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ECCAS

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

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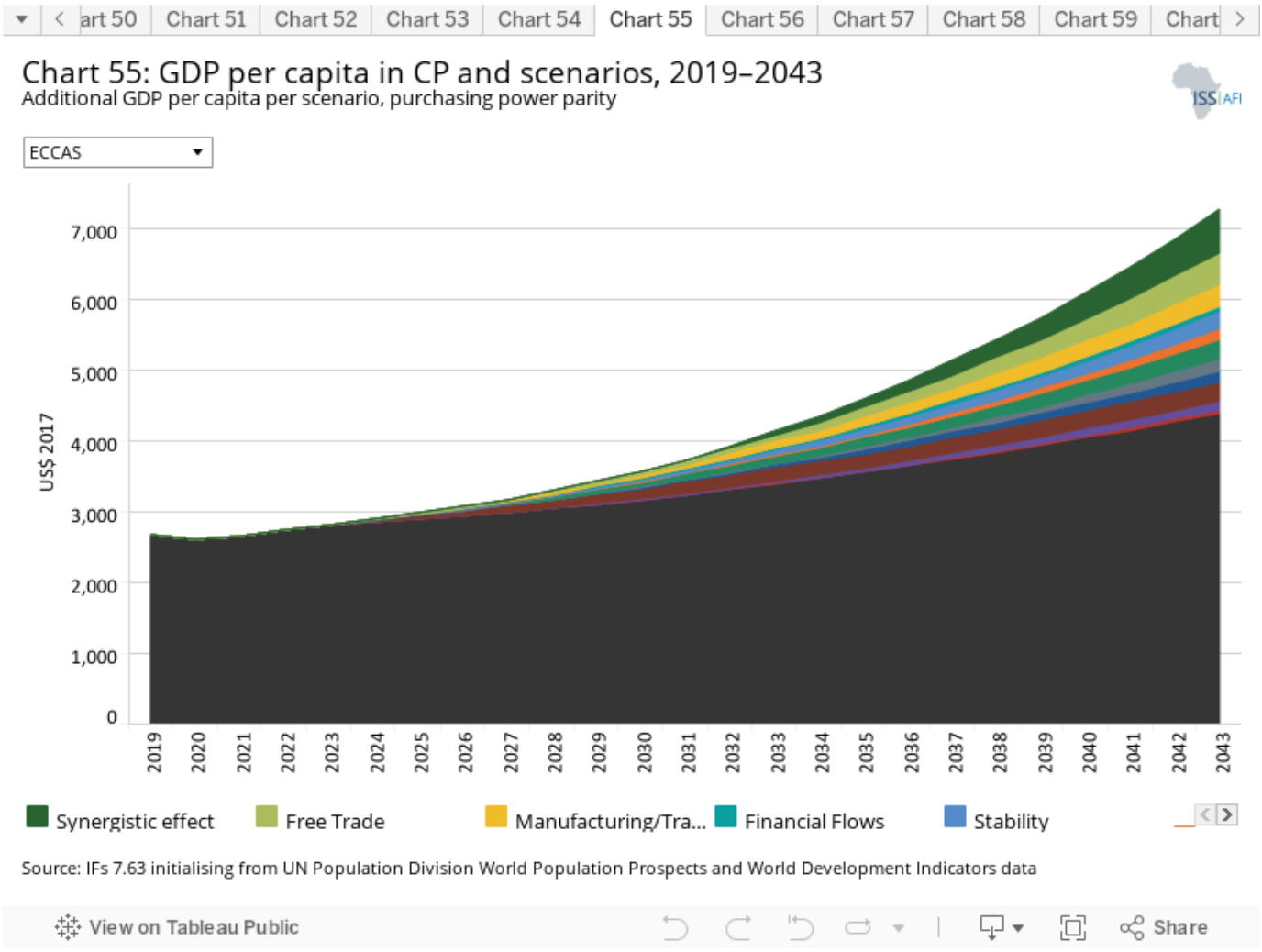


The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario consists of the combination of all 11 sectoral scenarios presented above, namely the Stability, Demographics, Health/WaSH, Agriculture, Education, Manufacturing/Transfers, Leapfrogging, Free Trade, Financial Flows, Infrastructure and Governance scenarios. The cumulative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

In 2019, average GDP per capita in ECCAS was US$2 680. In the Current Path forecast, this will increase to US$4 386 in 2043. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario GDP per capita increases to US$7 267 in 2043, which is 65.7% larger than the Current Path forecast for that year.

By 2033, the end of the second ten-year implementation plan of the Combined Agenda 2063, the Agriculture scenario provides the largest increase in GDP per capita, followed by Leapfrogging, Manufacturing/Transfers and Free Trade. .

By 2043 the Free Trade scenario provides the largest increase in GDP per capita, followed by Management/Transfers,Leapfrogging and Agriculture.

These impacts obviously differ between countries. For example, in the case of Angola, the Manufacturing/Transfers

scenario is most impactful by 2033, followed by the Agriculture scenario. In 2043, Free Trade is the most impactful scenario, followed by Manufacturing/Transfers. In the case of the DR Congo, however, the Agriculture and Leapfrogging scenarios are most impactful in 2033 and, in 2043, Agriculture and Free Trade will have the greatest impact.

Angola gains more in GDP per capita improvements in the Combined Agenda 2063 than other ECCAS member states (an increase of US$6 818 by 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast), followed by Equatorial Guinea (US$5 984). Burundi gains the least from this scenario with US$878 in 2043.

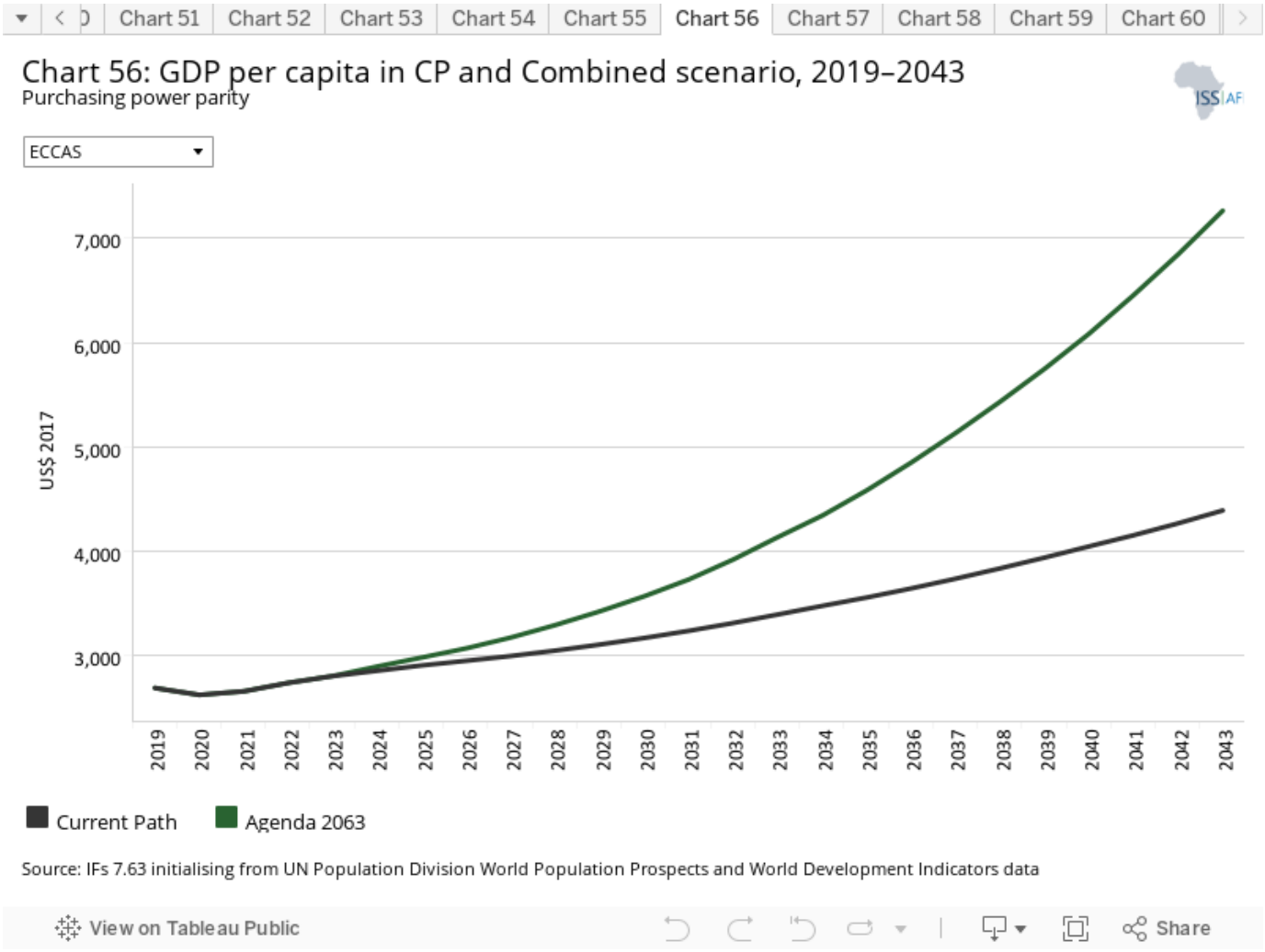
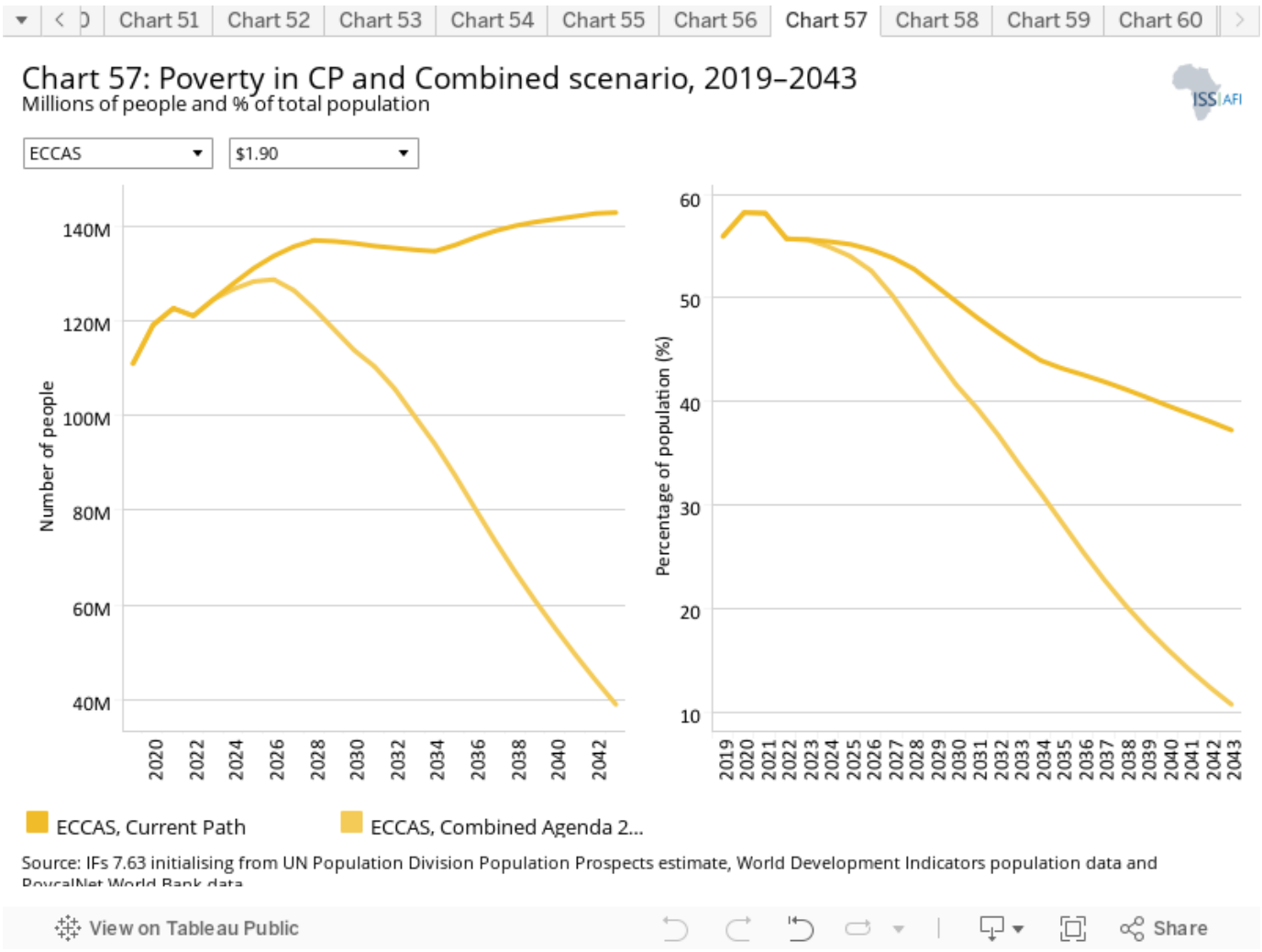
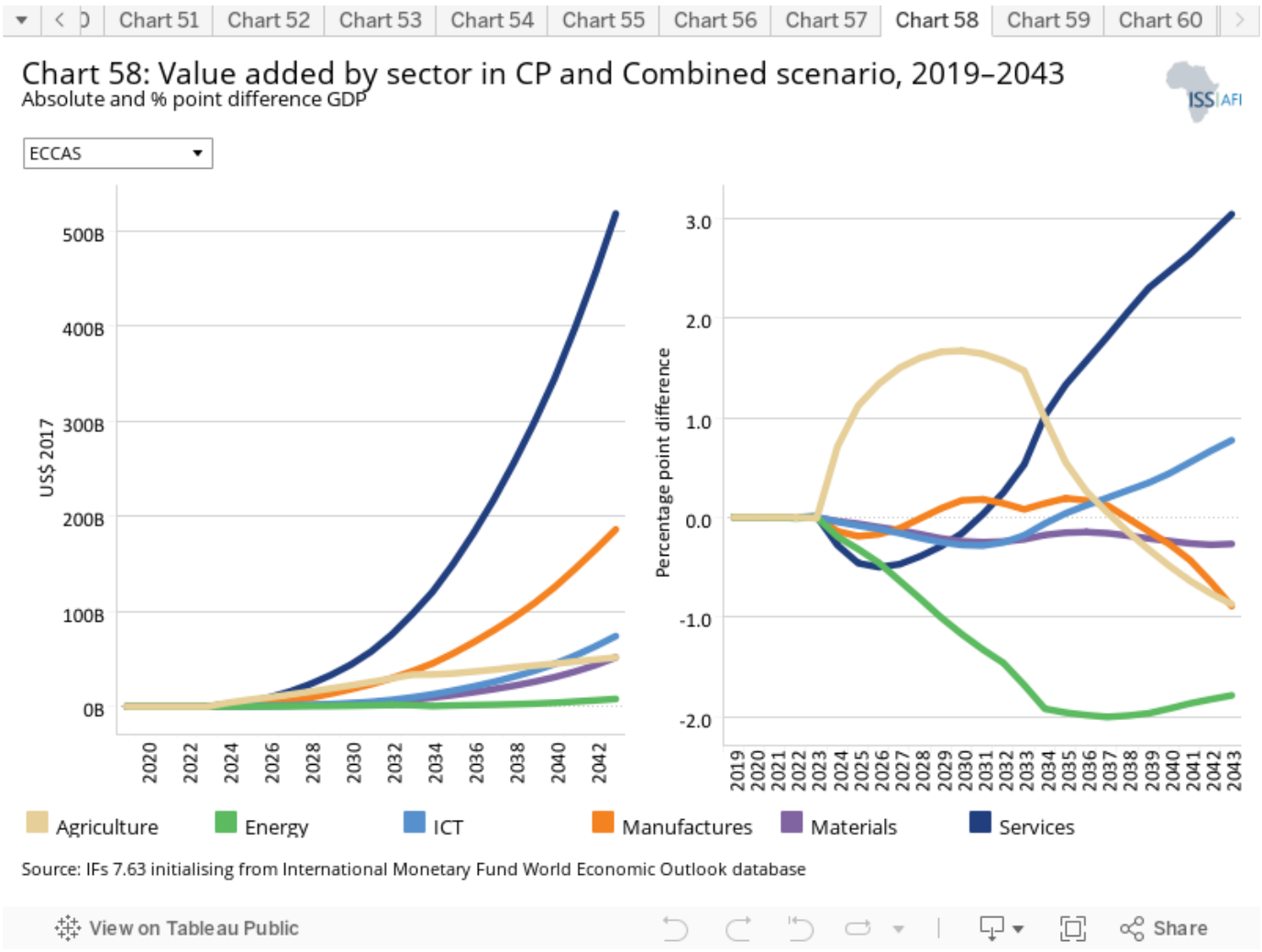


Chart 56 presents a stacked area graph on the contribution of each scenario to GDP per capita as well as the additional benefit or synergistic effect, whereas Chart 56 presents only the GDP per capita in the Current Path forecast and the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario has a substantial impact on incomes in the ECCAS region. GDP per capita for ECCAS was US$2 680 in 2019 and is set to increase to US$4 386 in 2043 in the Current Path forecast. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the average GDP per capita for ECCAS will be US$7 502, an increase of 83% in the Current Path forecast for that year. In absolute US$ values, the increase is the largest in Angola, at US$7 341 in 2043, compared to the Current Path forecast for that year (i.e. 80% larger), followed by Equatorial Guinea at US$5 984 (17% larger) and Gabon at US$4 960 (24% larger). Burundi gains the least in absolute value at US$953 (73% larger). Yet it is the DR Congo that experiences the largest percentage improvement in GDP per capita above the Current Path forecast for 2043. GDP per capita in the DR Congo will increase by 86%, followed by Rwanda with an increase of 82%.



In 2019, extreme poverty at US$1.90 affected 55.9% of the ECCAS population, or 111.1 million people. In the Combined Agenda 2063 forecast, the per cent of extremely poor people could decline to 41.4% in 2030 (113.2 million people) and 9.9% (35.7 million) by 2043, instead of 49.7% (136.6 million people) and 37.2% (143.1 million people) in the Current Path forecast. Burundi would experience the largest decline in extreme poverty, namely 40.6 percentage points (equivalent to 8.3 million people) followed by the DR Congo (68.6 million people) and CAR (2.5 million people). Equatorial Guinea and Gabon would register less than one percentage point improvement.



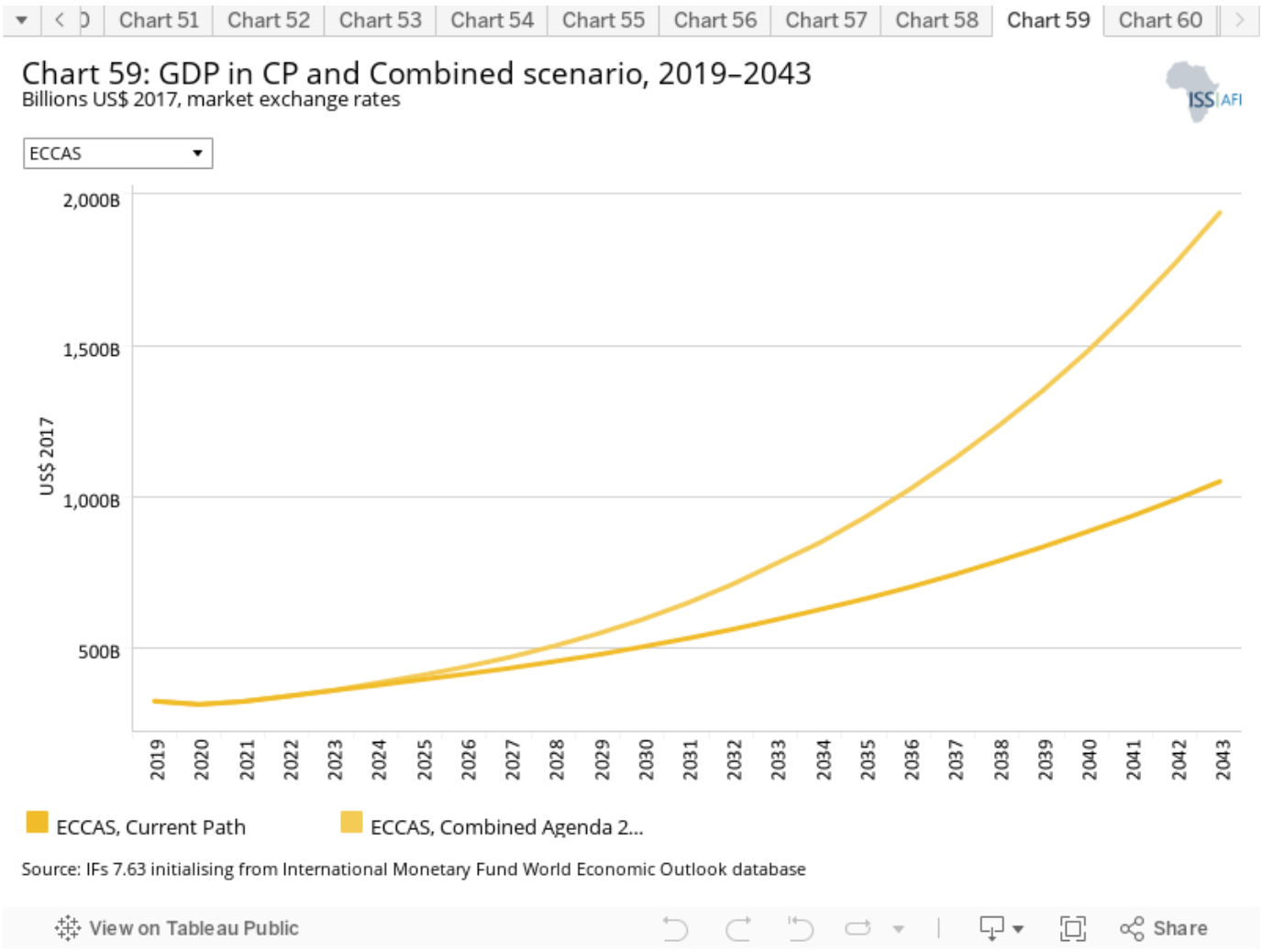
See Chart 8 to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

All sectors increase in value when comparing the 2043 Current Path forecast with the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario although the relative contribution shifts.

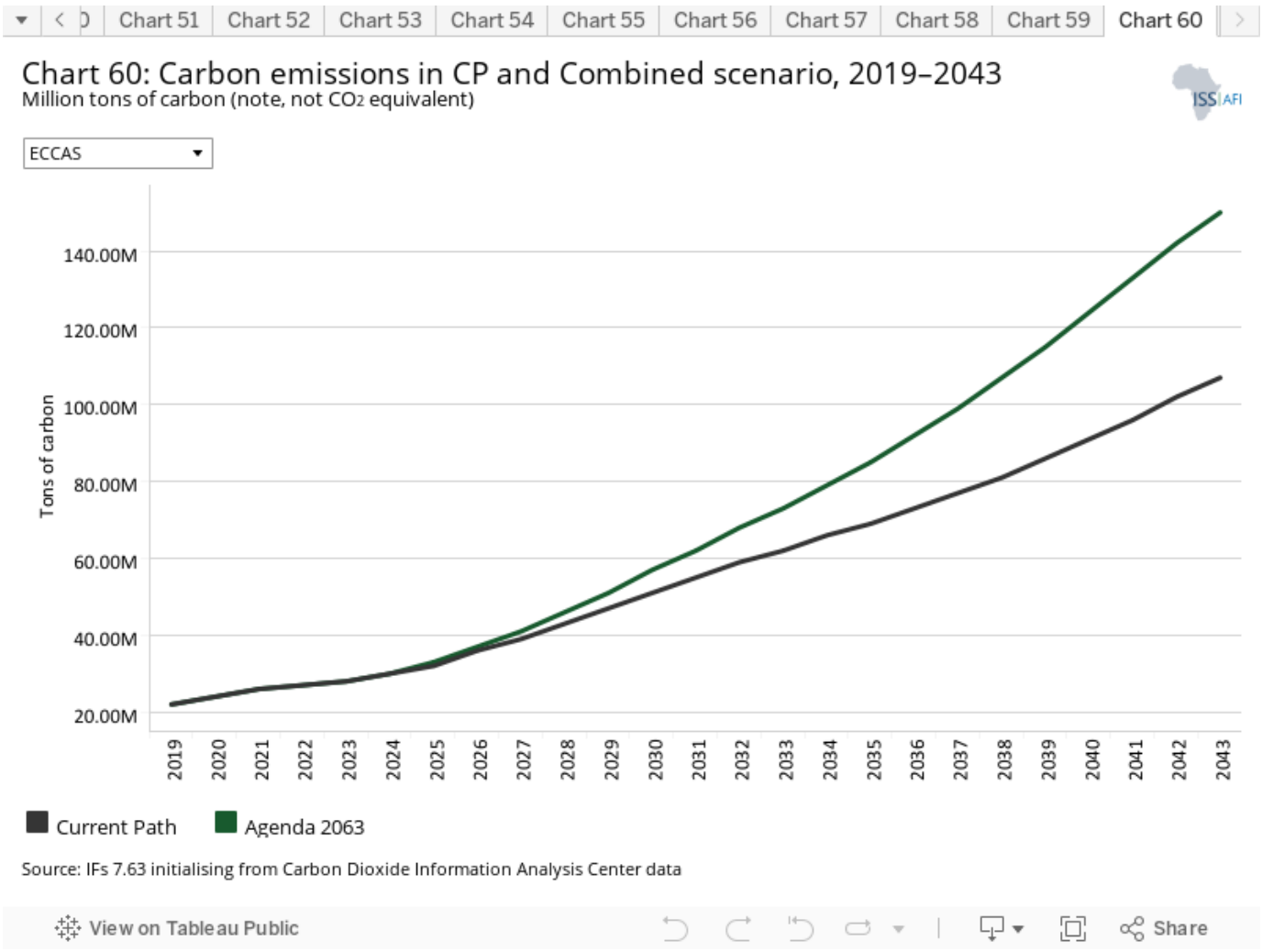
In 2019, services represented 46.3% of the ECCAS economy. Instead of 51.7% in 2043 (the Current Path forecast), in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, services would represent 54.8%. The services sector will expand particularly rapidly in Chad. The changes in the sectoral composition of the ECCAS economy would, by 2043, consist of a decline of the contribution of the energy, manufacturing, agriculture and materials sectors and increases in services and ICT. As a portion of GDP, agriculture will decline most rapidly in Chad and CAR.

The agriculture sector in the DR Congo will be US$19.5 billion larger and in Angola it will be US$13.3 billion larger. The energy sector in Angola and Chad will increase by US$5.2 billion and US$862 million respectively in 2043, compared to the Current Path forecast. In the DR Congo, the materials sector will be US$34.75 billion larger in 2043 than in the Current Path forecast. In Angola, the manufacturing sector will be US$91.5 billion larger and Angola's services sector an astonishing US$271 billion bigger.

However, when comparing the proportion of the change per sector, Burundi will experience the largest increase in its agricultural sector (2.1% above the Current Path forecast in 2043). While CAR will experience the largest increase in its energy sector (1.7% above the Current Path forecast in 2043).



In 2019, Angola had the largest economy in ECCAS at US$138.8 billion, followed by Cameroon (US$46.3 billion) and the DR Congo (US$44.9 billion). In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the DR Congo will have the second largest economy within ECCAS in 2043 (at US$413.1 billion, but still significantly smaller than Angola's at US$877 billion). Cameroon would rank third with a value of US$250.9 billion in 2043. In 2043 the economies of Burundi and CAR would be below US$20 billion and São Tomé and Príncipe would be below US$2 billion in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.



In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, ECCAS will release 154 million tons of carbon in 2043 compared to 107 million tons in the Current Path forecast. In 2019, ECCAS released only 22 million tons of carbon. Angola will, in 2043, still be the largest carbon emitter amongst the ECCAS member states but then only release one quarter of the ECCAS total. In 2019, Angola was responsible for half of the ECCAS total carbon emissions.

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Cite this research

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About the authors

Dr Jakkie Cilliers is the ISS's founder and former executive director of the ISS. He currently serves as chair of the ISS Board of Trustees and head of the African Futures and Innovation (AFI) programme at the Pretoria oce of the ISS. His 2017 best-seller Fate of the Nation addresses South Africa's futures from political, economic and social perspectives. His three most recent books, Africa First! Igniting a Growth Revolution (March 2020), The Future of Africa: Challenges and Opportunities (April 2021), and Africa Tomorrow: Pathways to Prosperity (June 2022) take a rigorous look at the continent as a whole.

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