

# Côte d'Ivoire

## Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

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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 synergistic effect of all the scenarios on GDP per capita is about US\$1 017 in 2043. The scenario with the most significant impact on GDP per capita by 2043 is the Free Trade scenario followed by the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario, while the Demographic scenario has the least impact on GDP per capita. This suggests that in the long terms, a robust manufacturing sector associated with trade liberalisation will have the greatest potential to improve human and economic development in Côte d'Ivoire.

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.

In the Combined Agenda scenario, the government makes a concerted effort to remove the binding constraints on growth and development. The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario has a much greater impact on GDP per capita compared to the individual thematic scenarios. By 2033, the GDP per capita of Côte d'Ivoire is US\$1 213 larger than in the Current Path forecast, and by 2043 it would come to US\$10 944, i.e. US\$4 348 more than in the Current Path forecast in that year.

The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario shows that a policy push across all the development sectors is necessary to achieve sustained growth and development in Côte d'Ivoire.

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, by 2033, 26% of Ivorians will be living in extreme poverty compared to 34.6% in the Current Path forecast. This represents about 3.3 million fewer people living in extreme poverty compared to the 12.8 million in the Current Path forecast. By 2043, the extreme poverty rate at US\$3.20 poverty threshold declines to roughly 7.4% (3.2 million people) compared to 33.7% in the Current Path forecast with at least 15 million people in extreme poverty.

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

Initially, the share of agriculture in GDP (%) will record the highest improvement compared to the Current Path. However, after 2030, it will be outpaced by the service and manufacturing sectors. In absolute value, the contribution of the service and the manufacturing sectors to GDP will experience the largest improvement compared to the Current Path forecast in 2043. Compared with the Current Path, the service sector gets the most significant improvement, with its value in the

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario US\$93.4 billion larger than the value forecast on the Current Path in 2043. The service sector is followed by the manufacturing industry, with its value in the scenario US\$42.4 billion larger than the value forecast on the Current Path in 2043.

The contributions of ICT, agriculture, material, and energy sectors to GDP in the combined scenario are respectively US\$16.4 billion, US\$5.9 billion, US\$4.6 billion, and US\$0.3 billion larger than the Current Path forecast in 2043. The service sector will continue to be the dominant sector of the Ivorian economy.

The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario dramatically impacts the expansion of the Ivorian economy. In the combined scenario, the size of GDP is projected to expand from US\$51.9 billion in 2019 to US\$339.2 billion in 2043, which is a 554% increase over the period compared with 239.7% on the Current Path over the same period.

In 2043, the GDP of Côte d'Ivoire in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is 92.5 % or US\$163 billion, larger than the Current Path forecast. The Agenda 2063 scenario shows that a policy push across all the development sectors is necessary to achieve sustained growth in Côte d'Ivoire.

The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario has a pronounced impact on carbon emissions. In this scenario, carbon emissions increase from about 4.5 million tons of carbon in 2019 to 26.4 million tons by 2043, which is a 487% increase between 2019 and 2043 compared with 313% on the Current Path over the same period. In 2043, the carbon emissions in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario are 7.8 million tons higher than the Current Path forecast.

The materialisation of the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario would stimulate high economic growth in Côte d'Ivoire, but the cost in terms of environmental degradation is high. 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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**Dr Kouassi Yeboua** is a senior researcher in African Futures and Innovation programme in Pretoria. He recently served as lead author on ISS studies on the long-term development prospects of the DR Congo, the Horn of Africa, Nigeria and Malawi. Kouassi has published on various issues relating to foreign direct investment in Africa and is interested in development economics, macroeconomics, international economics, and economic modelling. He has a PhD in Economics.

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