



Cameroon

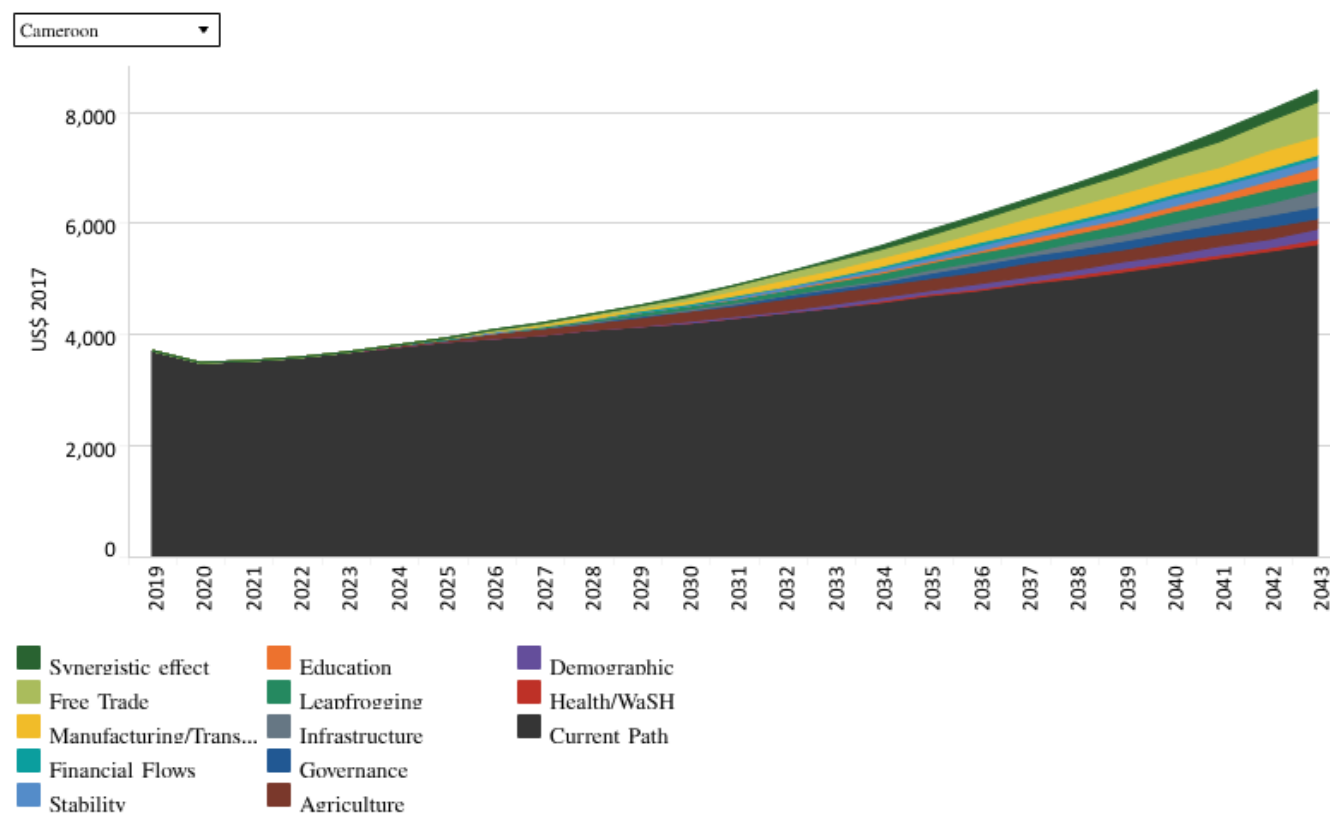
Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

Enoch Randy Aikins

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

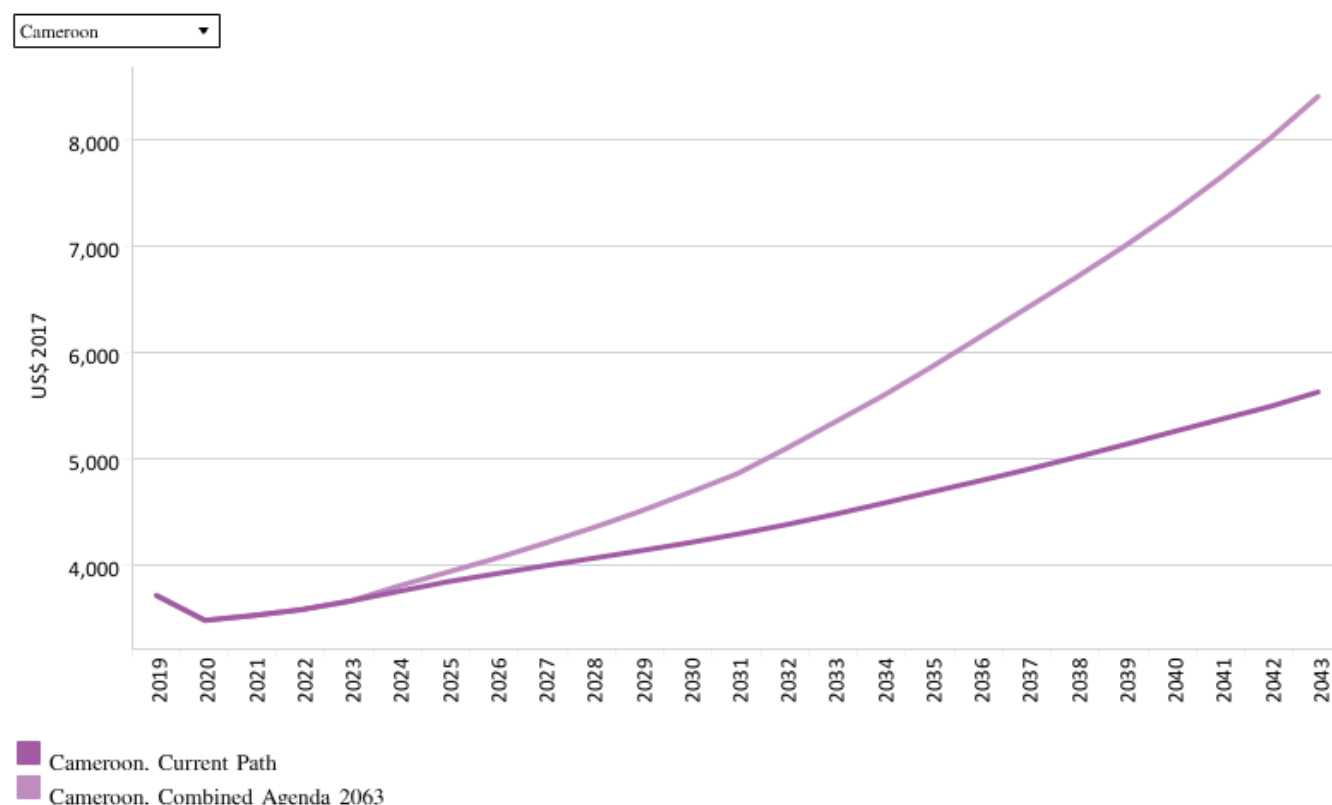
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The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario consists of the combination of all 11 sectoral scenarios presented above, namely the Stability, Demographic, Health/WaSH, Agriculture, Education, Manufacturing/Transfers, Leapfrogging, Free Trade, Financial Flows, 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 synergistic effect of all the scenarios is estimated to be US\$231.1 by 2043. The scenario with the greatest impact on GDP per capita by 2043 is Free Trade, followed by the Manufacturing/Transfers and Infrastructure scenarios. The scenarios with the least impact on GDP per capita are the Health/WaSH and Financial Flows scenarios. This suggests that in the long term, the Free Trade, Manufacturing/Transfers and Infrastructure scenarios have the greatest potential to improve human and economic development in Cameroon.

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

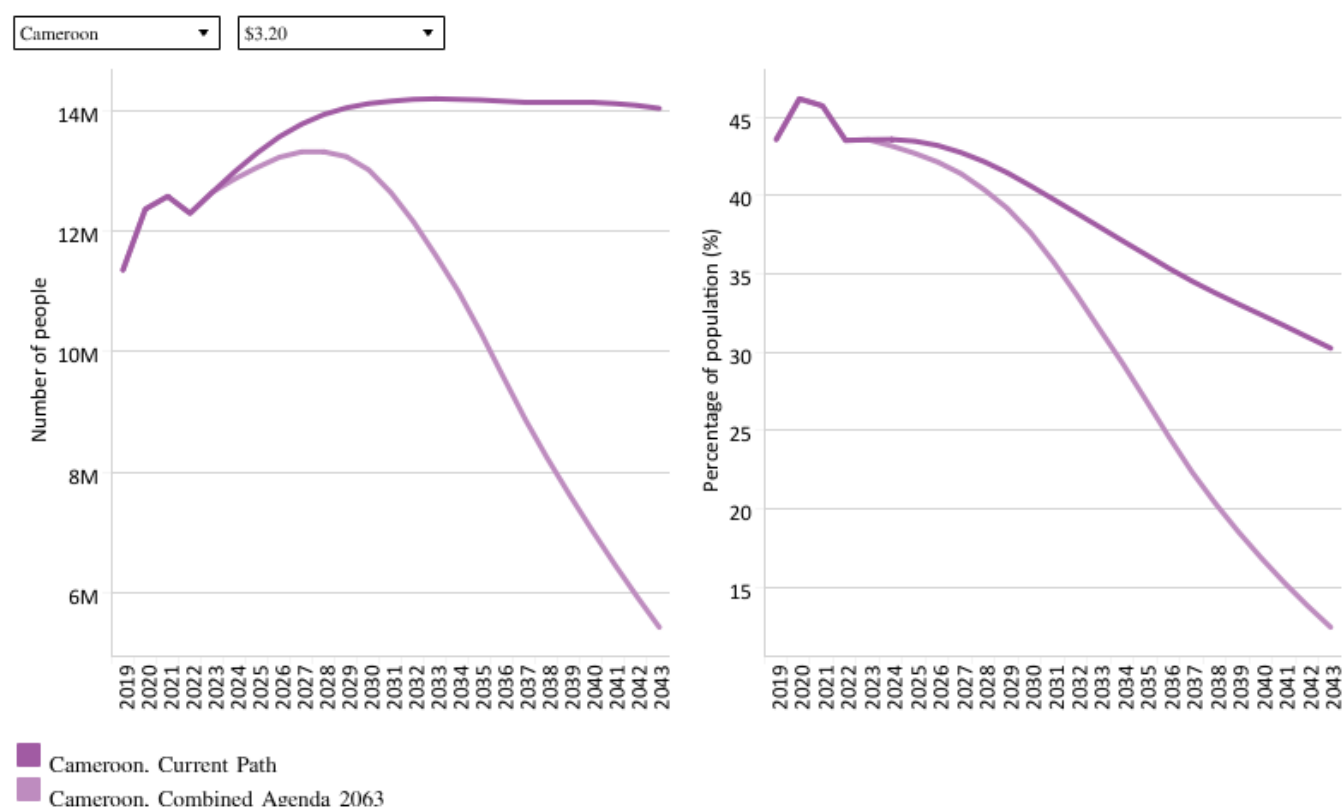
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Whereas [Chart 55](#) presents a stacked area graph on the contribution of each scenario to GDP per capita as well as the additional benefit or synergistic effect, Chart 56 presents only the GDP per capita in the Current Path forecast and the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

Cameroon's GDP per capita is estimated to increase to US\$8 398 in 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. This will be US\$2 776 more than the projection based on the Current Path scenario, meaning that the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will lead to an additional increase of US\$2 322 in GDP per capita in 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast. However, Cameroon's GDP per capita in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will still be lower than the average of US\$9 142 for lower middle-income countries in Africa in 2063.

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



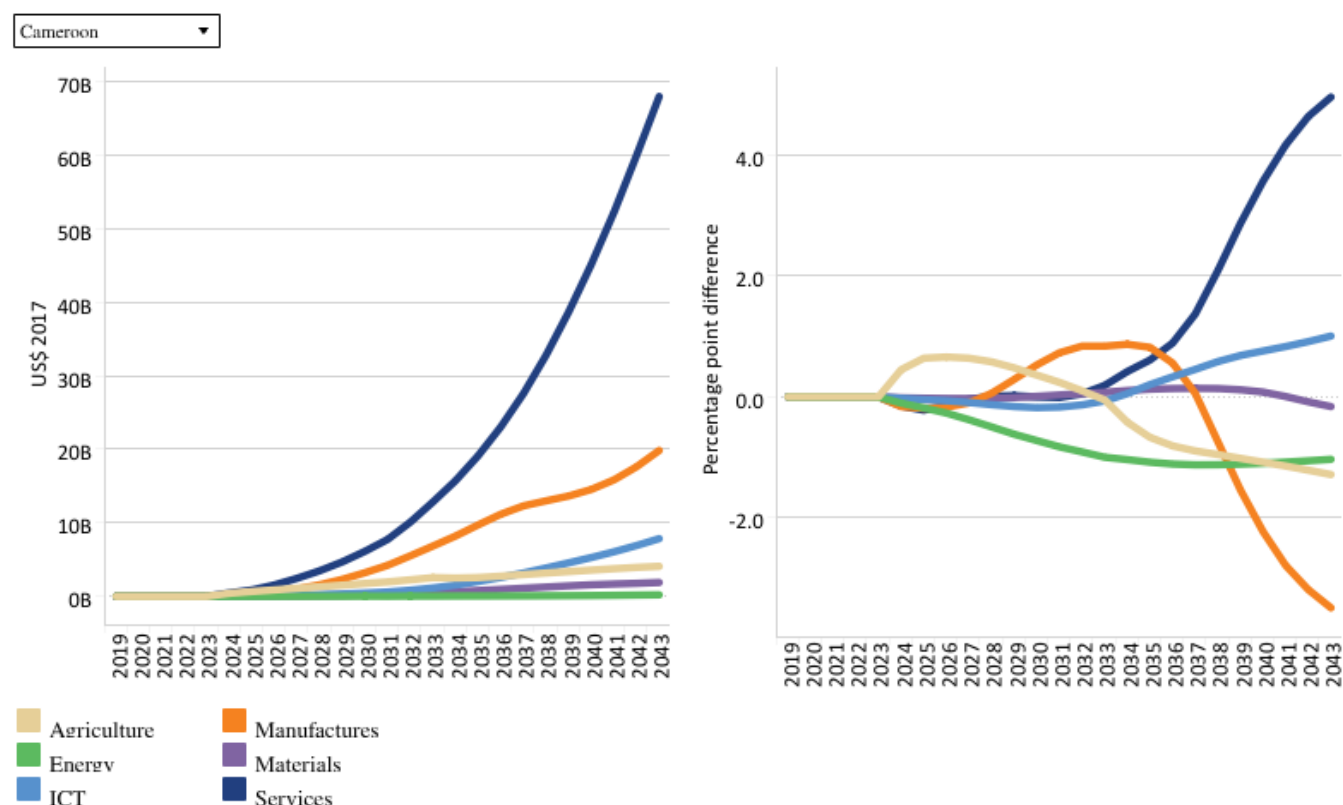
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

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In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, both the number and proportion of poor people in Cameroon will significantly decline. By 2043, about 5.4 million people in the country (12.4% of the population) will be living below the poverty line of US\$3.20. This means that, compared to the Current Path, 8.6 million more people in the country can be lifted out of extreme poverty in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. This is also equivalent to 17.8 percentage points decrease in poverty from the Current Path forecast in the same year. Furthermore, the projections for the proportion of poor people in Cameroon in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will be 25.9 percentage points lower than the average of 38.3% for lower middle-income African countries by 2043. It is not surprising that the Combined Agenda scenario leads to such a gigantic impact on poverty reduction since it depicts the combined impact of all the scenarios.

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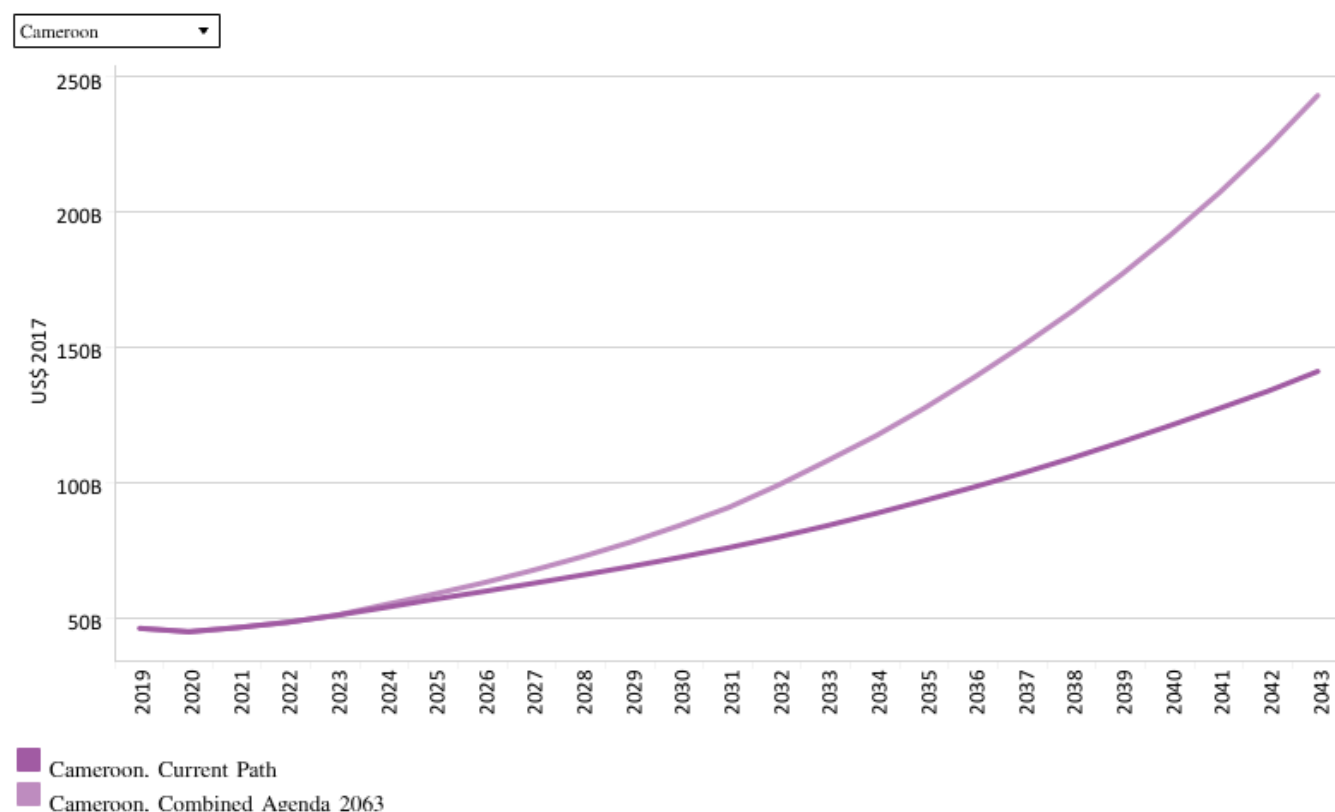
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See [Chart 8](#) to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the biggest contributors to GDP in the long term will be the service, manufacturing and ICT sectors, respectively. By 2043, in the Combined Agenda scenario, the service sector will contribute an additional US\$68 billion to GDP, equivalent to 5 percentage points of GDP larger than the Current Path forecast. Manufacturing, which is projected to contribute US\$17.6 million in 2043, will witness a decline in its rate of contribution such that by 2043 its contribution will amount to -3.5 percentage points of GDP below the Current Path. ICT is projected to contribute about US\$7.8 billion which is equivalent to 1 percentage point of GDP between the Current Path and Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

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

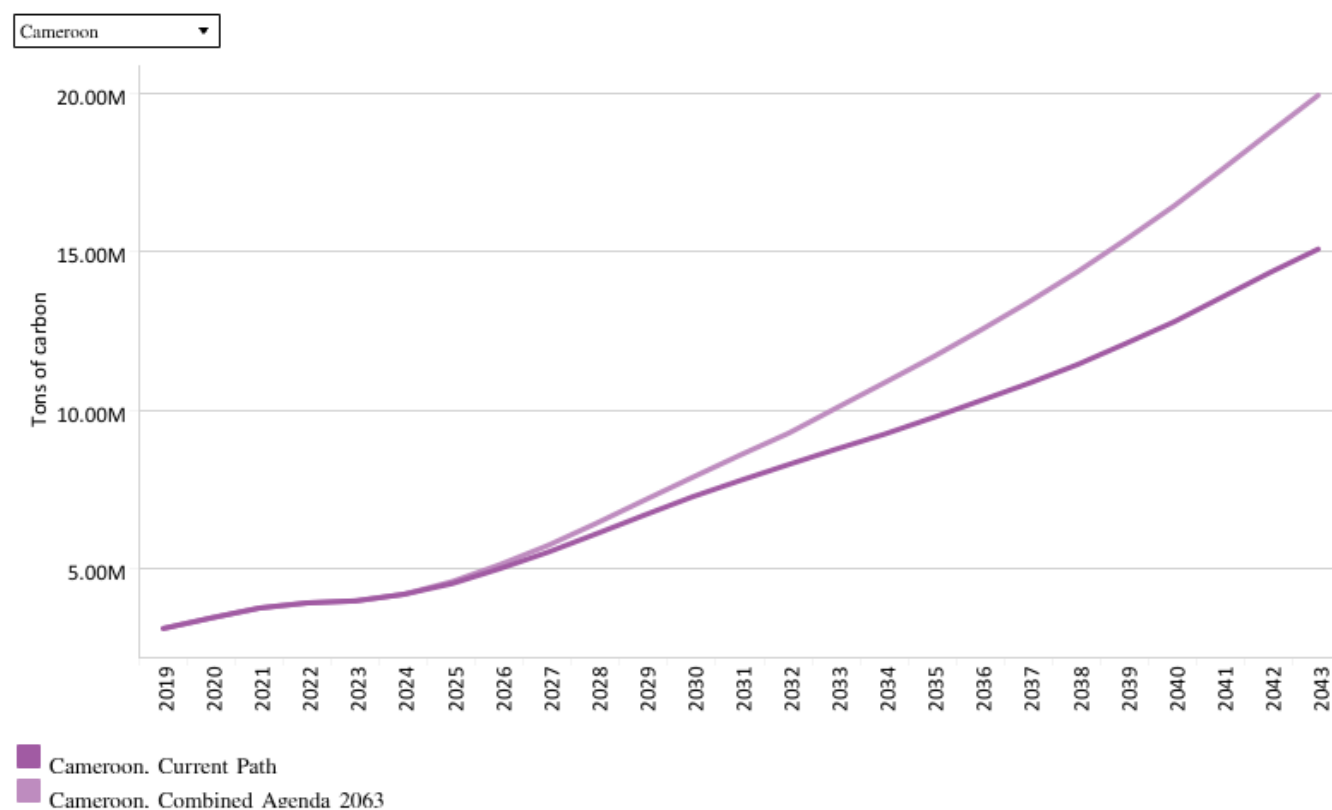
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By 2033, the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will increase GDP to US\$108.1 billion in Cameroon. The projected GDP (MER) for 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will be US\$243.1 billion, representing an increase of 425.5% over the 24-year period. This will be more than the Current Path estimates of US\$141.2 billion. That is, in the Combined Agenda 2063, the size of the economy will grow by an additional 72.2% by 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast. This is not surprising given that the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario represents a policy push across all the sectors which is necessary to achieve economic growth and sustainable development in Cameroon.

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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In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the total amount of carbon emitted is projected to rise to 19.9 million tons by 2043, representing an increase of about 541.9%. This estimation is higher than the projected 15.1 million tons on the Current Path forecast for 2043, and shows that the cost of achieving sustainable development in Cameroon is high in terms of its carbon emissions. This is because the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario aggregates policy interventions across sectors that are supposed to stimulate high economic growth in Cameroon. To mitigate the environmental impact of the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, its implementation should be accompanied with concrete steps to accelerate the energy transition.

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Mr Enoch Randy Aikins joined the AFI in May 2021 as a Researcher. Before that, Enoch was a research and programmes officer at the Institute for Democratic Governance in Accra in charge of local governance reforms, poverty and inequality and public sector reforms. He also worked as a research assistant (economic division) with the Institute for Statistical Social and Economic Research at the University of Ghana. Enoch's interests include African politics and governance, economic development, public sector reform, poverty and inequality. Enoch is a Young African Fellow at the School of Transnational Governance, European University Institute in Florence and has an MPhil in economics from the University of Ghana, Legon.

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