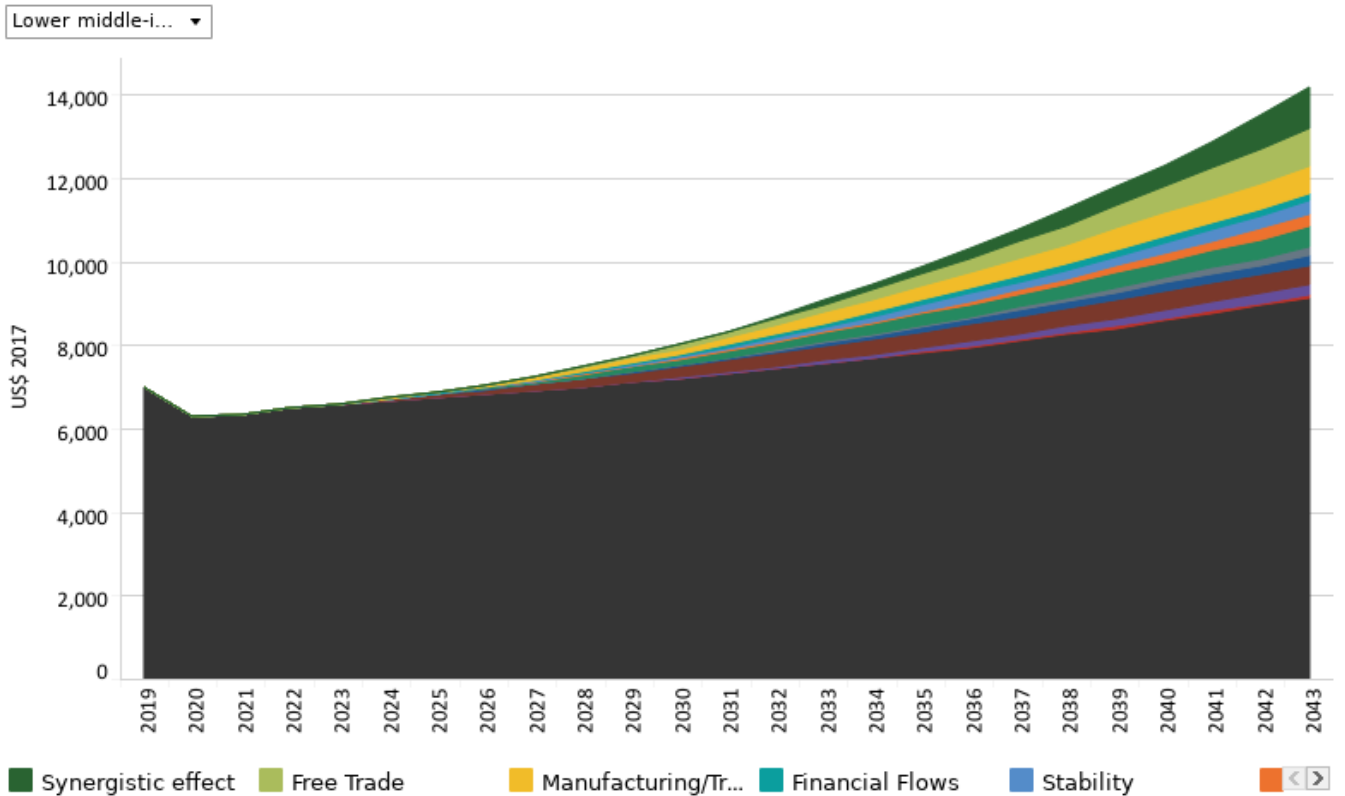




Lower middle-income Africa

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

Chart 55: GDP per capita in CP and scenarios, 2019–2043
 Additional GDP per capita per scenario, purchasing power parity



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

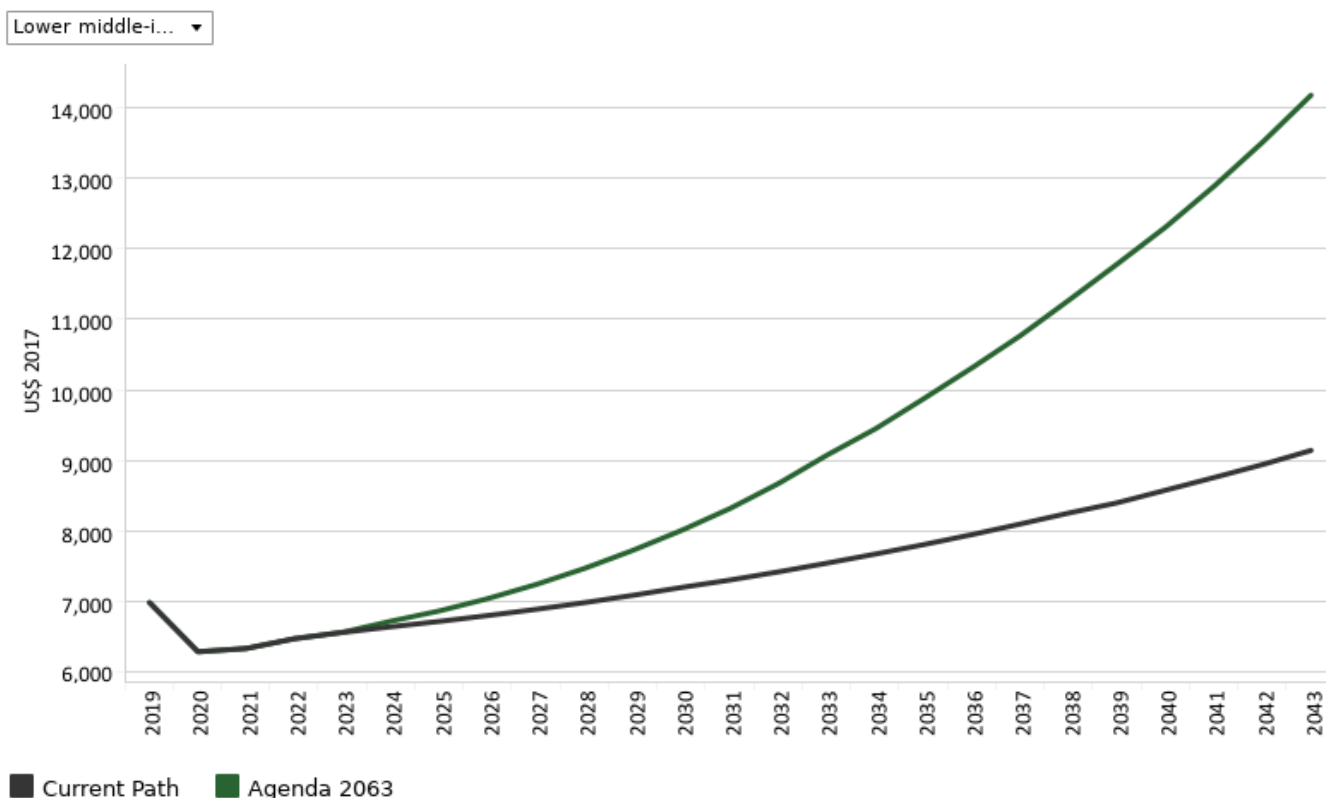
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The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario consists of the combination of all 11 sectoral scenarios presented above, namely the Stability, Demographic, Health/WaSH, Agriculture, Education, Manufacturing/Transfers, Leapfrogging, Free Trade, Financial Flows,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

In 2019, the average GDP per capita in LMI Africa was US\$6 989. In the Current Path forecast, this will increase to US\$9 142 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 Manufacturing/Transfers and Leapfrogging scenarios. By 2043, the Free Trade scenario provides the largest increase in GDP per capita, followed by the Manufacturing/Transfers and Leapfrogging scenarios.

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 LMI Africa group. The GDP per capita for LMI Africa was US\$6 989 in 2019 and is set to increase to US\$9 142 in 2043 in the Current Path forecast. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the average GDP per capita for LMI Africa will be US\$14 170, an increase of 55% above the Current Path forecast for that year.

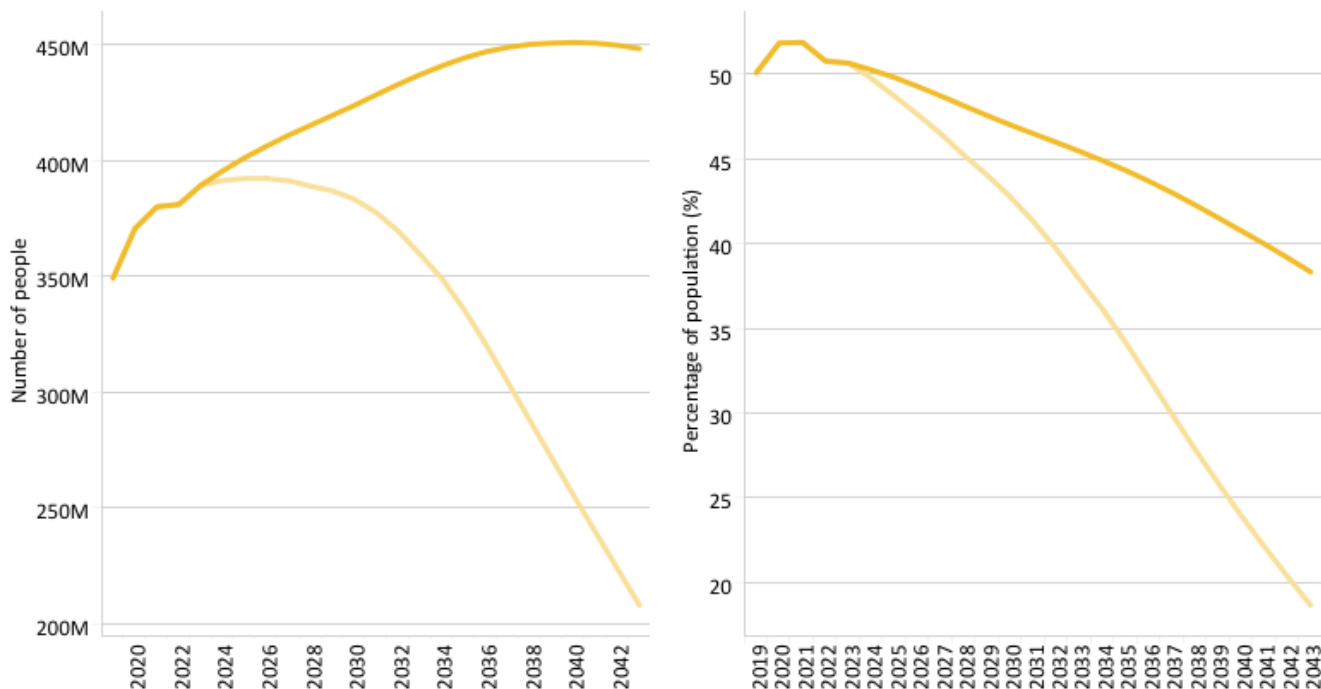
Eswatini gains most in GDP per capita improvements in the Combined Agenda 2063 within the group. Its GDP per capita will be US\$7 735 larger in 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast, followed by Angola at US\$6 820. Lesotho only gains US\$2 135 as a result of the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario in 2043.

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

Millions of people and % of total population



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Lower middle-income Afr... Lower middle-income Afr...

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

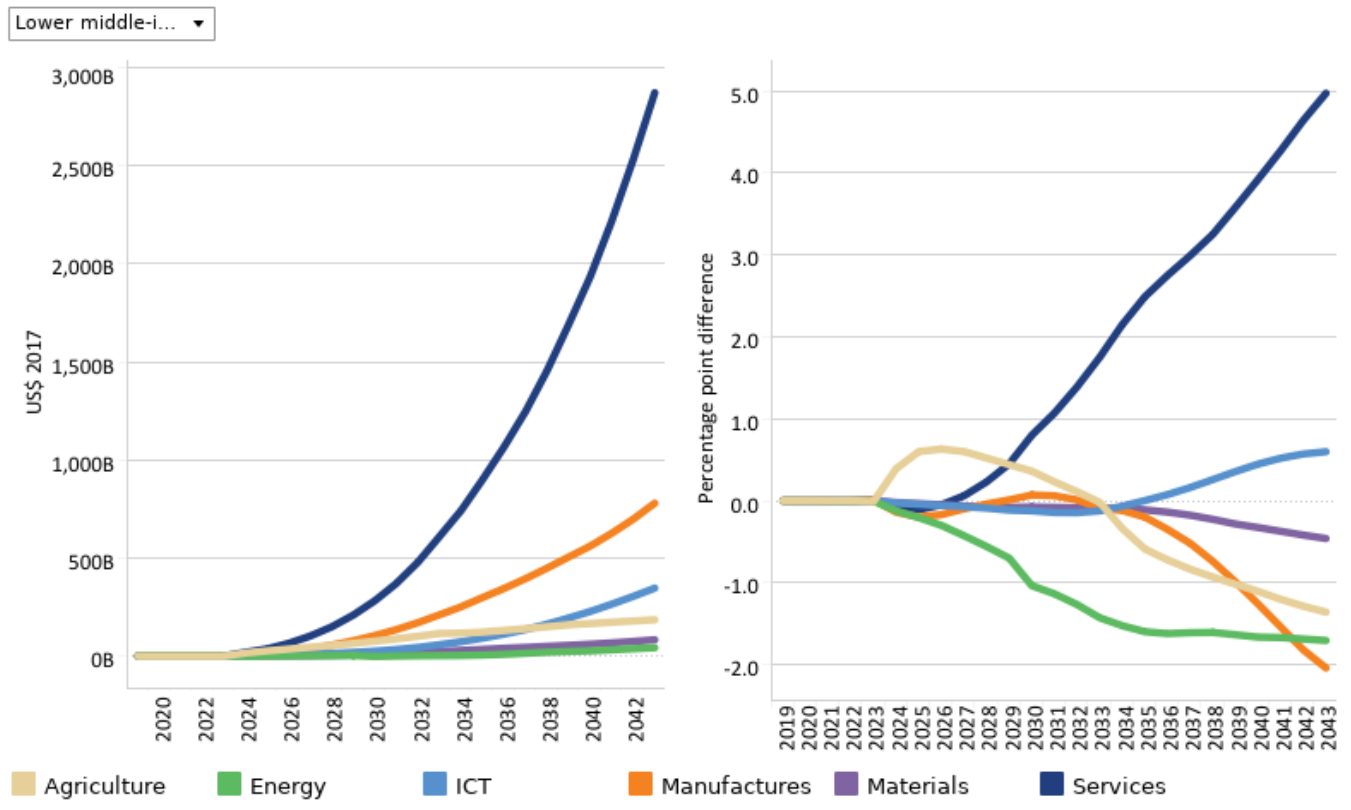
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In 2019, extreme poverty at US\$3.20 affected 50.1% in LMI Africa in 2019, equivalent to 349.3 million people. In the Combined Agenda 2063 forecast, the percentage of extremely poor people could decline to 18.7% by 2043 (equivalent to 207.9 million people), instead of 38.3% (or 448.4 million people) in the Current Path forecast.

Tanzania will experience the largest decline in extreme poverty, namely 32.8 percentage points, followed by Côte d'Ivoire and Zambia. Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria would register a less than 5 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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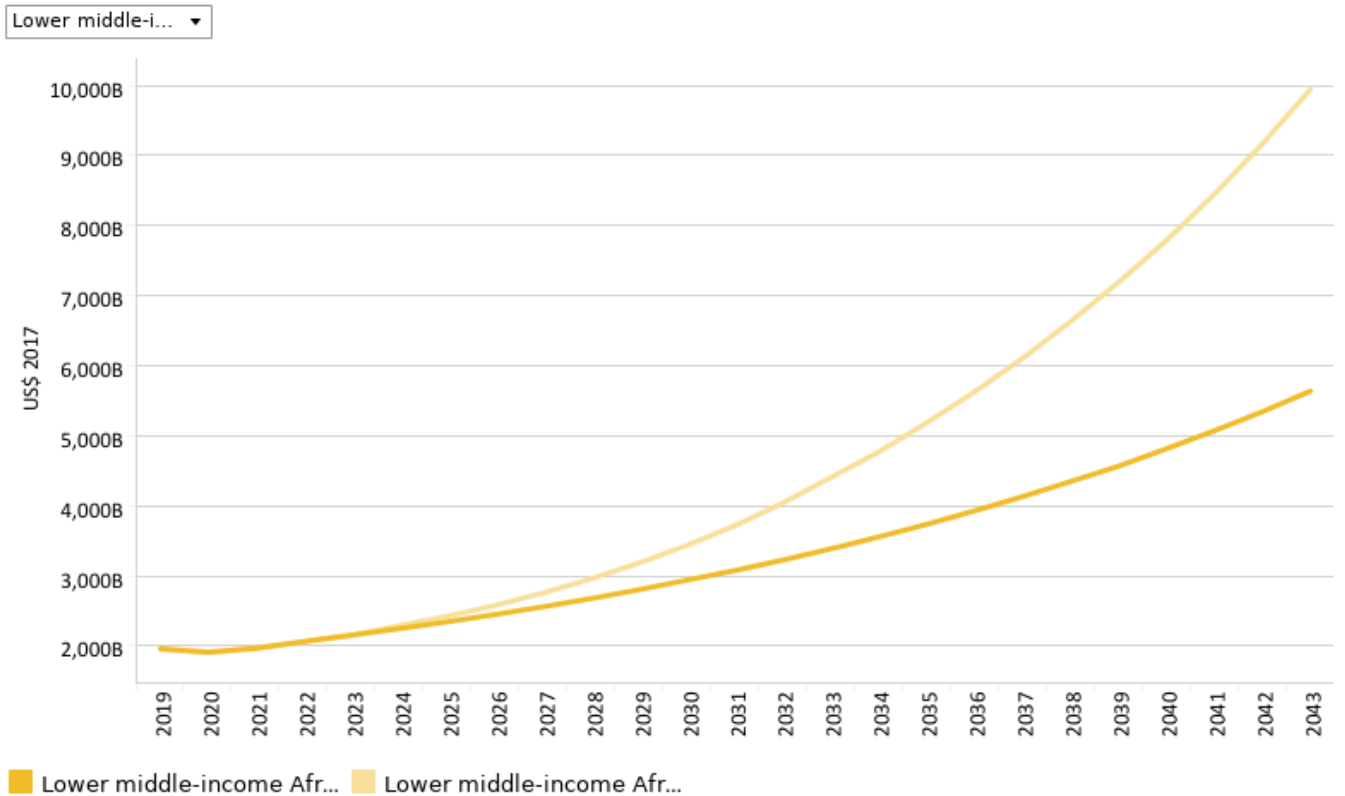
See [Chart 8](#) to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

All sectors increase in value when comparing the 2043 Current Path forecast with the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario although the relative contribution differs with the increase in the size of the service sector particularly large, followed by the manufacturing, ICT, agriculture, material and energy sectors.

In 2019, services represented 48.8% of the LMI Africa economy, increasing to 55.2% on the Current Path forecast by 2043. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, services would represent 60.2% in 2043. The service sector will expand particularly rapidly in Egypt and Comoros.

The changes in the sectoral composition of the LMI Africa by 2043 will consist of a decline of the contribution of the energy, manufacturing, agriculture and materials sectors and increases in services and ICT. Initially, agriculture increases its contribution to GDP, but declines as from 2034 such that, by 2043, it contributes 1.4 percentage points less to GDP. By 2043, agriculture will decline most in Kenya (3 percentage points) and Tunisia (2.7 percentage points), and least in Tanzania by 0.54 percentage points.

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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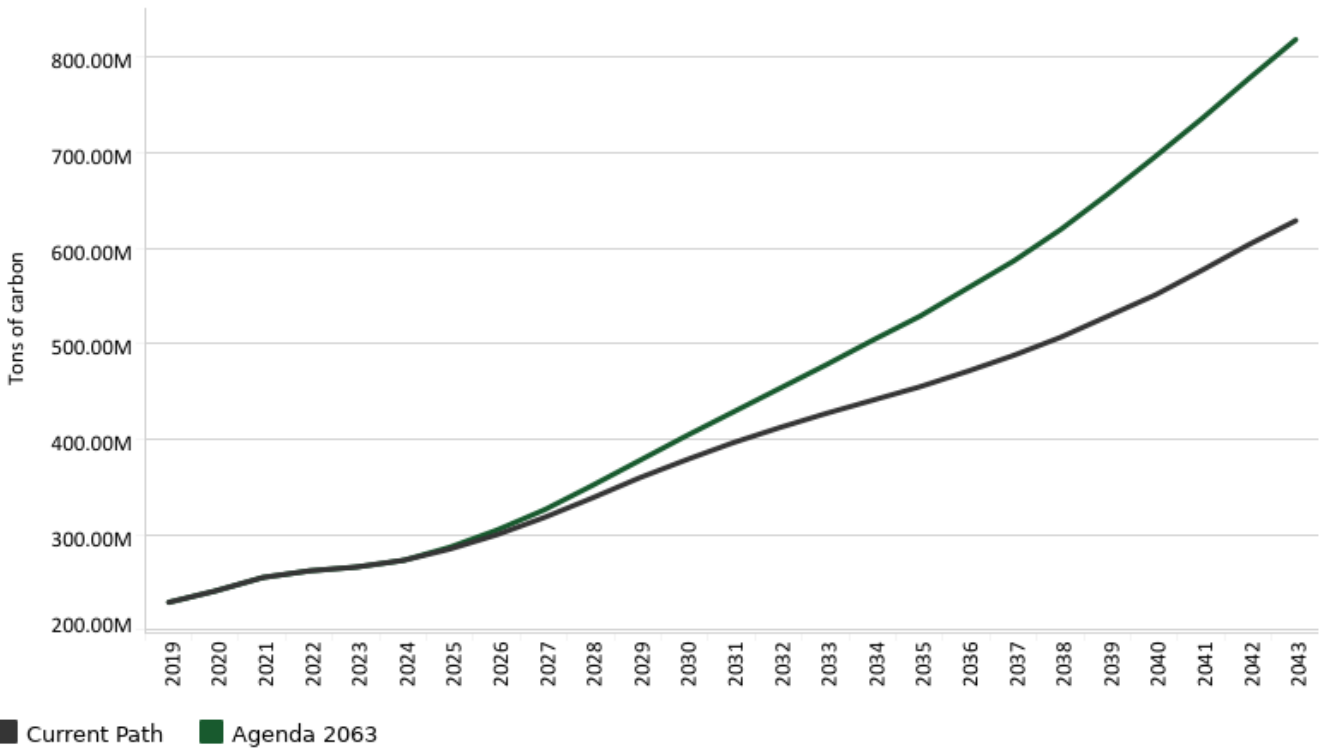
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In 2019, Nigeria (US\$1805 billion) had the largest economy at US\$560.7 billion, followed by Egypt at US\$348.8 billion, and in the Current Path forecast Nigeria will grow its economy to US\$1968.5 billion, and Egypt to US\$983.8 billion by 2043. The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will boost these economies by an additional US\$1805 billion (in Nigeria) and US\$536 billion (in Egypt) compared to the Current Path forecast in 2043. In 2043, the economies of Djibouti and São Tomé and Príncipe would see the smallest increases in size in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario compared to the Current Path forecast for that year.

Chart 60: Carbon emissions in CP and Combined scenario, 2019-2043
 Million tons of carbon (note, not CO₂ equivalent)



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

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In 2019, LMI Africa released only 229 million tons of carbon. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, LMI Africa will release 819 million tons of carbon in 2043 compared to 629 million tons in the Current Path forecast. Nigeria, the country with the largest absolute increase in emissions will, in 2033, release an additional 23 million tons in the Combined Agenda 2063 compared to the Current Path forecast. In 2043, Nigeria will release an additional 91 million tons.

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Mustapha Jobarteh (2024) Lower middle-income Africa. Published online at futures.issafrica.org. Retrieved from <https://futures.issafrica.org/geographic/income-groups/lower-middle-income-africa/> [Online Resource] Updated 13 December 2023.



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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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