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ECCAS
Sectoral Scenarios for ECCAS

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Table of contents

Sectoral Scenarios for ECCAS

- Stability scenario
- Demographic scenario
- Health/WaSH scenario
- Agriculture scenario
- Education scenario
- Manufacturing scenario
- Leapfrogging scenario
- Free Trade scenario
- Financial Flows scenario
- Infrastructure scenario
- Governance scenario
- Impact of scenarios on carbon emissions
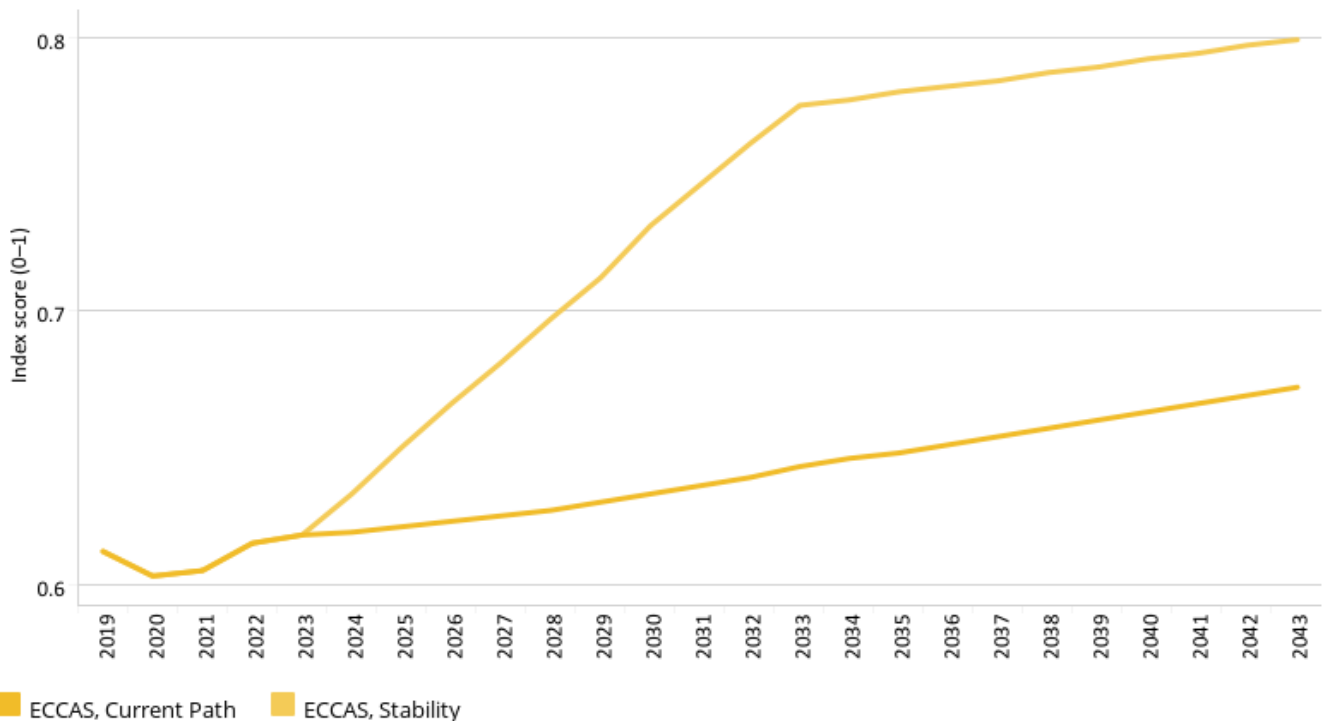
Stability scenario

Chart 13: Governance security in CP and Stability scenario, 2019–2043
IFs index 0–1

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ECCAS, Current Path   ECCAS, Stability

Source: IFs 7.63 goverance security index using internal war and government risk

⁙ View on Tableau Public   ↶ ↷ ↶ ↷ ▾ | 🖵▾ ⊡ ⸰⧸⸰ Share
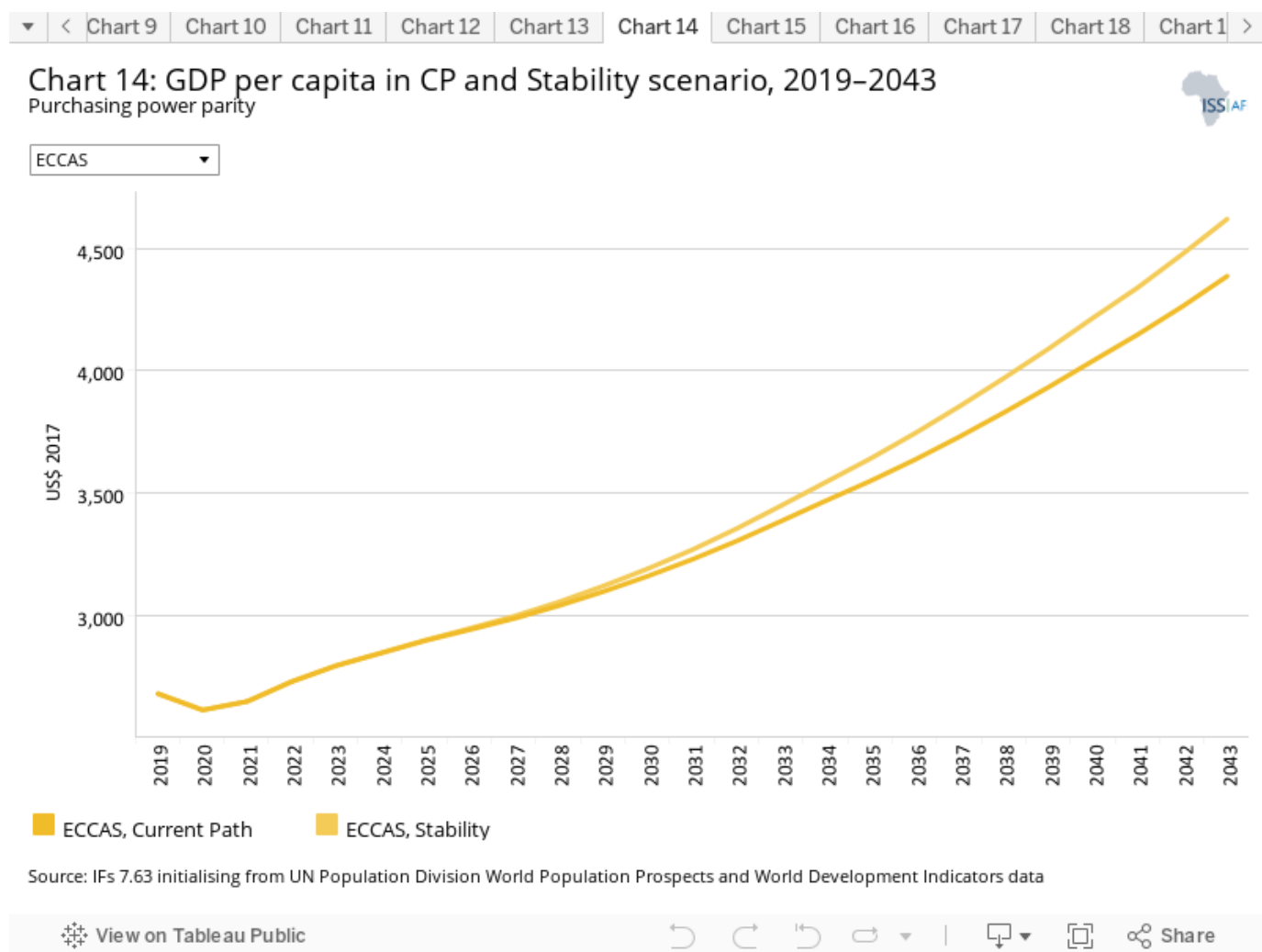
The Stability scenario represents reasonable but ambitious reductions in risk of regime instability and lower levels of

internal conflict. Stability is generally a prerequisite for other aspects of development and this would encourage inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) and improve business confidence. Better governance through the accountability that follows substantive democracy is modelled separately.

The intervention is explained in here in the thematic part of the website.

Using the governance security index within IFs, ECCAS is below the average for Africa, as can be seen in Chart 13. The ECCAS Current Path forecast is for modest improvements in stability for all member states, but the Community retains its relatively negative posture compared to the African average. The Stability scenario is for an improvement in stability by about one fifth, using the IFs governance security index. In the process, ECCAS largely closes the gap within Africa. Coming from its turbulent history, the modelled improvement is the largest in the DR Congo, followed by CAR, Burundi and Chad.

< Chart 9 | Chart 10 | Chart 11 | Chart 12 | Chart 13 | Chart 14 | Chart 15 | Chart 16 | Chart 17 | Chart 18 | Chart 1 >

Chart 14: GDP per capita in CP and Stability scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity

ECCAS, Current Path   ECCAS, Stability

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

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Stability is a general catalyst for other aspects of development. The Stability scenario increases GDP per capita by US$233 in 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast. The increase ranges from US$667 in Angola (the largest increase), US$483 in the Republic of the Congo and US$600 in Equatorial Guinea, to US$57 in Burundi (least improvement).

Chart 15: Poverty in CP and Stability scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population

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| ECCAS ▼ | $1.90 ▼ |

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Stability
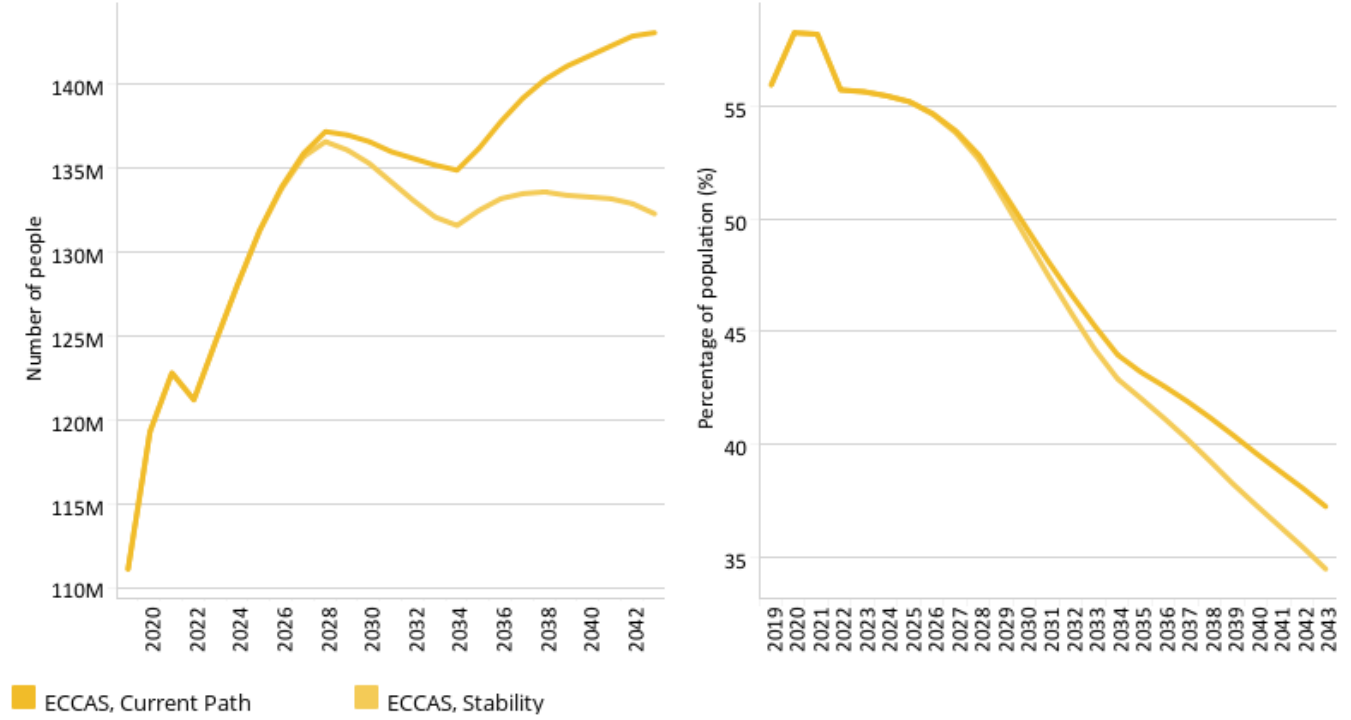
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and RoycalNet World Bank data

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By 2030 the Stability scenario will reduce the number of extremely poor people in ECCAS by 1.3 million people and by 10.8 million in 2043, compared to the Current Path forecast (using US$1.90). The largest gains are made in the DR Congo which will see a reduction of 7.4 million extremely poor people (4.2 percentage points) in 2043, reflected in Chart 15.

Instead of an extreme poverty rate (using US$1.90) of 37.2% in 2043, the 2043 extreme poverty rate for ECCAS will be 34.5% under the Stability scenario.
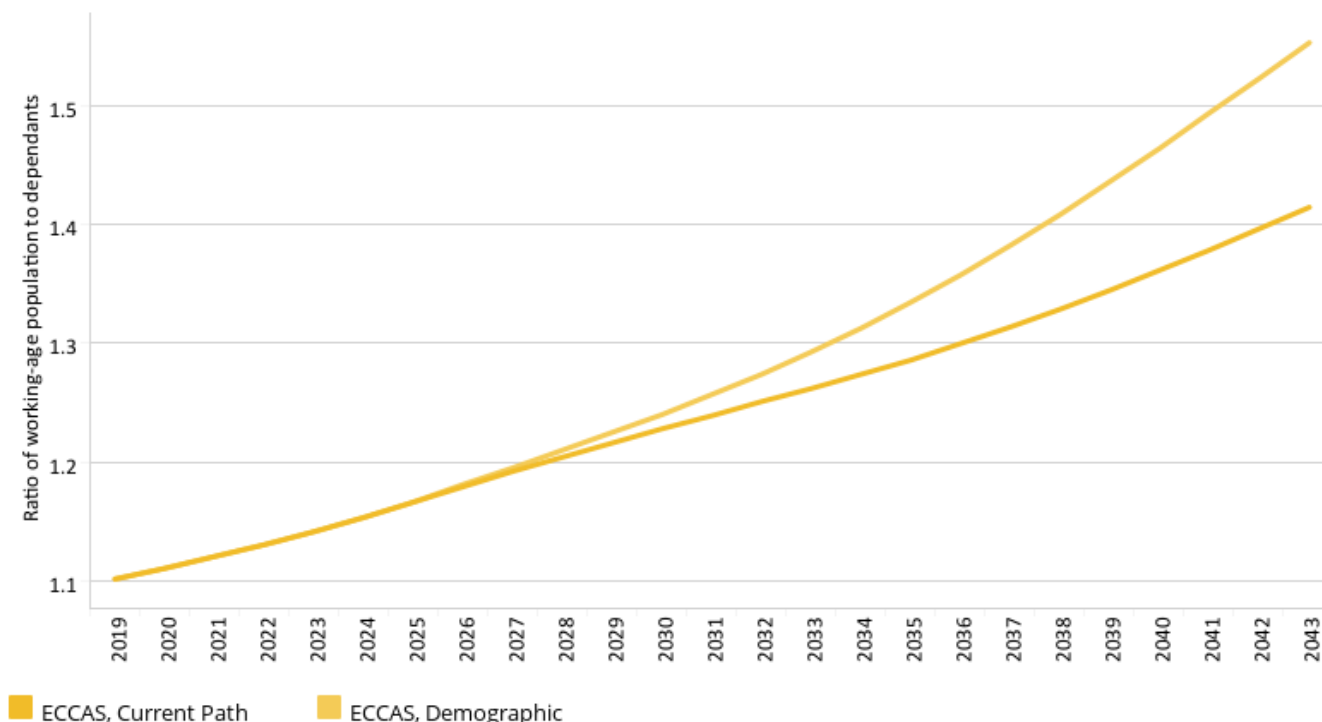
Chart 16: Demographic dividend in CP and Demog scenario, 2019–2043
Ratio of working-age population to dependants

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ECCAS ▼

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Demographic

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects

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This section presents the impact of a Demographic scenario that aims to hasten and increase the demographic dividend where relevant through reasonable but ambitious reductions in the communicable-disease burden for children under five, the maternal mortality ratio and increased access to modern contraception.

The intervention is explained in here in the thematic part of the website.

Demographers typically differentiate between a first, second and even a third demographic dividend. We focus here on the first dividend, namely the contribution of the size and quality of the labour force to incomes. It refers to a window of opportunity that opens when the ratio of the working-age population (between 15 and 64 years of age) to dependants (children and the elderly) reaches 1.7.

In 2019, the ratio of working-age persons to dependants for ECCAS was only 1.1, and in the Current Path forecast, ECCAS only enters the demographic dividend in around 2057, given the population momentum and its high fertility rates. This is several years later than the average for Africa. In the Demographic scenario, ECCAS gets to a ratio of 1.7 working-age persons to every dependant by 2043, as shown in Chart 16. Because it is already on a more positive trajectory compared to other ECCAS members, Rwanda makes significantly more progress in this scenario compared to other member states. In 2019, Rwanda had a fertility rate of 3.9 children per fertile woman, which gets to 1.9 by 2037, reaching a demographic dividend as early as 2033 under the Demographic scenario. Chad and Angola evidence the least progress.

Chart 17: Infant mortality in CP and Demog scenario, 2019–2043
Deaths per 1 000 live births

ECCAS ▼
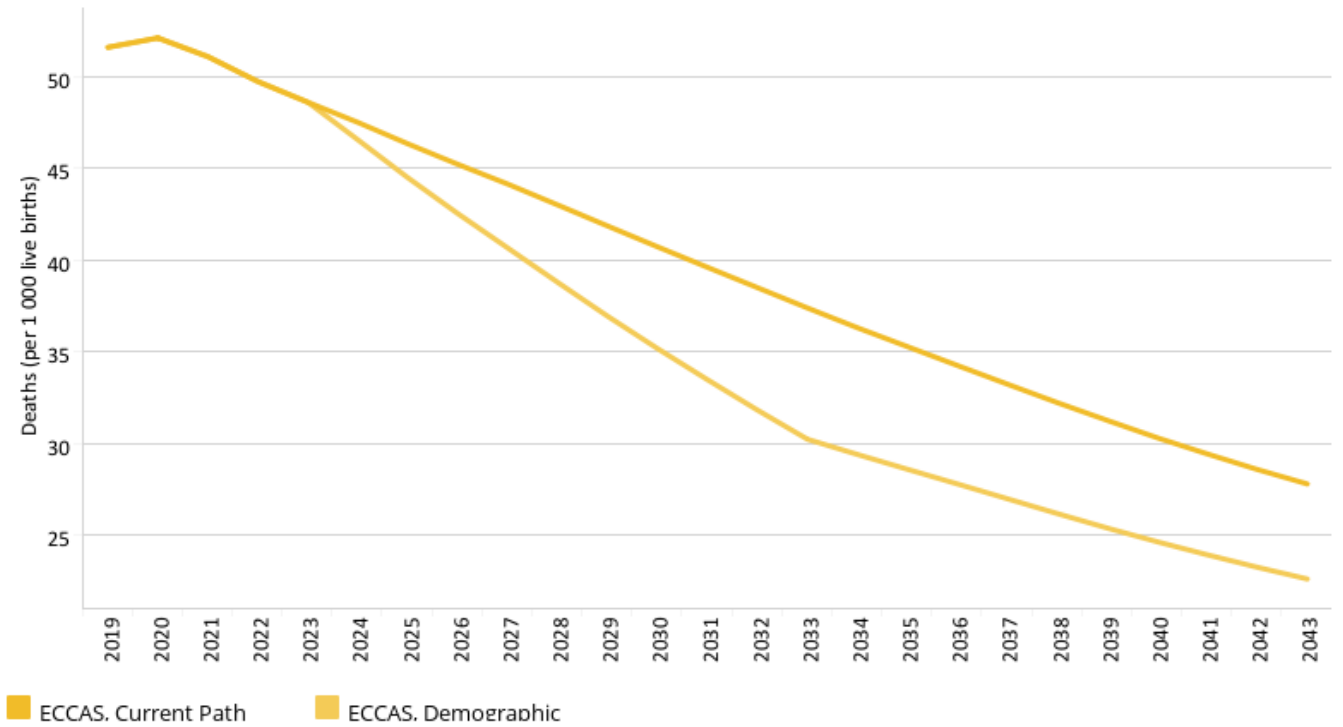
■ ECCAS. Current Path   ■ ECCAS. Demographic

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation Mortality Visualization Tool data

⁜ View on Tableau Public   ↺ ↻ ↺ ↻ ▼ | 🖥▼ 🗖 ⋖ Share

The infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths per 1 000 live births and is an important marker of the overall quality of the health system in a country.

The average for the Community in 2019 is 51.6 deaths, with values varying from 81 in CAR to 23.9 in São Tomé and Príncipe. In the Current Path forecast, rates decline to 27.8 by 2043, which is below the average for Africa at 25.6. In the Demographic scenario, the ECCAS rate declines to 22.6 in 2043, with Chad experiencing the largest decrease, with 8.8 fewer deaths per 1 000 live births in 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast.

Chart 18: GDP per capita in CP and Demog scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity
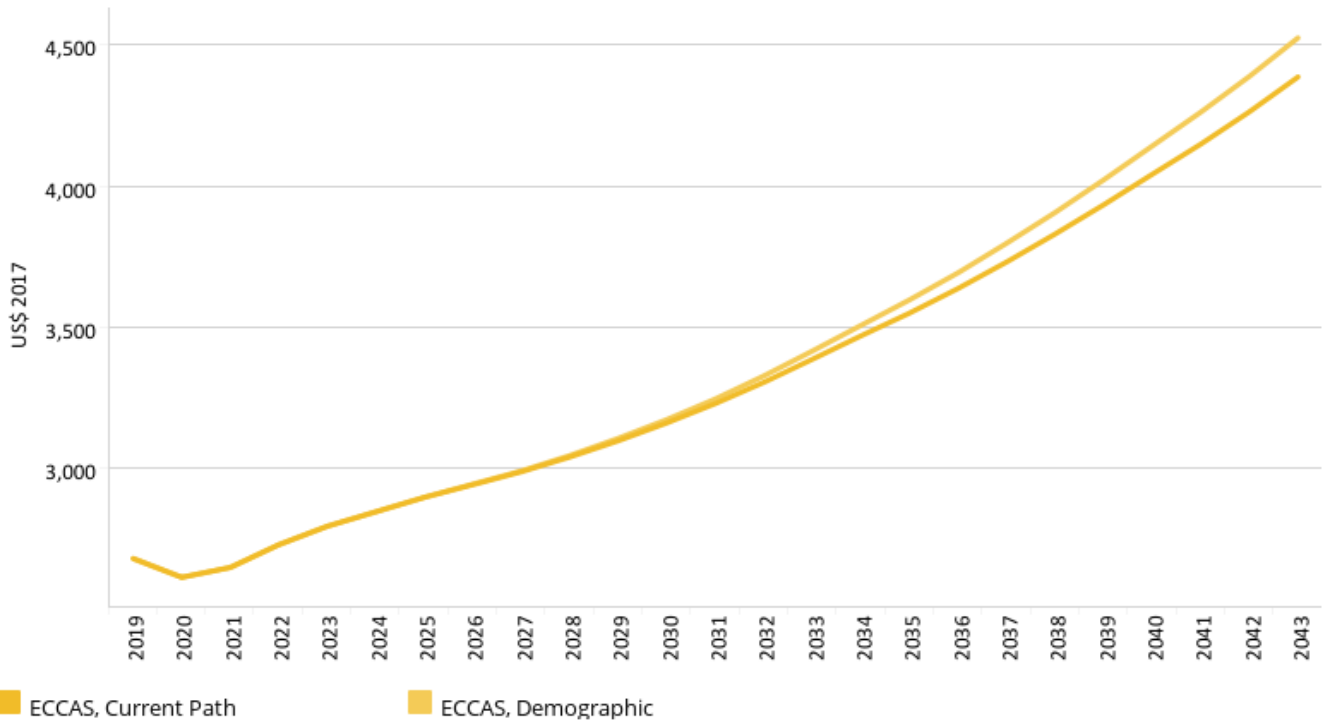
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ECCAS ▼

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Demographic

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data
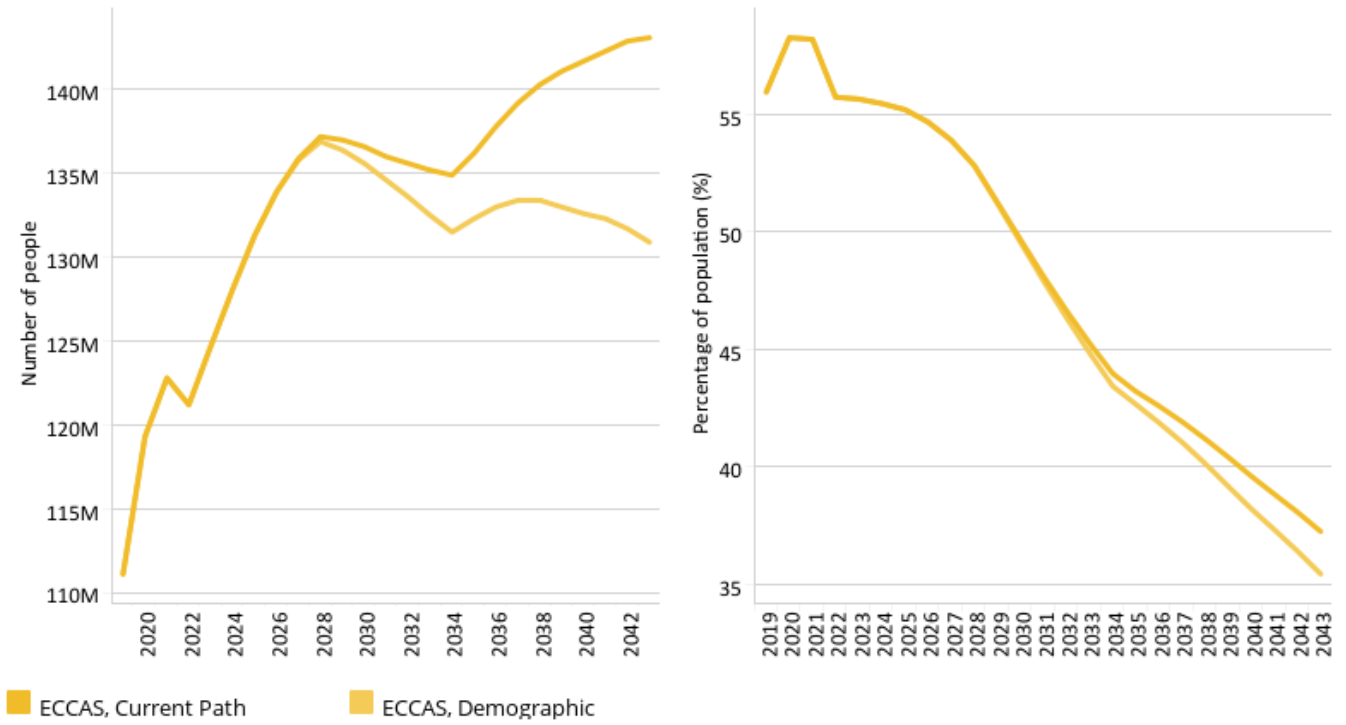
⁑ View on Tableau Public   ↺ ↻ ↺ ↻ ▼ | ⬇▼ ⬚ ⚞ Share

By 2043 the Demographic scenario will increase average GDP per capita by US$139 compared to the Current Path forecast. Equatorial Guinea and Gabon are forecast to benefit the most by 2043 (at US$676 and US$490 respectively, compared to the Current Path forecast) with Rwanda and the Republic of the Congo following with improvements of US$280 and US$223 respectively. Burundi and Chad benefit the least at US$44 and US$38 by 2043, compared to the Current Path forecast.

Chart 19: Poverty in CP and Demog scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population

ECCAS ▼ $1.90 ▼

ECCAS, Current Path   ECCAS, Demographic

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and RoyalNet World Bank data.
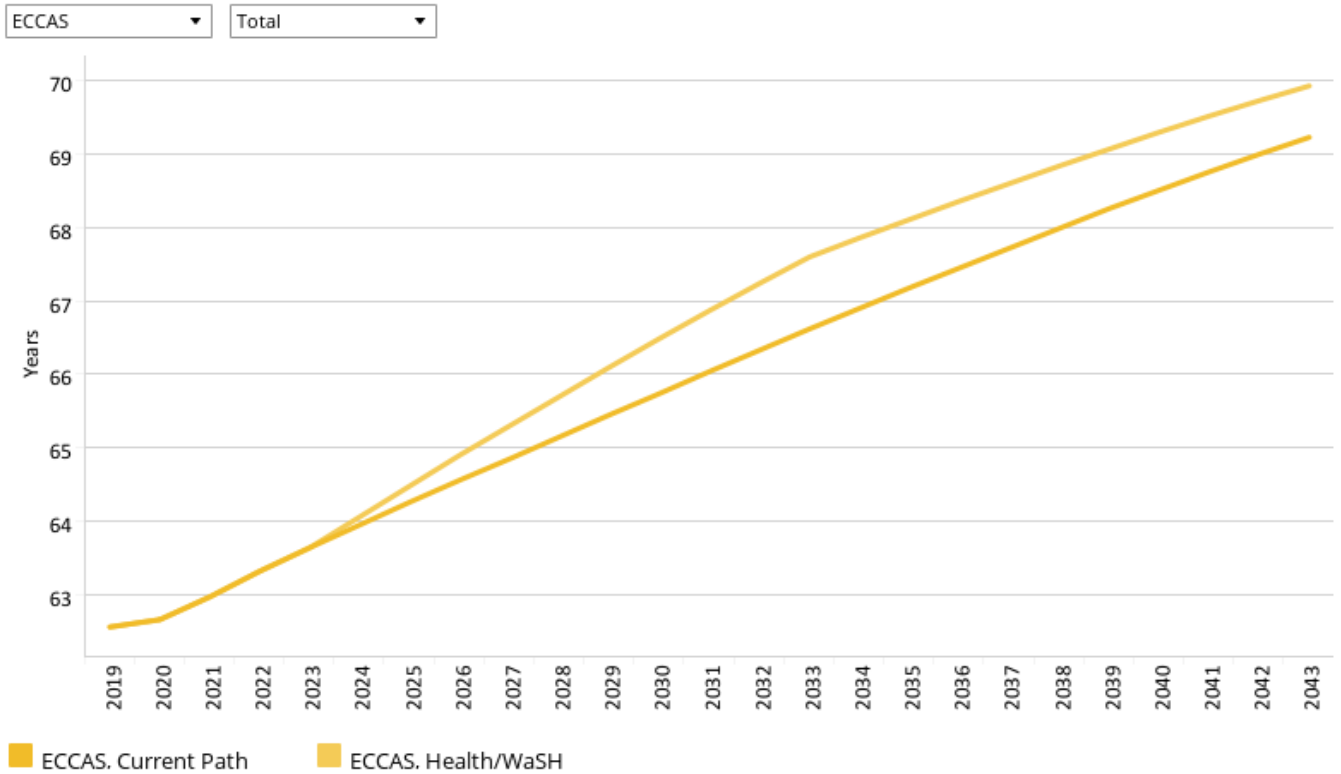
⁑ View on Tableau Public   ↶ ↷ ↺ ↪ ▾ | ☐▾ ☐ ⤬ Share

Compared to the Current Path forecast, the Demographic scenario would reduce extreme poverty in the DR Congo by 8.1 million people in 2043, compared to the Current Path forecast (using US$1.90).

Using the US$1.90 poverty line, the Demographic scenario will reduce extreme poverty in the ECCAS region by two percentage points in 2043, compared to the Current Path forecast for that year, resulting in a poverty reduction of 12.2 million people. The DR Congo will experience the largest reduction in rates of extreme poverty (almost three percentage points), followed by Rwanda and São Tomé and Príncipe.

Health/WaSH scenario

Chart 20: Life expectancy in CP and Health/WaSH scenario, 2019–2043

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ECCAS ▼   Total ▼

■ ECCAS. Current Path   ■ ECCAS. Health/WaSH

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Institute for Health Metrics Evaluation GBD Foresight Tool data

⚙ View on Tableau Public   ↺ ↻ ↺ ↻ ▼ | ⬇▼ ⬚ ⧉ Share

This section presents reasonable but ambitious improvements in the Health/WaSH scenario, which include reductions in the mortality rate associated with both communicable diseases (e.g. AIDS, diarrhoea, malaria and respiratory infections) and non-communicable diseases (e.g. diabetes), as well as improvements in access to safe water and better sanitation. The acronym WaSH stands for water, sanitation and hygiene.

The intervention is explained in here in the thematic part of the website.

Chart 20 indicates that life expectancy amongst ECCAS member states ranged from 71.2 years in São Tomé and Príncipe in 2019 to 51.2 years in CAR. In 2019, average life expectancy in ECCAS was 62.6 years and in the Current Path forecast it will increase to 69.2 years in 2043. The Health/WaSH scenario results in a marginal life expectancy increase above the Current Path forecast. Chad, with life expectancy of 59.4 years in 2019, experiences the largest increase of one year and São Tomé and Príncipe the least (one month). Average life expectancy in ECCAS remains below the average for Africa, with 2.9 years fewer in 2043 under the Health/WaSH scenario.

Chart 21: Infant mortality in CP and Health/WaSH scenario, 2019–2043
Deaths per 1 000 live births
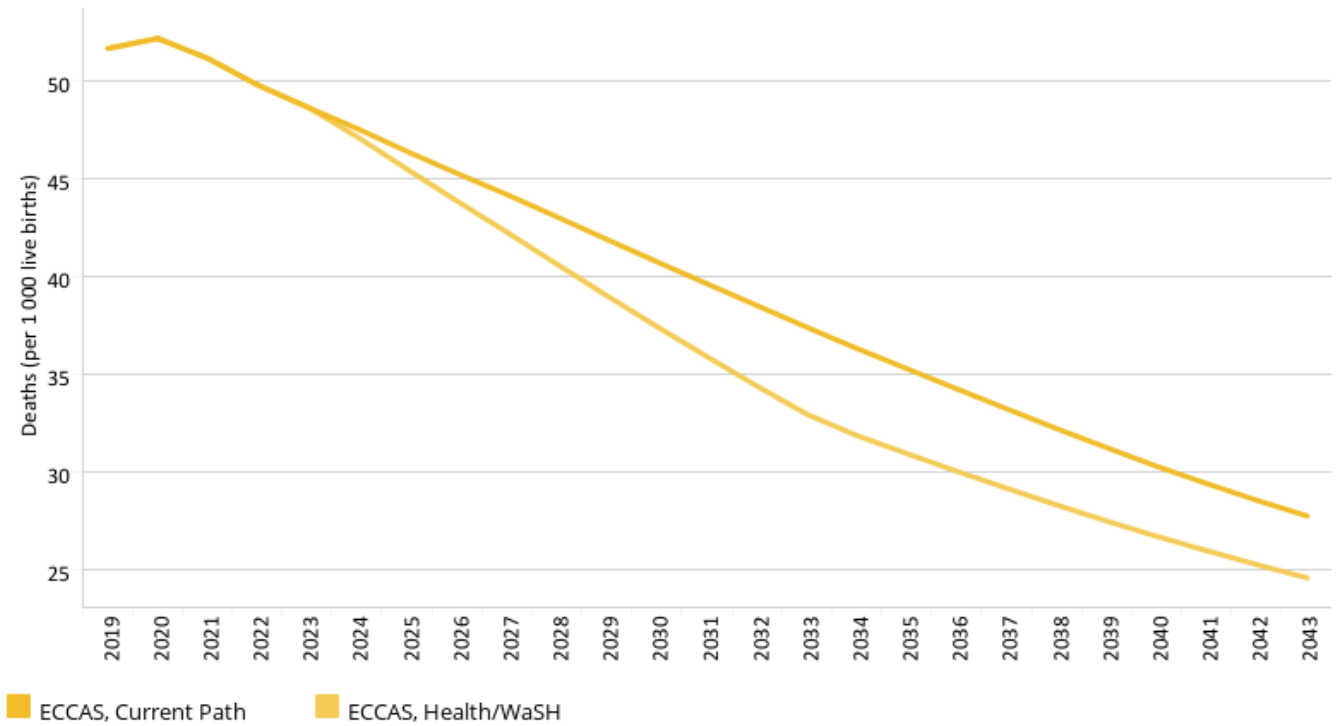
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ECCAS ▼

ECCAS, Current Path   ECCAS, Health/WaSH

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation Mortality Visualization Tool data

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Rates of infant mortality in ECCAS in 2019 were at 51.5 deaths per 1 000 live births and would reduce to 27.8 in the Current Path forecast by 2043, shown in Chart 21. In the Health/WaSH scenario, the average by 2043 is 24.6, 3.2 deaths fewer compared to the Current Path forecast. These rates remain above the average for Africa to 2043. Chad experiences the largest decline in infant mortality in the Health/WaSH scenario: its 2043 rate is 5.3 deaths below the Current Path forecast, followed by Angola with a reduction of 4.3 deaths.
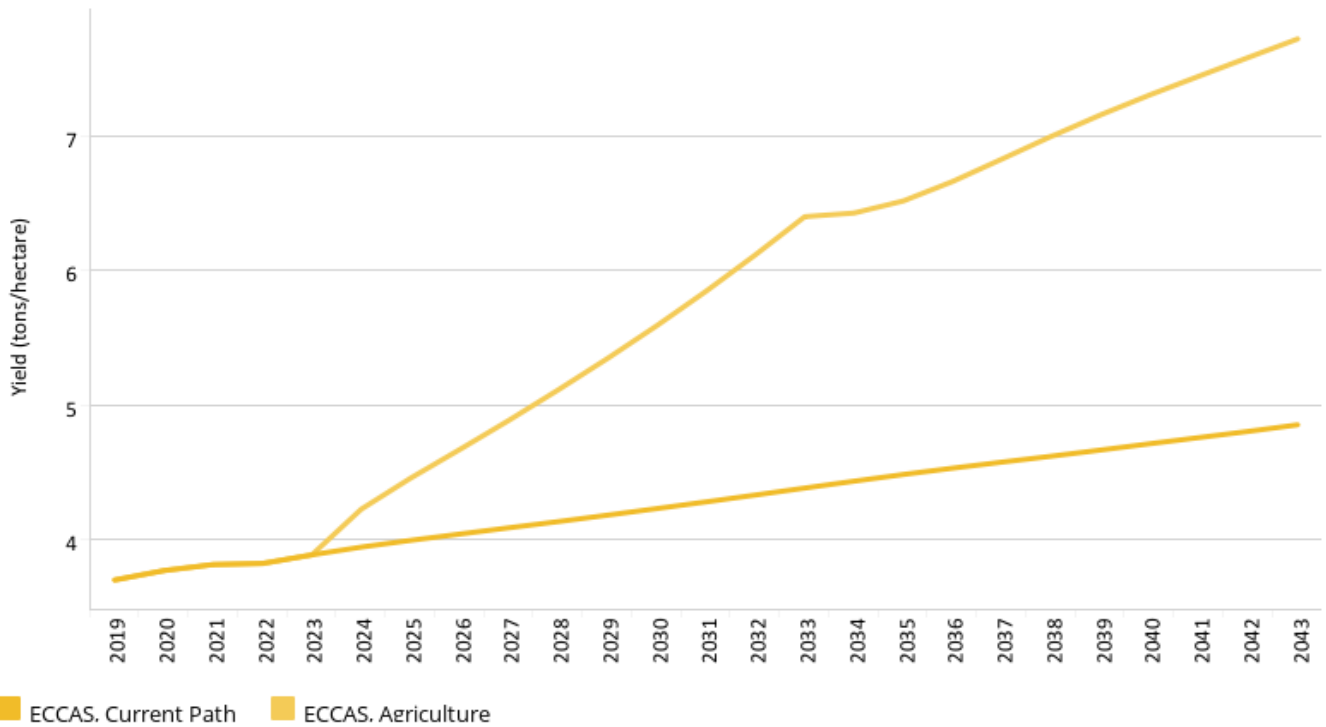
Agriculture scenario

Chart 22: Yield/hectare in CP and Agric scenario, 2019–2043
Pre-loss levels

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ECCAS ▼

■ ECCAS. Current Path   ■ ECCAS. Agriculture

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from FAOSTAT on-line statistical service data

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The Agriculture scenario represents reasonable but ambitious increases in yields per hectare (reflecting better management and seed and fertilizer technology); increased land under irrigation and reduced loss and waste. Where appropriate, it includes an increase in calorie consumption, reflecting the prioritisation of food self-sufficiency above food exports as a desirable policy objective.

The intervention is explained in here in the thematic part of the website.

The data on yields per hectare (in metric tons) is for crops but does not distinguish between different categories of crops.

In 2019, the average crop yield in ECCAS was 3.7 metric tons, slightly below the average for Africa which is at 3.9 tons (see Chart 22). In the Current Path forecast, yields for ECCAS would improve to 4.9 tons by 2043 and to 7.7 tons in the Agriculture scenario—a difference of almost 60%. Although it is only the fourth largest agriculture producer by volume, Rwanda has the highest pre-loss crop yields per hectare amongst the ECCAS members by a large margin, reflecting its rich soils, higher rainfall, the intensity of farming and better utilisation of technology. Yields per hectare for Rwanda increase from 8.1 tons in 2019 to 10.6 tons in 2043 in the Current Path forecast and 14 tons in the Agriculture scenario. Chad and CAR have the lowest pre-loss crop yields per hectare, whereas crop yields for the latter remain below two metric tons per hectare across the forecast horizon. Burundi experiences the largest improvements (4.5 tons by 2043) in the Agriculture scenario, followed by São Tomé and Príncipe (4 tons), the DR Congo (3.9 tons) and Rwanda 3.4 tons. Equatorial Guinea

gains the least with an increase below 1 ton per hectare. Because of its much larger agricultural sector, the DR Congo benefits most from the Agriculture scenario increasing its crop production by an additional 62.1 million metric tons above the Current Path forecast by 2043.

Cameroon and Angola would also increase their annual crop production, by 18.1 and 14.6 million metric tons respectively by 2043.
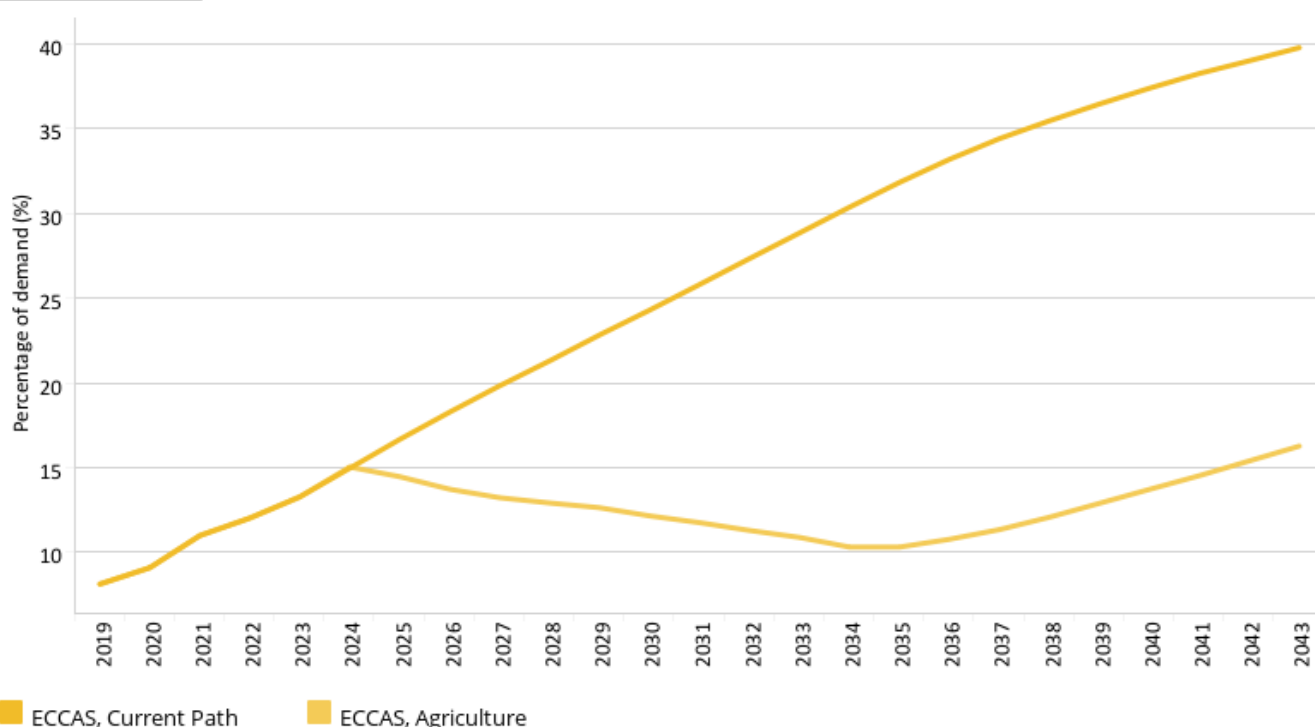
Chart 23: Agriculture imports in CP and Agric scenario, 2019–2043
Net imports for meat, crops and fish, % of demand

ECCAS

ECCAS, Current Path   ECCAS, Agriculture

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Food and Agriculture Organization Food Balance Sheets data

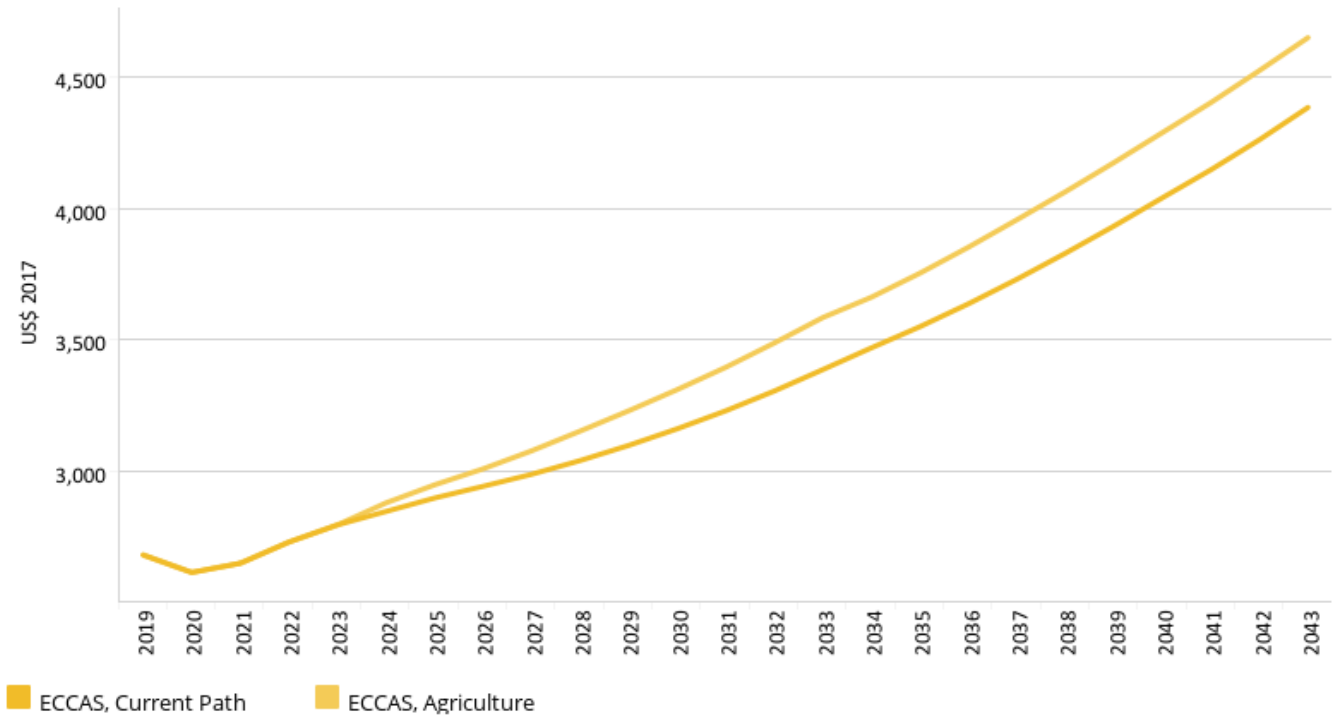⁙ View on Tableau Public   ↺ ↻ ↺ ↪ ▾ | ⬇▾ ⬜ ⚃ Share

In the Current Path forecast, the contribution of agriculture to the GDP of ECCAS would decline from 17.2% in 2019 to less than half that in 2043. In the Agriculture scenario, agriculture would still contribute almost 11% to GDP by 2043, and the ECCAS region will produce 115 million metric tons more crops by 2043, compared to the Current Path forecast. The import dependence of ECCAS is set to be reduced to 15.7% of demand by 2043 instead of the Current Path forecast of 41.4%. The Community would therefore import US$62.7 billion less agricultural produce in 2043 than in the Current Path forecast (see Chart 23). Cameroon will increase the value of its agriculture exports by US$5.923 billion in 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast for that year, followed by Burundi (increase of US$298 million). Angola, CAR, Equatorial Guinea, Chad and Gabon will, however, not see any increase in agriculture exports as these countries have large deficits.

Chart 24: GDP per capita in the CP and Agric scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity

ECCAS ▼

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Agriculture

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

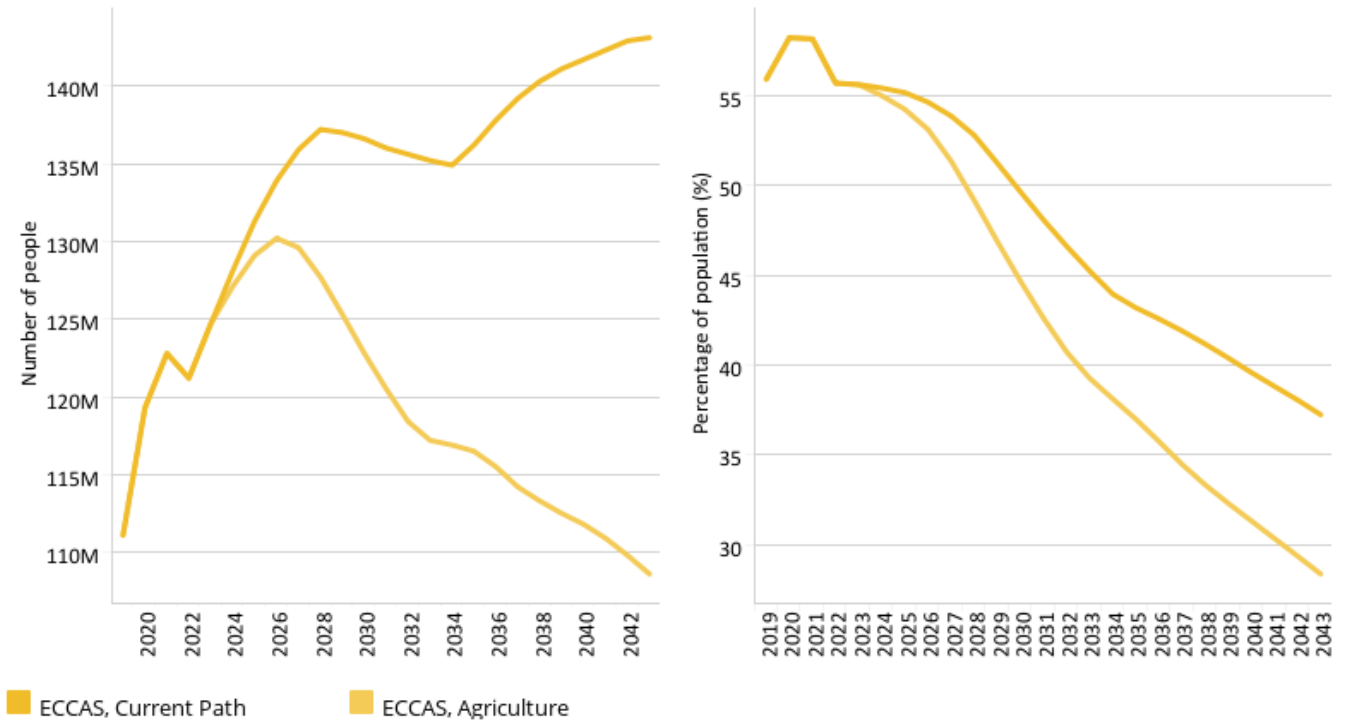⸭ View on Tableau Public   ↶ ↷ ↺ ↻ ▾ | ⬇▾ ⛶ ⸙ Share

The average improvement in GDP per capita in the Agriculture scenario is US$266 in 2043, compared to the Current Path forecast for that year. Chad will benefit the most: its GDP per capita in 2043 will be US$511 larger than in the Current Path forecast for that year, followed by Angola and Rwanda. São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea (US$98) will benefit the least.

Chart 25: Poverty in CP and Agric scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population

ECCAS ▾ $1.90 ▾

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Agriculture

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

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Agriculture traditionally has significant leverage on rates of extreme poverty. Whereas ECCAS would still have 143.1 million people living below US$1.90 in the Current Path in 2043, in the Agriculture scenario the number comes down to 108.6 million (Chart 25), most of which is attributable to the DR Congo. The number of extremely poor people in the DR Congo will decline by 10.3 million people in 2030, compared to the Current Path forecast, and 25.9 million in 2043.

Whereas, in 2019, the per cent of people living below US$1.90 per day in ECCAS was 55.9%, there would be a decline to 37.2% by 2043 in the Current Path forecast. The impact of the Agriculture scenario is such that it reduces that rate by almost 10 percentage points to 28.4%. Extreme poverty in the DR Congo will have declined by 14.8 percentage points by 2043, compared to the Current Path forecast for that year, and by 10.5 percentage points in Burundi.
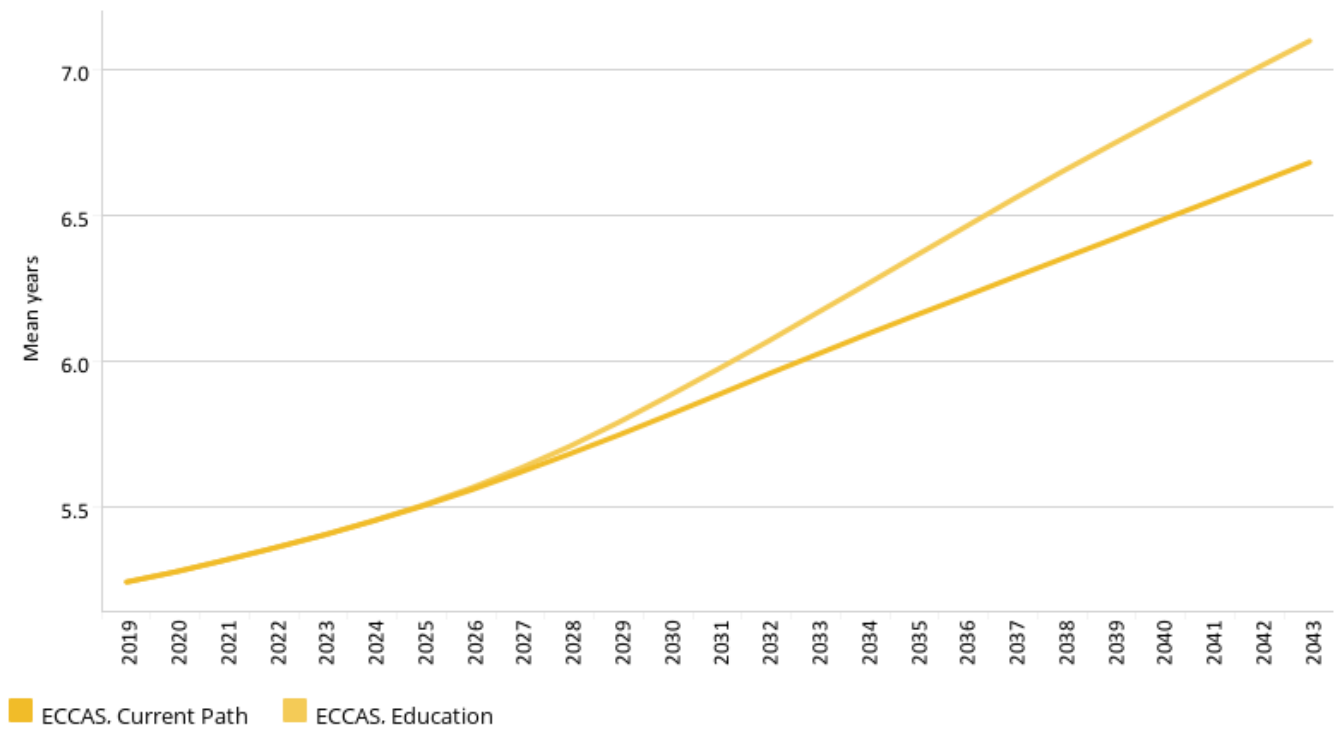
Education scenario

Chart 26: Mean years of education in CP and Educ scenario, 2019–2043
Mean years of adult (+15) education

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ECCAS ▼   Total ▼

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Education

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Barro-Lee data

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The Education scenario represents reasonable but ambitious improved intake, transition and graduation rates from primary to tertiary levels and better quality of education. It also models substantive progress towards gender parity at all levels, additional vocational training at secondary school level and increases in the share of science and engineering graduates.

The intervention is explained in here in the thematic part of the website.

Education is foundational to development but improvements in education take a long time to impact. In 2019, the adult population of ECCAS had, on average, 5.2 years of education, set to increase to 6.7 years in 2043. Levels of education are low, even when compared to the averages for Africa. In the Education scenario, the mean years of education of ECCAS would increase to 7.1 years, as seen in Chart 26. Whereas the mean years of male education was 6.1 years in 2019, that for females was only at 4.2 years, a gap of 1.6 years. In the Education scenario, the gap in mean years of male and female education is forecast to modestly decline to 1.1 years by 2043, as gender inequality improves. Chad will experience the largest increase in education years (an improvement of half a year by 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast for that year) and São Tomé and Príncipe the least (at 0.2 years or less than three months).

Chart 27: Education quality in CP and Educ scenario, 2019–2043
Average test scores for primary and secondary learners

ECCAS

■ ECCAS, Current Path ■ ECCAS, Education
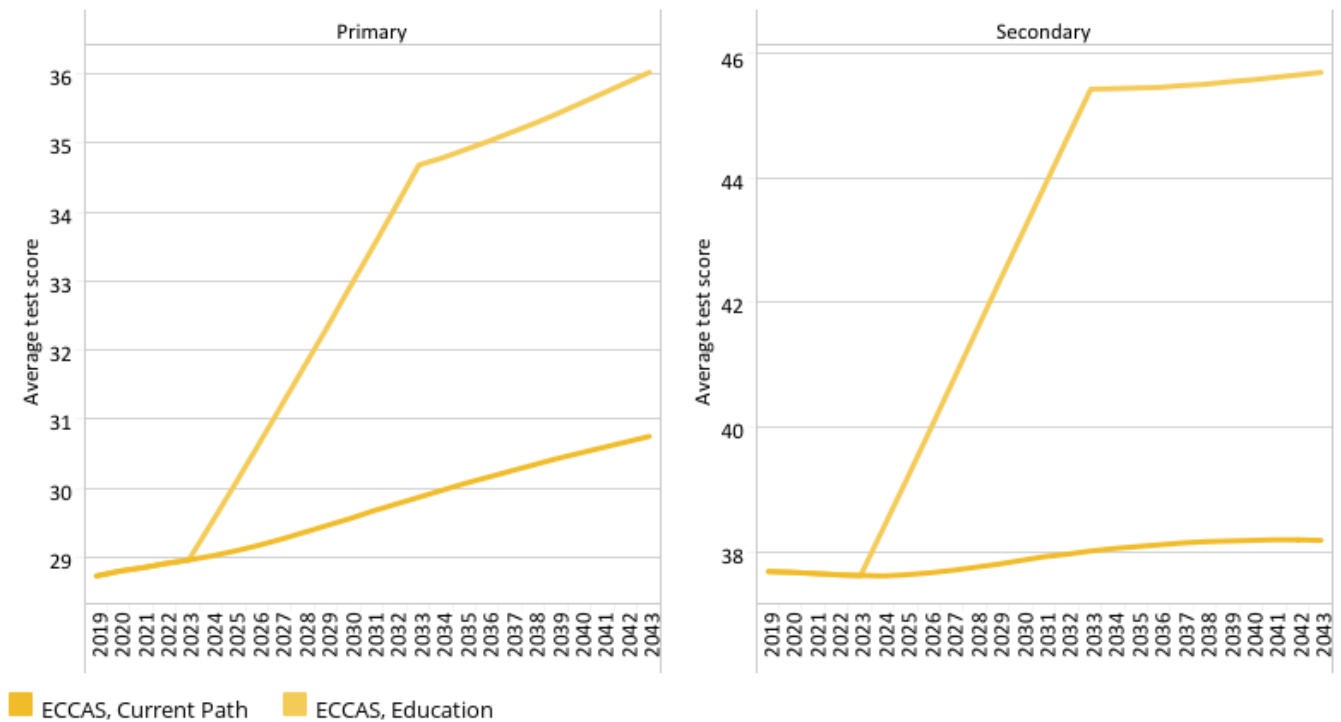
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Bank EDSTATS

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Education quality is, in many senses, more important than the quantity of education provided and it is therefore concerning that a number of ECCAS countries are forecast to experience declines in primary (Chart 27A) and secondary education quality (Chart 27B) in the Current Path forecast. These include Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea, which have the highest primary education quality amongst ECCAS countries. Other countries where scores are forecast to decline are Angola and Chad, which also has the lowest average test scores for primary learners in Africa.

The average test scores for secondary learners for ECCAS is below those for Africa and, in some instances such as Chad, the forecast is for quality to decline from already low levels given low levels of investment and rapid population growth.

The reason for poor progress and some regression is that spending on education in the Current Path is forecast to increase very modestly except in CAR and the Republic of the Congo that see more robust improvements.
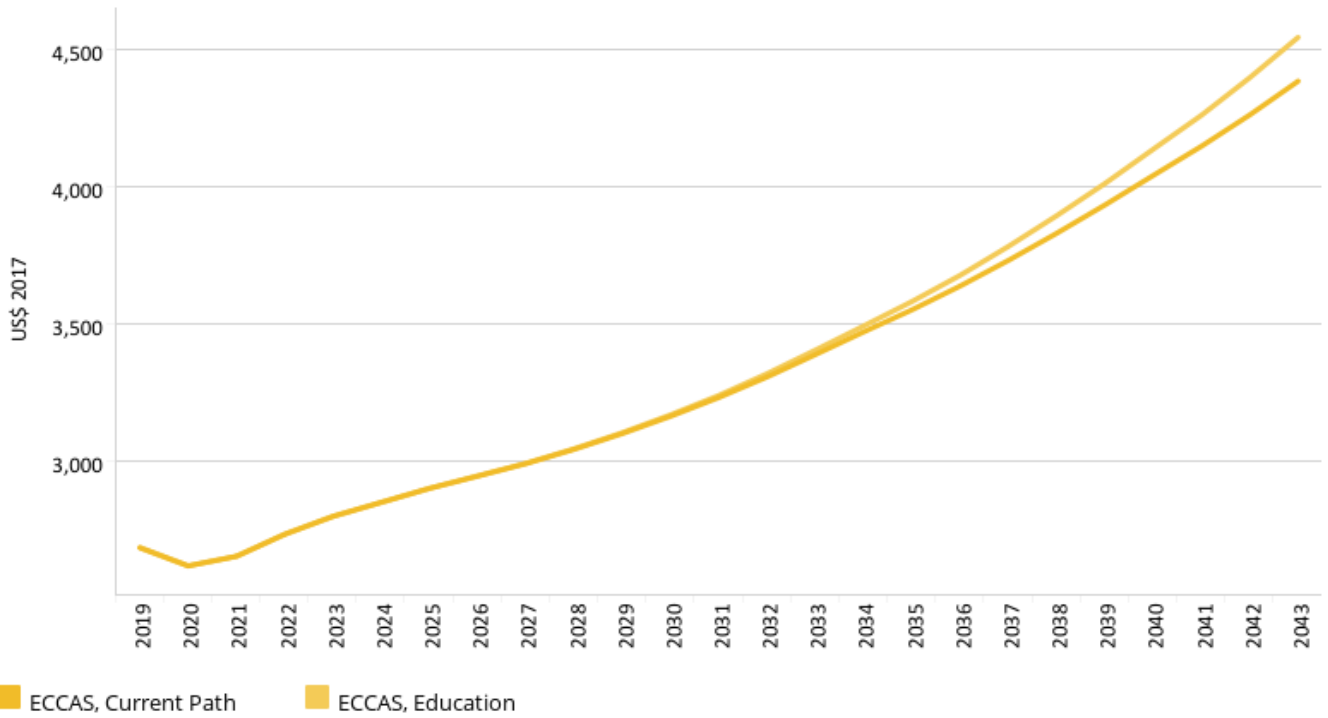
The impact of the Education scenario is to improve the primary school education quality of ECCAS countries by 17% above the Current Path forecast for 2043. The quality of primary school education in all ECCAS countries improves in the Education scenario.

In the Current Path forecast, secondary school education also declines in Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Cameroon and Angola. By 2043 secondary school quality levels of Chad will be the lowest in Africa in the Current Path forecast as well as in the Education scenario. The impact of the Education scenario is to improve the average quality of secondary school education of ECCAS countries by 20% above the Current Path forecast for 2043. The quality of secondary school education in all ECCAS countries improves in the Education scenario.

Chart 28: GDP per capita in CP and Educ scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity

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ECCAS ▼

ECCAS, Current Path   ECCAS, Education

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data
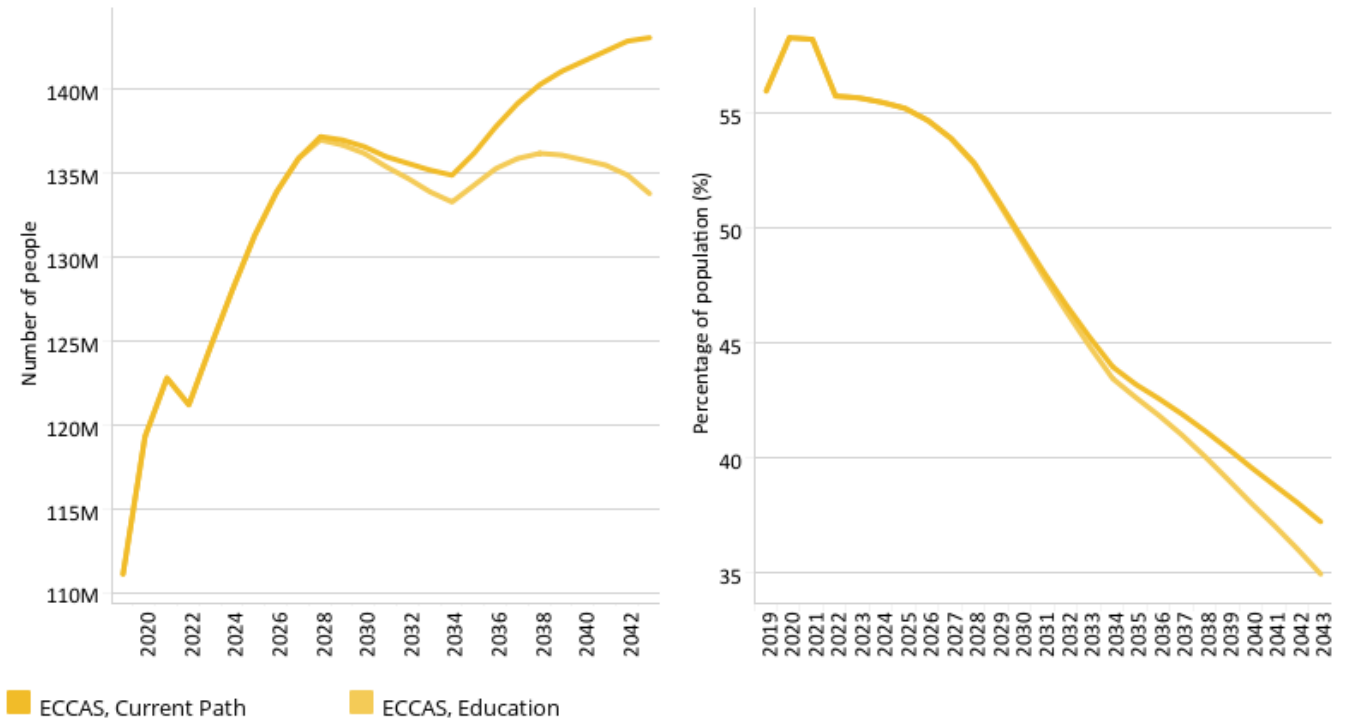
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The impact of the Education scenario on GDP per capita is an average improvement for ECCAS of US$160 in the Current Path forecast to US$4 550 in 2043 (see Chart 28). The impact is the largest in Equatorial Guinea and Gabon (US$763 and US$479 respectively by 2043, compared to the Current Path forecast for that year), both nominally classified as upper middle-income countries by the World Bank. The impact is lowest in Burundi—only US$37 above the Current Path forecast for 2043.

Chart 29: Poverty in CP and Educ scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population

ISS AF

| ECCAS ▼ | | $1.90 ▼ |

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Education

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

Instead of 143.1 million people living in extreme poverty (using US$1.90) by 2043, the Education scenario will reduce the number of extremely poor people to 133.8 million, i.e. from 55.9% of the population in 2019 to 49.5% by 2030 and 35% by 2043 (see Chart 29). The largest reduction occurs in the DR Congo that will have 5.6 million fewer people living in extreme poverty in 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast for that year.

In the Education scenario, extreme poverty would be 2.3 percentage points lower by 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast for that year. Viewed as a percentage point reduction in rates of extreme poverty from the Current Path forecast, Equatorial Guinea would experience the lowest decline and the DR Congo the largest decline (by more than three percentage points).
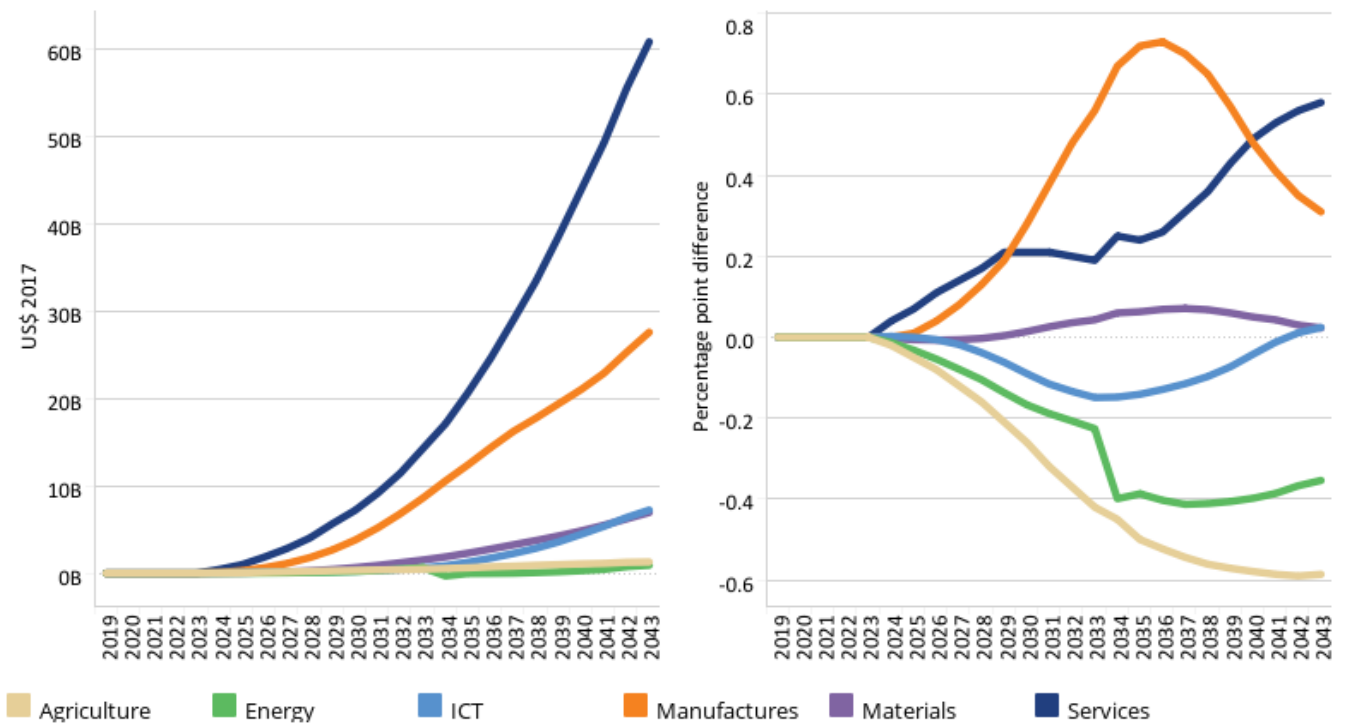
Manufacturing scenario

Chart 30: Value added by sector in CP and Manufac/Transfers scenario, 2019–2043

ECCAS

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

⚙ View on Tableau Public   ↺ ↻ ↶ ↷ ▼ | ⬇▼ ⬚ ⌣° Share

The Manufacturing/Transfers scenario represents reasonable but ambitious manufacturing growth through greater investment in the economy, investments in research and development, and promotion of the export of manufactured goods. It is accompanied by an increase in welfare transfers (social grants) to moderate the initial increases in inequality that are typically associated with a manufacturing transition. To this end, the scenario improves tax administration and increases government revenues.

The intervention is explained in here in the thematic part of the website.

Chart 31 should be read with Chart 8 that presents a stacked area graph on the contribution to GDP and size, in billion US$, of the Current Path economy for each of the sectors.

Because of its forward and backward linkages to other sectors, the manufacturing sector is unique in its contribution to productivity improvements in most economies. In 2019, the services sector represented 46.3% of GDP in ECCAS, agriculture 17.2%, manufacturing 16.9%, energy 11.2%, ICT 5% and materials 3.5%. By 2043 the percentage contributions to GDP in the Current Path forecast are agriculture 7.7%, manufactures 22.9%, energy 4.8%, ICT 6.6% and materials 6.4%. Chart 30A shows the difference in the contribution to GDP when comparing the size in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario and in the Current Path forecast. The increased contribution from manufacturing peaks by 0.7 percentage points above the Current Path forecast by 2036 before modestly declining. Services also increase in relative contribution to GDP

while the contribution from ICT, energy and agriculture generally decline. The shifts differ between countries; for example, in Chad the contribution to GDP from energy remains largely unchanged while that in the Republic of the Congo declines significantly. The contribution of materials in the latter doubles from more than 10% in 2019. Coming from a very low base, Chad gains the largest percentage point increase in the size of its manufacturing sector, followed by Cameroon and the Republic of the Congo. Burundi gains the least. Services increase most in the DR Congo and Burundi while modestly declining in contribution to GDP in Rwanda and Cameroon.

All sectors increase in absolute size in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario compared to the Current Path forecast, reflected in Chart 30B. The services sector is, by 2043, US$55.79 billion larger than the Current Path forecast for that year, followed by the Manufacturing sector which is US$25.31 billion large; ICT is US$6.633 larger. The increases in size for the agriculture and energy sectors are nominal. There are large country to country differences, and it is important to bear in mind that Angola is the largest economy and is set to grow more rapidly than other ECCAS countries. For example, the increase in the size of the agricultural sector in Angola by 2043 is significantly larger than in any other country when compared to the Current Path forecast for that year, equivalent to US$560 million, followed by the DR Congo at US$417 million. Angola also experiences the largest increase in the absolute size of its energy sector (US$568 million) as well as in the manufacturing sector (US$12.45 billion), followed by the DR Congo with an increase of US$5.731 billion and Cameroon with US$4.853 billion. The materials sector in the DR Congo is, in 2043, US$3.823 billion larger than in the Current Path forecast for that year, and that of Angola US$1.506 billion larger. Angola also sees the largest increase in the size of the services sector at US$30.85 billion, followed, at some distance, by the DR Congo at US$8.81 billion. The forecast is similar in the ICT sector, with a 2043 forecast increase of US$3.64 billion above the Current Path forecast for that year for Angola and US$1.31 billion in the DR Congo.

Chart 31: Gov welfare transfers in CP and Manufac/Transfers scenario, 2019–2043
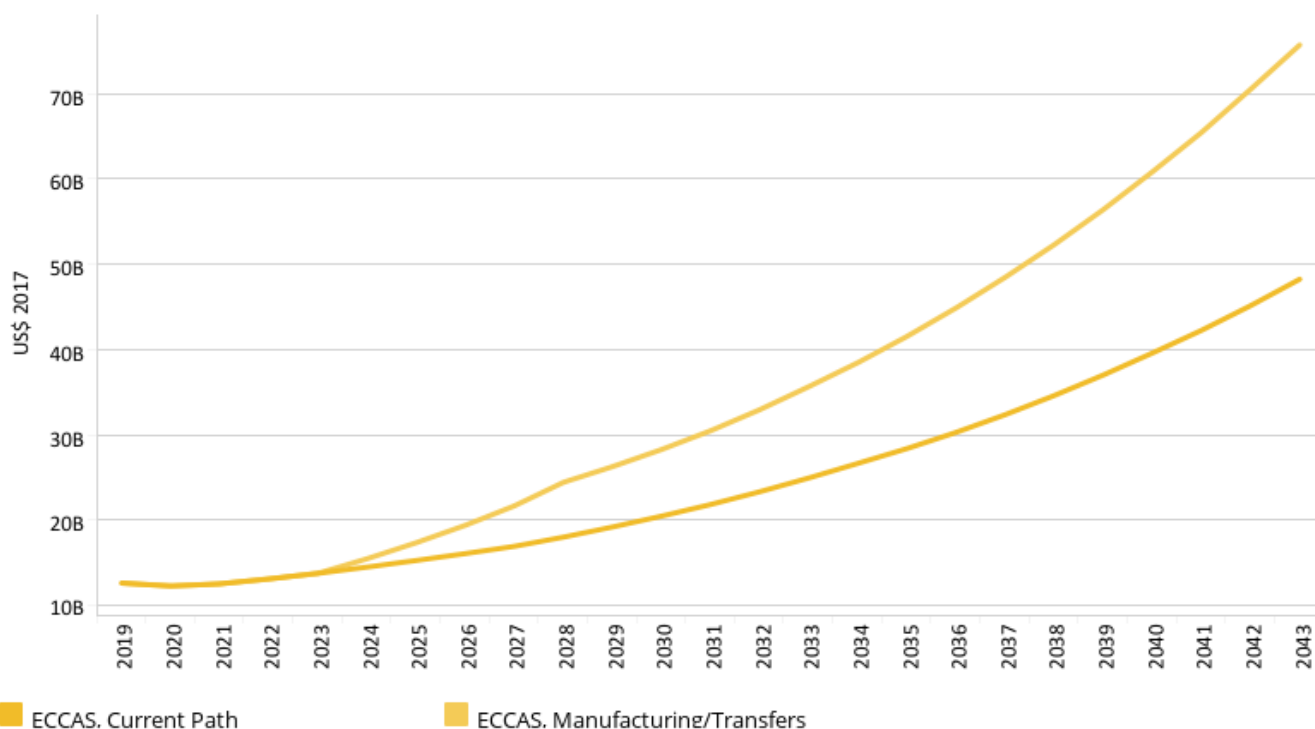
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Development Indicators data

Chart 31 presents the efforts to use welfare transfers to unskilled workers to offset the increase in poverty/inequality that is often associated with investments in manufacturing. Whereas ECCAS member states transferred US$12.7 billion in welfare transfers in 2019, the 2043 amount in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario, at US$75.7 billion, is US$27.4 billion more than in the Current Path forecast. Without these transfers, extreme poverty would be significantly higher.
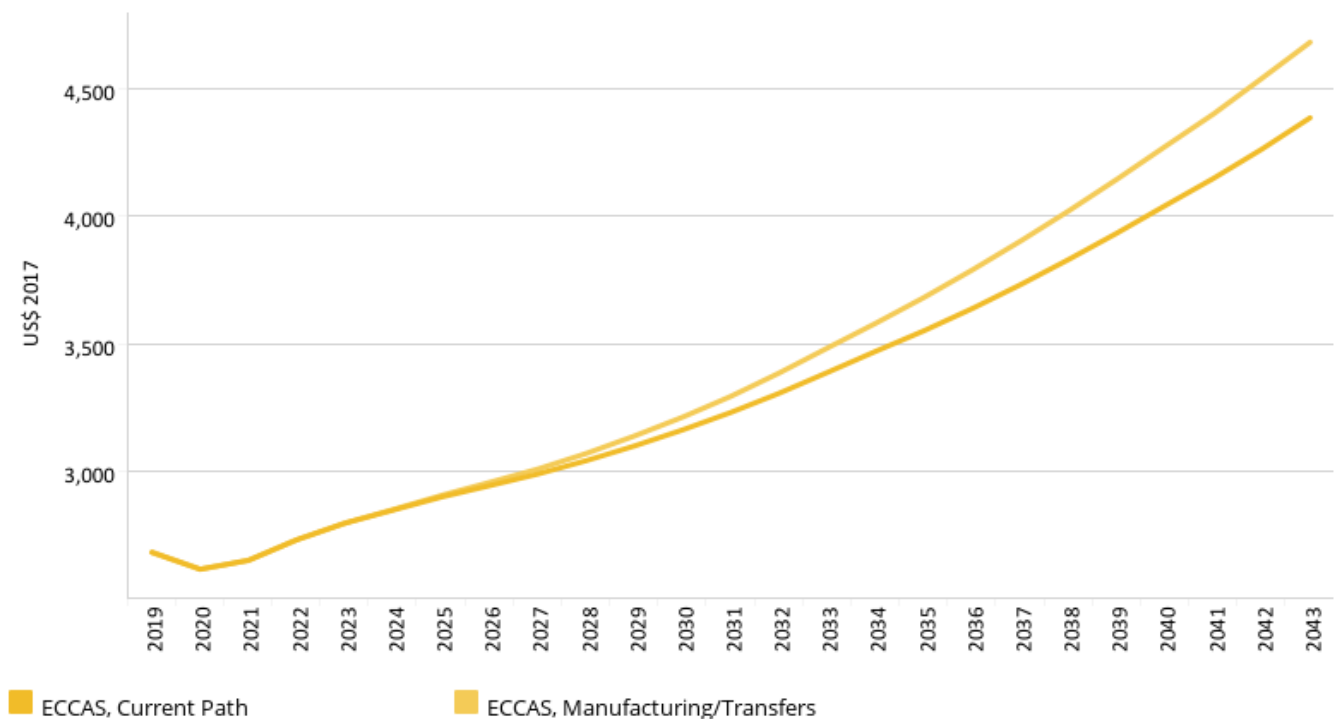
Because its economy is so much larger, the majority of ECCAS' transfers are in Angola, followed by the DR Congo. In 2043, Angola transfers an additional US$11.7 billion and the DR Congo an additional US$6.7 billion.

Chart 32: GDP per capita in CP and Manufac/Transfers scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity

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

Instead of a 2043 GDP per capita of US$4 386 in 2043, ECCAS could have a GDP per capita of US$4 683 in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario. In dollar values, the scenario has the most positive impact on Angola where GDP per capita in 2043 is US$740 higher than the Current Path forecast for that year, followed by Gabon (US$654) and the Republic of the Congo (US$647). Chad (US$141), CAR (US$91) and Burundi (US$71) benefit the least. The forecasts are displayed in Chart 32.

Chart 33: Poverty in CP and Manufac/Transfers scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population

| ECCAS ▼ | $1.90 ▼ |

ECCAS, Current Path   ECCAS, Manufacturing/Tran...
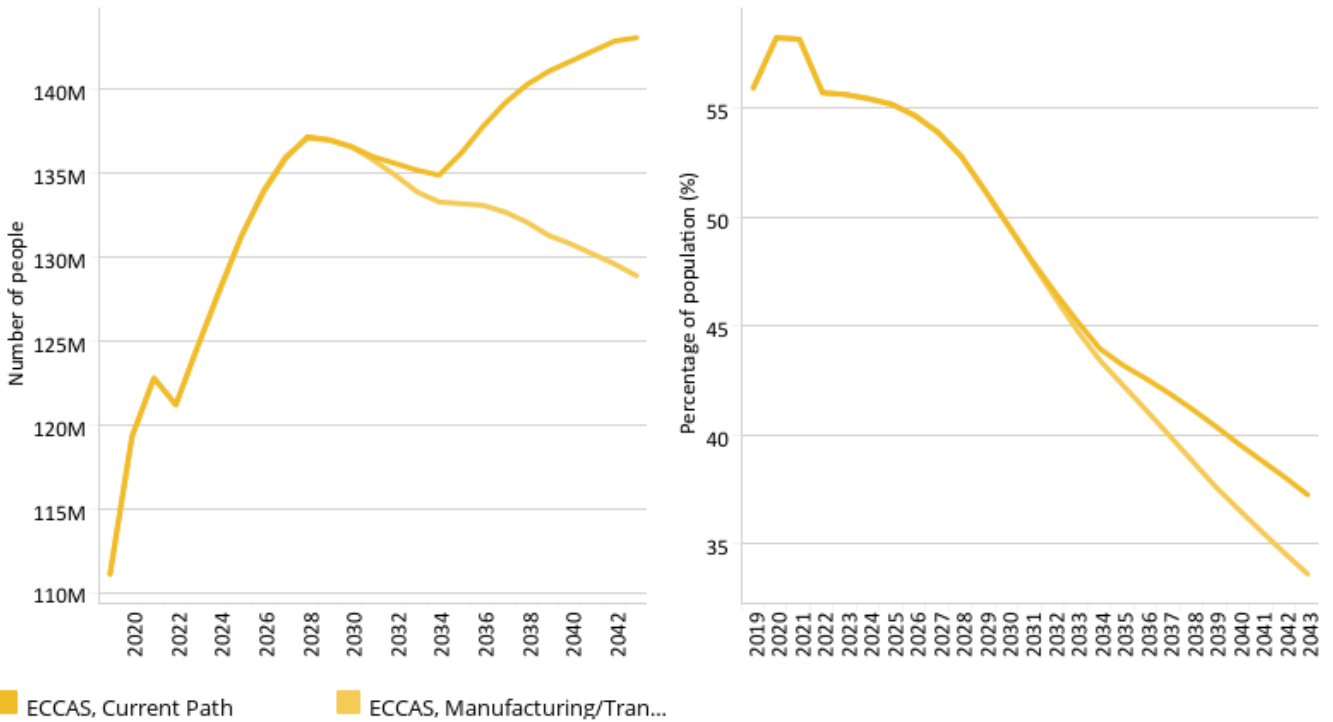
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and RoycalNet World Bank data

⊹ View on Tableau Public   ↺ ↻ ↩ ↪ ▾ | ⬇▾ ⛶ ⊷ Share

In the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario, ECCAS would have 128.9 million extremely poor people in 2043 (using US$1.90) instead of 143.1 million, a difference of 14.2 million people. Given its large population, most of that decline (9 million people in 2043) is in the DR Congo, followed by Angola (2.1 million less in 2043), seen in Chart 33.

In the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario, ECCAS would have 34% extremely poor people (using US$1.90) in 2043 instead of 37.2% in the Current Path forecast. Given its large population, most of that decline (5.2 percentage points) is in the DR Congo where poverty reduces to 42.3%, followed by Rwanda (4.7 percentage points decline) and São Tomé and Príncipe (3.5 percentage point decline).
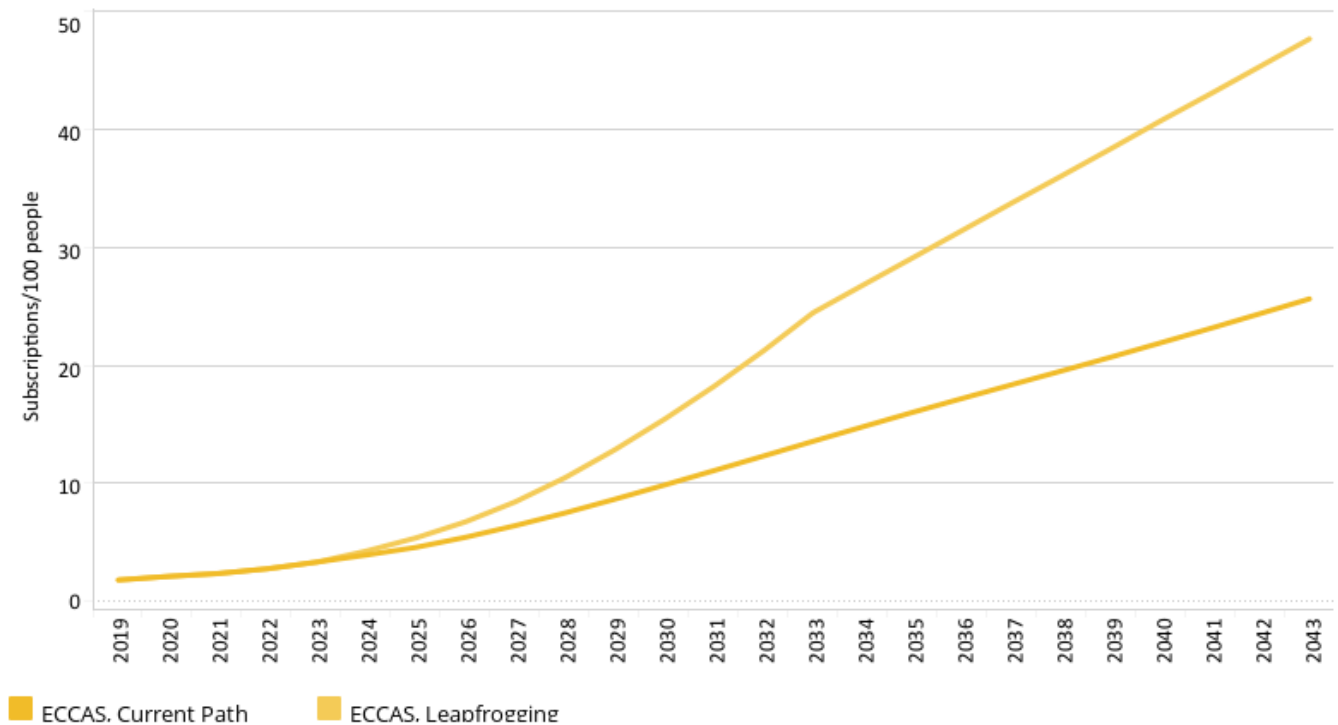
Leapfrogging scenario

Chart 34: Fixed broadband access in CP and Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043
Subscriptions per 100 people

ISS AFI

ECCAS ▼

ECCAS, Current Path   ECCAS, Leapfrogging

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from International Telecommunication Union data

⁙ View on Tableau Public   ↺ ↻ ↺ ↻ ▾ | 🖥▾ ▭ ⋲ Share

The Leapfrogging scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious adoption of and investment in renewable energy technologies, resulting in better access to electricity in urban and rural areas. The scenario includes accelerated access to mobile and fixed broadband and the adoption of modern technology that improves government efficiency and allows for the more rapid formalisation of the informal sector.

The intervention is explained in here in the thematic part of the website.

Fixed broadband includes cable modem Internet connections, DSL Internet connections of at least 256 KB/s, fibre and other fixed broadband technology connections (such as satellite broadband Internet, ethernet local area networks, fixed-wireless access, wireless local area networks, WiMAX, etc.).

Internet access in Africa is expanding rapidly although the expansion in ECCAS trails behind the averages for Africa. In 2019, fixed broadband access per 100 people in ECCAS was at 1.8 and, in the Current Path forecast, is set to increase to 25.7 by 2043. In the Leapfrogging scenario, that rate almost doubles to 47.7 with large country to country variations, reflected in Chart 34. The most rapid growth occurs in the DR Congo (additional 39.7 million subscribers in 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast for that year) followed by Angola (additional 17.4 million subscriptions).

Chart 35: Mobile broadband access in CP and Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043
Subscriptions per 100 people

ISS|AFI

ECCAS ▼

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Leapfrogging
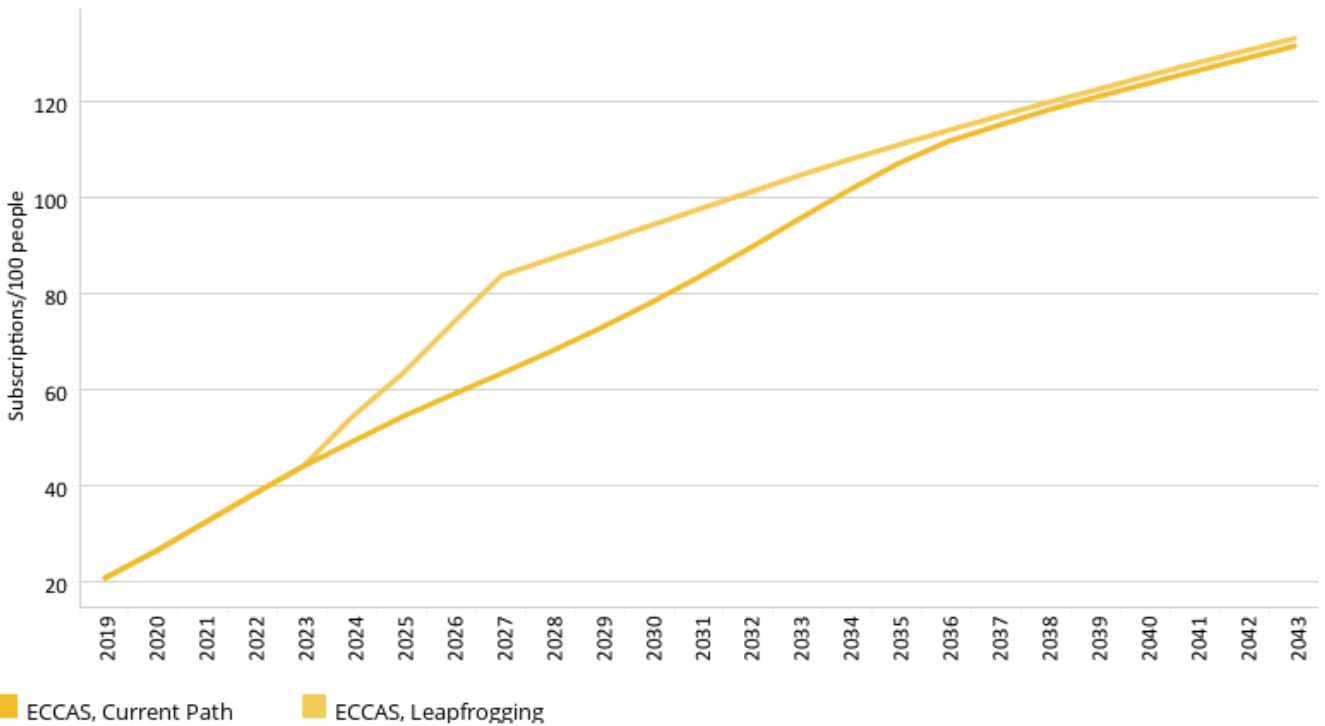
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from International Telecommunication Union data

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Mobile broadband refers to wireless internet access delivered through cellular towers to computers and other digital devices.

Even more rapid than increased subscriptions to fixed broadband is the improved access to mobile broadband, which may be reaching saturation levels. In 2019, 20.6 out of every hundred persons in ECCAS had mobile broadband. In the Current Path forecast, that ratio will increase to more than 100 by 2034 and in the Leapfrogging scenario (Chart 35) it will get to hundred before 2032. Within IFs, broadband saturation is set at 150 subscriptions per hundred people. The Leapfrogging scenario accelerates the already aggressive forecasts on mobile broadband access within IFs. Gabon, the ECCAS member state that has significantly more mobile broadband per 100 people than any other member, gets to 150 by 2025 in the Leapfrogging scenario instead of by 2042 in the Current Path forecast. São Tomé and Príncipe get there two years earlier, in 2042, similar to the Republic of the Congo, which is a year or so behind Rwanda. Other countries that get close to 150 subscriptions per 100 people in the Leapfrogging scenario by 2043 are Burundi and Cameroon.

Chart 36: Electricity access in CP and Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of population
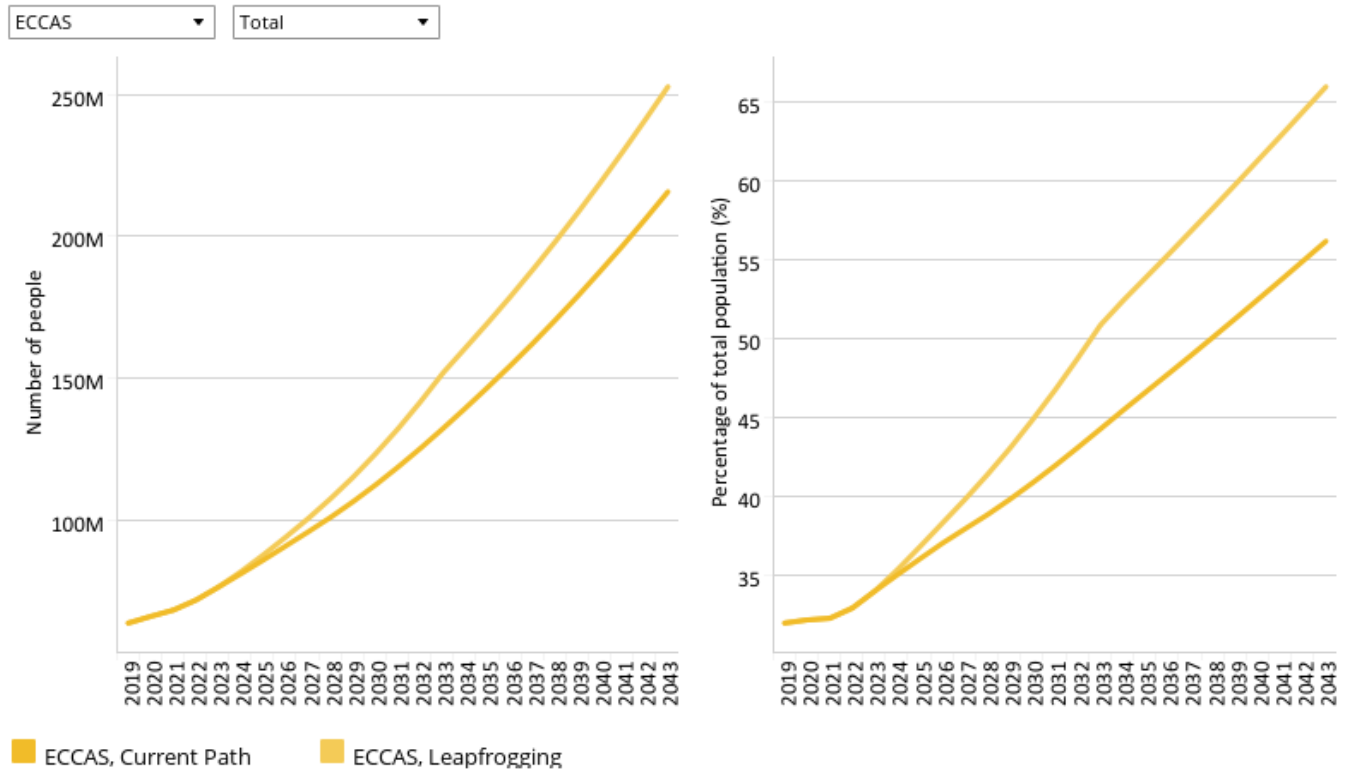
ECCAS ▼   Total ▼

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Leapfrogging

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Development Indicators data

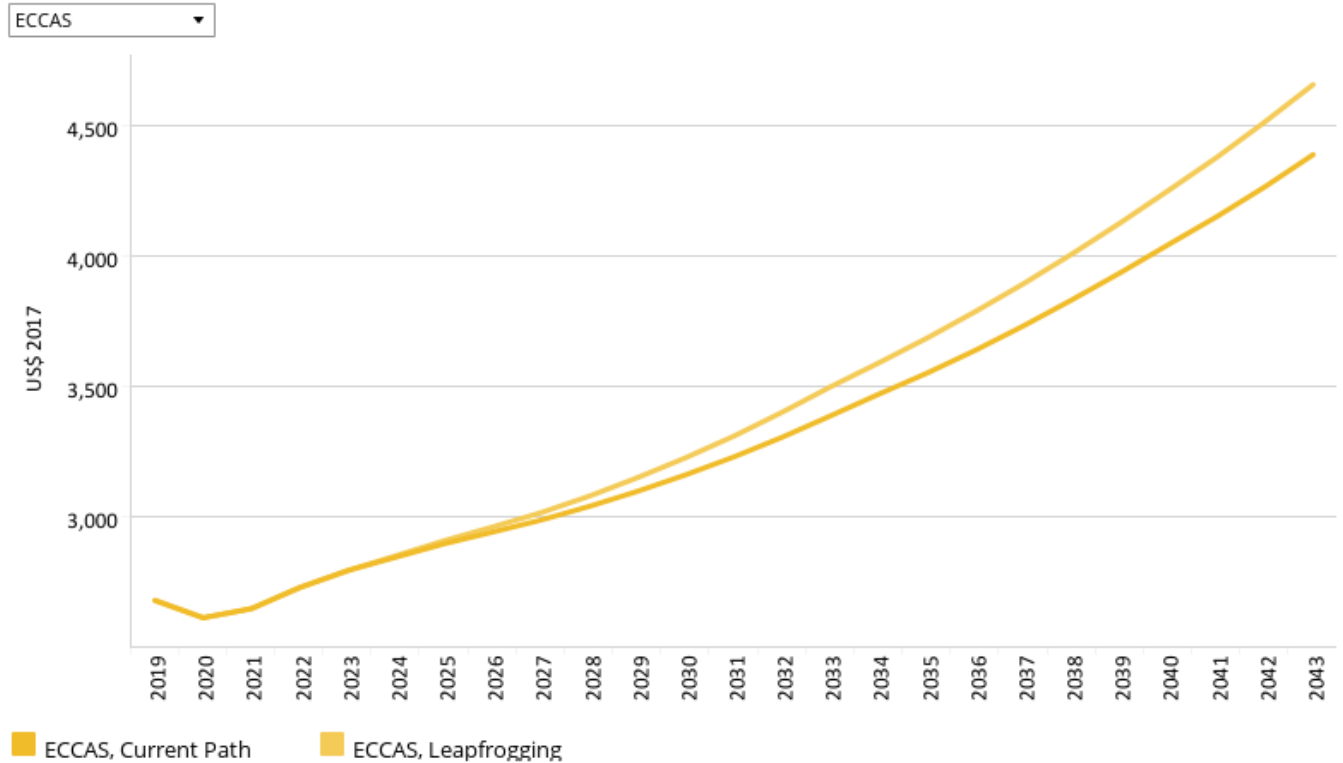⊹ View on Tableau Public   ⟲ ⟳ ↺ ↪ ▼ | ⬓ ▼ ⬓ ⤬ Share

In 2019, 63.5 million of the ECCAS population had access to electricity. In the Current Path forecast that number will increase to 112.3 million people by 2030 and 215.7 million by 2043. In the Leapfrogging scenario, 11 million more people will have access in 2030 and 37.1 million more in 2043. These numbers and trends are shown in Chart 36.

The SDG target for 2030 (Indicator 7.1.1) is 98% electricity access. No ECCAS country is on target to meet this goal in the Current Path forecast. Gabon however reaches 92% access in the Current Path forecast and 95.9% in the Leapfrogging scenario by 2030. Gabon reaches the SDG target in 2041 in the Leapfrogging scenario. In 2019, the ECCAS average was 32%, forecast to increase to 40.8% in 2030 and 56.1% by 2043 in the Current Path forecast. In the Leapfrogging scenario, the average for the Community improves to 44.8% in 2030 and 65.9% by 2043. Rwanda has the largest improvement at 20.3 percentage points above the Current Path forecast by 2043—double the improvements in the next best country, the DR Congo. The Leapfrogging scenario yields the least impact in 2043 for CAR with improvement at 4.6 percentage points above the Current Path forecast.

The average urban electrification rate in ECCAS was 58% in 2019 and is forecast to improve to 64.7% in 2030 and 77.2% in the Current Path forecast. In the Leapfrogging scenario, urban electricity access improves to 84.4% in 2043. The DR Congo is forecast to improve most at 9.6 percentage points in 2043 and the neighbouring Republic of the Congo the least with improvement at only 3.2 percentage points. In 2019, average rates of electricity access in ECCAS were more than 20 percentage points below the African average—a gap that has been unchanged for several decades. In the Leapfrogging scenario, rural electricity access improves from 8.6% in 2019 to 20.1% in 2030 (compared to 15.7% in the Current Path forecast) and to 44.5% in 2043 (compared to 31.1% in the Current Path forecast). Rural electricity rates in Rwanda are forecast to improve the most at 24 percentage point improvement by 2043, followed by São Tomé and Príncipe at 21.7

percentage points. Burundi has the second poorest improvement at 9.2 percentage points, more than double CAR, which improves by a mere 4.7 percentage points.

## Chart 37: GDP per capita in CP and Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity

ECCAS ▼

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Leapfrogging

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

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In 2019, GDP per capita was at US$2 680 and is forecast to increase to US$4 386 by 2043 in the Current Path. In the Leapfrogging scenario, (Chart 37) GDP per capita will increase by US$268 to US$4 654 in 2043, compared to the Current Path forecast. Compared to the Current Path forecast, the largest increase is forecast for the Republic of the Congo at US$ 519, followed by Gabon (US$491), Angola (US$481) and Equatorial Guinea (US$480). The countries with the least improvement are Chad, CAR and Burundi (at US$119).

Chart 38: Poverty in CP and Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population
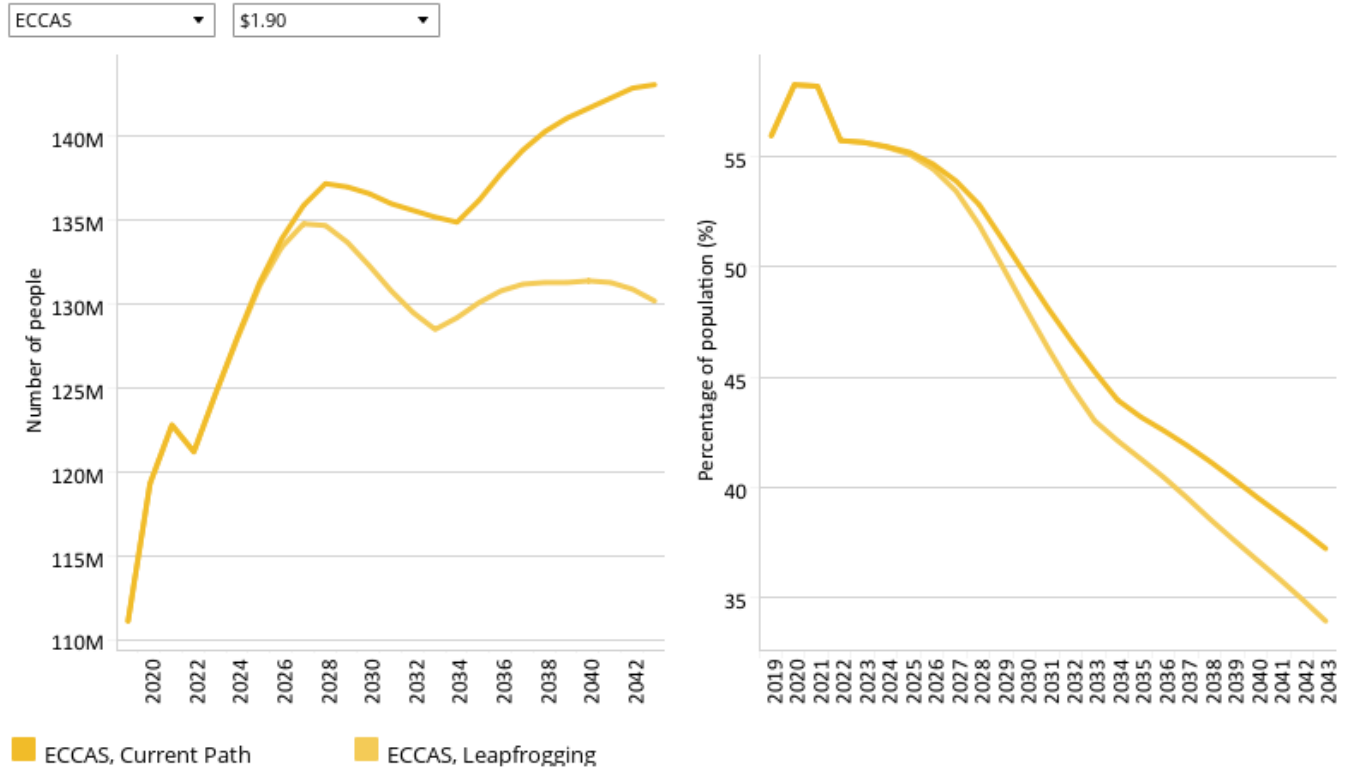
ECCAS ▼ $1.90 ▼

ISS|AFI

ECCAS, Current Path   ECCAS, Leapfrogging

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

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In the Leapfrogging scenario (Chart 38), the DR Congo will experience the largest decline in the number of extremely poor people (using US$1.90) amongst the ECCAS member states by 2043, compared to the Current Path forecast. Instead of 81.9 million extremely poor people in 2043, the DR Congo will have 72.7 million, a difference of 9.2 million people; in 2030, the difference will be 3.3 million people. Angola, the country that will experience the second highest impact, will only reduce poverty by 1.2 million people in 2043, compared to the Current Path forecast for that year. Whereas ECCAS was forecast to have 143.1 million extremely poor people in 2043, that number would only be 130.2 million in the Leapfrogging scenario.

In 2019, 55.9% of the population of ECCAS were living below US$1.90 per person per day, a number that will decline to 49.7% in 2030 and 37.2% in 2043. In the Leapfrogging scenario, the rate would be 48.1% in 2030 and 34% in 2043. The DR Congo will experience the largest decline at 5.2 percentage points in 2043, compared to the Current Path forecast for that year, followed by CAR at three percentage points and Rwanda at 2.8.
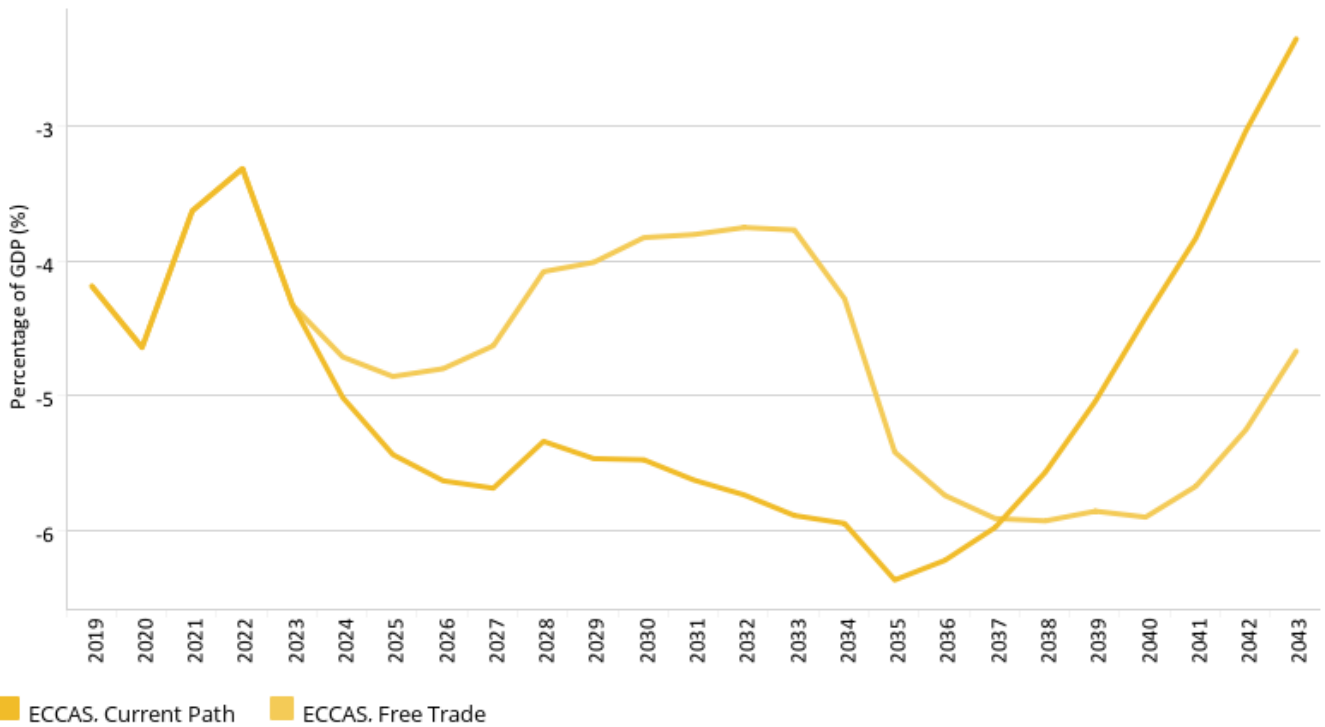
Free Trade scenario

Chart 39: Trade balance in CP and Free Trade scenario, 2019–2043
% of GDP

ECCAS, Current Path   ECCAS, Free Trade

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Development Indicators data

⁝⁝⁝ View on Tableau Public   ↩ ↪ ↶ ↷ ▼ | ⊡▼ ⊡ ⁰⁰ Share

The Free Trade scenario represents the impact of the full implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) by 2034 through increases in exports, improved productivity and increased trade and economic freedom.

The intervention is explained in here in the thematic part of the website.

In 2019, ECCAS had a negative trade balance of -4.2% of GDP, expected to deteriorate to -6.4% by 2035 before improving. The impact of the Free Trade scenario is to reduce this negative trade balance until around 2037. By 2043 the ECCAS group would be exporting to the value of US$562.9 billion instead of US$385 billion in the Current Path forecast and importing US$622.8 billion instead of US$411.1 billion. The impact is shown in Chart 39. Compared to the Current Path forecast, all ECCAS countries increase their imports measured as a per cent of GDP (the DR Congo has the largest increase), except for Burundi, which sees a US$218-million decline in agricultural imports. In the Free Trade scenario, Burundi remains dependent upon 40% of demand from imports but gains more in GDP per capita terms than all other ECCAS members in this scenario compared to its gains from other scenarios. All ECCAS countries also increase the value of their exports. Burundi experiences the largest increase in exports as a per cent of GDP (an increase of 26.5 percentage points of GDP) and its imports decline by -7.9 percentage points of GDP.

Chart 40: GDP per capita in CP and Free Trade scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity
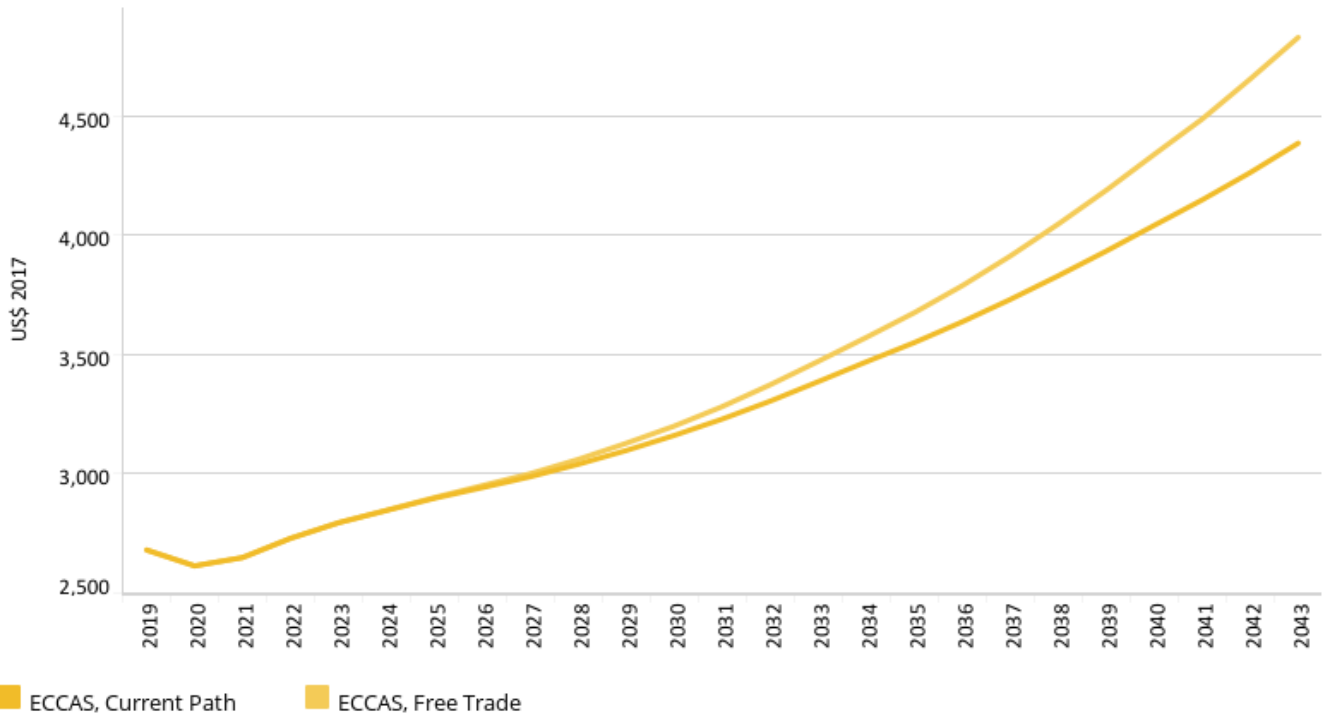
ECCAS ▼

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Free Trade

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data
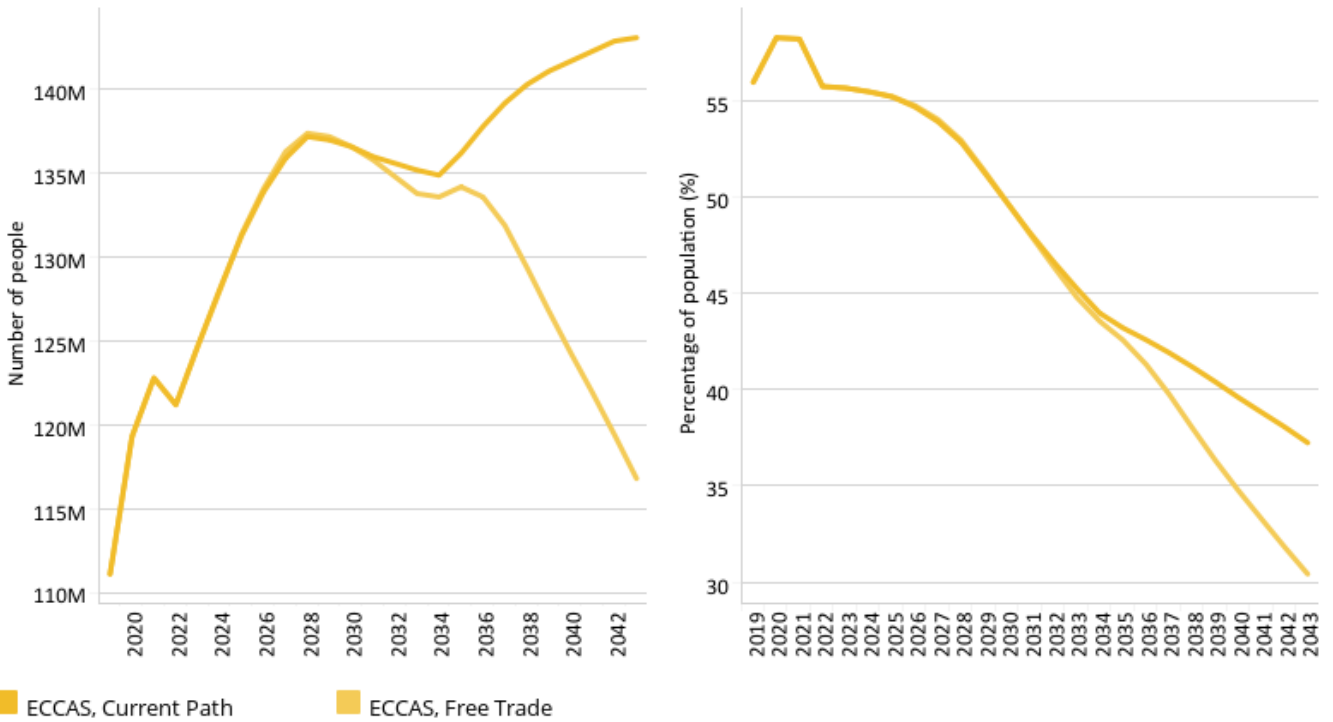
⁘ View on Tableau Public   ↺ ↻ ↶ ↷ ▼ | ⬚▼ ⬚ ⋊₀ Share

GDP per capita for ECCAS is US$2 680 in 2019 and set to increase to US$4 386 in the Current Path forecast. In the Free Trade scenario, this will increase with more than US$400 to a value of US$4 830 in 2043.

Chart 41: Poverty in CP and Free Trade scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population

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| ECCAS ▼ | $1.90 ▼ |

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Free Trade

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

In the Current Path forecast, rates of extreme poverty (using US$1.90) in ECCAS are set to decline from 55.9% in 2019 to 49.7% in 2030 and 37.2% in 2043. In the Free Trade scenario (Chart 41), rates of extreme poverty start to decline from 2029 to 30.4% in 2043, a difference of almost seven percentage points. Whereas the DR Congo experiences the largest decline of 12.7 percentage points in extreme poverty, Burundi experiences an increase in 9.3 percentage points by 2043.

In 2019, 111.1 million people were considered to live on less than US$1.90 per person per day in ECCAS. In the Current Path forecast, that will increase to 136.6 million in 2030 and 143.1 million in 2043. In the Free Trade scenario (Chart 41), extreme poverty numbers in 2030 will be unchanged, compared to the Current Path forecast, but will decline to 116.8 in 2043. The DR Congo will achieve the largest decline of 22 million people below the Current Path forecast in 2043, followed by Angola with a much smaller decline of 2.9 million people.
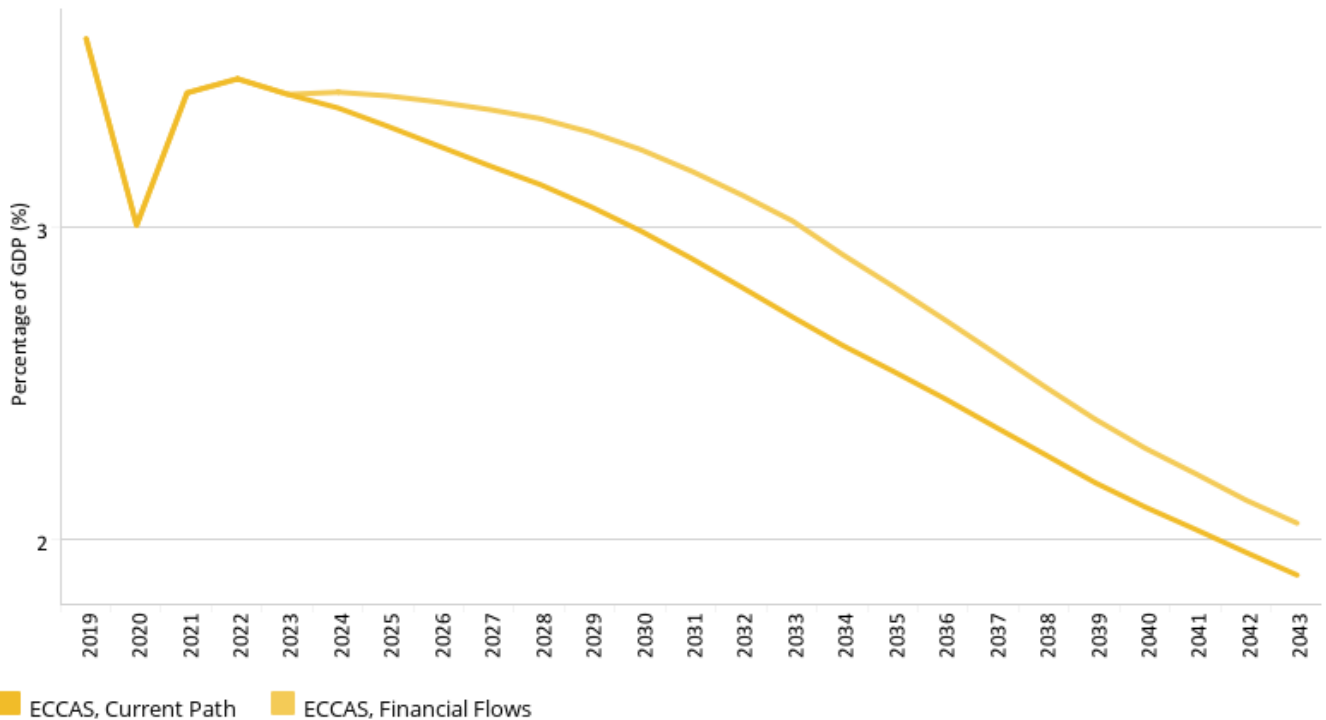
Financial Flows scenario

Chart 42: Foreign aid in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043
% of GDP

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ECCAS

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Development Assistance Committee of the OECD data, and World Bank and OECD GNI estimates.

⁂ View on Tableau Public   ↶ ↷ ↺ ↳ ▾ | ▯▾ ▢ ⤬ Share

The Financial Flows scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious increase in worker remittances and aid flows to poor countries, and an increase in the stock of foreign direct investment (FDI) and additional portfolio investment inflows to middle-income countries. We also reduced outward financial flows to emulate a reduction in illicit financial outflows.

The intervention is explained in here in the thematic part of the website.

Most aid goes to low-income countries. In 2019, the ECCAS group received US$10.74 billion net aid that would increase to US$13.03 billion in 2030 and US$18.15 billion in 2043 in the Current Path forecast. However, as a per cent of GDP, aid reduces from 3.6% of GDP to 3% in 2030 and 1.9% in 2043 since the increases in aid do not keep pace with the expansion of the economies of the Community. As a result, in the Financial Flows scenario (Chart 42), the reduction in aid as a per cent of GDP is slower than in the Current Path. By 2030 aid constitutes 3.3% of GDP and is at 2.1% of GDP in 2043. In 2030 ECCAS will receive US$1.441 billion more aid under the Financial Flows scenario than in the Current Path forecast and US$2.3 billion more in 2043. By 2043 the region would, cumulatively, have received US$33.1 billion more aid in the Financial Flows scenario compared to the Current Path forecast. The increase is, however, not evenly distributed amongst countries. Upper middle-income countries, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea get very little aid. Measuring in per cent of GDP, aid is important for low-income countries, Burundi and CAR in particular. In the Current Path forecast, aid to CAR declines from 30.7% of GDP in 2019 to 18.1% in 2043 but is 19.1% of GDP in the Financial Flows scenario. However, it is the DR Congo that gets the lion's share of more aid in absolute value (an increase of US$1.159 billion in 2043 compared to the

Current Path forecast for that year). In 2043 aid to the DR Congo is equivalent to 4.7% of GDP in the Financial Flows scenario compared to 4.2% in the Current Path forecast. In the Financial Flows scenario, levels of aid to Gabon and Angola decline modestly below the Current Path forecast given their relatively high levels of GDP per capita.
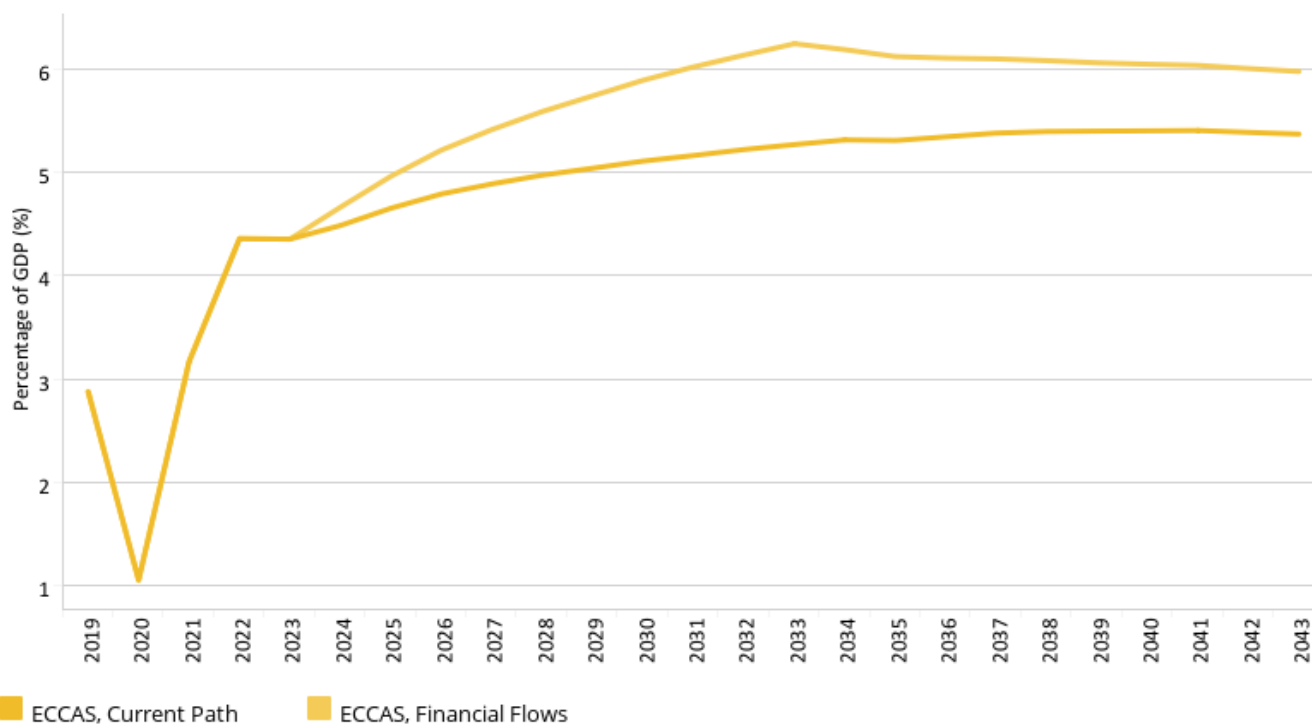
Chart 43: Inflow of FDI in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043
% of GDP

ISS|AF

ECCAS ▼

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Financial Flows

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

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FDI typically goes to middle- and high-income countries rather than low-income countries. In 2019, ECCAS received FDI inflows equivalent to 2.9% of GDP that increase to 5% by 2030 and 5.4% in 2043, shown in Chart 43. In the Financial Flows scenario, FDI inflows increase to 5.9% of GDP in 2030 and 6% in 2043. As a per cent of GDP, the inflows of FDI are most significant in São Tomé and Príncipe, the Republic of the Congo and Gabon, and lowest in Burundi.

Chart 44: Remittances in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043
Billions US$ 2017 and % of GDP
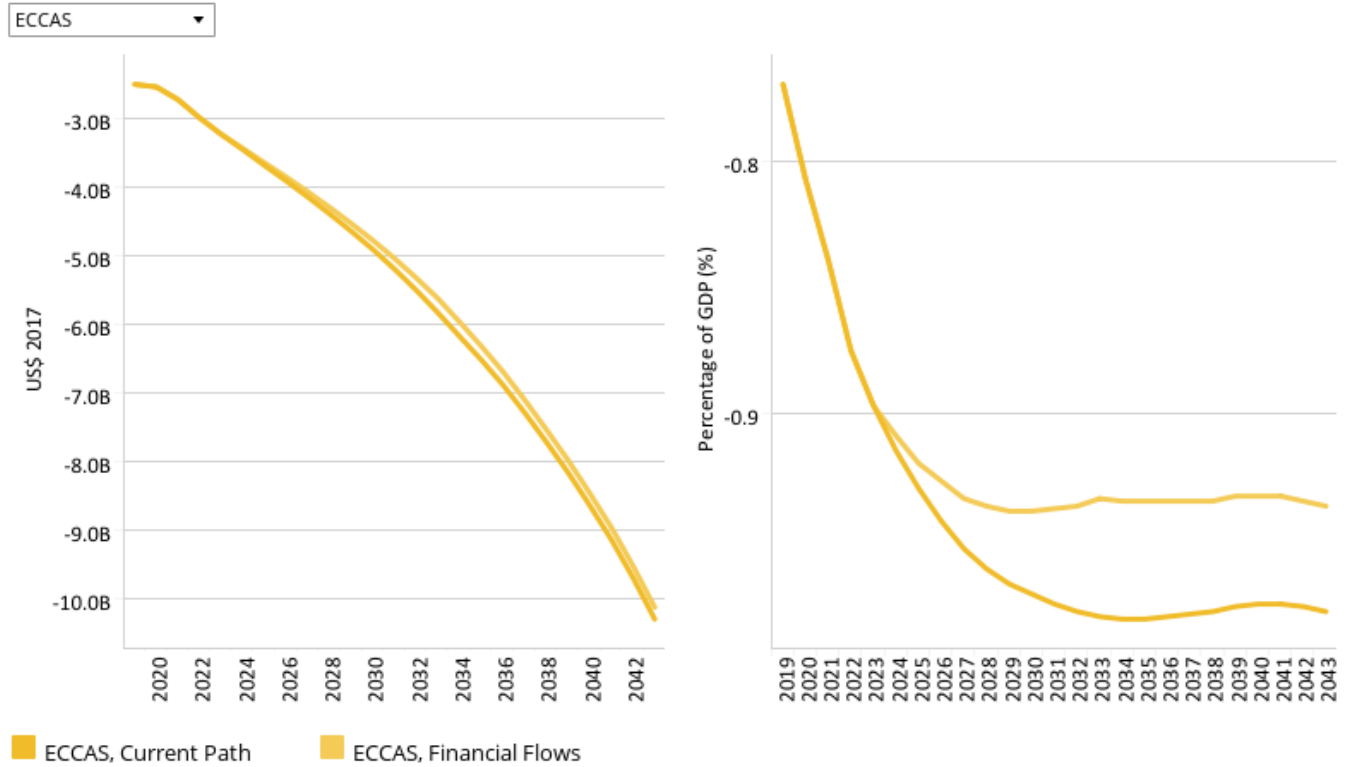
ECCAS ▼

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Financial Flows

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Development Indicators data

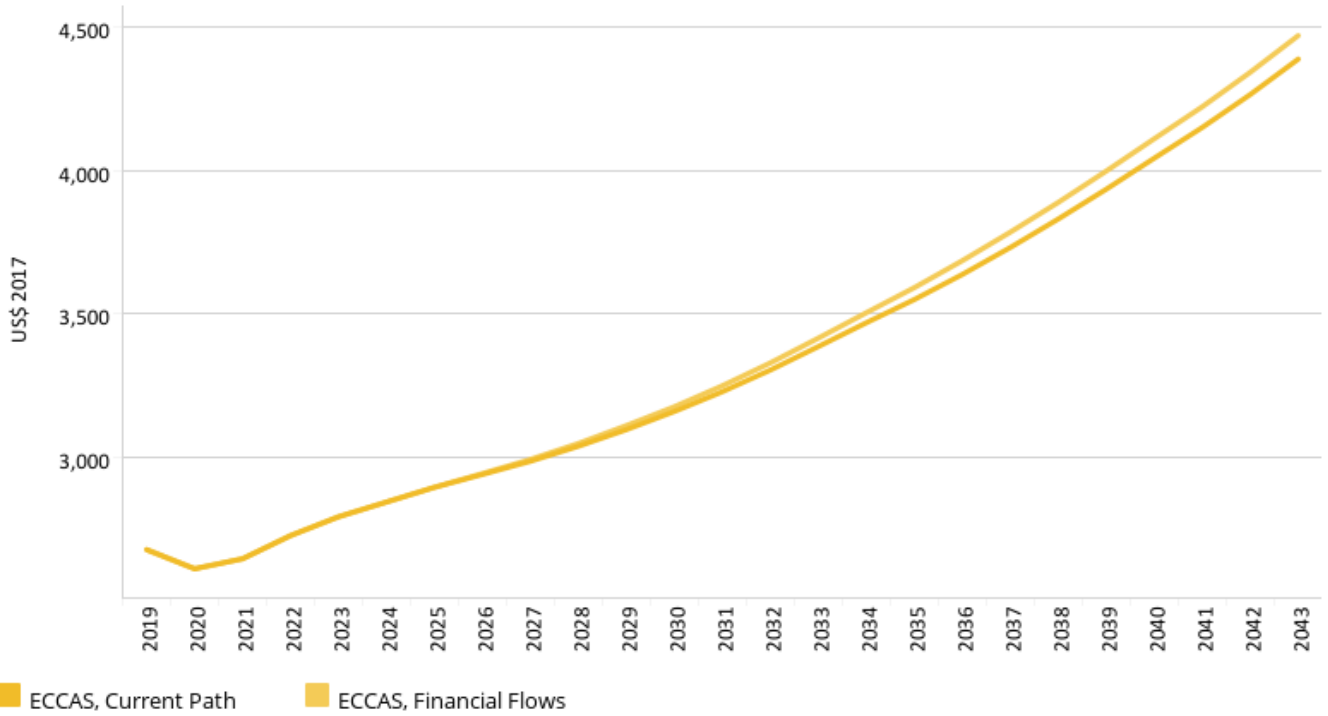⁙ View on Tableau Public   ↺ ↻ ↺ ↪ ▾ | 🖵▾ 🔲 ⋖ Share

Because of large remittance outflows from Angola and the DR Congo, and smaller outflows from Gabon, the Republic of the Congo, CAR, Rwanda, Chad and Equatorial Guinea ECCAS is characterised by a net outflow of remittances, which is quite different from the general belief that remittances flow inward towards poor countries. In 2019, that outflow was US$2.5 billion, reflected in Chart 44. Only Cameroon, Burundi and São Tomé and Príncipe received net inward remittance flows in 2019. In the Current Path forecast, net outward remittance flows will increase to US$10.287 billion in 2043. In the Financial Flows scenario, the 2043 outflow is reduced to US$10.114 billion. From 2024 to 2043, the cumulative reduced outward flow of remittances in the Financial Flows scenario is US$2.936 billion. The improvement is largest in the DR Congo.

Chart 45: GDP per capita in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data
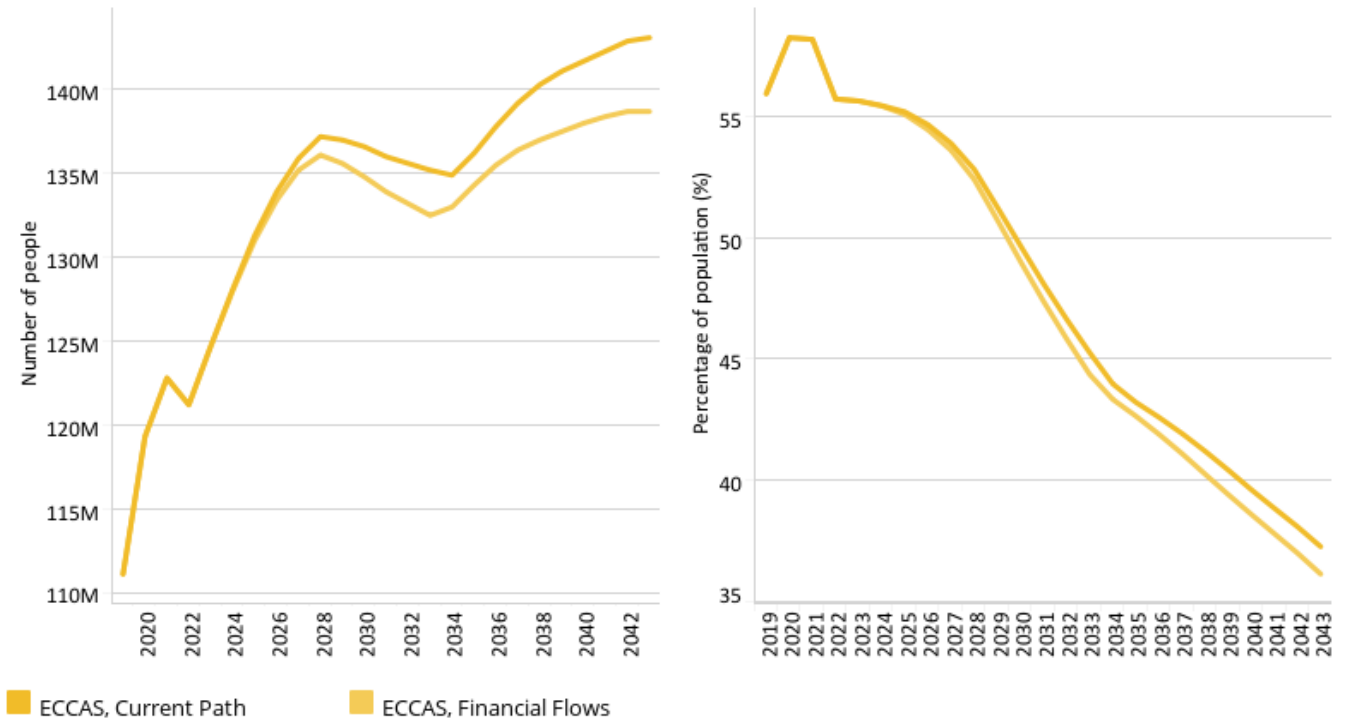
⁘ View on Tableau Public ↺ ↻ ↺ ⟳ ▾ | ⬇▾ ⬜ ⤢ Share

In 2019, the GDP per capita in ECCAS was US$2 680. In the Current Path forecast, GDP per capita would come to US$4 386 in 2043. Instead, in the Financial Flows scenario, it comes to US$4 468, a difference of US$82. Compared to the Current Path forecast, Gabon receives the largest increase at US$360 in 2043, followed by Equatorial Guinea and Angola. CAR and Burundi achieve the smallest improvement at below US$25 per person.

Chart 46: Poverty in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population

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ECCAS ▼ $1.90 ▼

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Financial Flows

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

⁘ View on Tableau Public   ↶ ↷ ↺ ↻ ▼ | 🖵▼ 🔲 ⧉ Share

The difference between the Current Path forecast and the Financial Flows scenario (Chart 46) is equivalent to 1.8 million fewer extremely poor people in 2030 and 4.4 million fewer in 2043. The largest decline is in the DR Congo (2.8 million people).

The extreme poverty rate in 2019 (at US$1.90) was 55.9%, which is likely to decline to 49.7% in 2030 and 37.2% in 2043. In the Financial Flows scenario, the rate of extreme poverty declines to 49% in 2030 and 36.1% in 2043.
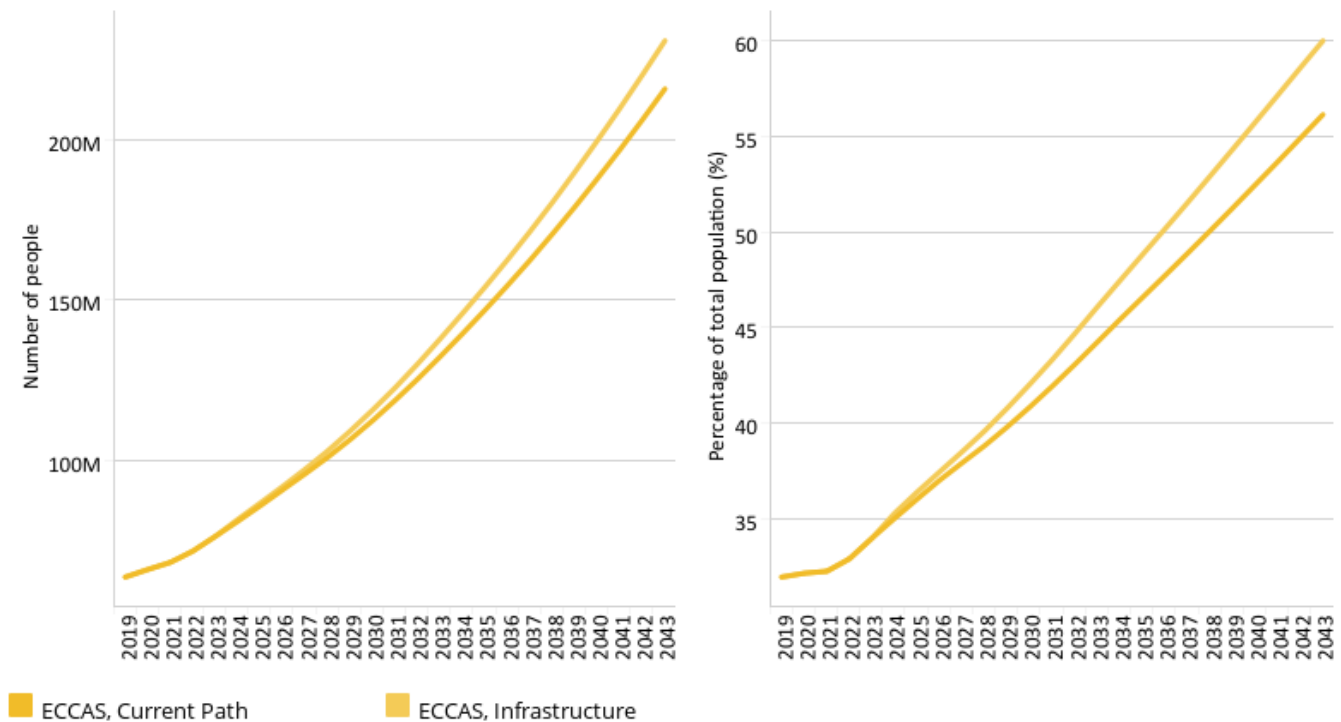
Infrastructure scenario

Chart 47: Electricity access in CP and Infrastructure scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of population

ECCAS | Total

Legend: ECCAS, Current Path | ECCAS, Infrastructure

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Development Indicators data

⚙ View on Tableau Public   ↺ ↻ ↺ ↪ ▼ | ⬇▼ ⬜ ⧉ Share

The Infrastructure scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious increase in infrastructure spending across Africa, focusing on basic infrastructure (roads, water, sanitation, electricity access and ICT) in low-income countries and increasing emphasis on advanced infrastructure (such as ports, airports, railway and electricity generation) in higher-income countries.

Note that health and sanitation infrastructure is included as part of the Health/WaSH scenario and that ICT infrastructure and more rapid uptake of renewable is part of Leapfrogging. The interventions there push directly on outcomes, whereas those modelled in this scenario increase infrastructure spending, indirectly boosting other forms of infrastructure, including that supporting health, sanitation and ICT.

The intervention is explained in here in the thematic part of the website.

Similar to most other infrastructure, electricity access in ECCAS is almost 20 percentage points below the average for Africa, reflected in Chart 47. In 2019, average electricity access in ECCAS was 32%, forecast to increase to 56.1% in 2043 in the Current Path forecast. In 2019, 135.2 million people in ECCAS had no access to electricity of which 83.5 million were in urban areas and 181.7 million in rural areas. In the Current Path forecast, the total number of people without access

increases to 168.4 million in 2043 and to 153.8 million in the Infrastructure scenario even as the rate of access in the Infrastructure scenario improves to 60%. Whereas rural electricity access was at 8.6% in 2019, it will improve to 36.7% in 2043 under the Infrastructure scenario, 5.6 percentage points above the Current Path forecast.
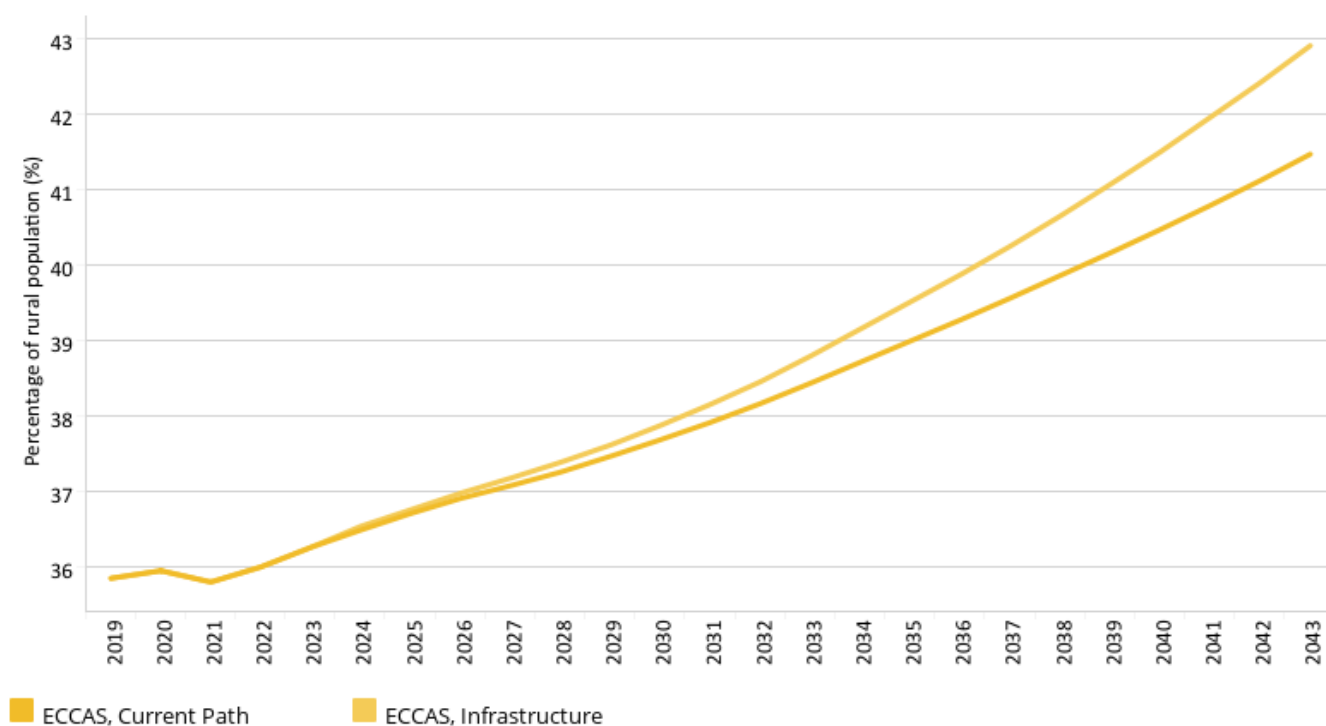
Electricity access in Burundi and Chad are the lowest, followed by the DR Congo, while in Gabon it is already above 90% in 2019. Electricity access in Equatorial Guinea improves to 82.6% in 2030 in the Current Path forecast.

Chart 48: Rural road access in CP and Infrastructure scenario, 2019–2043
% of rural population within 2 km of an all-weather road

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Bank Rural Access Index data

Indicator 9.1.1. in the Sustainable Development Goals refers to the proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road and is captured in the Rural Access Index.

In 2019, 32% of the population in rural areas in ECCAS were within 2 km from an all-weather road. The Current Path forecast is that this will improve to 41.9% by 2030 and 56.1% by 2043. The ECCAS countries with the best access are Equatorial Guinea (95% in 2019) and Gabon (90% in 2019). The three worst performing countries are the DR Congo (32.9% access), Cameroon (25.2%) and Chad (16%). The Republic of the Congo gains most from the Infrastructure scenario, improving access by 6.3 percentage points above the Current Path forecast by 2043, followed by Rwanda. Because it is almost at full access, the scenario has no impact upon rural access improvement in Equatorial Guinea.

Chart 49: GDP per capita in CP and Infrastructure scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity
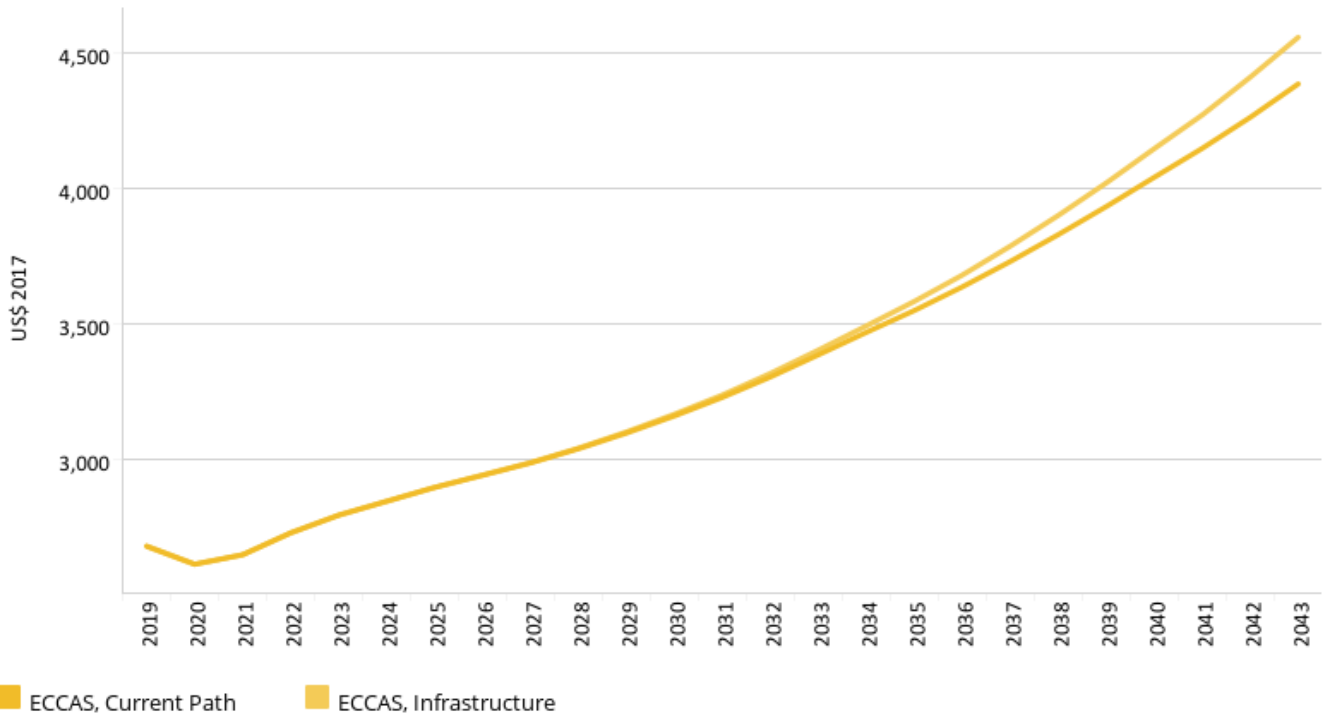
ISS AF

ECCAS ▼

ECCAS, Current Path   ECCAS, Infrastructure

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data
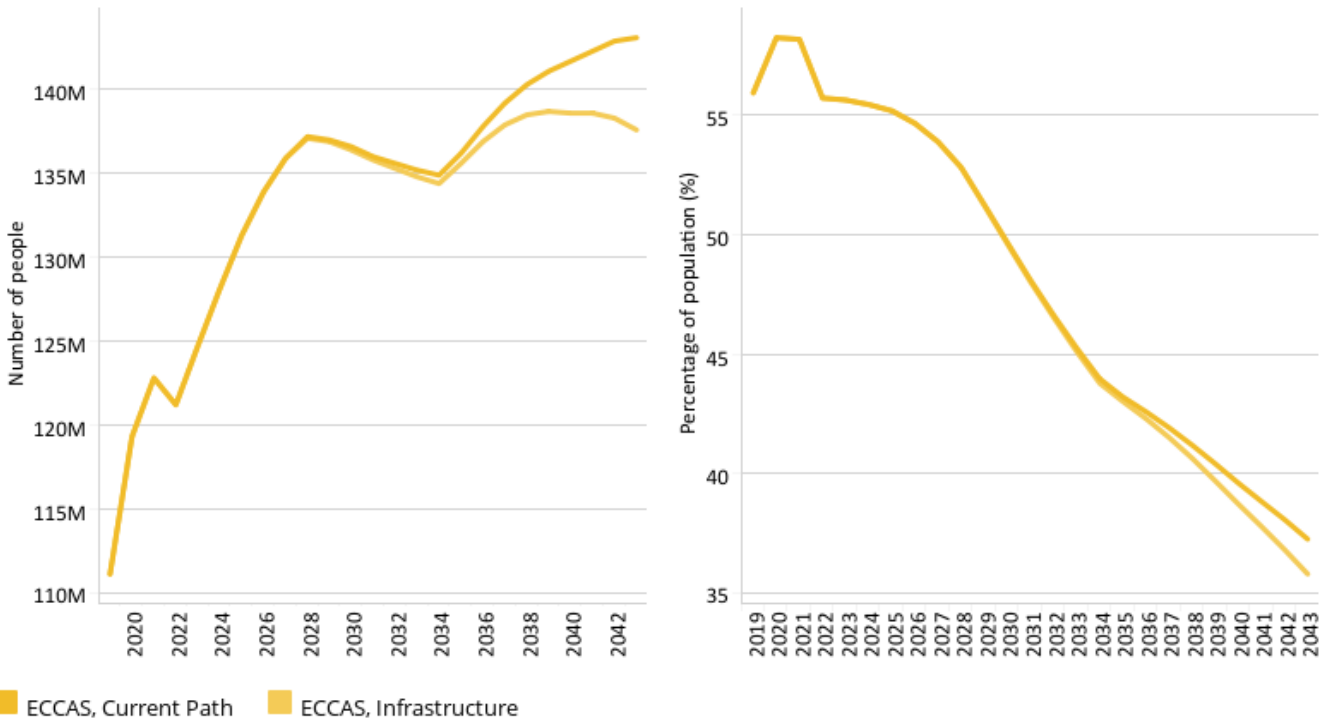
⚙ View on Tableau Public   ↶ ↷ ↺ ↻ ▾ | 🖵▾ ⬓ ⋈ Share

GDP per capita for ECCAS was US$2 680 in 2019 and set to increase to US$4 386 in the Current Path forecast, compared to US$4 558 in the Infrastructure scenario. Angola gains the most in GDP per capita that increases US$528 above the Current Path forecast by 2043, followed by Equatorial Guinea (US$305). Chart 49 shows that Burundi will experience the least improvement in the Infrastructure scenario with only US$12 by 2043.

Chart 50: Poverty in CP and Infrastructure scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population

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ECCAS ▼ $1.90 ▼

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Infrastructure

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 Current Path forecast is that extreme poverty in ECCAS (using US$1.90) will increase from 111.1 million people (58.6% of the population) in 2019 to 136.6 million in 2030 and 143.1 million in 2043, representing 49.7% and 37.2% of the population respectively. Chart 50 shows that the number of extremely poor people in the Infrastructure scenario in 2030 is 136.4 million in 2030 and 137.6 million in 2043. These numbers represent 49.6% and 35.8% of the total population. The decline in poverty is most significant in the DR Congo with 3.4 million fewer people living in extreme poverty in 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast.
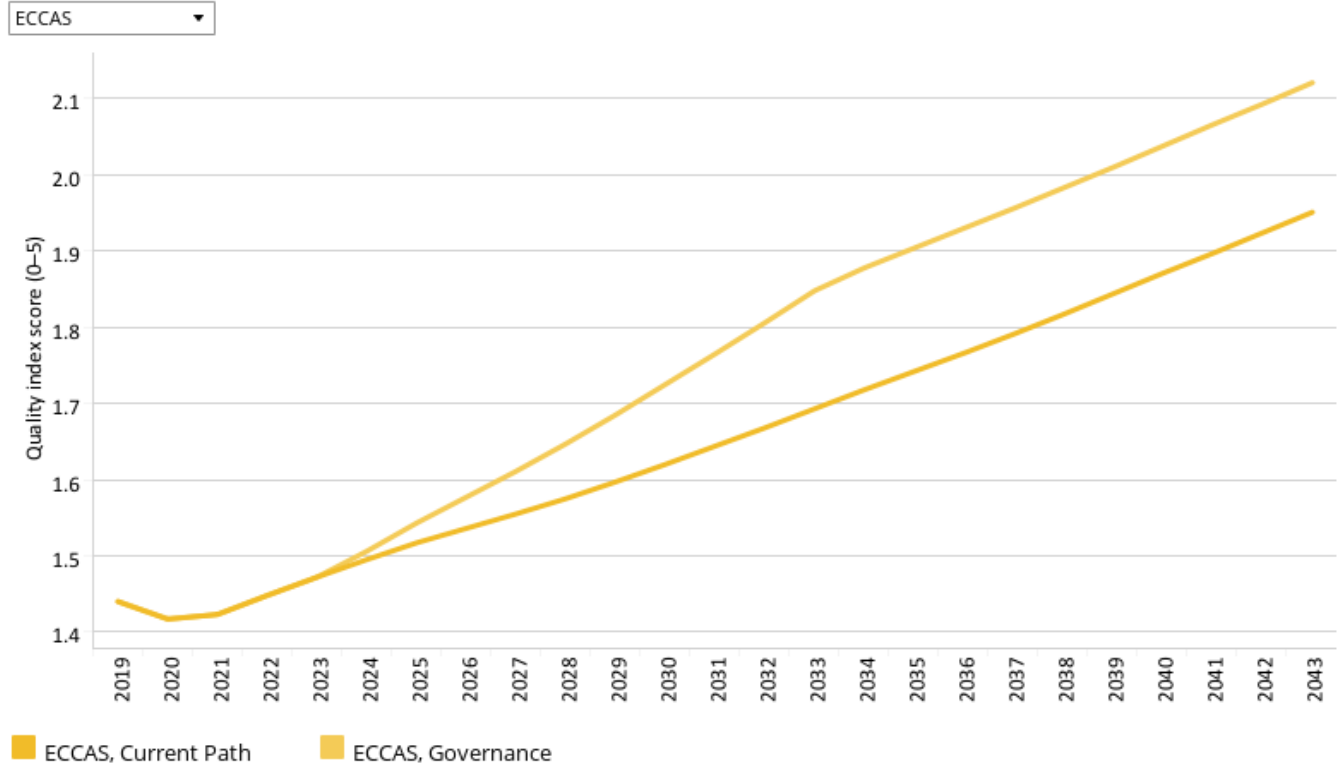
Governance scenario

Chart 51: Gov effectiveness in CP and Governance scenario, 2019–2043
World Bank quality index score for government effectiveness

ECCAS ▼

ECCAS, Current Path   ECCAS, Governance

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Kaufmann, Kraay and Mastruzzi (2010) data

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The Governance scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious shift that improves accountability and reduces corruption, and hence improves the quality and service delivery by government.

The intervention is explained in here in the thematic part of the website.

As defined by the World Bank, government effectiveness 'captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies'.

The Governance scenario improves government effectiveness by 9% in 2043 above the Current Path forecast. Chad improves the most (14%) and São Tomé and Príncipe the least (5%). Chart 51 shows the government effectiveness in the Current Path forecast and the Governance scenario for the ECCAS member states.

Chart 52: GDP per capita in CP and Governance scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity
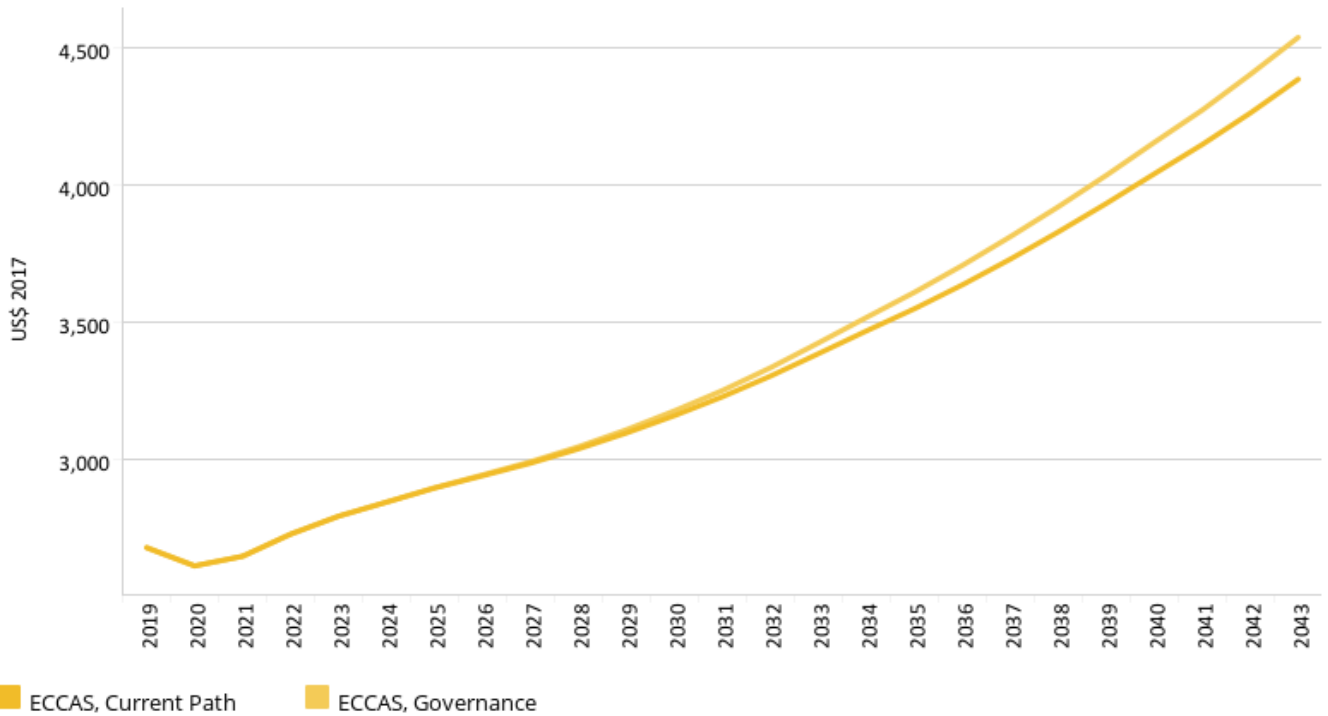
ECCAS ▼

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Governance

Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data
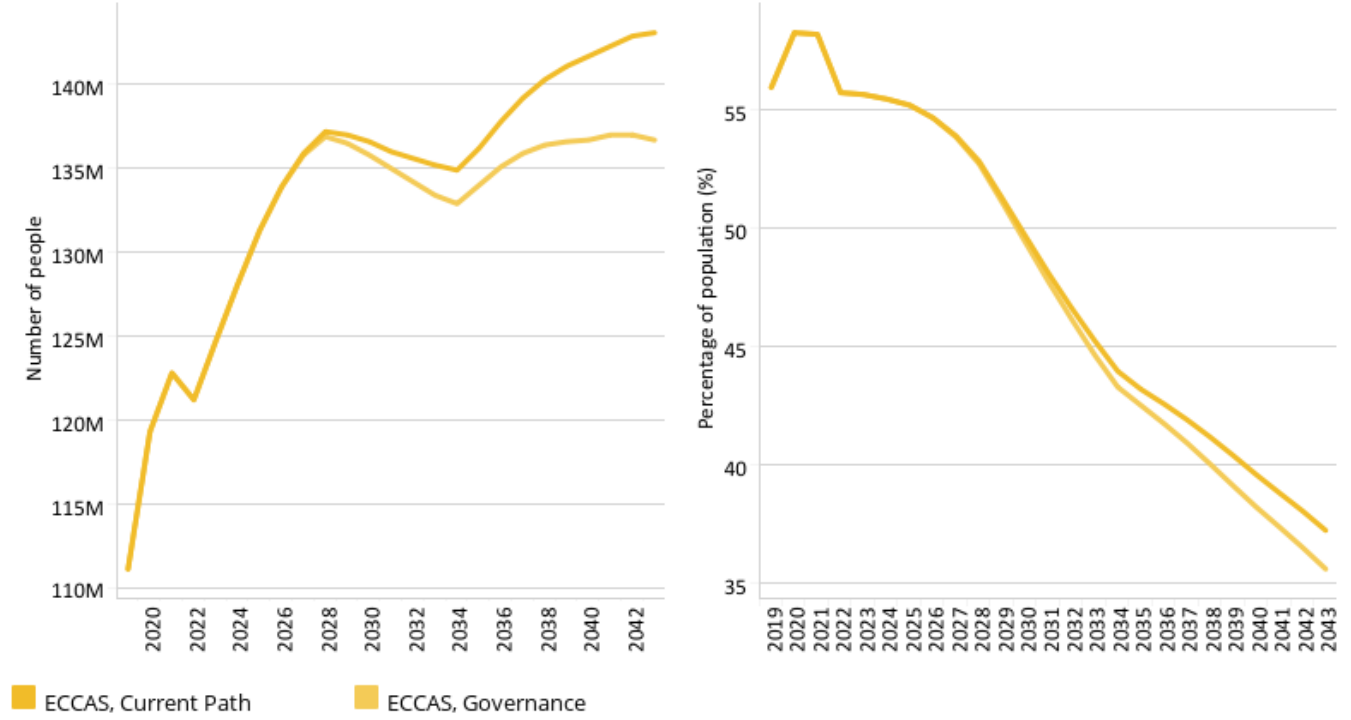
⸿ View on Tableau Public   ↺ ↻ ⤺ ⤻ ▼ | ⬇▼ ⧉ ⤳ Share

Chart 52 shows that, in 2019, GDP per capita in ECCAS was US$2 680 and is set to improve to US$4 386 in 2043. In the Governance scenario, GDP per capita increases to US$4 539. Angola gains the most in the Governance scenario compared to the Current Path forecast. In 2019, GDP per capita in Angola was US$5 988 and is set to improve to US$9 205 in 2043. In the Governance scenario, Angola improves its GDP per capita by US$361 above the Current Path forecast for 2043. Burundi gains the least from the Governance scenario, with a meagre US$44 improvement above the Current Path forecast for 2043.

Chart 53: Poverty in CP and Governance scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population

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ECCAS ▼ $1.90 ▼

■ ECCAS, Current Path   ■ ECCAS, Governance

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 rate of extreme poverty (using US$1.90) was 55.9% in ECCAS in 2019, equivalent to 111.1 million people, shown in Chart 53. In the Governance scenario, extreme poverty will decline to 35.6% (136.7 million people) by 2043, compared to 37.2% (143.1 million people) in the Current Path forecast. Extreme poverty in the DR Congo will decline by an additional 3.9 million people in 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast. Extreme poverty in Angola will decline by 880 000 people. Calculated as a per cent decline, extreme poverty declines most sharply in Rwanda (by 8%) followed by Cameroon (7%). Poverty declines by only 2% in CAR.
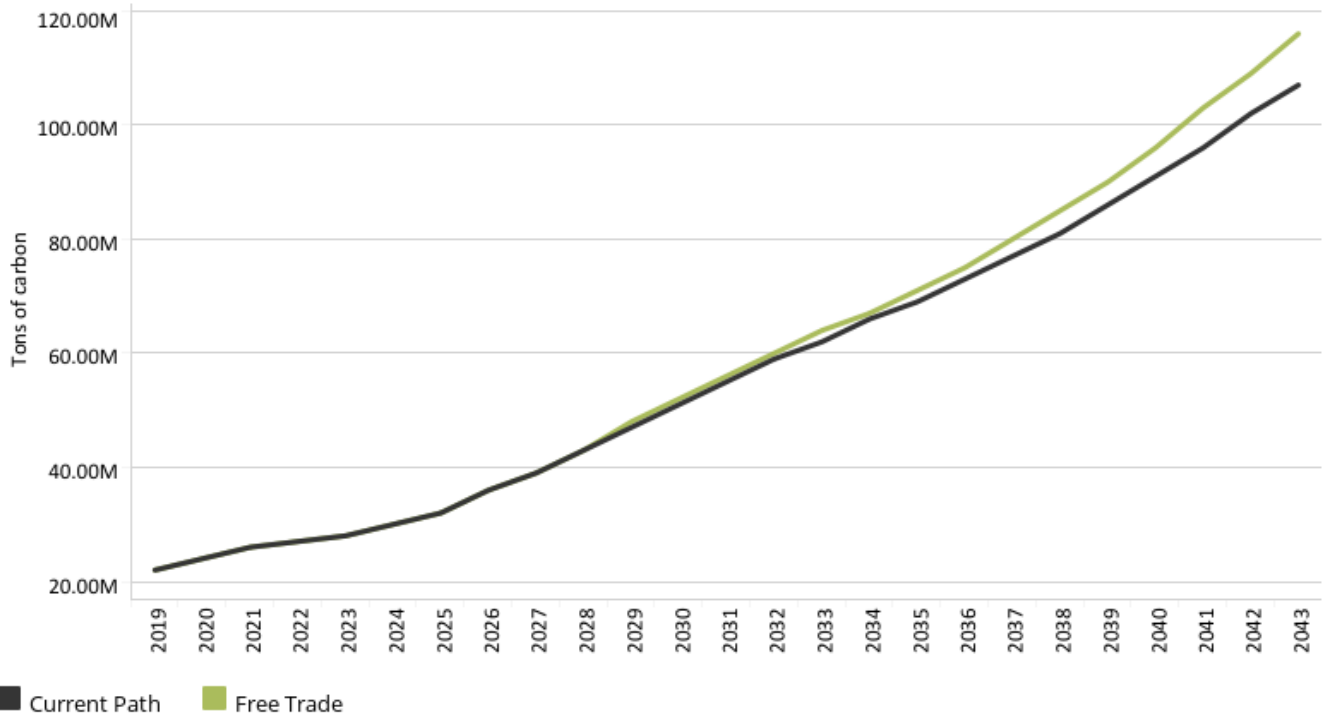
Impact of scenarios on carbon emissions

Chart 54: Carbon emissions in CP and scenarios, 2019–2043
Million tons of carbon (note, not CO₂ equivalent)

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ECCAS ▼   (Multiple values) ▼

■ Current Path   ■ Free Trade

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

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This section presents projections for carbon emissions in the Current Path for ECCAS and the 11 scenarios. Note that IFs uses carbon equivalents rather than CO^2 equivalents.

In 2019, the ECCAS region released only 22 million tons of carbon of which Angola released more than half. In the Current Path forecast, ECCAS will release 107 million tons of carbon in 2043, the result of sustained economic and population growth in all member states.

Chart 54 indicates that the Free Trade scenario is the most carbon intensive scenario for ECCAS, while, in the Demographic scenario, carbon emissions in 2043 will be below the Current Path forecast (at 105 million tons in 2043).

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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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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.