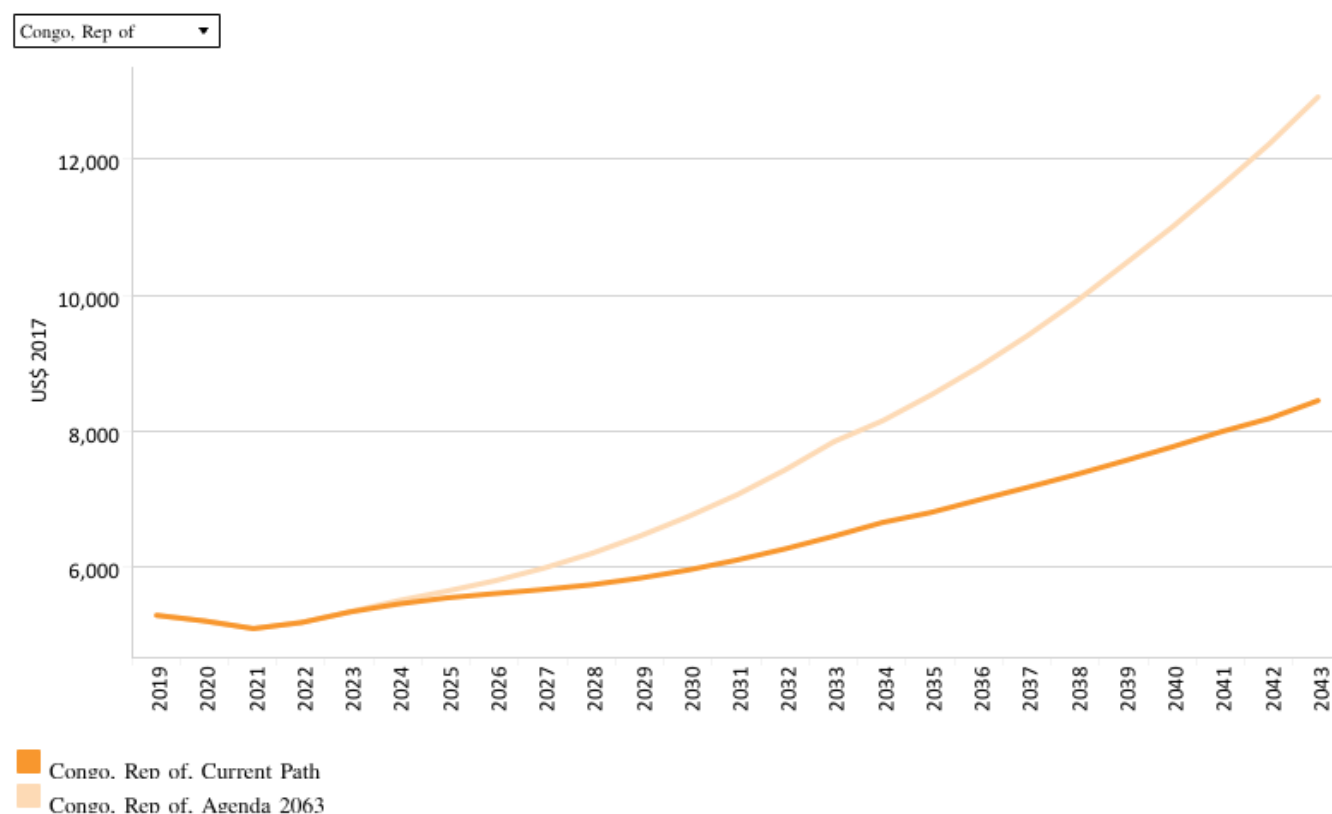
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The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario consists of the combination of all 11 sectoral scenarios presented above, namely the Stability, Demographic, Health/WaSH, Agriculture, Education, Manufacturing/Transfers, Leapfrogging, Free Trade, Financial Flows, 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 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

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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.

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.

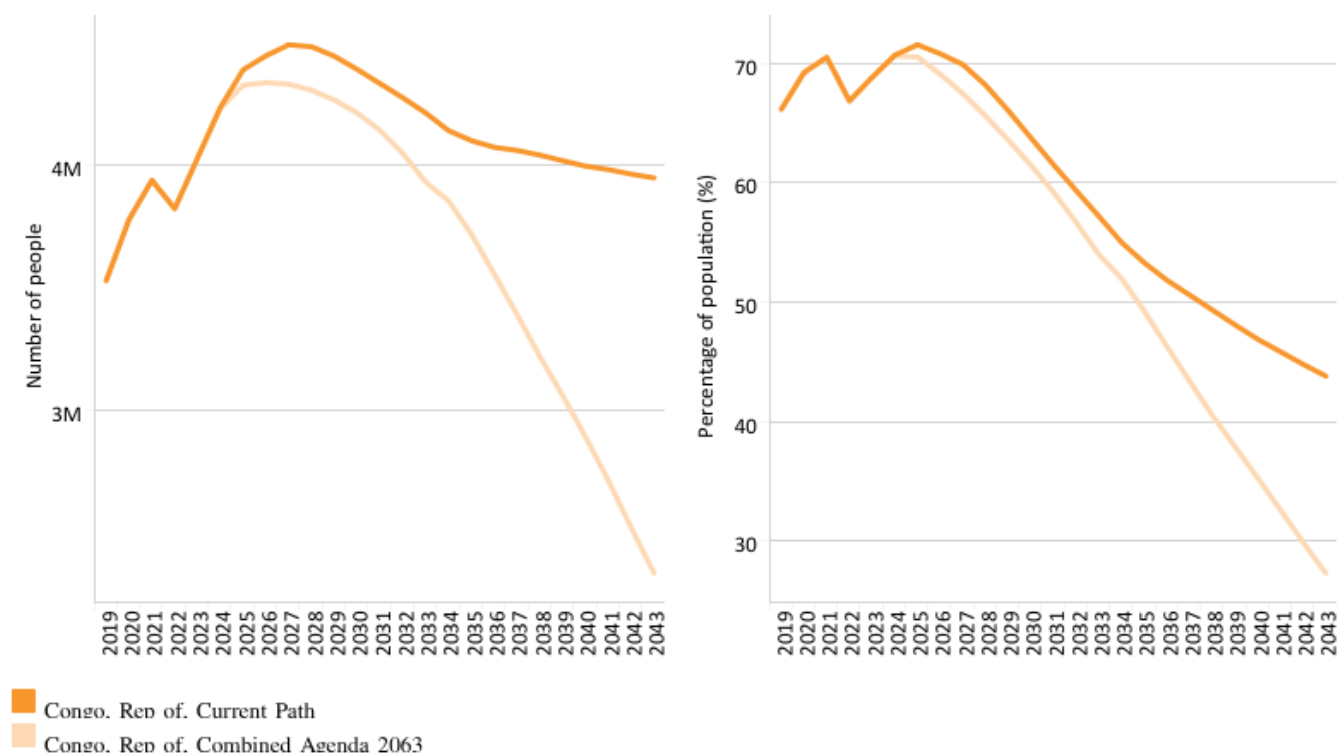
The broad, integrated nature of the scenarios' interventions mean the Congo will surpass the Current Path forecast for lower middle-income Africa by US\$3 775 in 2043.

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

Millions of people and % of total population



Congo, Rep of \$3.20



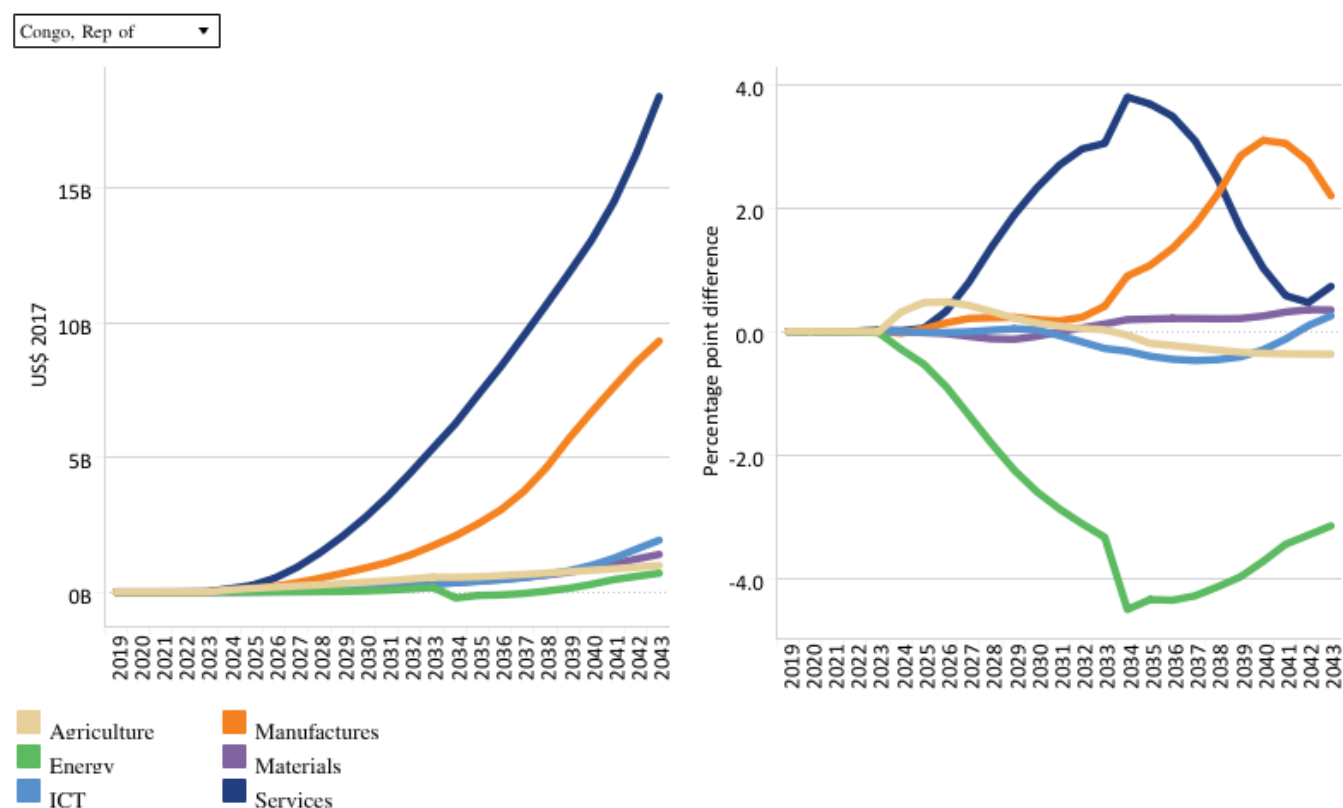
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

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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

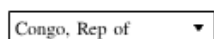
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See [Chart 8](#) to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

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.

Billions US\$ 2017, market exchange rates

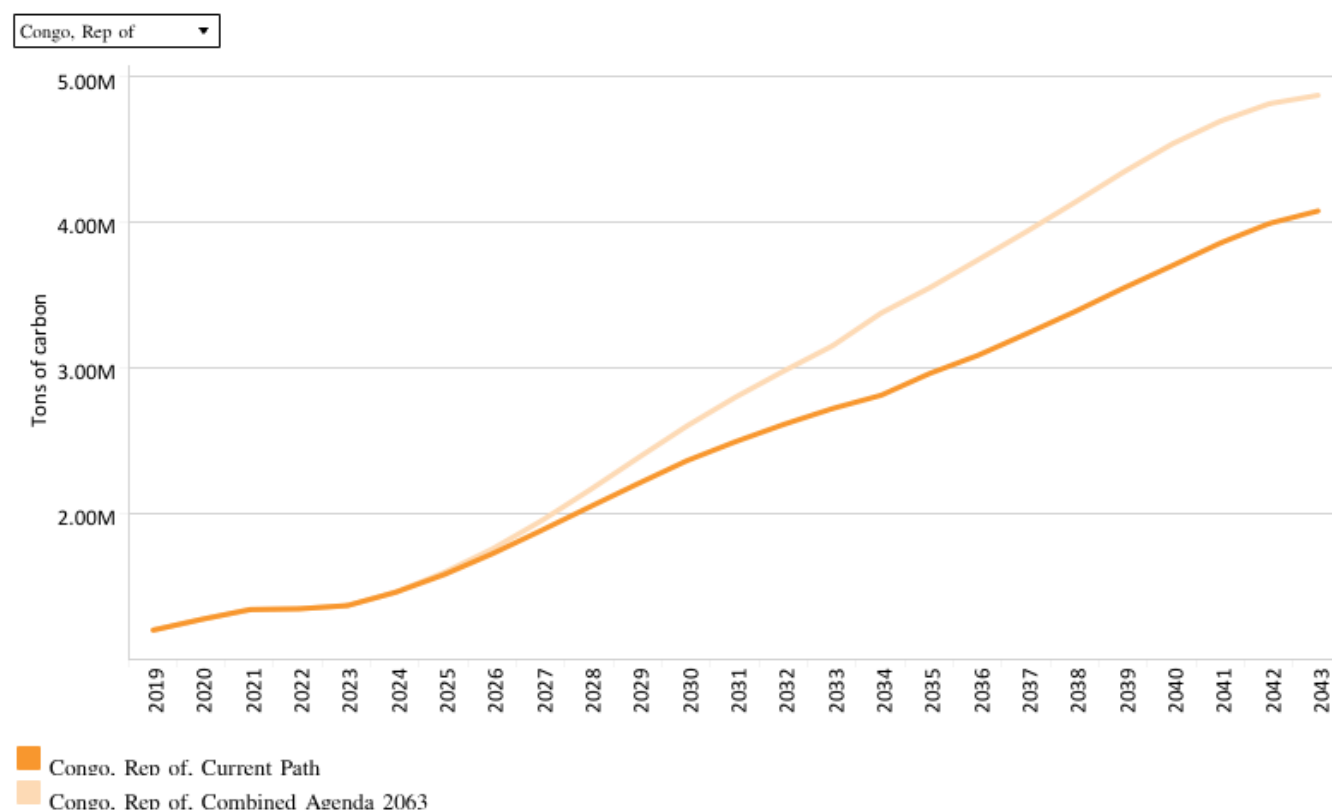




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Chart 60: Carbon emissions in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043

Million tons of carbon (note, not CO₂ equivalent)



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

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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.

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