



# Gabon

## Sectoral Scenarios for Gabon

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## Sectoral Scenarios for Gabon

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



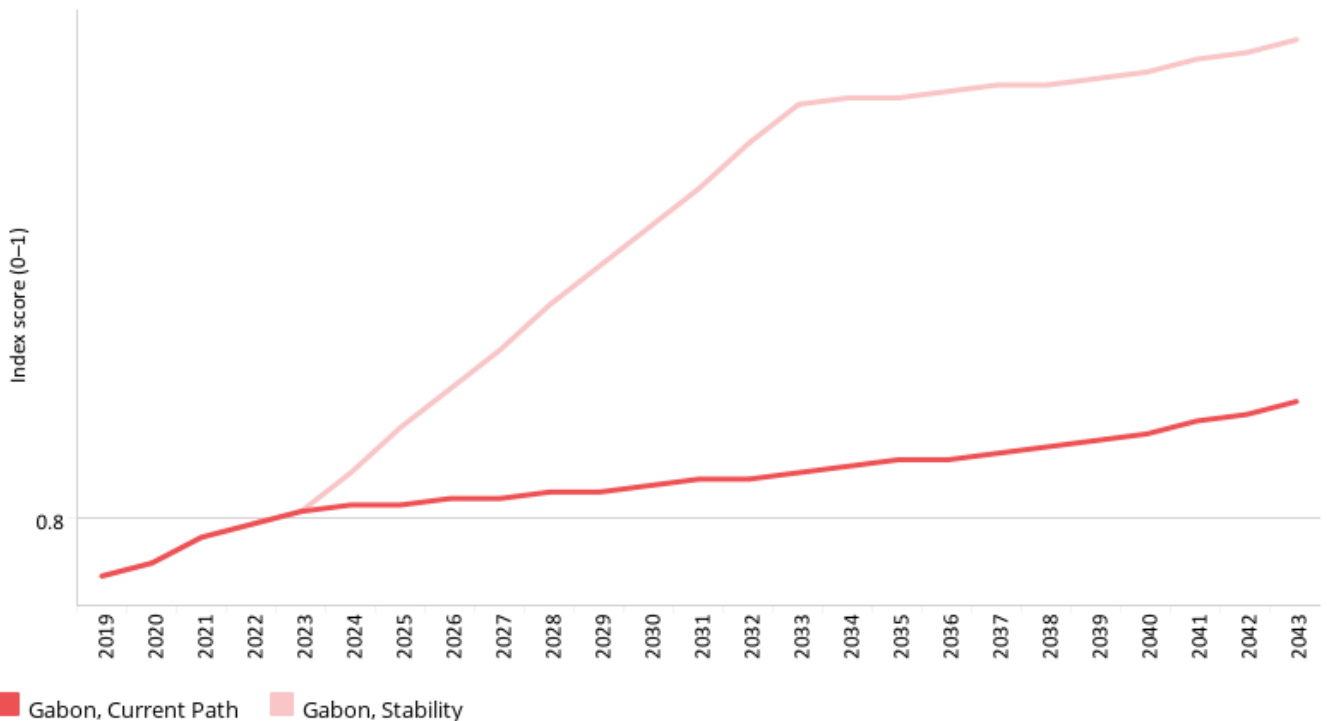
### Stability scenario

Chart 2 Chart 3 Chart 5 Chart 6 Chart 7 Chart 8 Chart 9 Chart 10 Chart 11 Chart 12 Chart 13 >

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



Gabon



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

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The Stability scenario represents reasonable but ambitious reductions in risk of regime instability and lower levels of

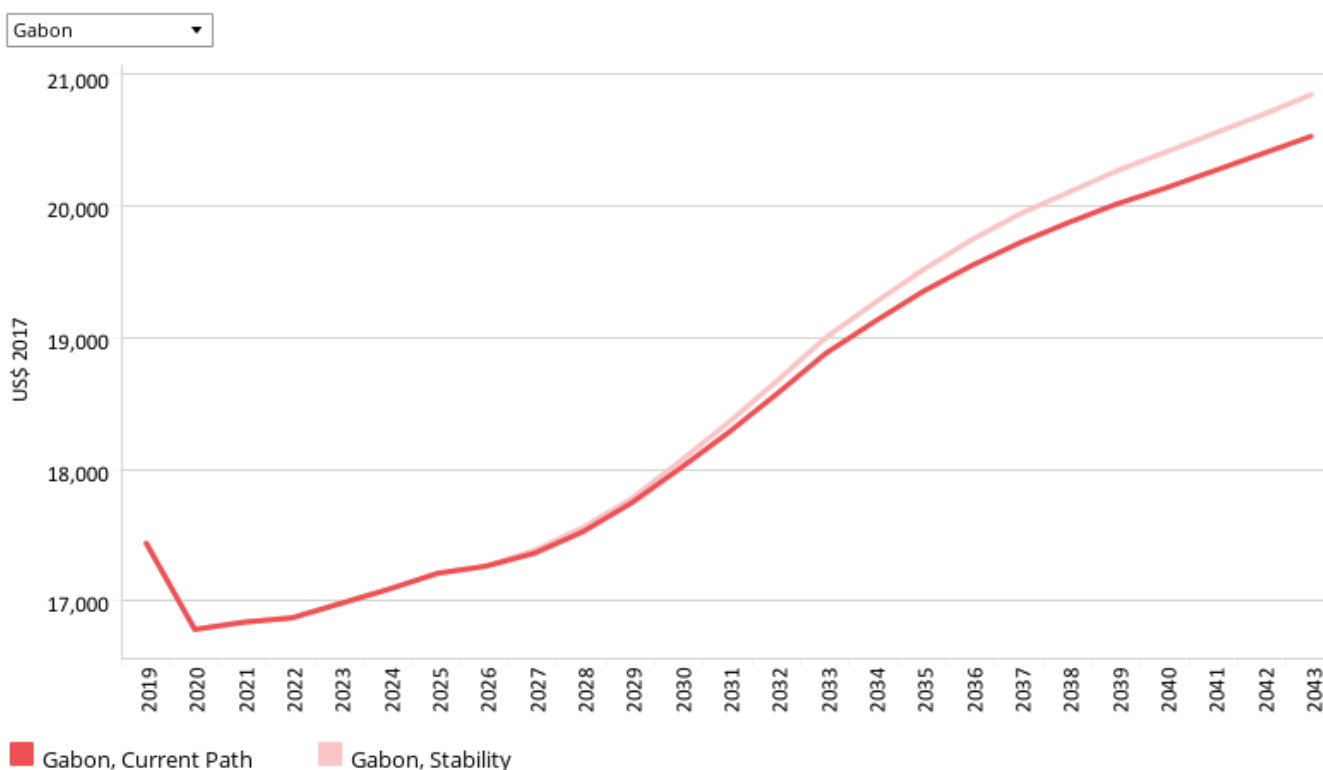
internal conflict. Stability is generally a prerequisite for other aspects of development and this would encourage inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) and improve business confidence. Better governance through the accountability that follows substantive democracy is modelled separately.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

In 2019, Gabon scored 0.79 on the IFs governance security index. Among upper middle-income economies in Africa, only Mauritius and Botswana have higher scores (0.89 and 0.8, respectively). In the Stability scenario, governance security in Gabon is projected to improve to a score of 0.87 by 2043 compared with 0.82 on the Current Path. By then, its income peer group on the continent is projected to score slightly worse: 0.84 versus 0.77 on the Current Path.

▼ < 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



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

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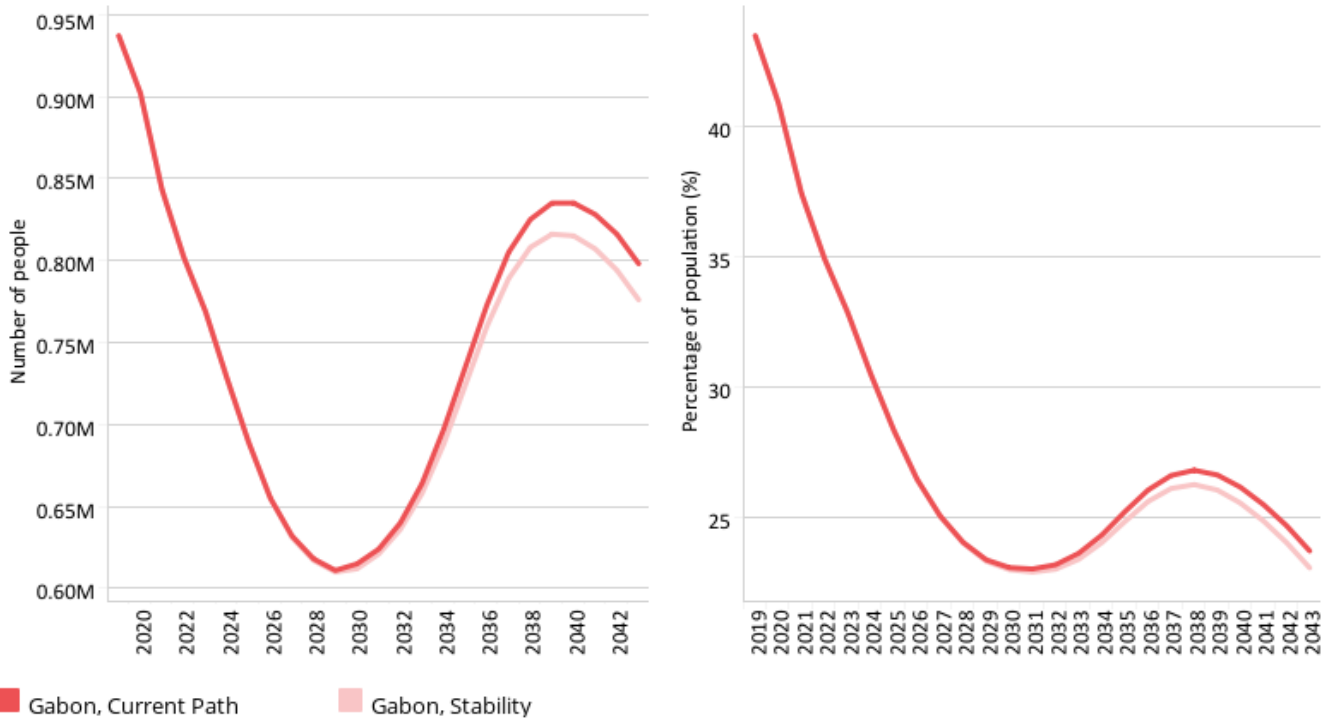
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In 2019, Gabon's GDP per capita was US\$17 440. The interventions in the Stability scenario are forecast to increase it to US\$20 841 by 2043 compared with US\$20 525 on the Current Path. In the Stability scenario, the GDP per capita of the continent's upper middle-income economies is projected to stand at US\$18 192 by 2043.

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



Gabon \$5.50



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

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The Stability scenario has the potential to reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty from 940 000 in 2019 to 780 000 in 2043, compared with the Current Path forecast of 800 000 people. Gabon’s poverty rate could drop from 43.5% in 2019 to 23% by 2043 compared with 23.7% in the Current Path forecast. In other words, with the interventions included in the Stability scenario, Gabon could speed up its poverty reduction efforts.





## Demographic scenario

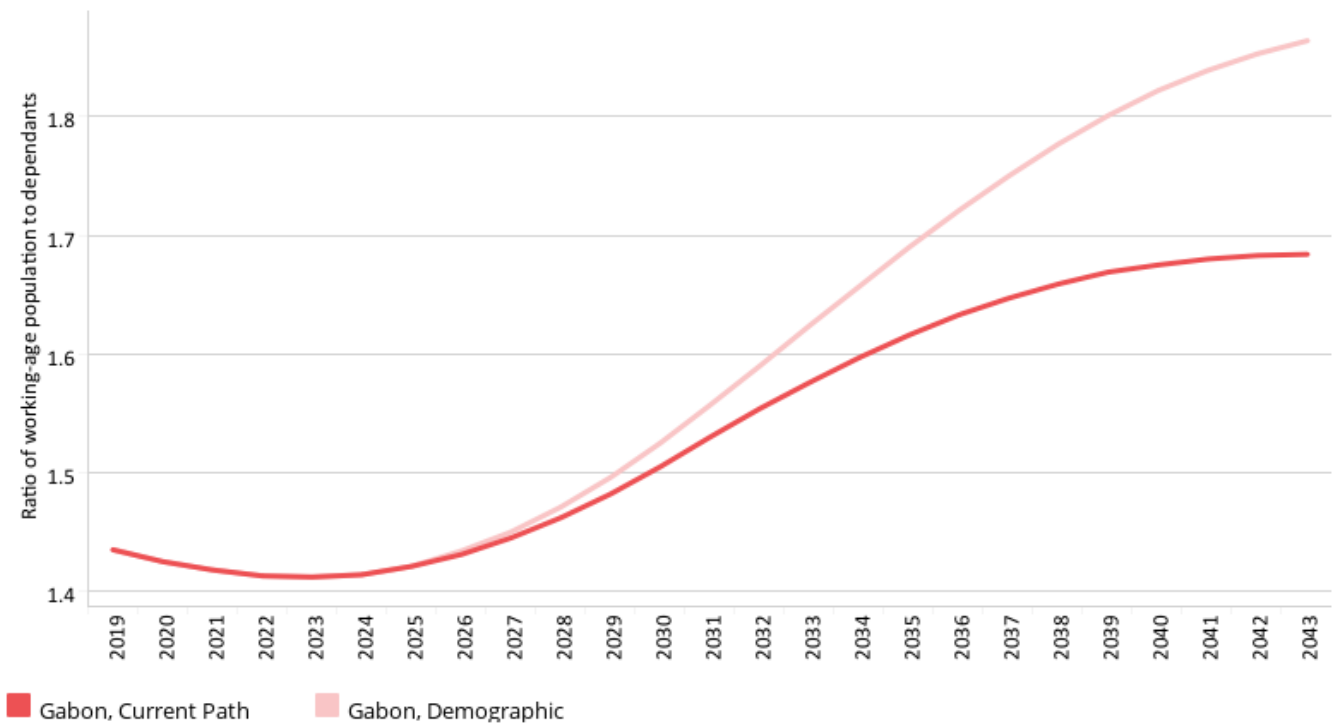
Chart 11 Chart 12 Chart 13 Chart 14 Chart 15 Chart 16 Chart 17 Chart 18 Chart 19 Chart 20 Chart 21

### Chart 16: Demographic dividend in CP and Demog scenario, 2019–2043

Ratio of working-age population to dependants



Gabon



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 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 [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 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) is equal to or reaches 1.7.

Increasing access to modern contraception will bring down Gabon’s total fertility rate more quickly than on the Current Path: from 3.9 births per woman in 2019 to 2.5 by 2043 versus 3 births on the Current Path. A lower total fertility rate would slow down Gabon’s population growth and bring about a faster change in the population age structure. The latter will result in a more favourable ratio between people of working age and dependants, especially children.

With the interventions in the Demographic scenario, Gabon has the potential to accelerate its demographic transition by increasing the ratio between workers and dependants from 1.44 in 2019 to 1.86 by 2043, compared with 1.68 on the

Current Path. Africa's upper middle-income economies would, on average, reach a ratio of 2.04 by 2043, up from 1.85 in 2019.

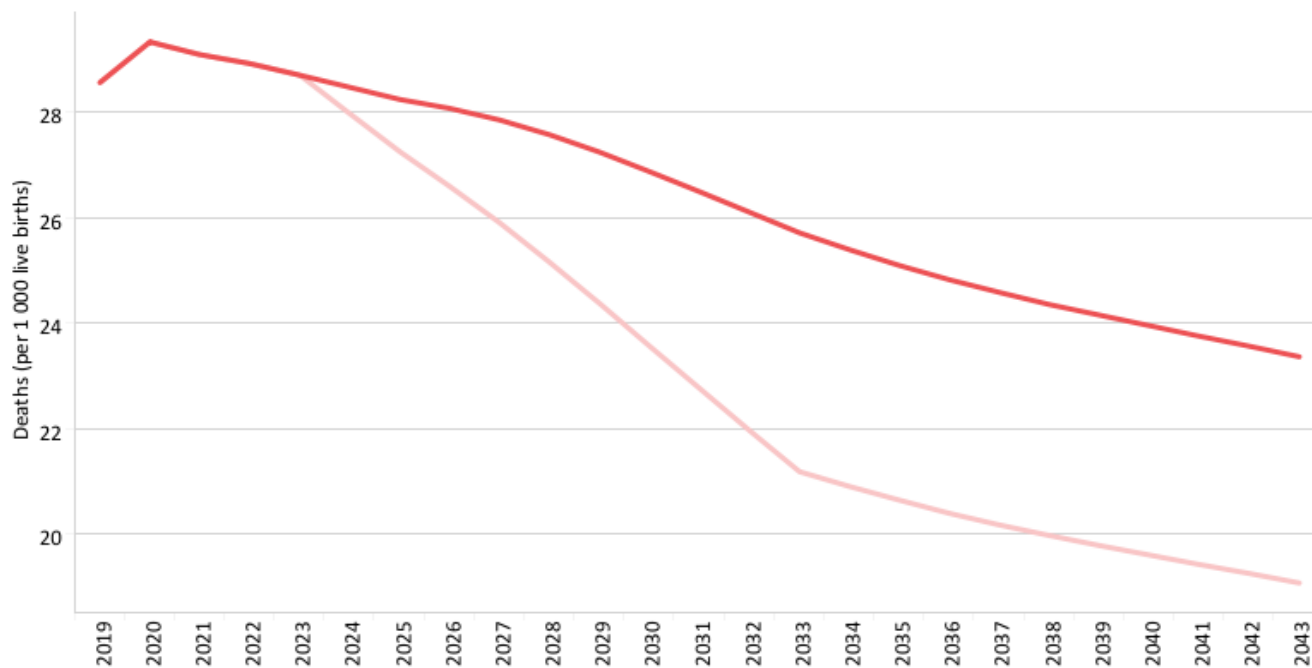
Chart 12 Chart 13 Chart 14 Chart 15 Chart 16 Chart 17 Chart 18 Chart 19 Chart 20 Chart 21 Chart 22

### Chart 17: Infant mortality in CP and Demog scenario, 2019–2043

Deaths per 1 000 live births



Gabon



Legend: Gabon. Current Path (dark red), Gabon. Demographic (light red)

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

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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.

Infant mortality in Gabon is high (28.6 infant deaths per 1 000 live births in 2019), although it has basically halved from the level in 1990 (55.5 per 1 000 lives births). The Demographic scenario could bring down Gabon's infant mortality rate to 19.1 deaths per 1 000 live births by 2043, compared with 24 on the Current Path.

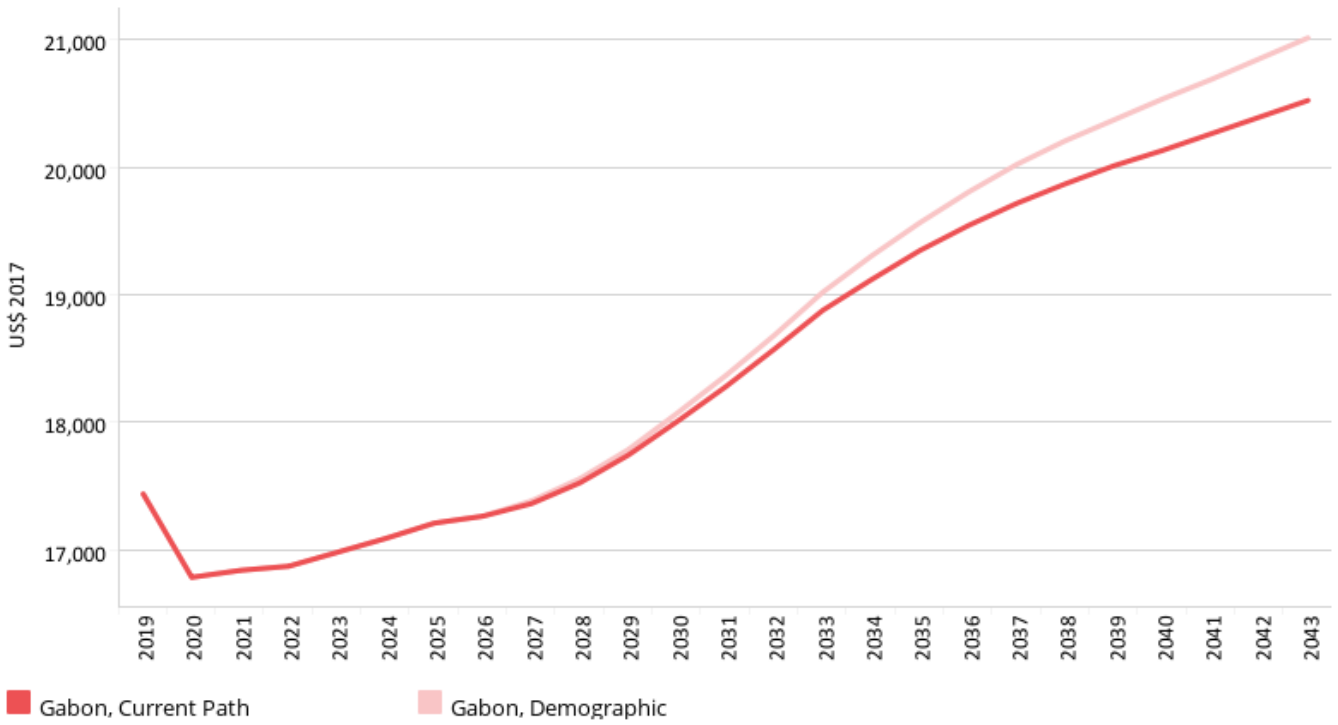
Gabon does better than the average African upper middle-income economy, for which the interventions in the Demographic scenario could reduce infant mortality to 21.6 deaths per 1 000 live births by 2043. However, compared with the average upper middle-income economy globally, Gabon performs much worse. On average, the latter is set to reduce its infant mortality rate from 12.2 in 2019 to 7.62 by 2043 on the Current Path.

### Chart 18: GDP per capita in CP and Demog scenario, 2019–2043

Purchasing power parity



Gabon



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

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In 2019, Gabon had a GDP per capita of US\$17 440. By 2043, the Demographic scenario could push it to US\$21 015 versus US\$20 525 on the Current Path.

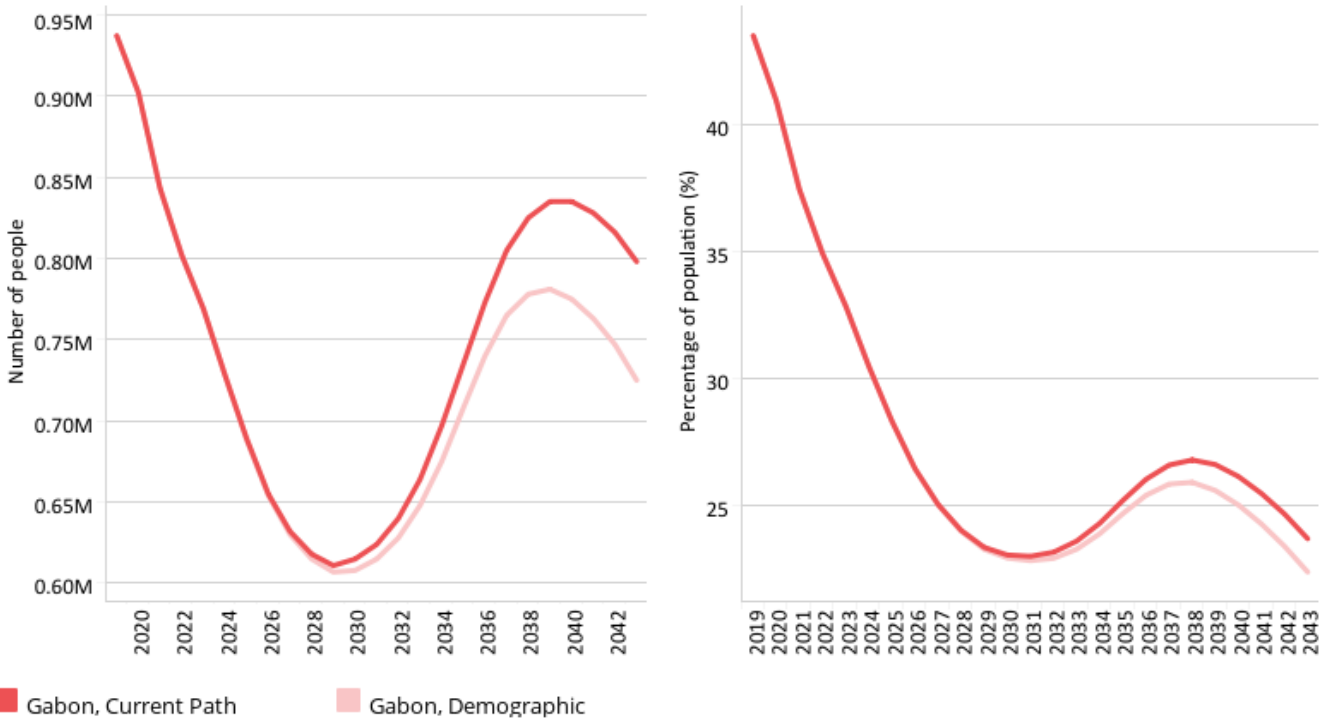


### Chart 19: Poverty in CP and Demog scenario, 2019–2043

Millions of people and % of total population



Gabon \$5.50



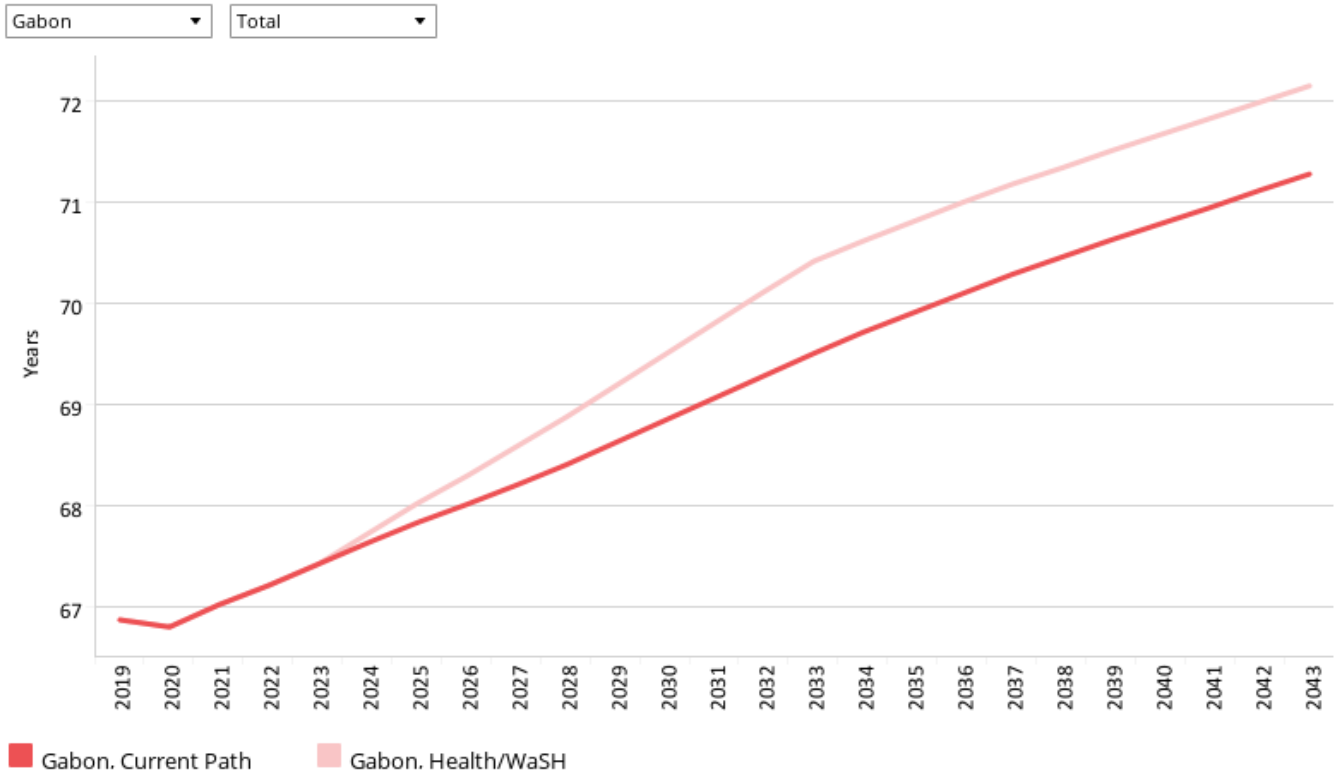
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and DevPalNet World Bank data

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Compared with the Current Path, the Demographic scenario could reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty by 210 000 by 2043. An expected total of 730 000 people (22.4% of the population) would be living below the poverty line by then, compared with 23.7% in the Current Path. Gabon will continue to perform above the average of its upper middle-income peers in Africa. On average, the group of Africa’s upper middle-income economies is projected to have a poverty rate of 39.6% in the Demographic scenario.



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



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

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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 (NCDs) (e.g. diabetes), as well as improvements in access to safe water and better sanitation. The acronym WaSH stands for water, sanitation and hygiene.

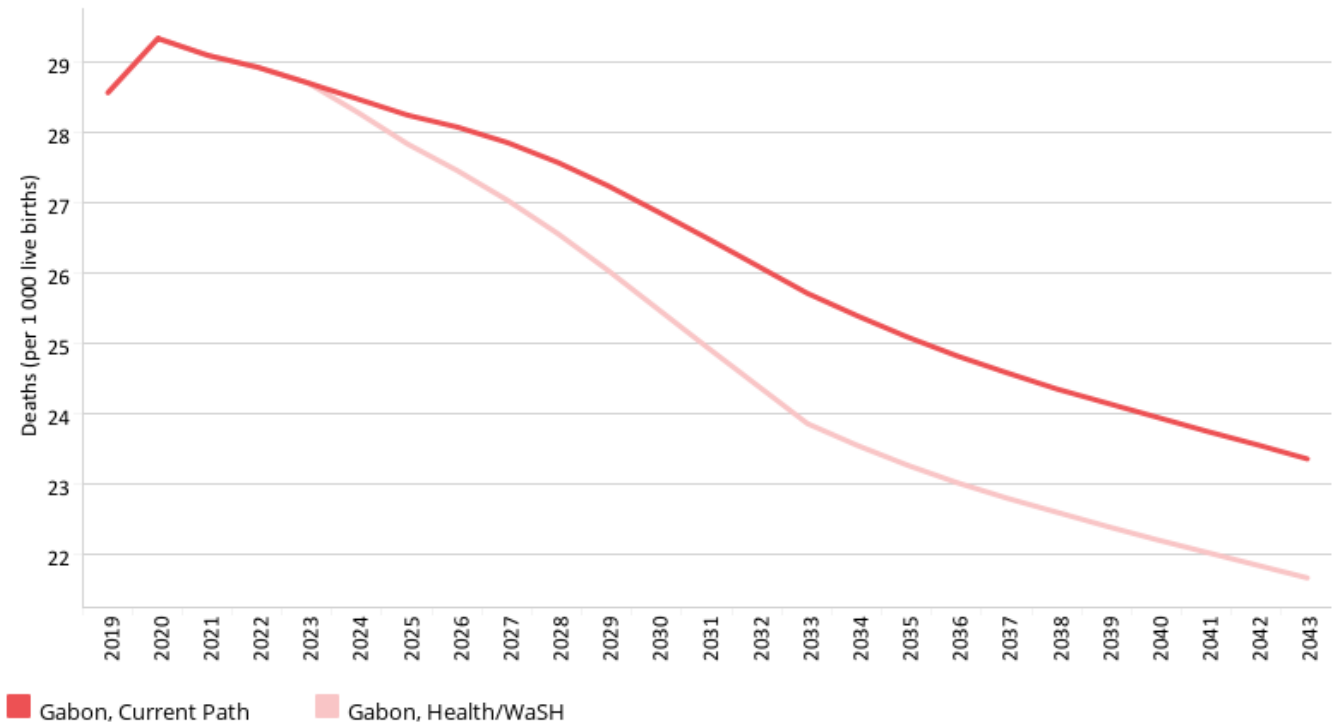
The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

The Health/WaSH scenario has the potential to increase life expectancy in Gabon from 66.9 years in 2019 to 72.1 years by 2043 versus 71.1 years on the Current Path. Gabon performs better on life expectancy than the average African upper middle-income economy. In 2019, the average upper middle-income African country had a life expectancy of 64.5 years, lower than that of Gabon (66.9 years). In the Current Path forecast, life expectancy in Gabon will increase to 71.3 years by 2043, slightly lower than what is projected in the Health/WaSH scenario (72.1 years).

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



Gabon



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

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The Health/WaSH scenario will have a positive impact on Gabon’s infant mortality rate, which could drop from 28.6 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2019 to 21.7 by 2043. An infant mortality rate of 24 deaths per 1 000 live births is expected on the Current Path.

Gabon performs better than the average upper middle-income economy in Africa, for which an infant mortality rate of 25.9 deaths per 1 000 live births is expected by 2043 on the Current Path. In the Health/WaSH scenario the rate is expected to be 23.4 deaths per 1 000 live births.



## Agriculture scenario

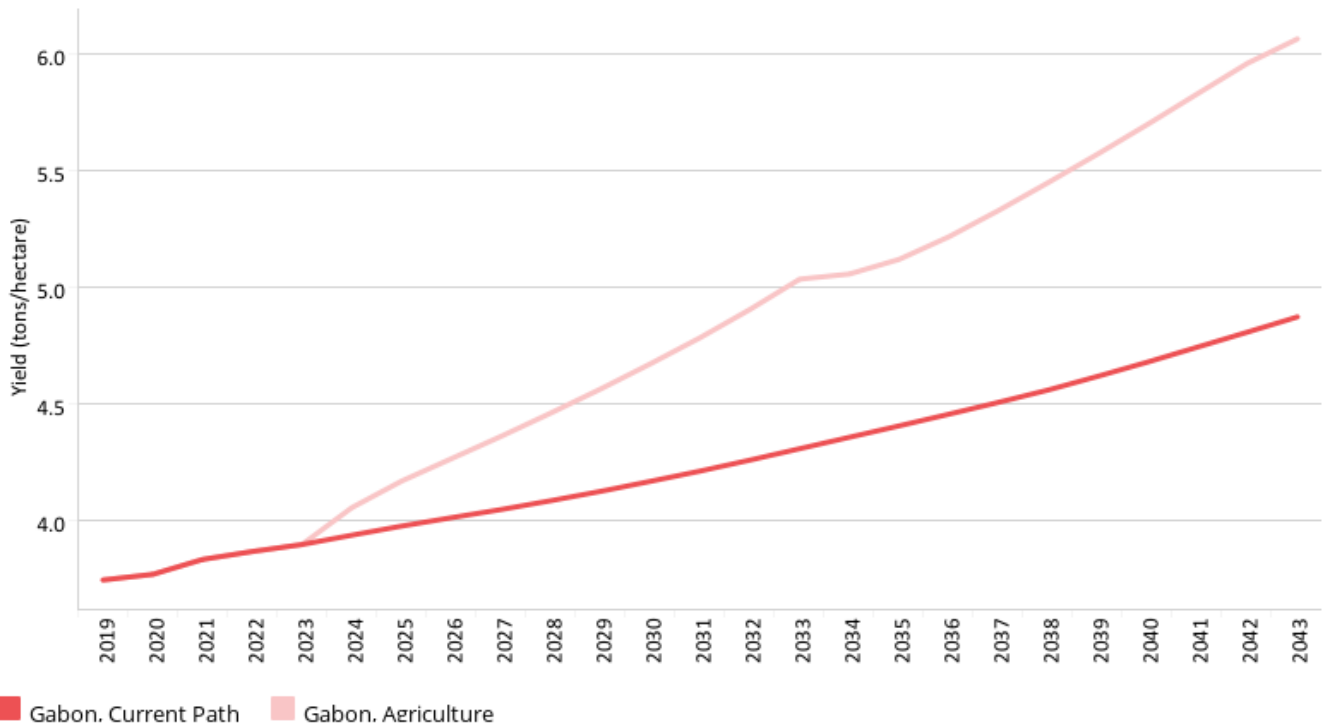
Chart 17 Chart 18 Chart 19 Chart 20 Chart 21 Chart 22 Chart 23 Chart 24 Chart 25 Chart 26 Chart 27

### Chart 22: Yield/hectare in CP and Agric scenario, 2019–2043

Pre-loss levels



Gabon



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 [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

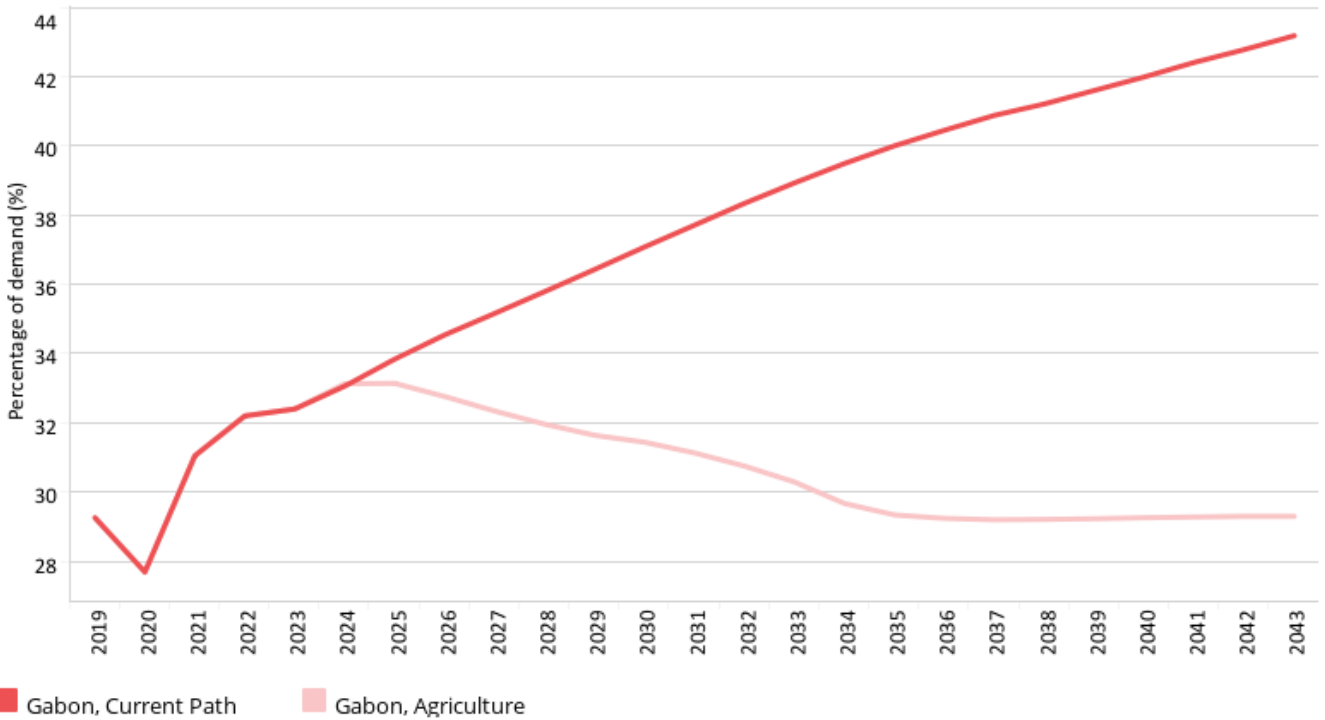
The data on yield per hectare (in metric tons) is for crops but does not distinguish between different categories of crops.

In 2019, crop yields in Gabon stood at 3.5 metric tons per hectare, which is below the average of 4.71 metric tons per hectare for upper middle-income countries in Africa. According to the Current Path forecast, yields in Gabon will have increased by 40% by 2043 (reaching 4.9 metric tons per hectare). In contrast, yields could increase by more than 73% over the same time period, to just over 6 metric tons per hectare, in the Agriculture scenario. This scenario would allow Gabon to outperform the average upper middle-income economy on the continent, which would have an average yield of 5 metric tons per hectare.

**Chart 23: Agriculture imports in CP and Agric scenario, 2019–2043**  
 Net imports for meat, crops and fish, % of demand



Gabon



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

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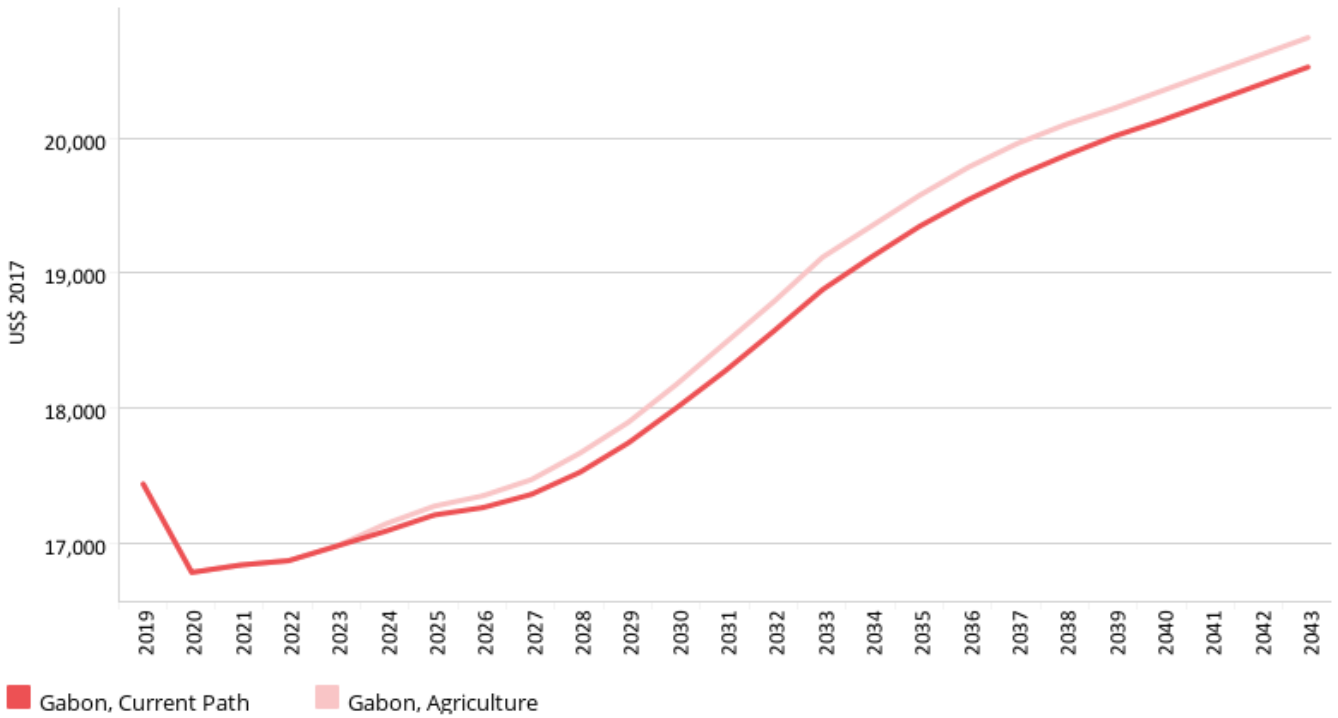
In 2019, net agricultural imports accounted for 29.3% of Gabon’s demand. On the Current Path, agricultural demand is increasingly outpacing production, which will lead to greater import dependence. By 2043, net agricultural imports are expected to account for 43.2% of agricultural demand. The Agriculture scenario has the potential to increase production to meet the increase in demand and maintain the 2019 level of import dependence despite a growing population. By 2043, imports would account for 29.3% of agricultural demand.

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

Purchasing power parity



Gabon



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

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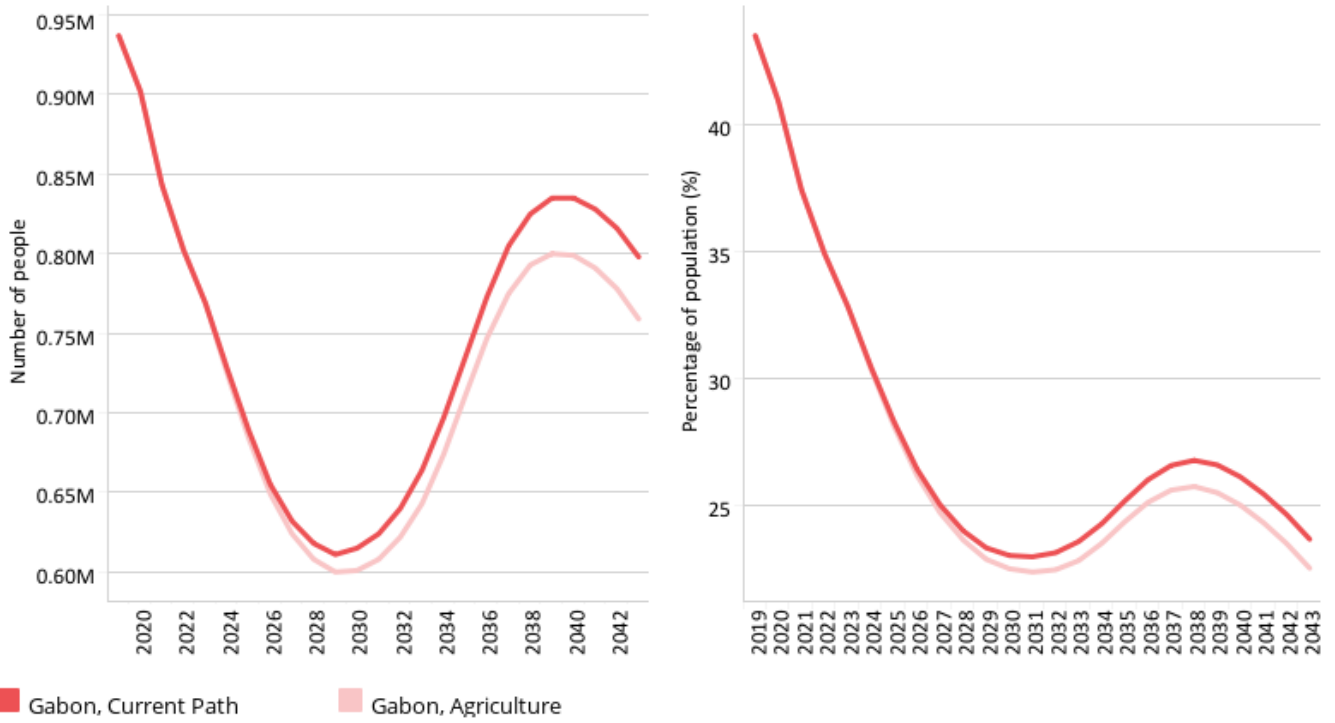
The Agriculture scenario is expected to push Gabon’s GDP per capita to US\$20 743 by 2043, compared with the Current Path forecast of US\$20 525.



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



Gabon \$5.50



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

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The impact of the interventions in the Agriculture scenario on poverty in Gabon is a reduction in the share of the population living below the poverty line in 2043: 22.5% versus 23.7% on the Current Path. This translates to 760 000 and 800 000 people, respectively, living below the poverty line.



## Education scenario

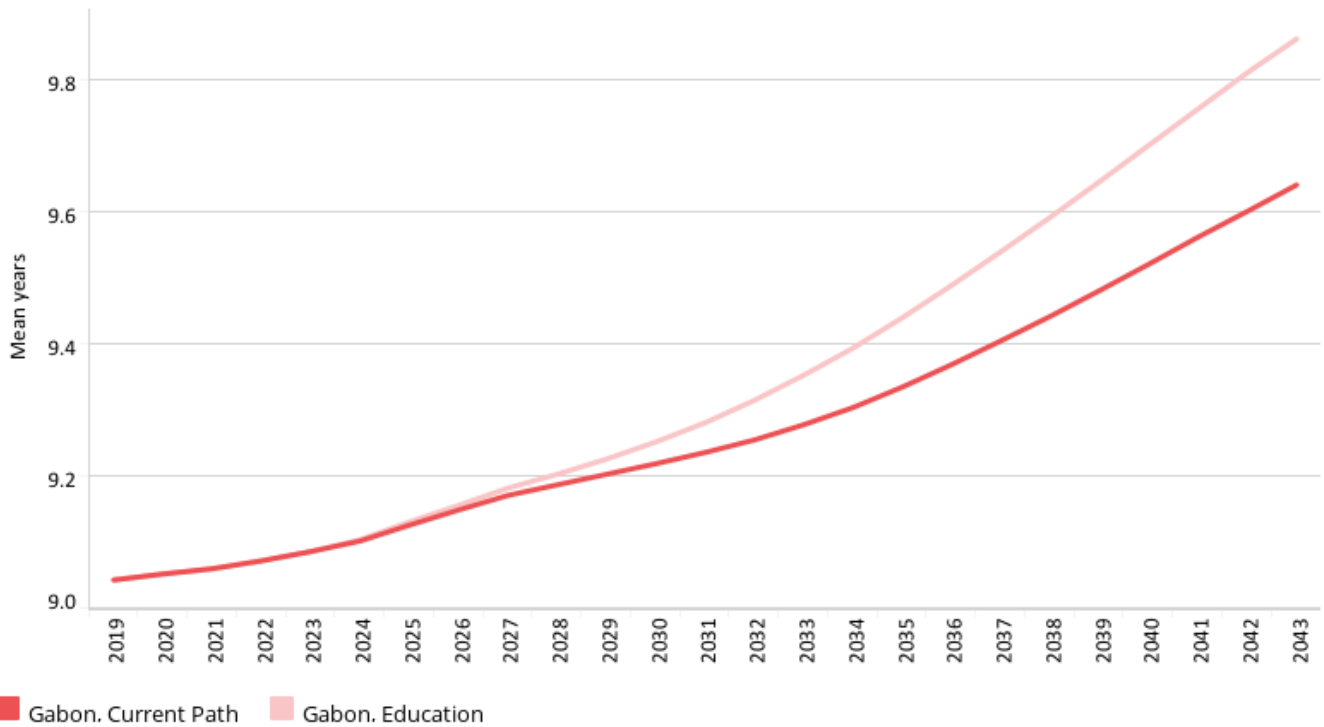
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### Chart 26: Mean years of education in CP and Educ scenario, 2019–2043

Mean years of adult (+15) education



Gabon Total



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 [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

With a mean of nine years of education among the adult population in 2019, Gabon’s educational outcomes are 0.8 years below the average for Africa’s group of upper middle-income economies. Educational outcomes for girls are better than for boys (9.6 versus 8.5 years).

The Education scenario has the potential to increase Gabon’s mean years of education to 9.9 by 2043, an improvement of almost a year compared with what it was in 2019. In the Current Path forecast, an adult in Gabon is expected to have attained 9.6 years of education by 2043. Female education outcomes would still be better than those for males (10.1 versus 9.6 years of education). The average mean for the African upper middle-income group was 9.8 years of education in 2019. By 2043, this is expected to increase to 10.4 years on the Current Path.

The average mean years of education for the global group of upper middle-income economies in 2019 was 8.8. In other

words, Gabon performs worse than the African upper middle-income average but better than the global upper middle-income average. Gabon ranks 17th out of 25 economies in the latter comparison.

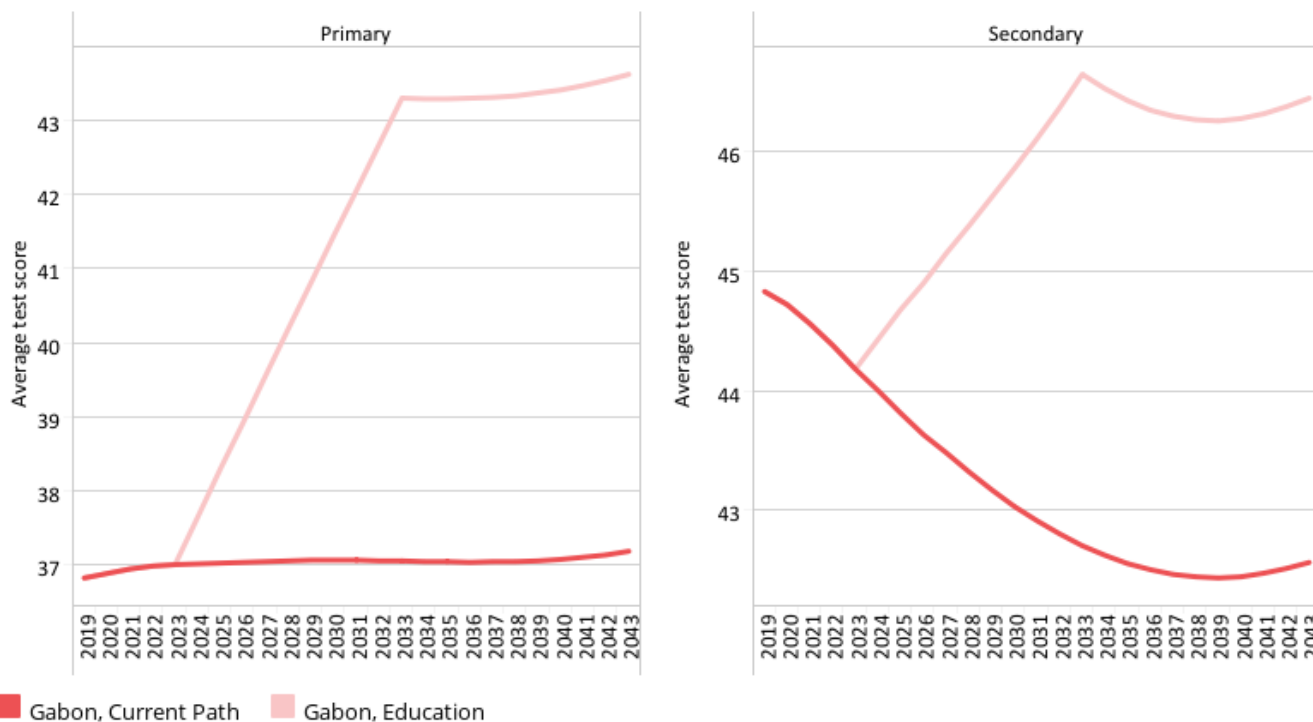
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### Chart 27: Education quality in CP and Educ scenario, 2019–2043

Average test scores for primary and secondary learners



Gabon ▼



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Bank EDSTATS

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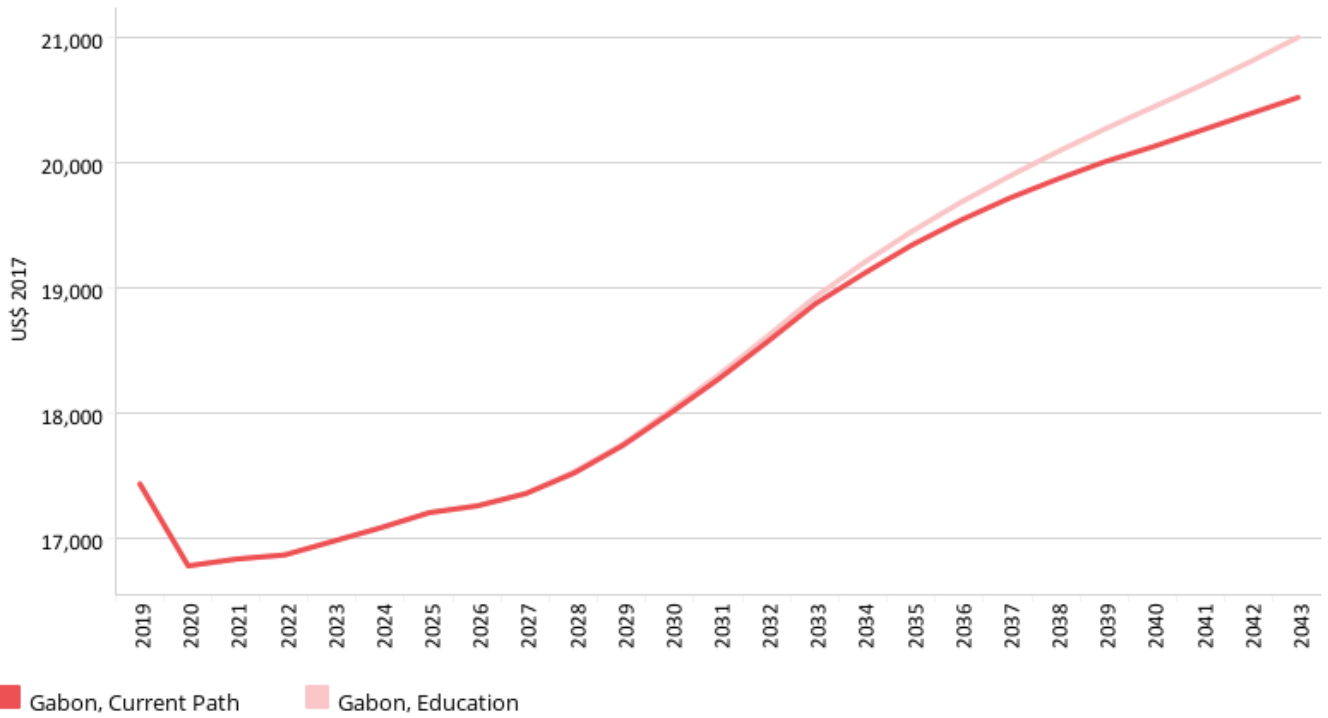
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Gabon's average primary test score in 2019 was 36.8. According to the Current Path forecast, it will improve only slightly, to 37.2, by 2043. The Education scenario is expected to accelerate improvements significantly, pushing average test scores for primary learners to 43.6 by 2043, an increase of 6.4 percentage points compared to the Current Path forecast for 2043. The Education scenario is also expected to improve test scores at the secondary level. The latter could improve from 44.8 in 2019 to 46.5 by 2043, compared with an expected drop to 42.6 on the Current Path.

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



Gabon



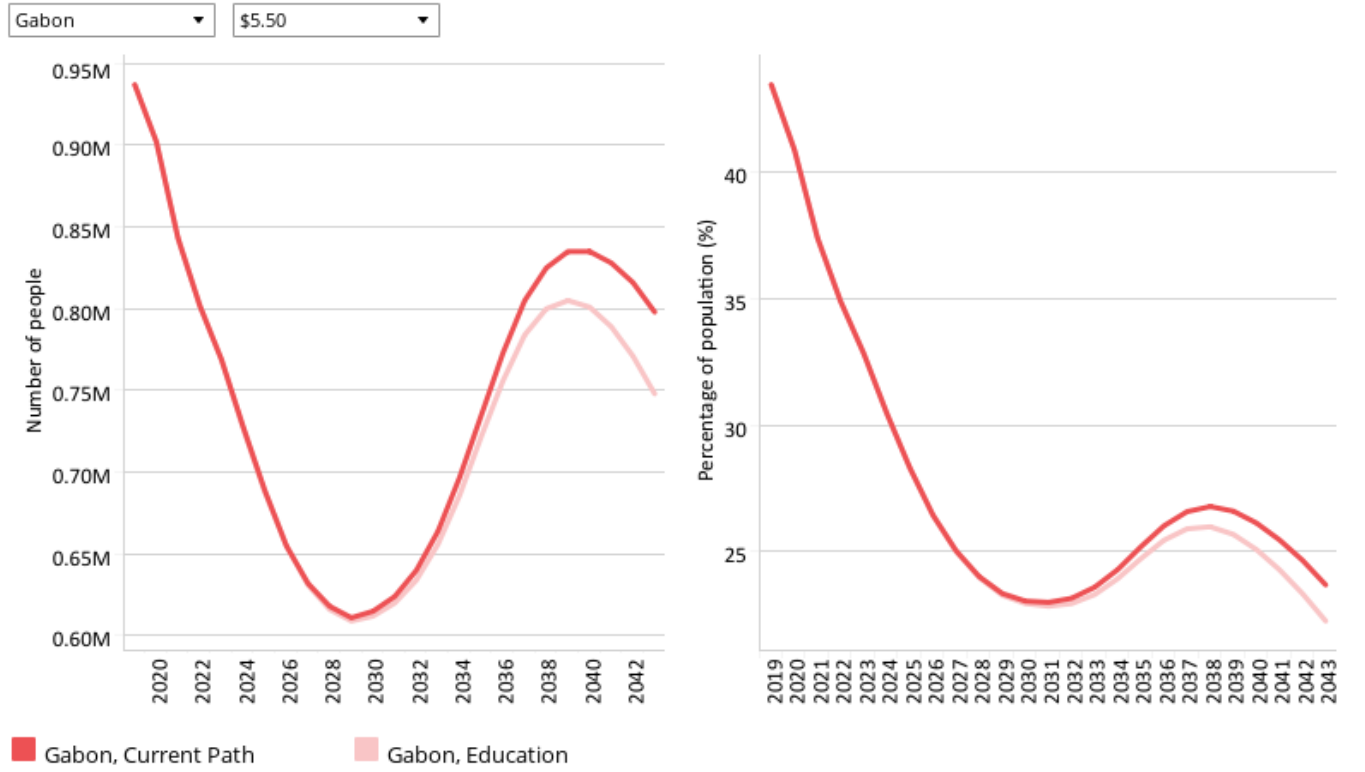
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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Gabon's GDP per capita will increase to US\$20 525 on the Current Path, compared with US\$21 004 in the Education scenario, a difference of US\$479. This will be US\$3 266 more than the average for an upper middle-income African country in 2043.

**Chart 29: Poverty in CP and Educ 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 DevPalNet World Bank data

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In the Education scenario, it is expected that 22.3% of Gabon's population will live in extreme poverty by 2043, down from 43.5% in 2019 and compared with 23.7% according to the Current Path forecast. This translates to a projected total of 750 000 poor people in 2043, compared with 800 000 people in the Current Path forecast.



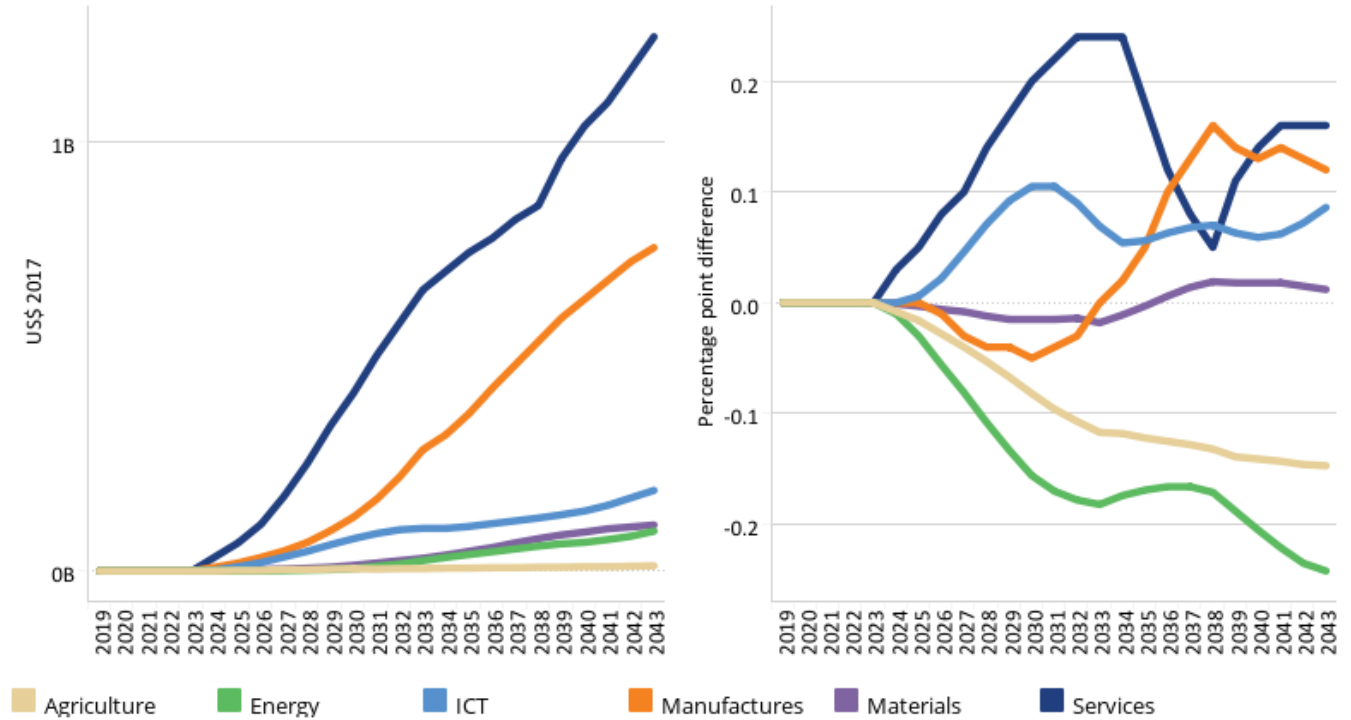
# Manufacturing scenario

Chart 25 Chart 26 Chart 27 Chart 28 Chart 29 Chart 30 Chart 31 Chart 32 Chart 33 Chart 34

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



Gabon



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

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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 [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

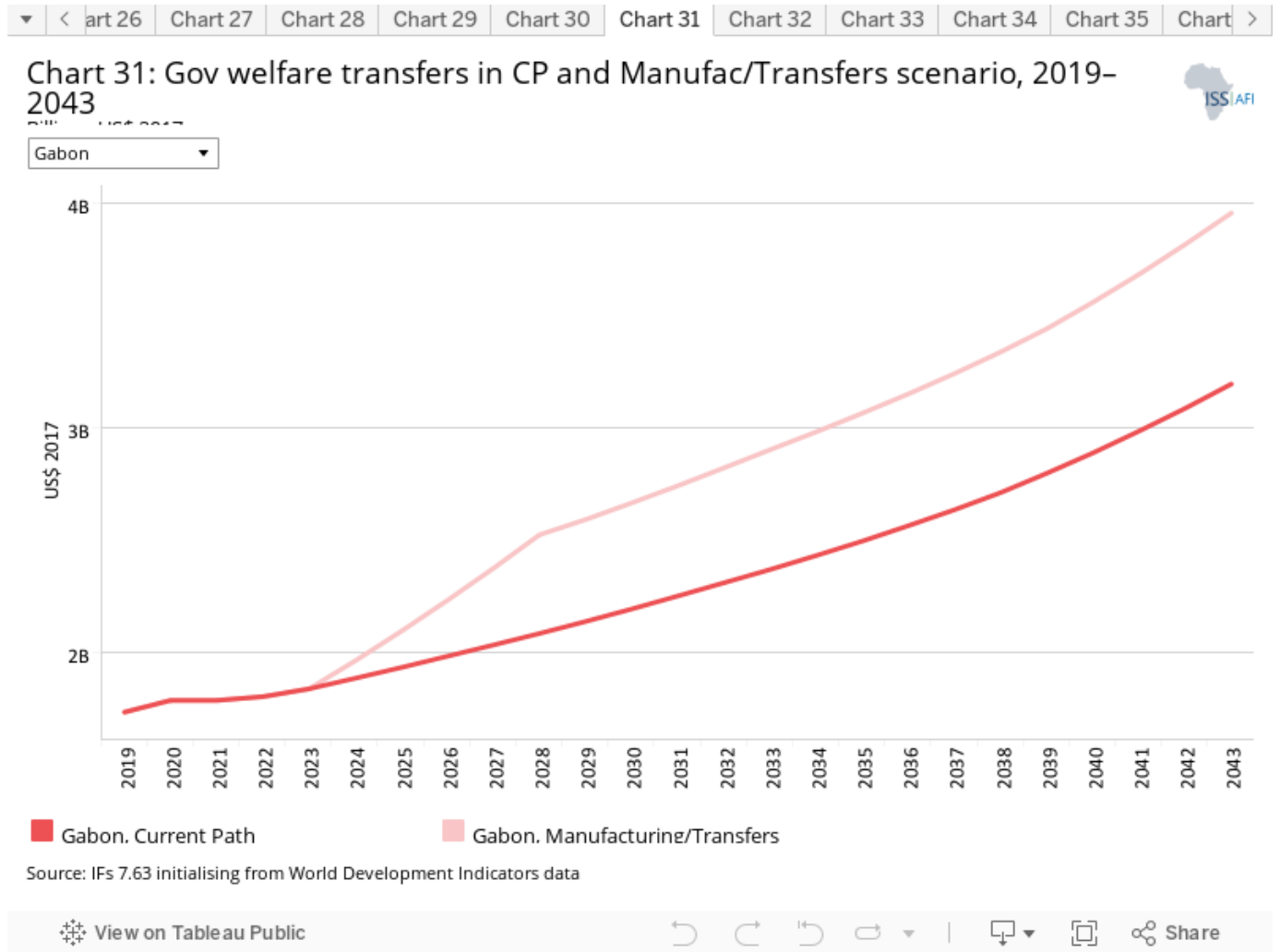
Chart 30 should be read with [Chart 8](#), which presents a stacked area graph on the contribution to GDP and size, in billion US\$, of the Current Path economy for each of the sectors.

In the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario, the service sector will experience the largest gain in terms of its relative contribution to GDP. Its contribution is expected to have increased by 0.16 percentage points in 2043. Services is followed by Manufactures, which is projected to see its relative contribution to GDP increase by 0.12 percentage points by 2043. ICT and Materials will both see smaller gains (0.09 and 0.01 percentage points, respectively).

The value of the service sector is forecast to increase by US\$1.2 billion in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario compared with the Current Path forecast. The Manufacturing/Transfers scenario has the potential for the manufacturing sector to



contribute US\$800 million more to the economy by 2043 than in the Current path. The ICT sector is expected to contribute an additional US\$200 000 in this scenario, followed by materials at US\$100 000.



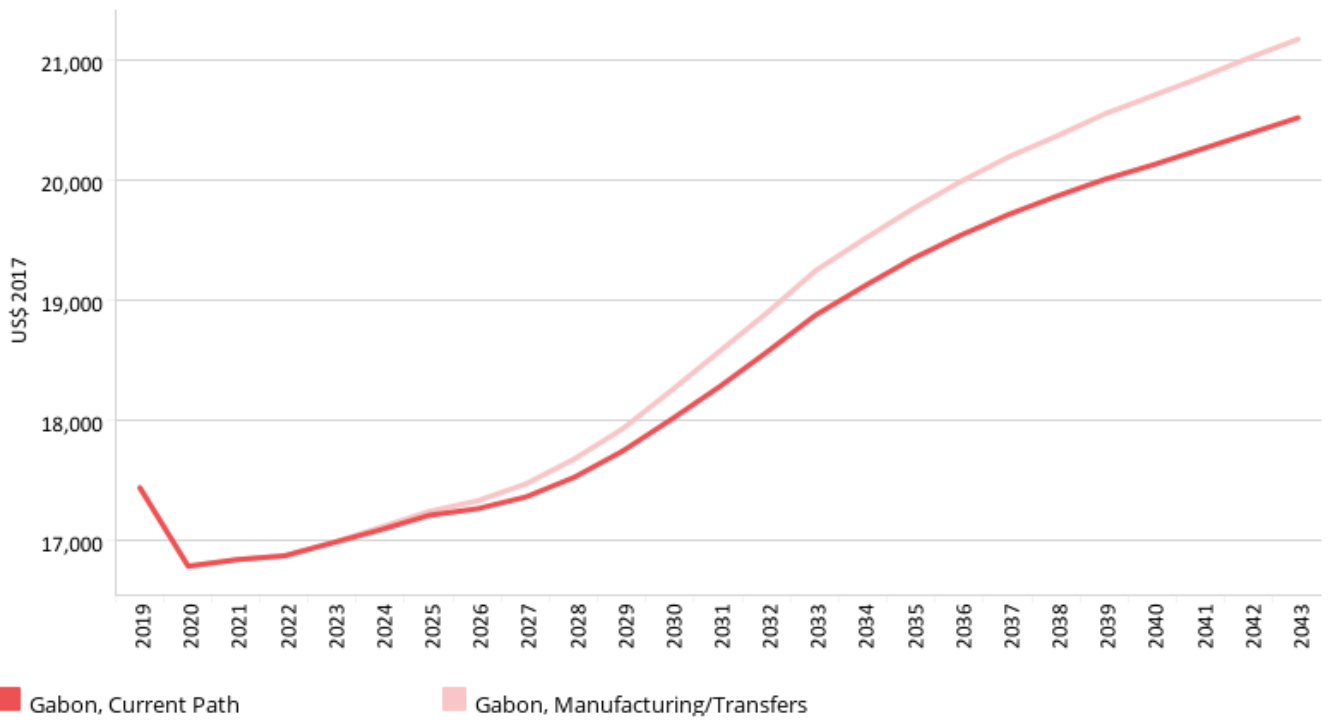
In the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario, government welfare transfers are forecast to more than double, from US\$1.74 billion in 2019 to close to US\$4 billion by 2043. On the Current Path, transfers are expected to grow at a slower rate, reaching US\$3.2 billion by 2043.

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

Purchasing power parity



Gabon



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

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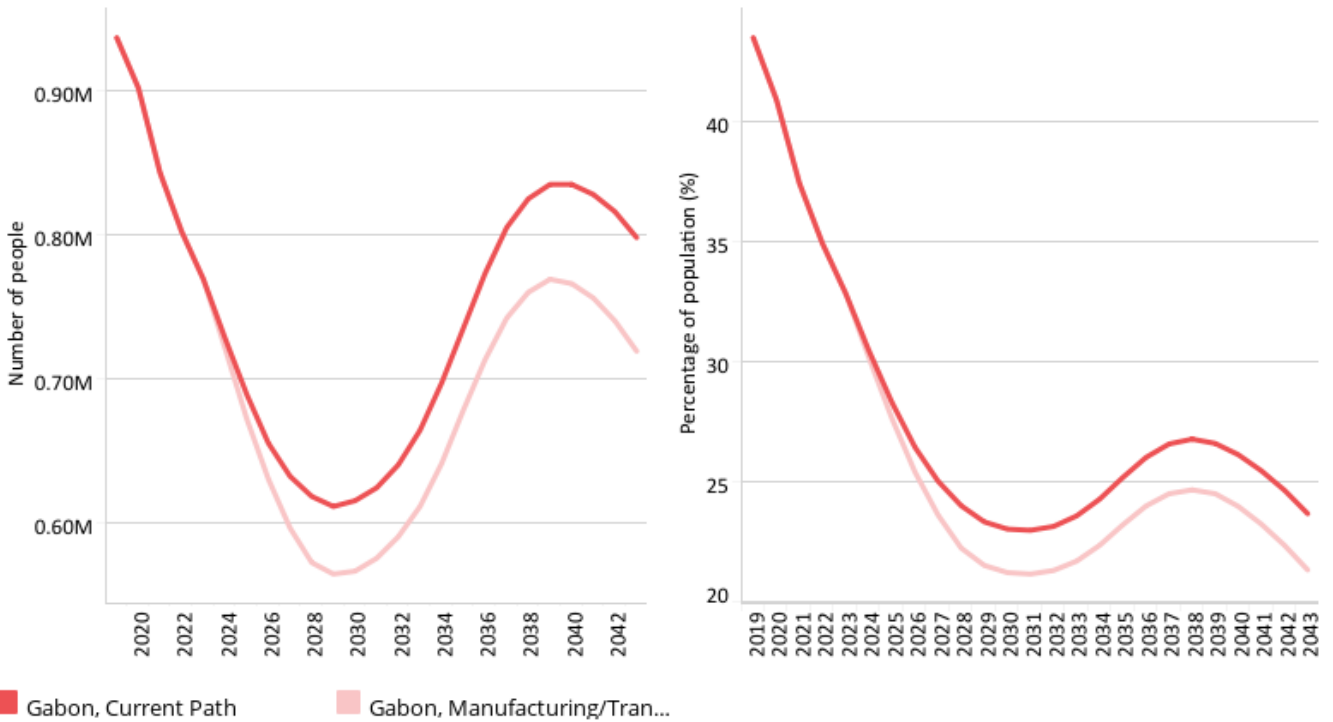
Gabon's GDP per capita is expected to increase by US\$654 in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario compared to the Current Path (US\$21 179 versus US\$20 525).

### Chart 33: Poverty in CP and Manufac/Transfers scenario, 2019–2043

Millions of people and % of total population



Gabon \$5.50



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

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For Gabon, the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario has the potential to reduce the share of the population living in extreme poverty from 43.5% in 2019 to 21.3% by 2043, compared with 23.7% on the Current Path. This is a 2.4 percentage point improvement, which would translate to about 80 000 people escaping poverty by 2043 via the interventions in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario. Gabon’s poverty rate would be significantly below the average poverty rate in its upper middle-income peer group: 21.3% versus 37.8%.



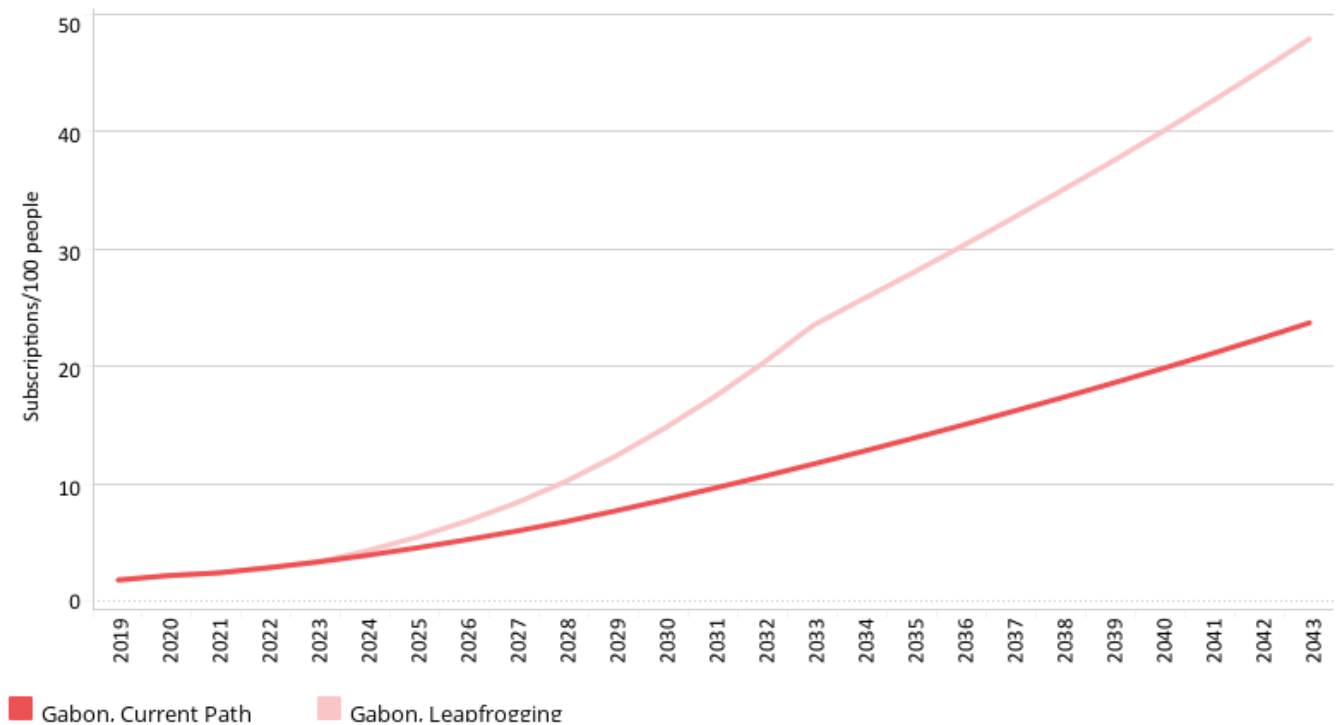
## Leapfrogging scenario

Chart 29 Chart 30 Chart 31 Chart 32 Chart 33 Chart 34 Chart 35 Chart 36 Chart 37 Chart 38 Chart 39

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



Gabon



Source: IFS 7.63 initialising from International Telecommunication Union data

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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 [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

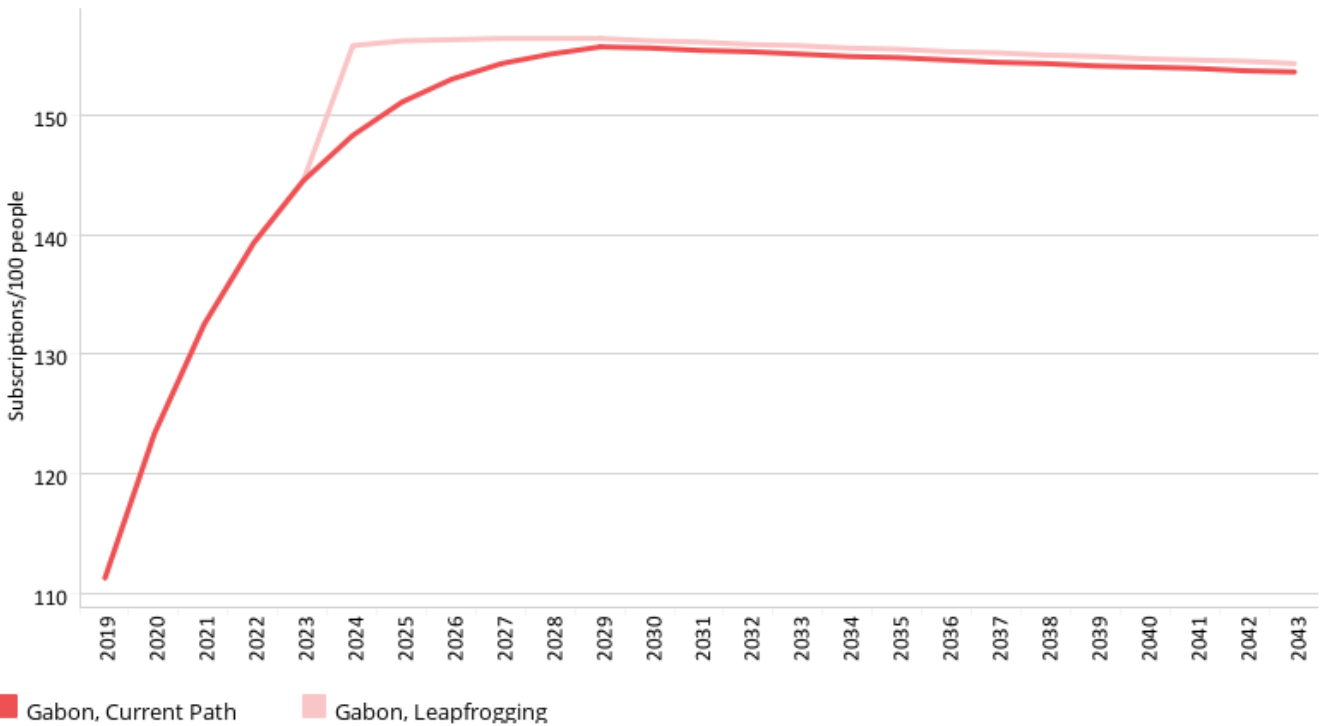
Fixed broadband includes cable modem Internet connections, DSL Internet connections of at least 256 KB/s, fibre and other fixed broadband technology connections (such as satellite broadband Internet, ethernet local area networks, fixed-wireless access, wireless local area networks, WiMAX, etc.).

Gabon, like most African upper middle-income economies, had a low fixed broadband rate of 1.8 subscriptions per 100 people in 2019. In the Leapfrogging scenario, fixed broadband subscriptions are set to increase to 47.9 per 100 people by 2043, compared with 23.7 on the Current Path. Gabon performs below average compared with its income peer group on the continent, which recorded an average of 4.4 subscriptions in 2019. By 2043, this rate is expected to increase to 49.7 in the Leapfrogging scenario; in the Current Path forecast it will be 29.6.

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



Gabon



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.

In 2019, Gabon had 111.3 mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 people, significantly more than the average of 86.4 subscriptions per 100 people for Africa’s upper middle-income economies.

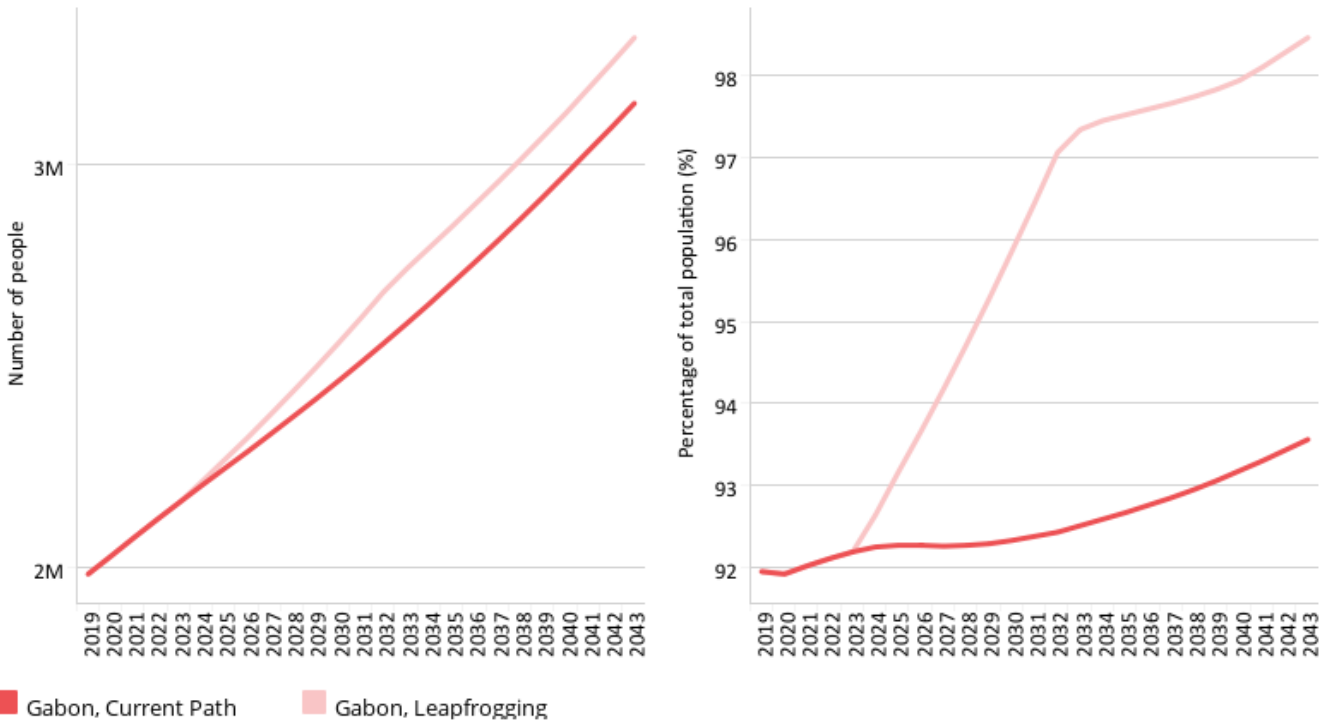
The Leapfrogging scenario has the potential to push mobile broadband subscriptions in Gabon to 154.3 per 100 people by 2043. However, even on the Current Path, the country is expected to arrive at 153.6 subscriptions by then. The greatest benefit of the interventions of the Leapfrogging scenario plays out in the medium term (between 2023 and 2027), when projected subscriptions will be tangibly higher than in the Current Path forecast. In other words, mobile broadband subscriptions in Gabon are expected to increase rapidly either way, but more quickly in the Leapfrogging scenario.

### Chart 36: Electricity access in CP and Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043

Millions of people and % of population



Gabon Total



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Development Indicators data

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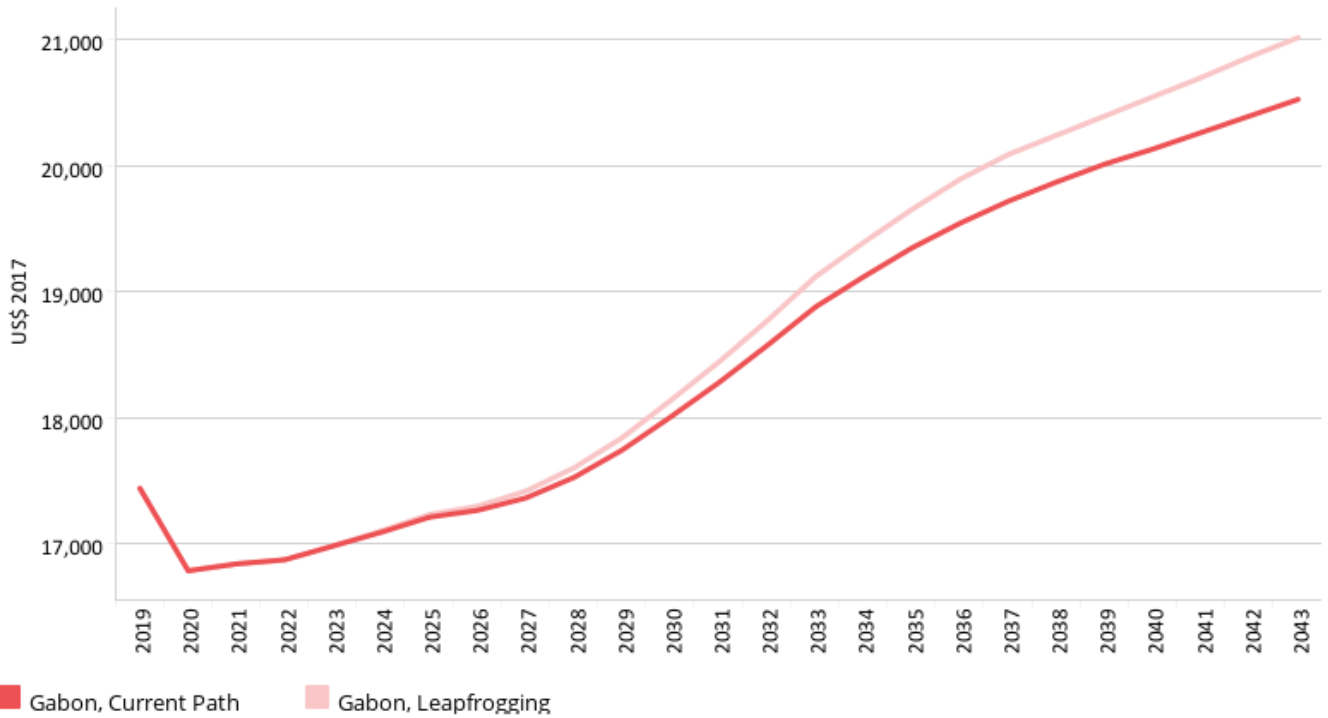
In 2019, 92% of Gabon’s population had access to electricity. In the Leapfrogging scenario, electricity access is projected to increase to almost universal access (98.5%), compared with 93.6% on the Current Path.



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



Gabon



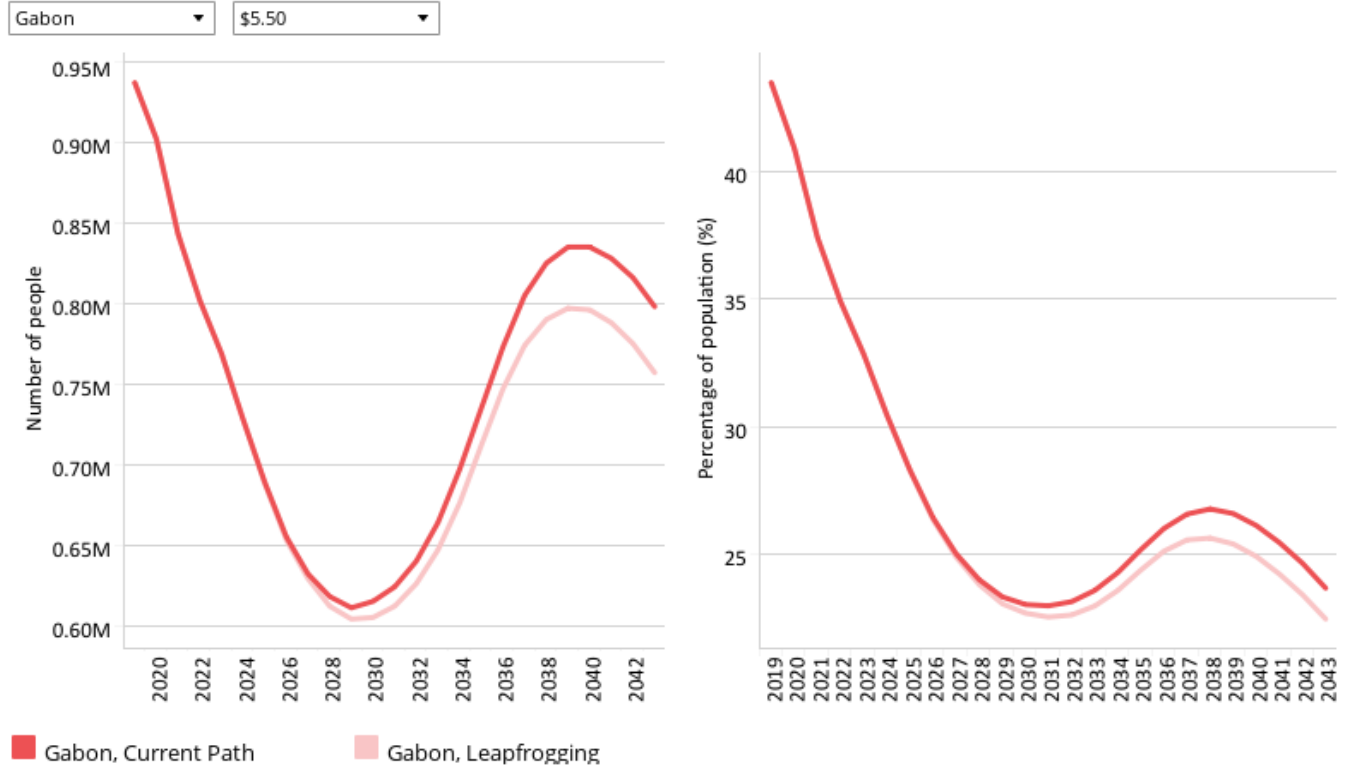
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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In the Leapfrogging scenario, Gabon’s GDP per capita is expected to experience a larger increase than on the Current Path: from US\$17 440 in 2019 to US\$21 015 compared with US\$20 525.

**Chart 38: Poverty in CP and Leapfrogging 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 DevPalNet World Bank data

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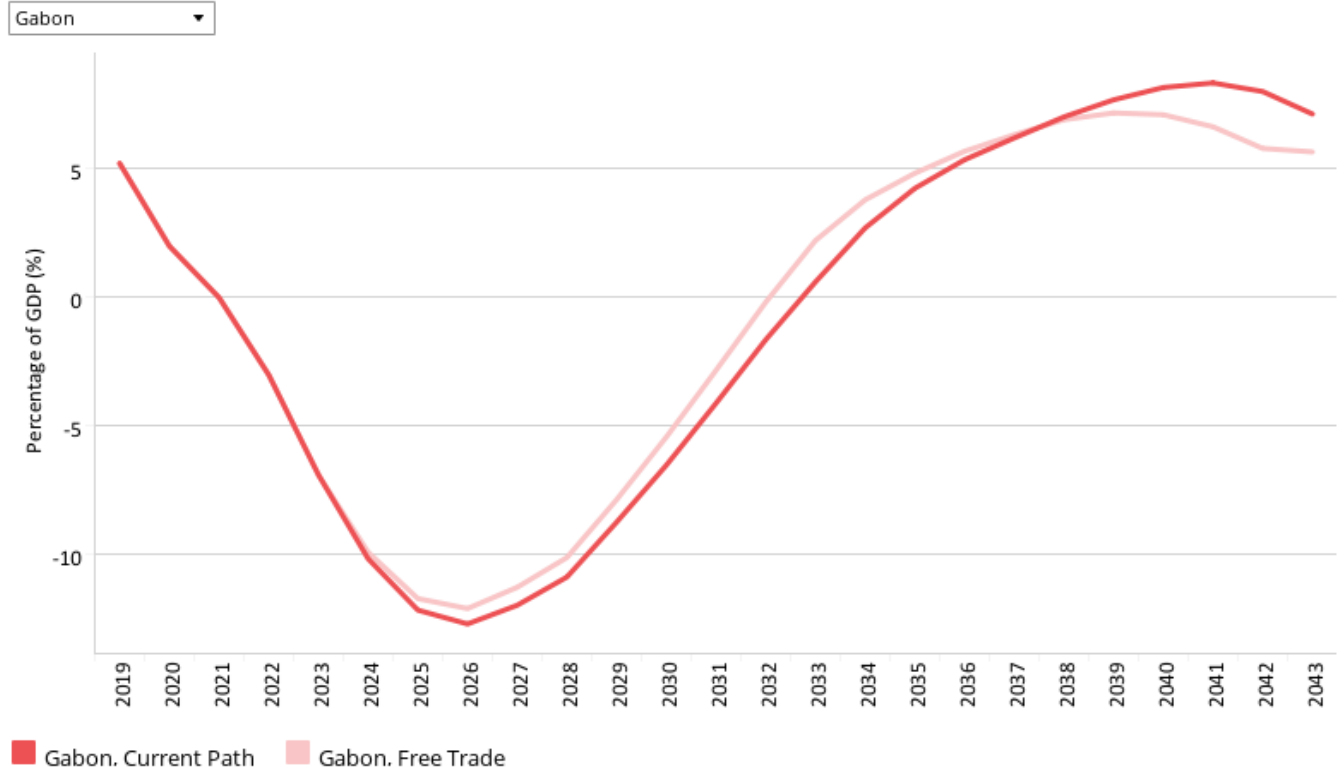
The interventions in the Leapfrogging scenario are projected to benefit poverty reduction efforts in Gabon. The share of the population living below the poverty line could almost halve, from 43% in 2019 to 22.5% by 2043, compared with 23.7% on the Current Path trajectory. In absolute numbers, the Leapfrogging scenario would reduce the number of people living in poverty to 760 000 versus a projected 800 000 in the Current Path forecast.



## Free Trade scenario

Chart 34 Chart 35 Chart 36 Chart 37 Chart 38 Chart 39 Chart 40 Chart 41 Chart 42 Chart 43 Chart 44

### Chart 39: Trade balance in CP and Free Trade scenario, 2019–2043



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Development Indicators data

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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 [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

The trade balance is the difference between a country's exports and the value of a country's imports. A country that imports more goods and services than it exports in terms of value has a trade deficit, while a country that exports more goods and services than it imports has a trade surplus.

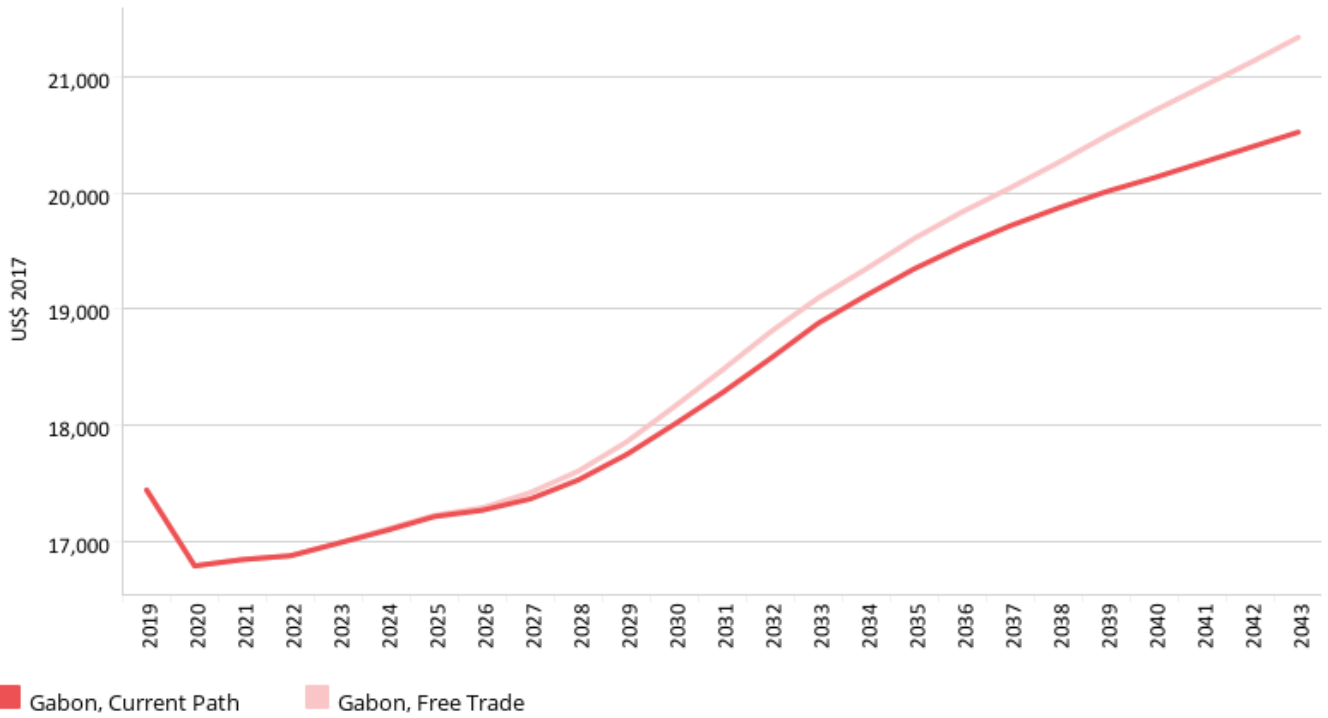
In 2019, Gabon had a trade deficit that accounted for 5.2% of GDP. Under the Free Trade scenario, the country's trade balance is set to worsen, with the deficit likely to account for 12.2% of GDP by 2026. The trade deficit will subsequently start decreasing again, reaching 5.65% by 2043 versus 7.13% on the Current Path. The initial worsening of the trade account (until 2026) reflects the effects of the initial displacement of uncompetitive firms if trade opens up. As the competitive firms adopt and improve production and processes, exports are boosted and the trade deficit reduces.

### Chart 40: GDP per capita in CP and Free Trade scenario, 2019–2043

Purchasing power parity



Gabon



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

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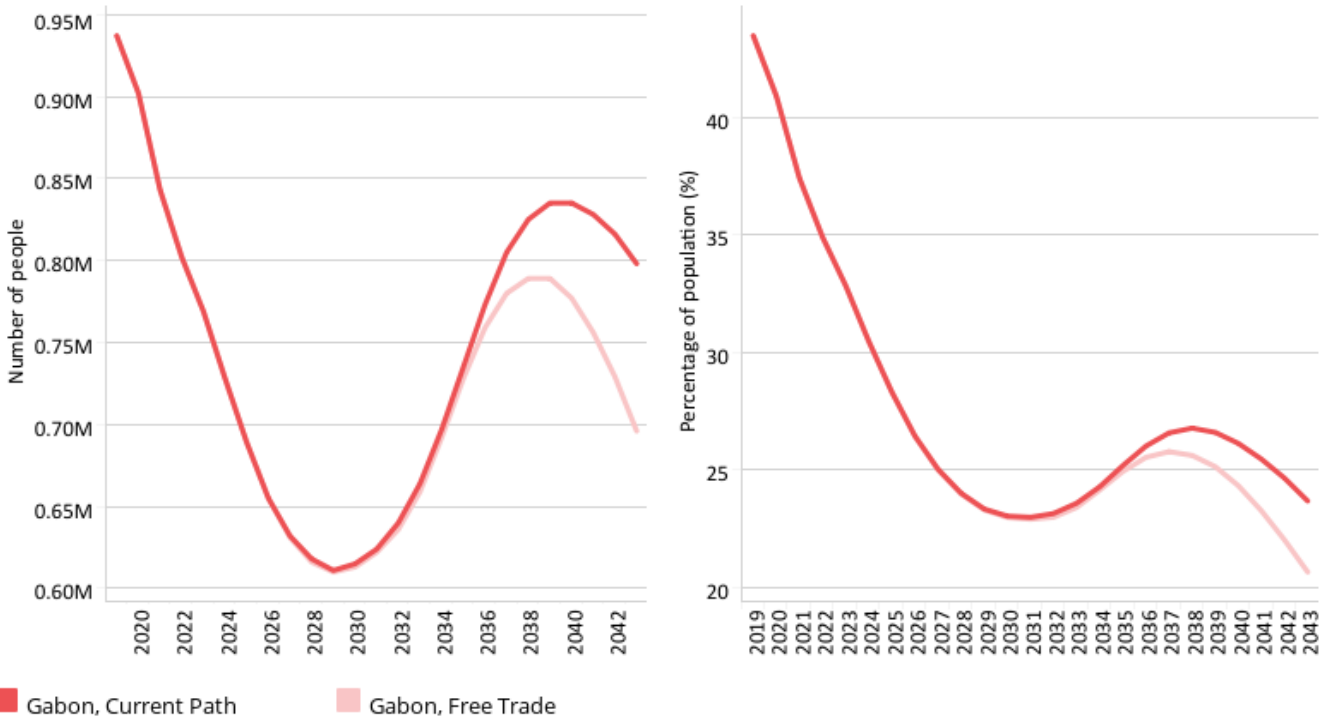
In the Free Trade scenario, Gabon’s GDP per capita is expected to experience a larger increase than on the Current Path: from US\$17 440 in 2019 to US\$21 342 by 2043, versus US\$20 525.

### Chart 41: Poverty in CP and Free Trade scenario, 2019–2043

Millions of people and % of total population



Gabon \$5.50



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

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Trade openness will reduce poverty in the long term after initially increasing it, owing to the redistributive effects of trade. Most African countries export primary commodities and low-tech manufacturing products, and therefore a continental free trade agreement (AfCFTA) that reduces tariffs and non-tariff barriers across Africa will increase competition among countries in primary commodities and low-tech manufacturing exports. Countries with inefficient, high-cost manufacturing sectors might be displaced as the AfCFTA is implemented, thereby pushing up poverty rates. In the long term, as the economy adjusts and produces and exports its comparatively advantaged (lower relative cost) goods and services, poverty rates will decline.

In the Free Trade scenario, extreme poverty in Gabon is expected to decrease more rapidly than on the Current Path. By 2043, 20.8% of people are forecast to live in extreme poverty compared with 23.7% in the Current Path forecast. The 2.9 percentage point difference translates into 100 000 people able to escape poverty. In the Free Trade scenario, the average poverty level in Africa’s upper middle-income economies is projected to be 37.7% by 2043.

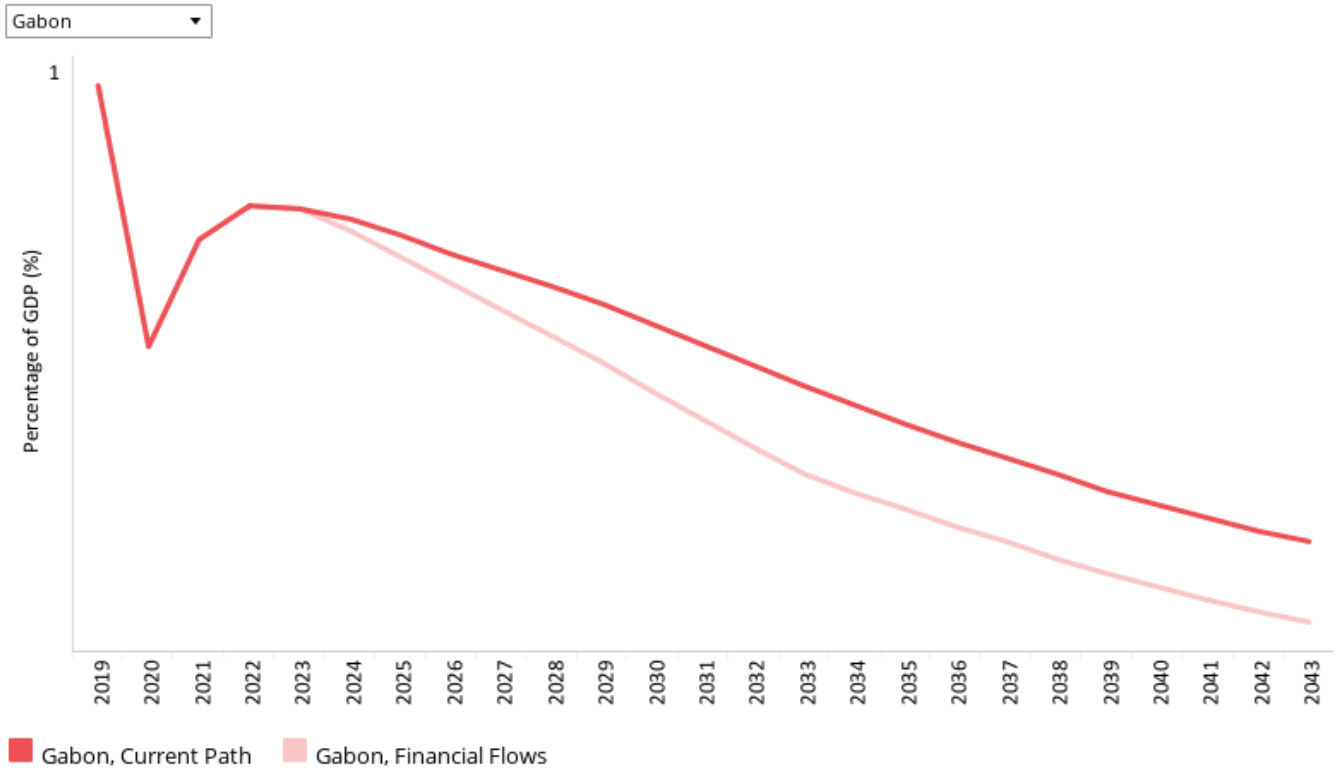


## Financial Flows scenario

Chart 37 Chart 38 Chart 39 Chart 40 Chart 41 Chart 42 Chart 43 Chart 44 Chart 45 Chart 46 Chart 47

### Chart 42: Foreign aid in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043

% of GDP



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

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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 [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

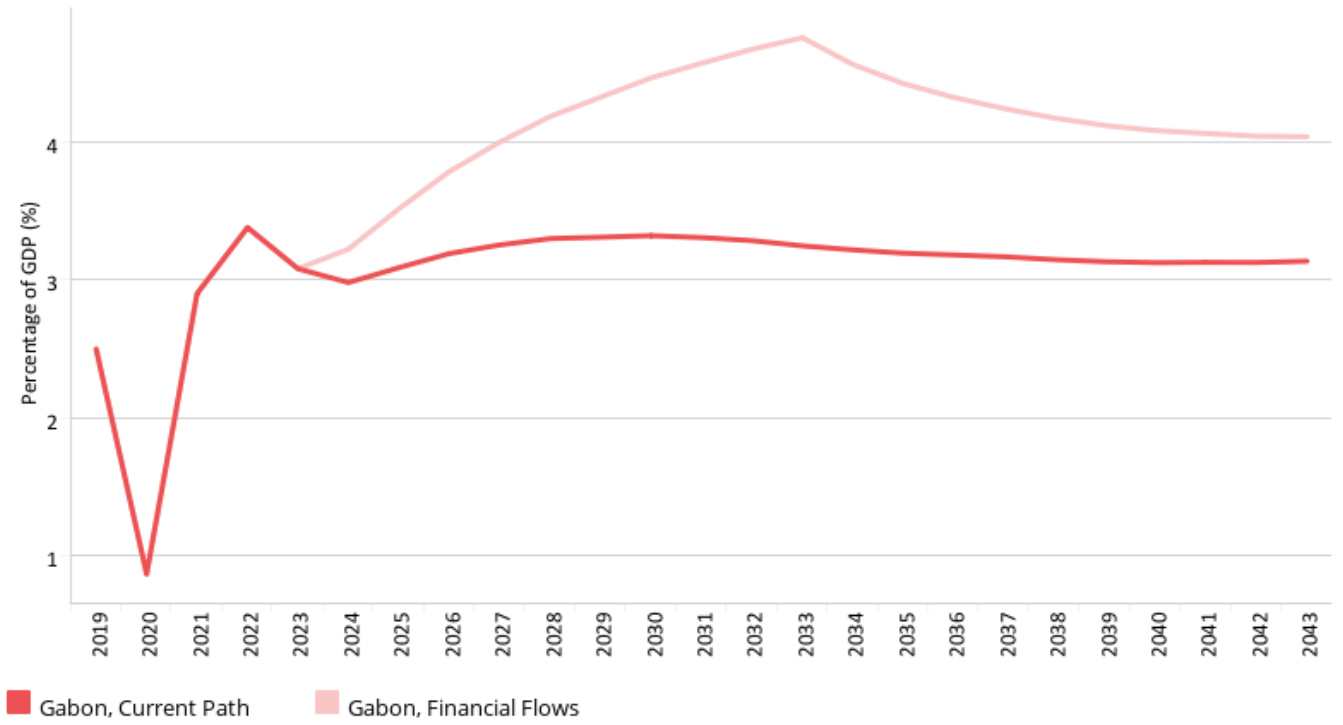
At 0.73% of GDP in 2019, foreign aid did not play an important role in the Gabonese economy. In comparison, aid made up 8.6% of GDP in upper middle-income economies on the continent. In both the Current Path and the Financial Flows scenario, the contribution of foreign aid to the economy is projected to become less significant by 2043, dropping to 0.37% of GDP in the Financial Flows scenario and to 0.43% on the Current Path.

In Africa's upper middle-income economies, aid will account for on average 3.79% of GDP on the Current Path and 4.19% of GDP in the Financial Flows scenario.

Chart 43: Inflow of FDI in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043  
% of GDP



Gabon



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

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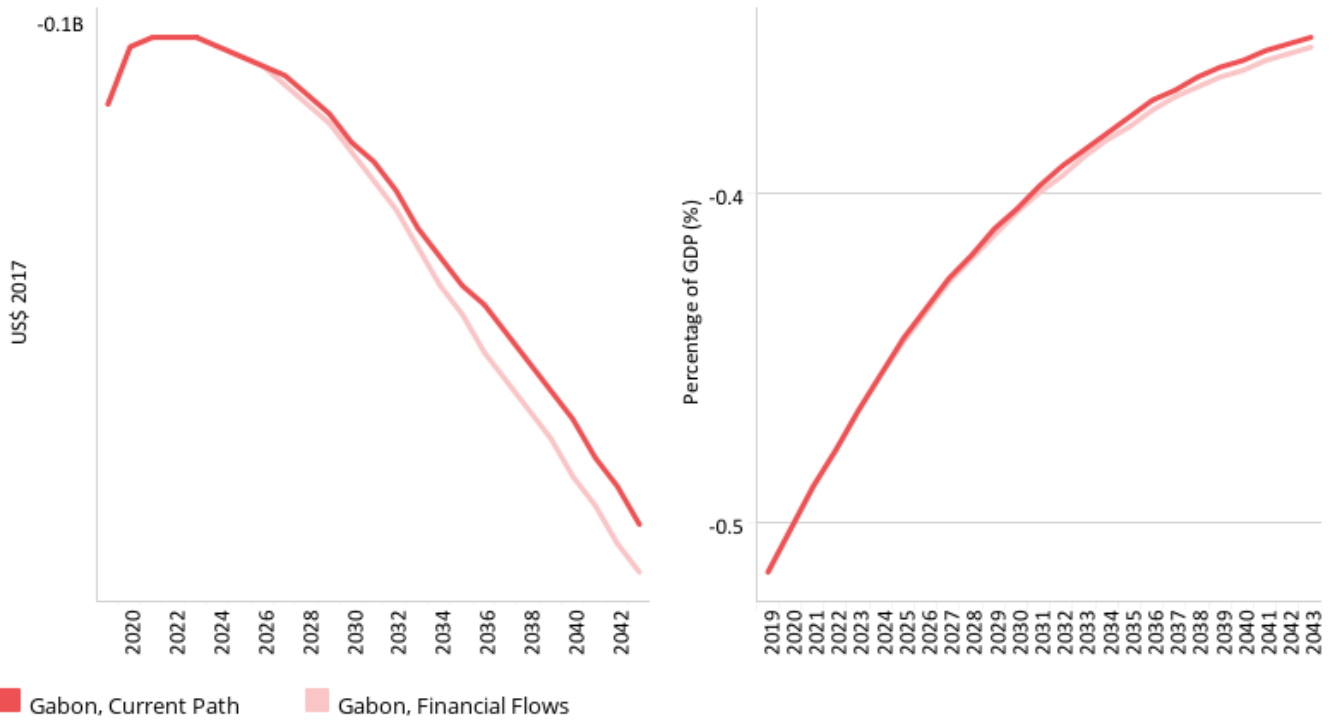
FDI flows to Gabon accounted for almost 2.5% of GDP in 2019. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on FDI flows manifests in the sharp drop (to 0.9%) in 2020. In the Financial Flows scenario, FDI as a share of GDP is projected to recover and slightly surpass pre-pandemic levels. By 2043, FDI flows are set to account for 4% of Gabon's GDP, compared with 3% in the Current Path forecast. In Africa's lower middle-income economies, FDI is expected to account for 3.8% of GDP in the Financial Flows scenario and for 3% on the Current Path.

### Chart 44: Remittances in CP and Financial Flows scenario, 2019–2043

Billions US\$ 2017 and % of GDP



Gabon



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Development Indicators data

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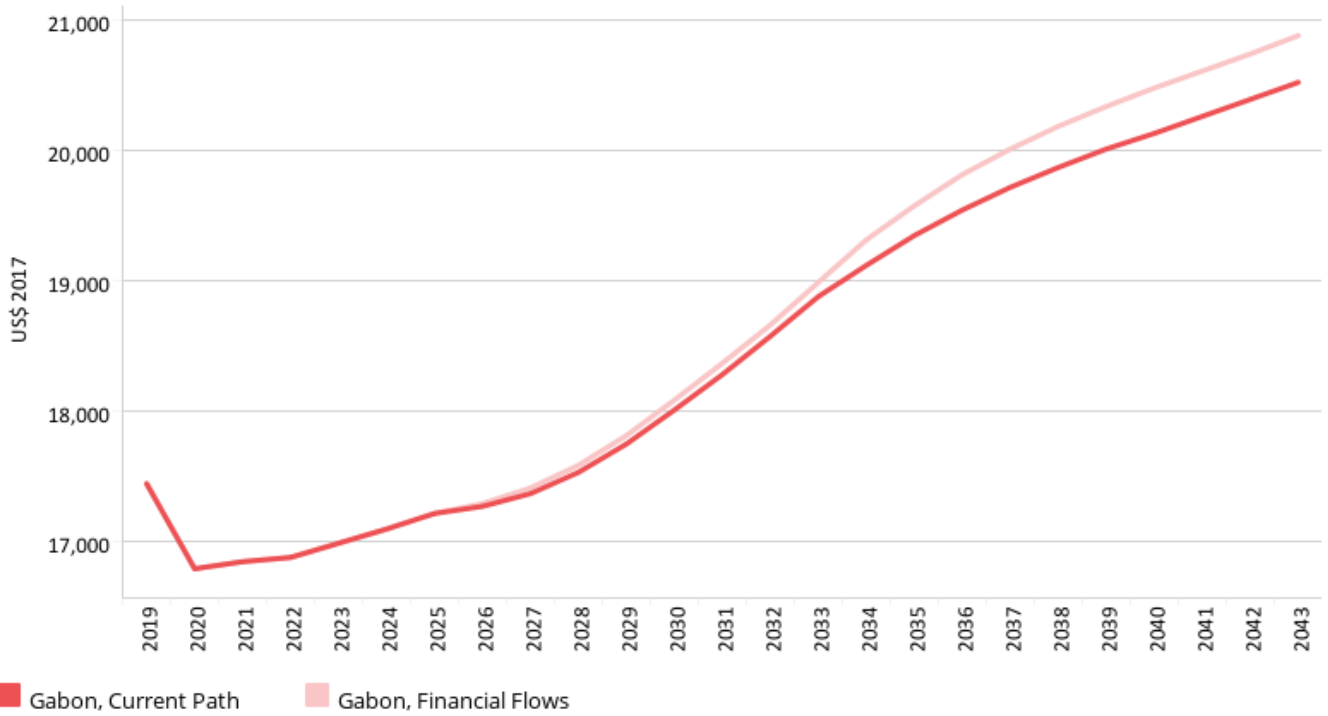
In 2019, remittances accounted for 0.5% of Gabon’s GDP. The Financial Flows scenario makes no difference to the evolution of remittances in Gabon. On both the Current Path and the Financial Flows scenario, remittances are expected to account for 0.4% by 2043.



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



Gabon



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

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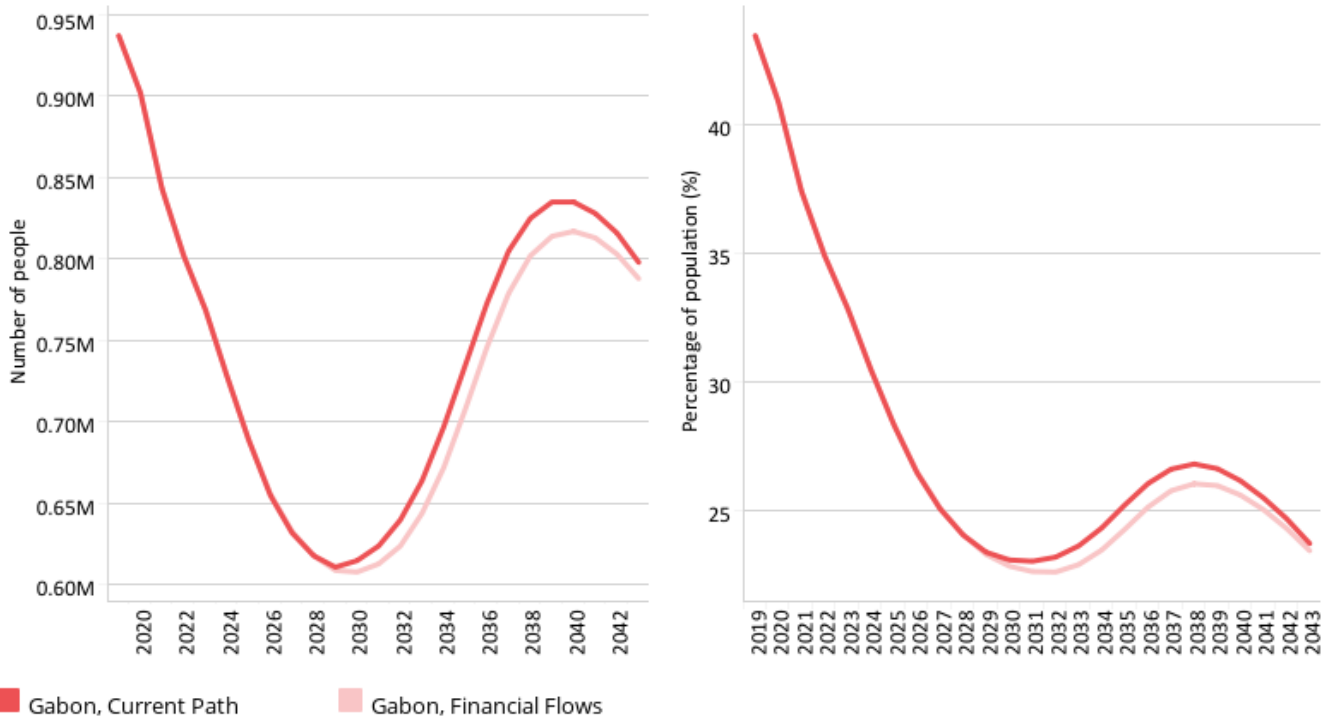
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In the Financial Flows scenario, Gabon’s GDP per capita is expected to rise to US\$20 884 compared with US\$20 525 on the Current Path, a difference of US\$359.

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



Gabon \$5.50



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

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The interventions in the Financial Flows scenario do not have a noticeable effect on reducing poverty rapidly in Gabon. The share of the population living in extreme poverty is expected to drop to 23.4% by 2043, compared with 23.7% in the Current Path forecast. This means that 790 000 people instead of 800 000 would be living below the poverty line by 2043 in this scenario.



## Infrastructure scenario

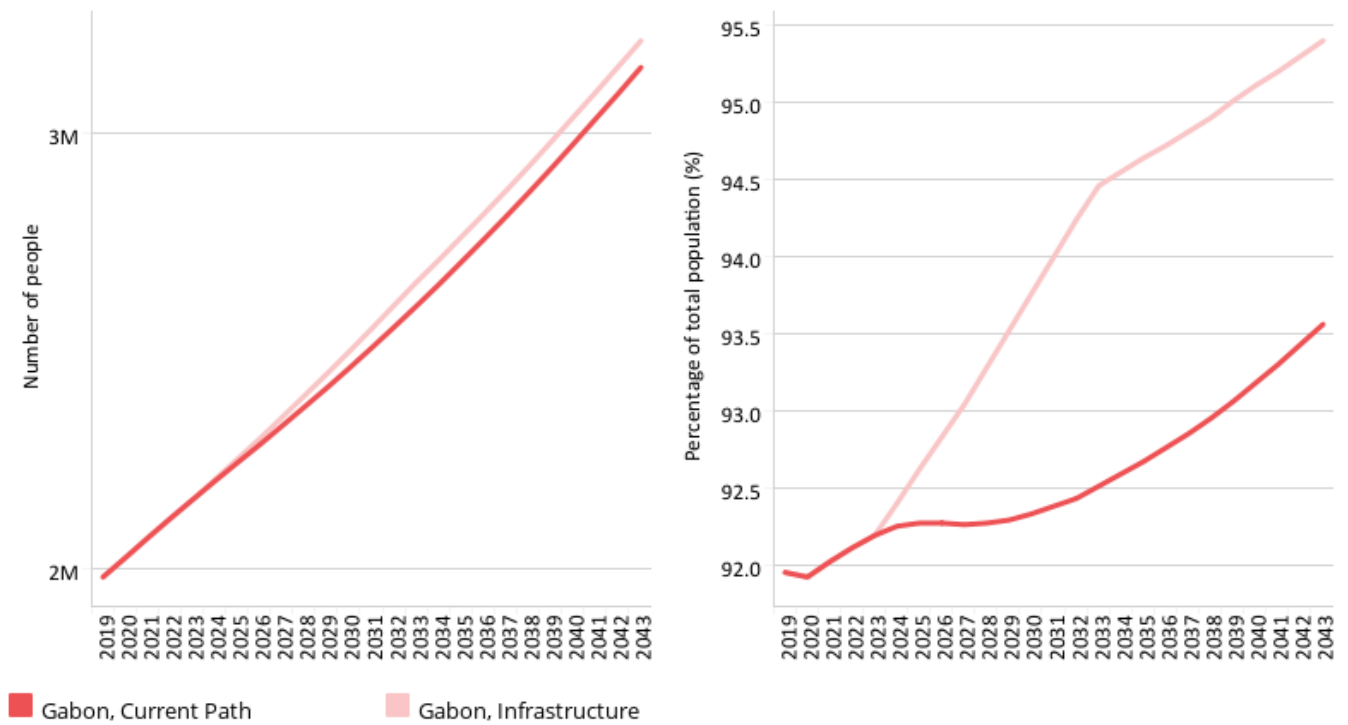
Chart 42 Chart 43 Chart 44 Chart 45 Chart 46 Chart 47 Chart 48 Chart 49 Chart 50 Chart 51 Chart >

### Chart 47: Electricity access in CP and Infrastructure scenario, 2019–2043

Millions of people and % of population



Gabon Total



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Development Indicators data

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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 upper middle-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 renewables are part of the Leapfrogging scenario. 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.

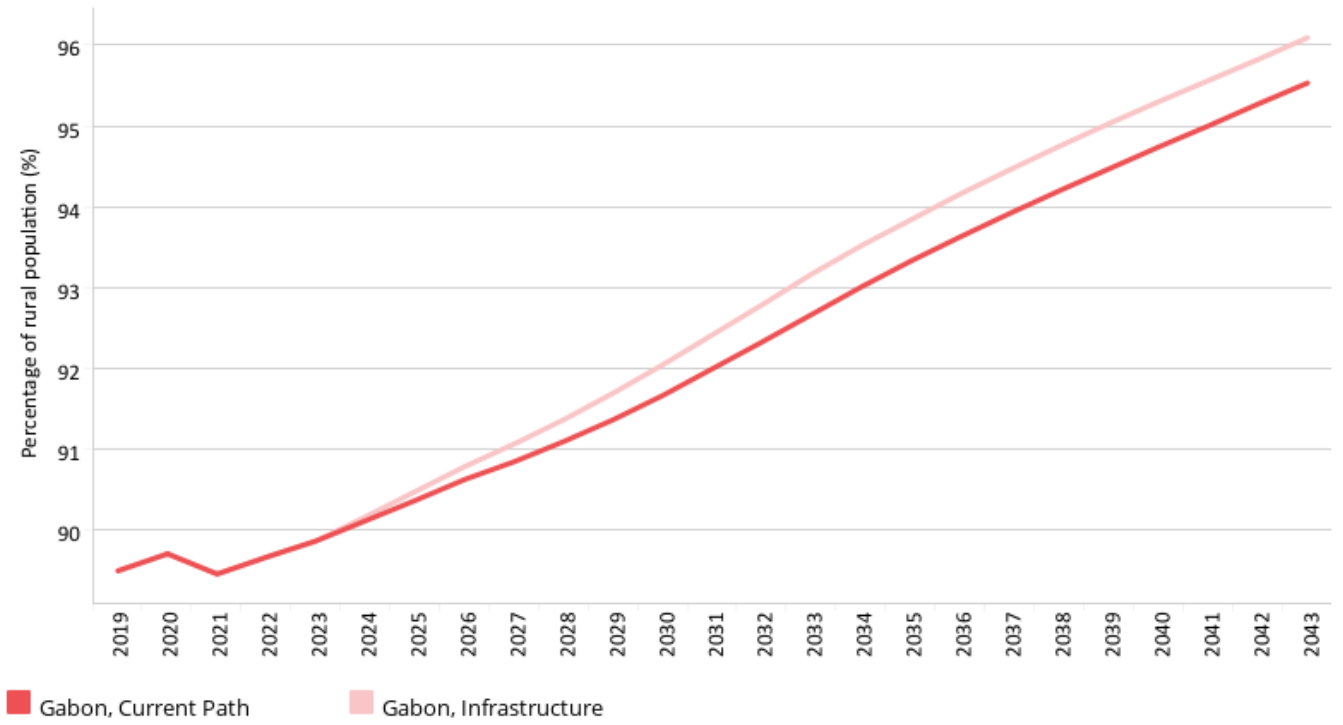
The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

In 2019, about 92% of Gabon’s population had access to electricity, equivalent to almost 2 million people. In urban areas, access rates reached 94.2% versus 67.8% in rural areas. The interventions in the Infrastructure scenario have the potential to increase Gabon’s overall electricity access rate to 95.4% by 2043 compared with 93.6% on the Current Path.

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



Gabon



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

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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.

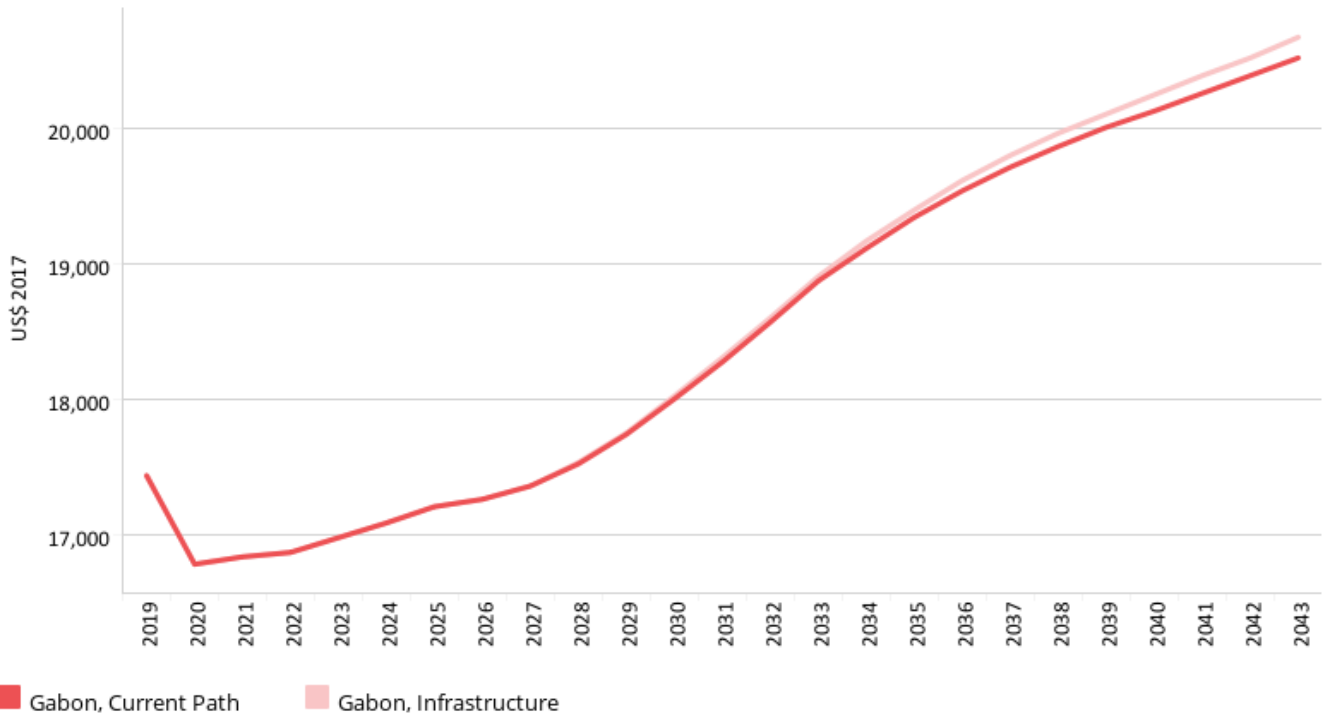
Investments in rural road infrastructure are associated with positive socio-economic impacts, such as increased rural incomes and poverty reduction, improving health and agricultural productivity. In 2019, 90.5% of Gabon’s rural population had access to an all-weather road. The average access rate in Africa’s upper middle-income economies is 83.5%. The Infrastructure scenario would still benefit rural Gabon, although only marginally because the country is coming from such a high base. By 2043, it is projected that 96% of the rural population will have access to an all-weather road within 2 km, compared with 95% of people in the Current Path forecast.

### Chart 49: GDP per capita in CP and Infrastructure scenario, 2019–2043

Purchasing power parity



Gabon



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

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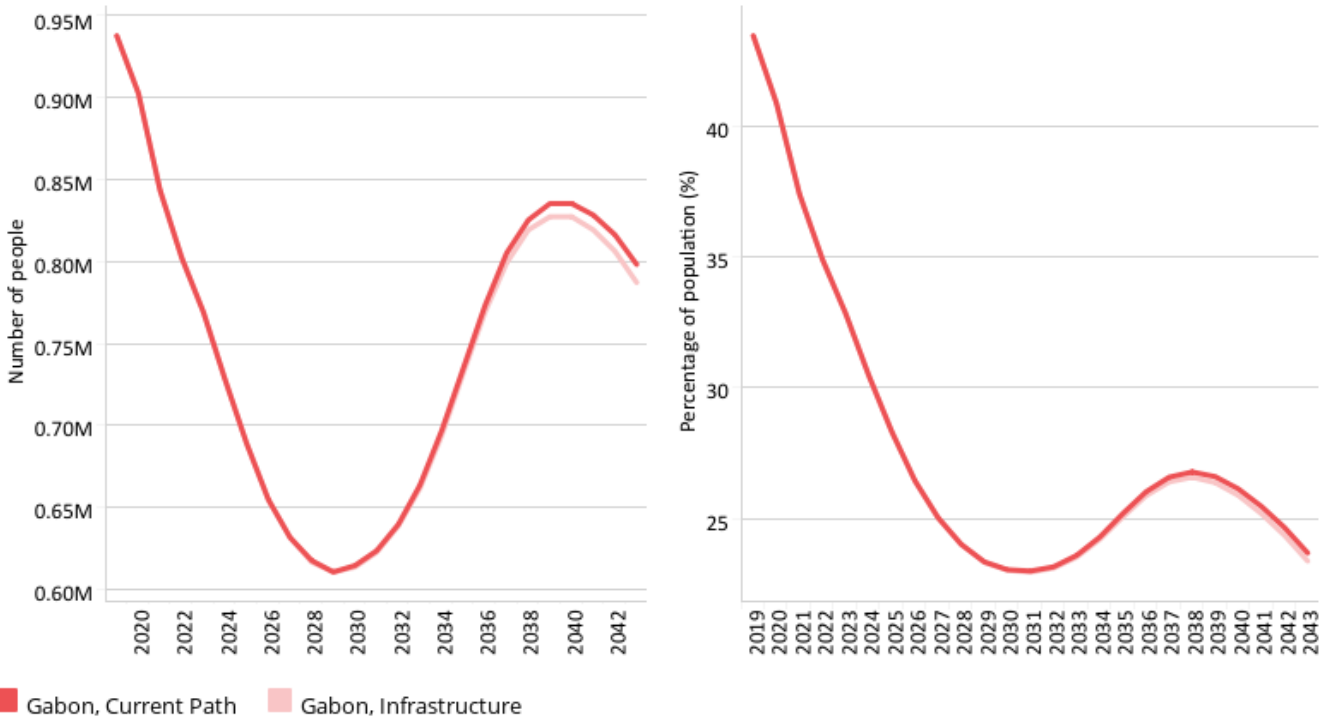
Improvements brought on by the Infrastructure scenario are expected to push GDP per capita from US\$17 440 in 2019 to US\$20 677 by 2043, US\$152 above the Current Path forecast.

### Chart 50: Poverty in CP and Infrastructure scenario, 2019–2043

Millions of people and % of total population



Gabon \$5.50



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

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In the Infrastructure scenario, the share of Gabonese living in extreme poverty is expected to drop from 43.5% in 2019 to 23.4% by 2043. This is a small improvement compared to the Current Path forecast of 23.7%. It means that 790 000 people would be living in extreme poverty compared to 800 000 on the Current Path.

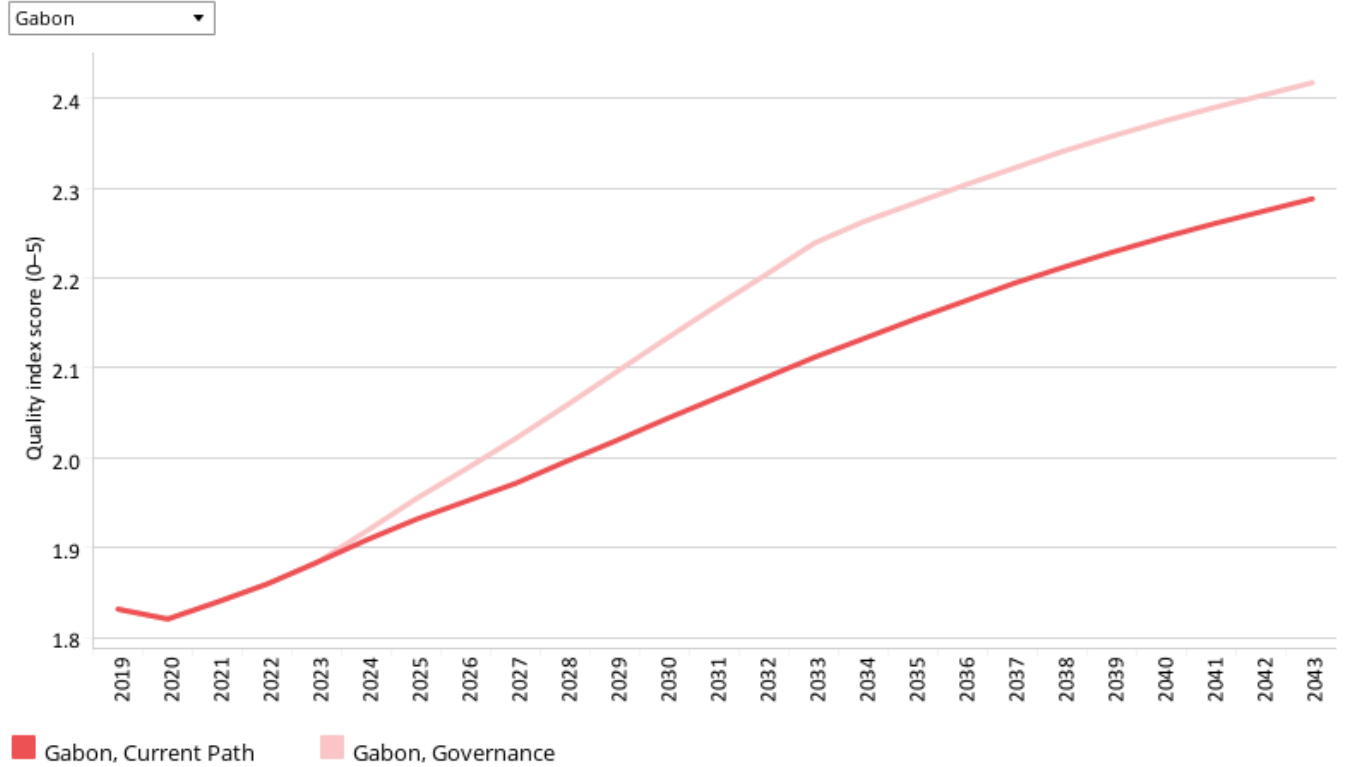


## Governance scenario

Chart 46 Chart 47 Chart 48 Chart 49 Chart 50 Chart 51 Chart 52 Chart 53 Chart 54 Chart 55 Chart >

### Chart 51: Gov effectiveness in CP and Governance scenario, 2019–2043

World Bank quality index score for government effectiveness



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

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

The intervention is explained [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’.

Chart 51 presents the impact of the interventions in the Governance scenario on government effectiveness.

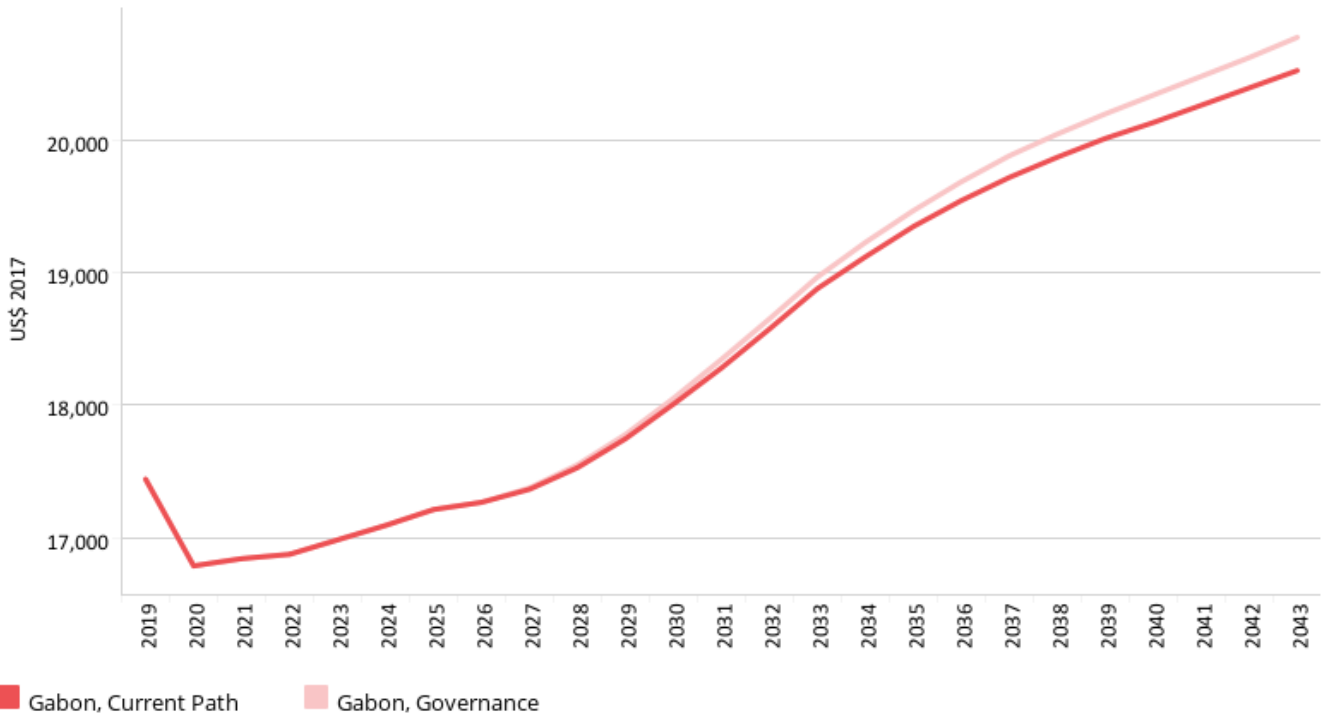
In 2019, Gabon’s score of 1.8 ranked fifth within its upper middle-income peer group. Mauritius and Botswana were the group’s frontrunners. By 2043, Gabon’s government effectiveness score is projected to improve to 2.3 and 2.4 in the Current Path forecast and the Governance scenario, respectively. Africa’s upper middle-income economies could reach an average score of 2.8 in the Governance scenario, essentially the same as on the Current Path.

## Chart 52: GDP per capita in CP and Governance scenario, 2019–2043

Purchasing power parity



Gabon



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

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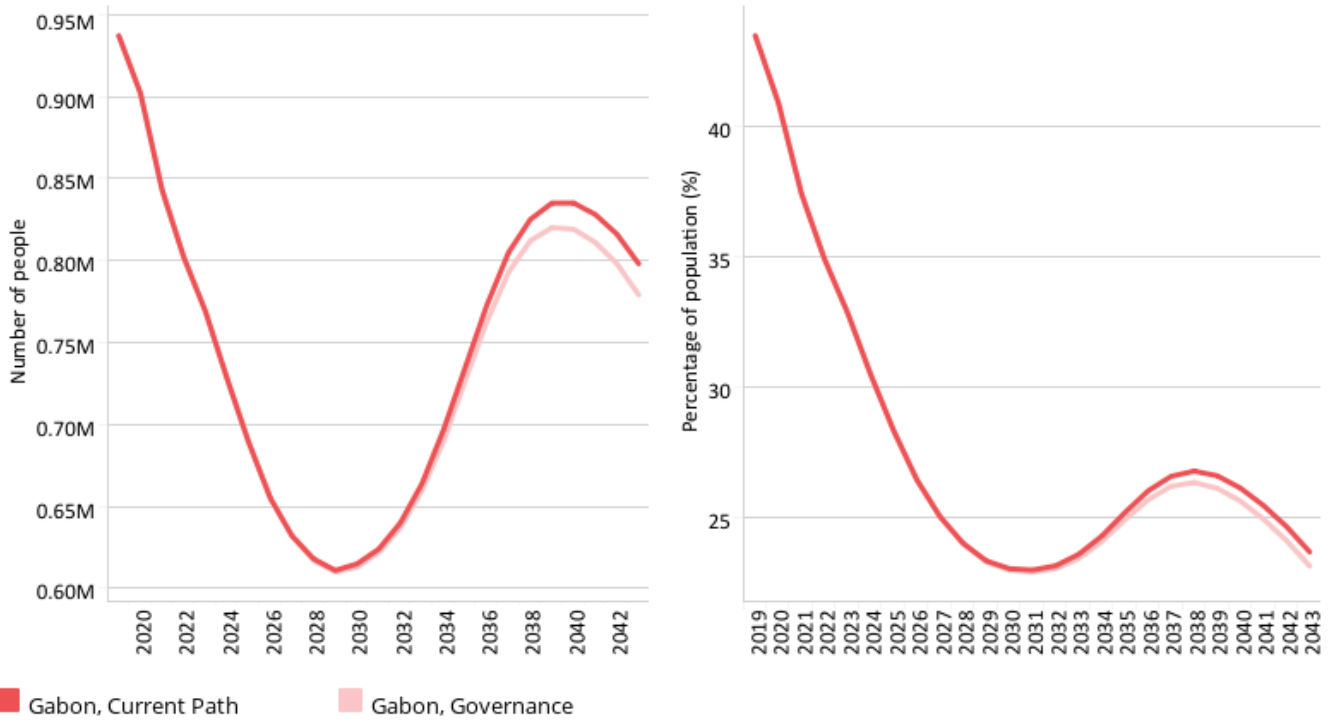
On the Current Path, GDP per capita in Gabon is expected to increase to US\$20 525 while the interventions in the Governance scenario have the potential to push it to US\$20 775 by 2043, above the US\$17 734 for the average upper middle-income African country.



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



Gabon \$5.50



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

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In the Governance scenario, Gabon could reduce the share of the population living below the poverty line to 23.1% by 2043 compared with 23.7% on the Current Path. The interventions in the Governance scenario could prevent about 20 000 people in Gabon from living in extreme poverty by 2043.



## Impact of scenarios on carbon emissions

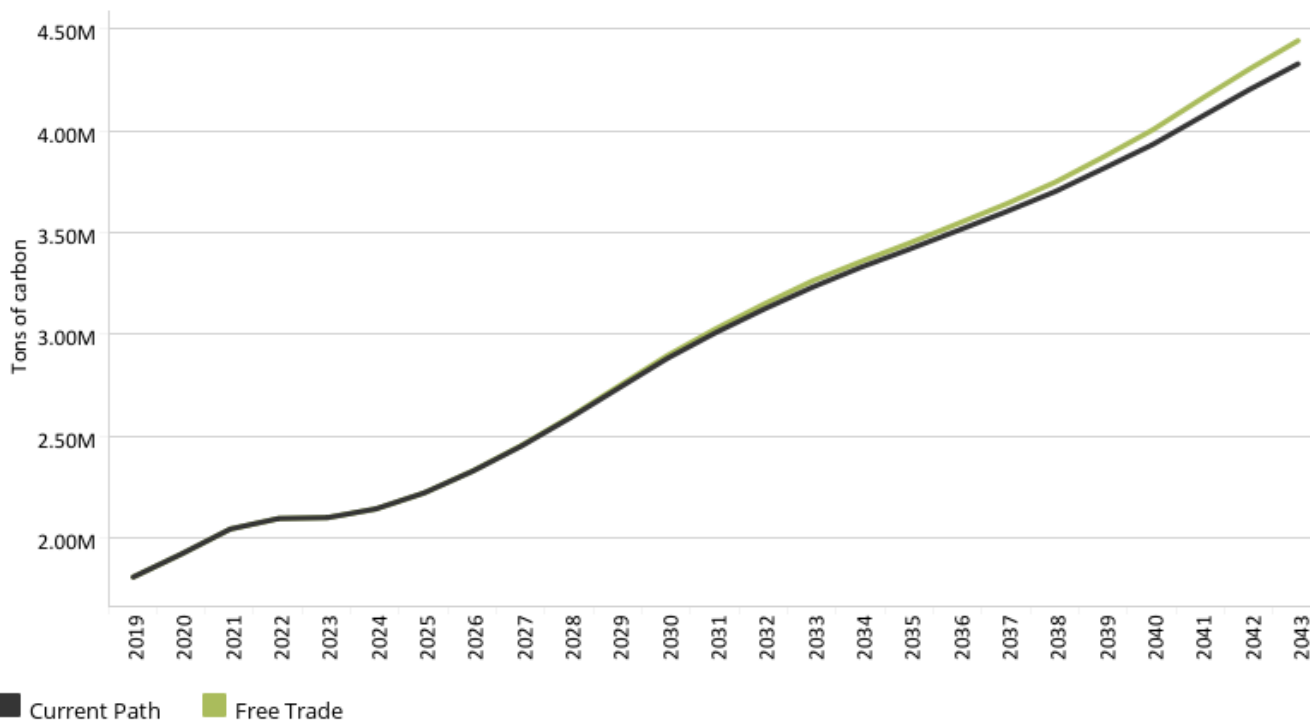
Chart 49 Chart 50 Chart 51 Chart 52 Chart 53 Chart 54 Chart 55 Chart 56 Chart 57 Chart 58 Chart 59

### Chart 54: Carbon emissions in CP and scenarios, 2019–2043

Million tons of carbon (note, not CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)



Gabon (Multiple values)



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 Gabon and the 11 scenarios. Note that IFs uses carbon equivalents rather than CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents.

Gabon’s carbon emissions are projected to increase the most under the Agenda 2063 scenario, which combines all the sectoral scenarios. According to the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, Gabon is projected to emit 4.8 million tons of carbon by 2043, 2.6 times the amount of emissions in 2019 (1.8 million tons) and 500 000 tons more than on the Current Path (4.3 million tons by 2043). The greater increase in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is the result of higher economic growth, which means greater demand for energy.

Among the sectoral interventions, the Free Trade, Manufacturing/Transfers and the Financial Flows scenarios are expected to have the greatest impact on carbon emissions by 2043, resulting in emissions of about 4.4 million tons.

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## About the authors

Mustapha Jobarteh joined the ISS in January 2022 as a Senior Researcher in the African Futures and Innovation programme in Pretoria. Before joining ISS, Mustapha was a senior lecturer and Head of the Department of Economics and Finance at the University of the Gambia and a research fellow with the Center for Policy, Research and Strategic Studies. His interests include macroeconomics, international trade and econometric modelling. Mustapha has a PhD in economics from Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey.

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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.