



Low-income Africa

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

Mustapha Jobarteh

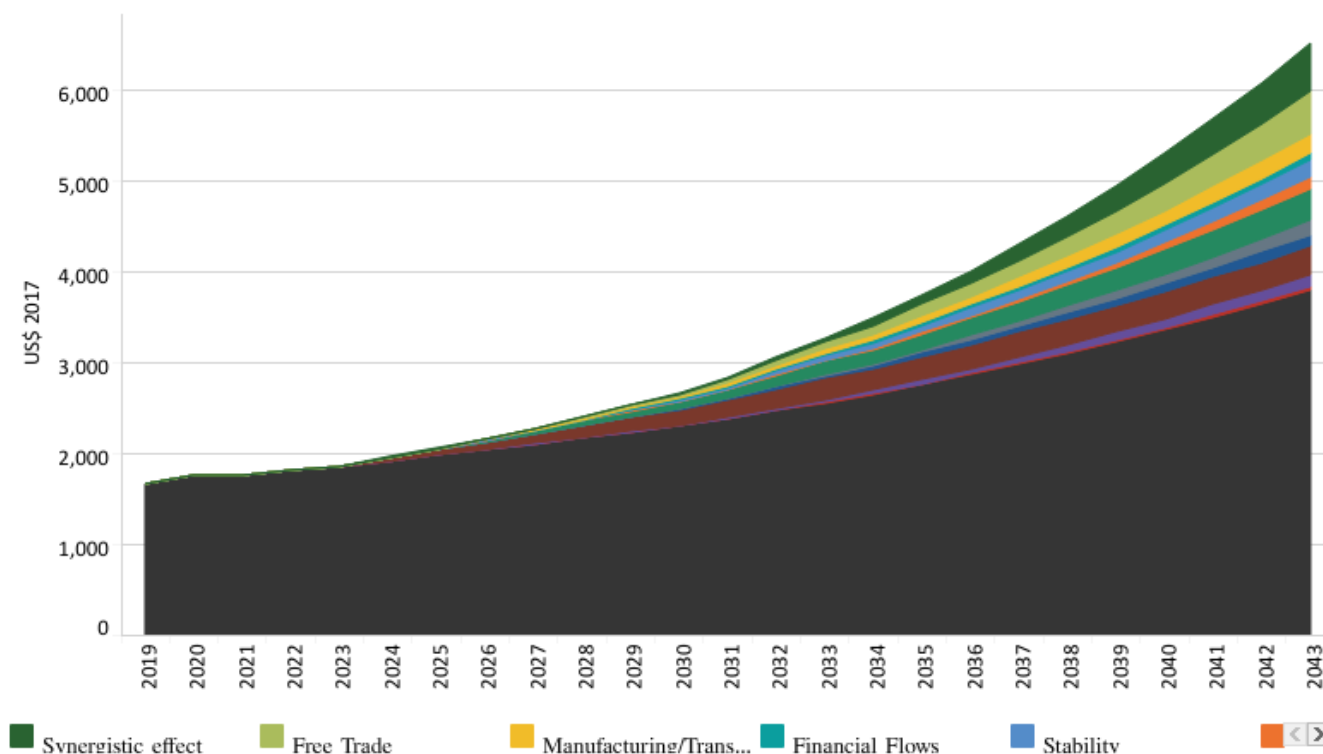
Last updated 13 December 2023 using IFs v7.63

Chart 55: GDP per capita in CP and scenarios, 2019–2043

Additional GDP per capita per scenario, purchasing power parity



Low-income Africa ▼



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

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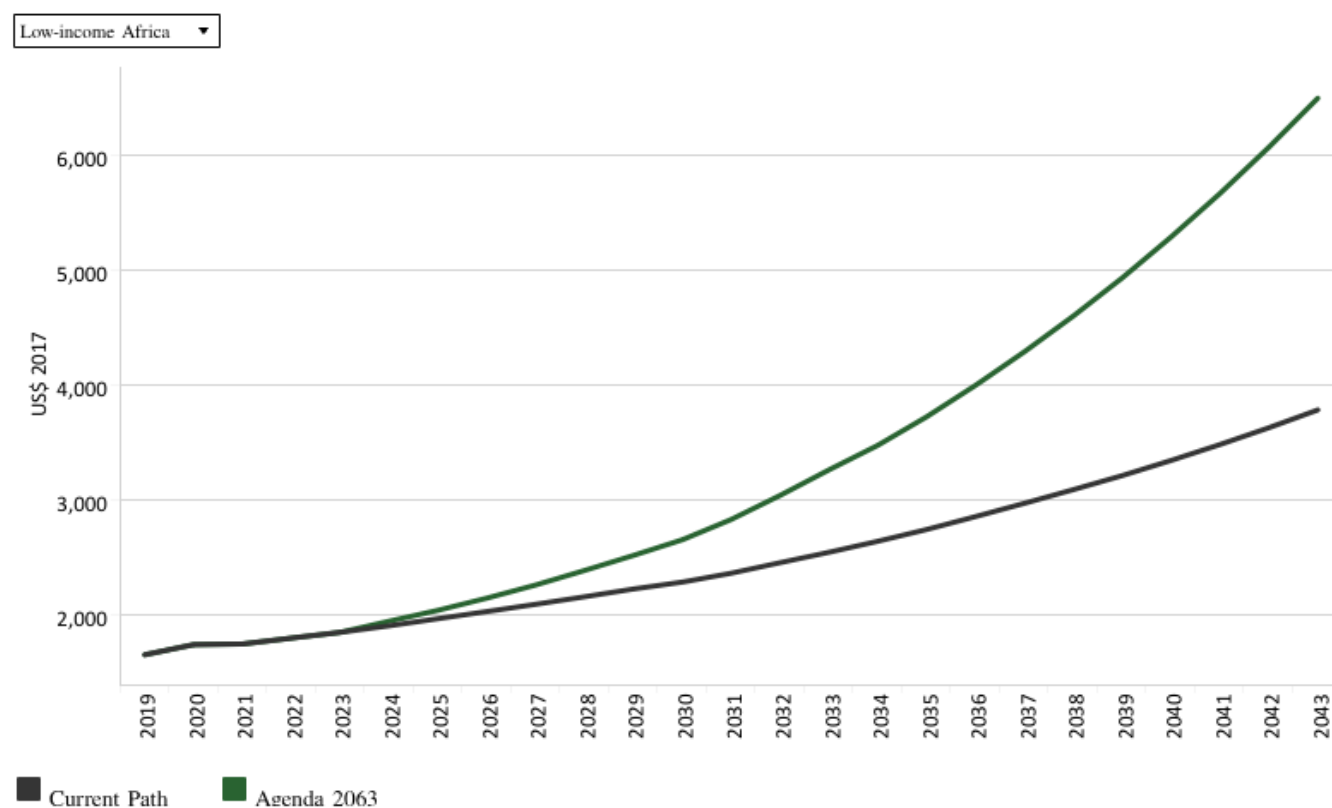
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The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario consists of the combination of all 11 sectoral scenarios presented above, namely the Stability, Demographic, Health/WaSH, Agriculture, Education, Manufacturing/Transfers, Leapfrogging, Free Trade, Financial Flows, Infrastructure and Governance scenarios. The cumulative impact of better education, health, infrastructure, etc. means that countries get an additional benefit in the integrated IFs forecasting platform that we refer to as the synergistic effect. Chart 55 presents the contribution of each of these 12 components to GDP per capita in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario as a stacked area graph.

In 2019, average GDP per capita in low-income Africa was US\$1 660. In the Current Path forecast, this will increase to US\$3 790 in 2043.

By 2033, the end of the second ten-year implementation plan of the Combined Agenda 2063, the Agriculture scenario provides the largest increase in GDP per capita, followed by the Leapfrogging and Free Trade scenarios. By 2043, the Free Trade scenario provides the largest increase in GDP per capita, followed by the Leapfrogging scenario.

Chart 56: GDP per capita in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



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

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

The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario has a substantial impact on incomes in the low-income Africa group. The GDP per capita for low-income Africa was US\$1 660 in 2019 and is set to increase to US\$3 790 in 2043 in the Current Path forecast. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the average GDP per capita for low-income Africa will be US\$6 502, an increase of 77.6% in the Current Path forecast for that year.

Malawi gains most in GDP per capita improvements in the Combined Agenda 2063 within the group with an increase of US\$5 449 by 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast, followed by Uganda with US\$4 791. Burundi only gains US\$878 as a result of the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario in 2043.

Chart 57: Poverty in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043

Millions of people and % of total population



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

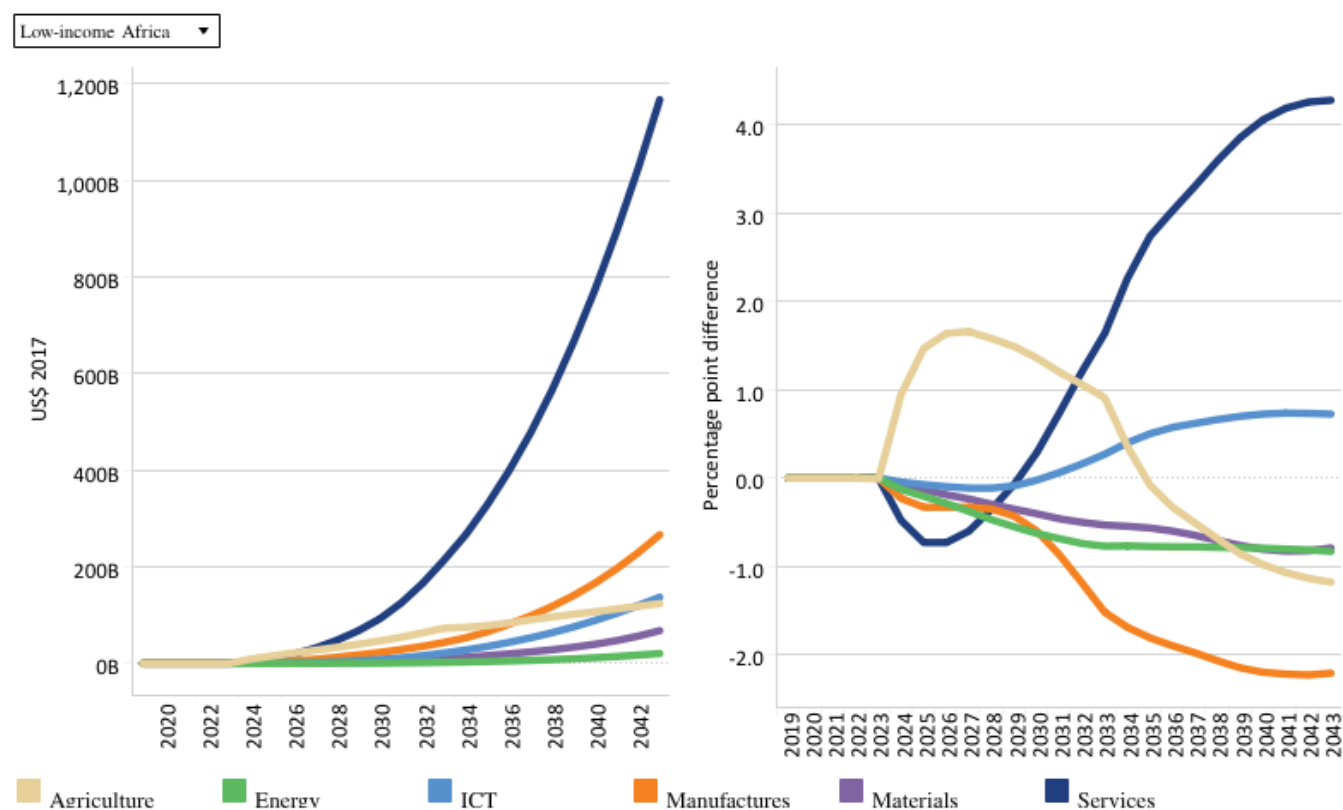
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In 2019, extreme poverty at US\$1.90 affected 47.8% in low-income Africa in 2019, equivalent to 256 million people. In the Combined Agenda 2063 forecast, the per cent of extremely poor people could decline to 6.7% (60.8 million people) by 2043, instead of 25.2% (246 million) in the Current Path forecast.

Madagascar will experience the largest decline in extreme poverty, namely 50.3 percentage points (from 29.9 million to 7.3 million people in 2043), followed by Burundi and the DR Congo. Ethiopia and The Gambia would register less than three percentage point improvement.

Chart 58: Value added by sector in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
Absolute and % point difference GDP



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

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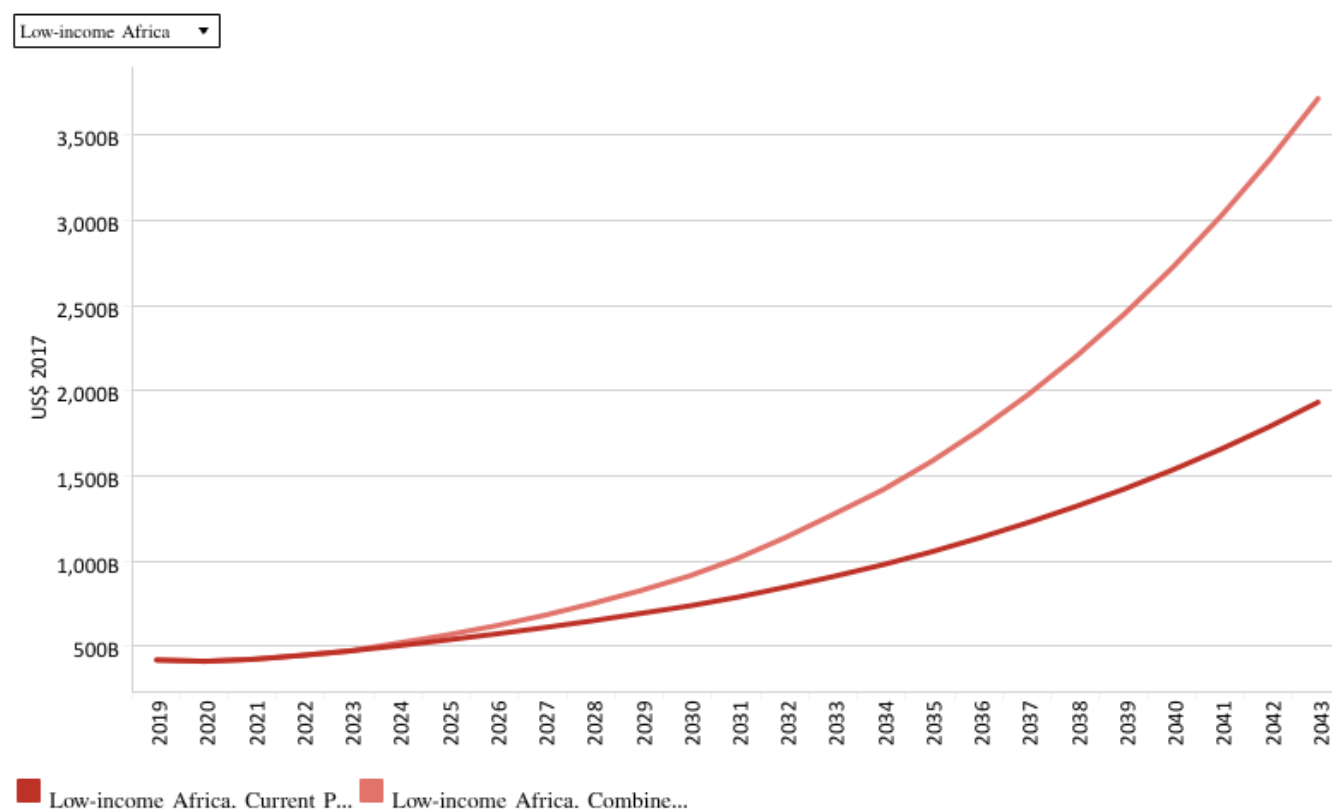
See [Chart 8](#) to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

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

In 2019, the service sector represented 47% of the low-income Africa economy. Instead of 56.5% in 2043 (the Current Path forecast), in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, it would represent 61%. The service sector will expand particularly rapidly in Egypt and Comoros.

The changes in the sectoral composition of low-income Africa by 2043 will consist of a decline of the contribution of the energy, manufacturing, agriculture and materials sectors and increases in the services and ICT sectors. By 2043, agriculture will increase most in Guinea Bissau (2.3 percentage points) and Mozambique (1.5 percentage points), and decline by 6.1 percentage points in Sierra Leone.

Chart 59: GDP in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
Billions US\$ 2017, market exchange rates



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

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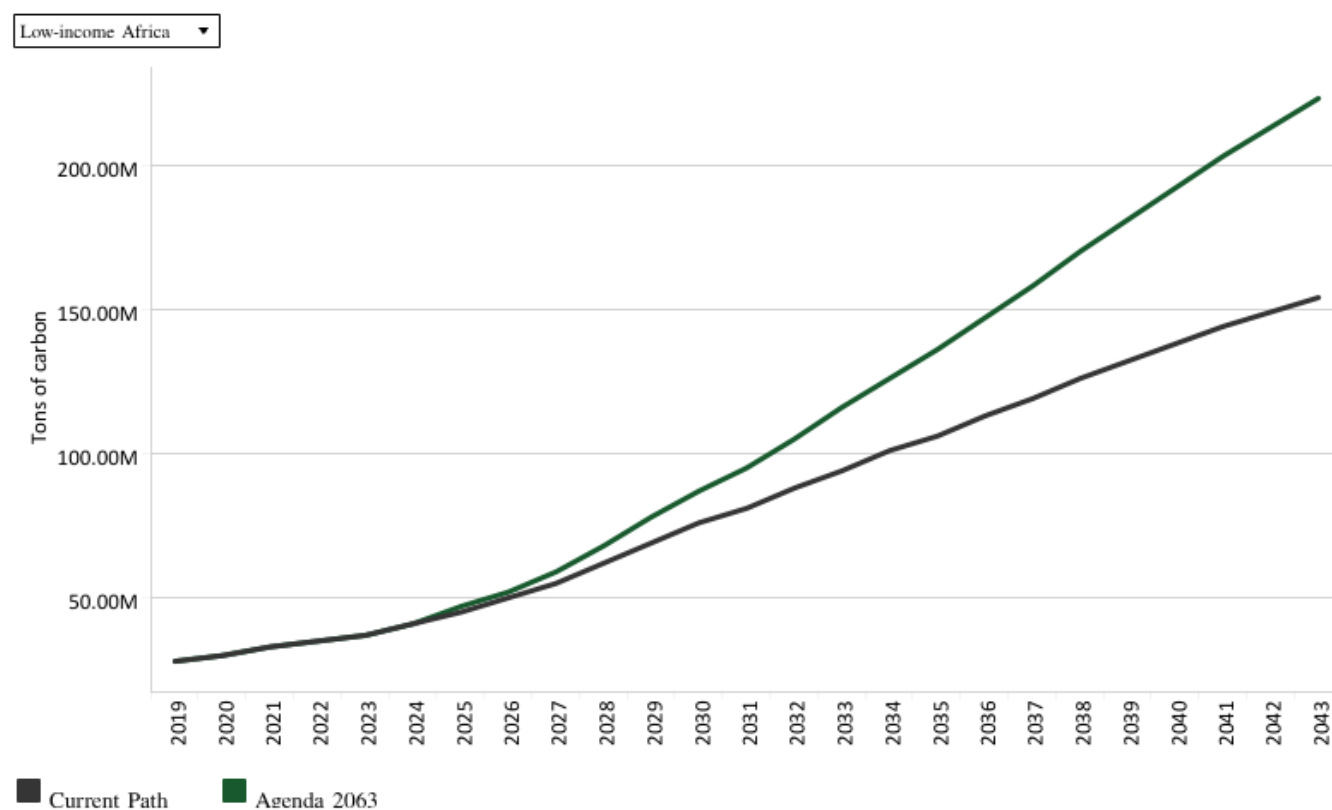
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In 2019, Sudan had the largest economy in low-income Africa at US\$72.7 billion, followed by Ethiopia at US\$70.6 billion. In 2043, Ethiopia will benefit most from the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario by adding US\$397 billion, making it the largest of the 23 low-income economies, followed by Uganda at US\$298 billion. CAR and The Gambia will add the least to their economies as a result of the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

The combined GDP of Africa's 23 low-income countries will increase from US\$418.6 billion in 2019 to US\$3 716.9 billion in 2043 instead of US\$1 932.6 billion on the Current Path forecast.

Chart 60: Carbon emissions in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043

Million tons of carbon (note, not CO₂ equivalent)



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

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In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, low-income Africa will release 223 million tons of carbon in 2043 compared to 154 million tons in the Current Path forecast. In 2019, low-income Africa released only 28 million tons of carbon. Uganda will release additional 13 million tons in the Combined Agenda 2063 compared to the Current Path forecast in 2043, and the DR Congo 12 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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