



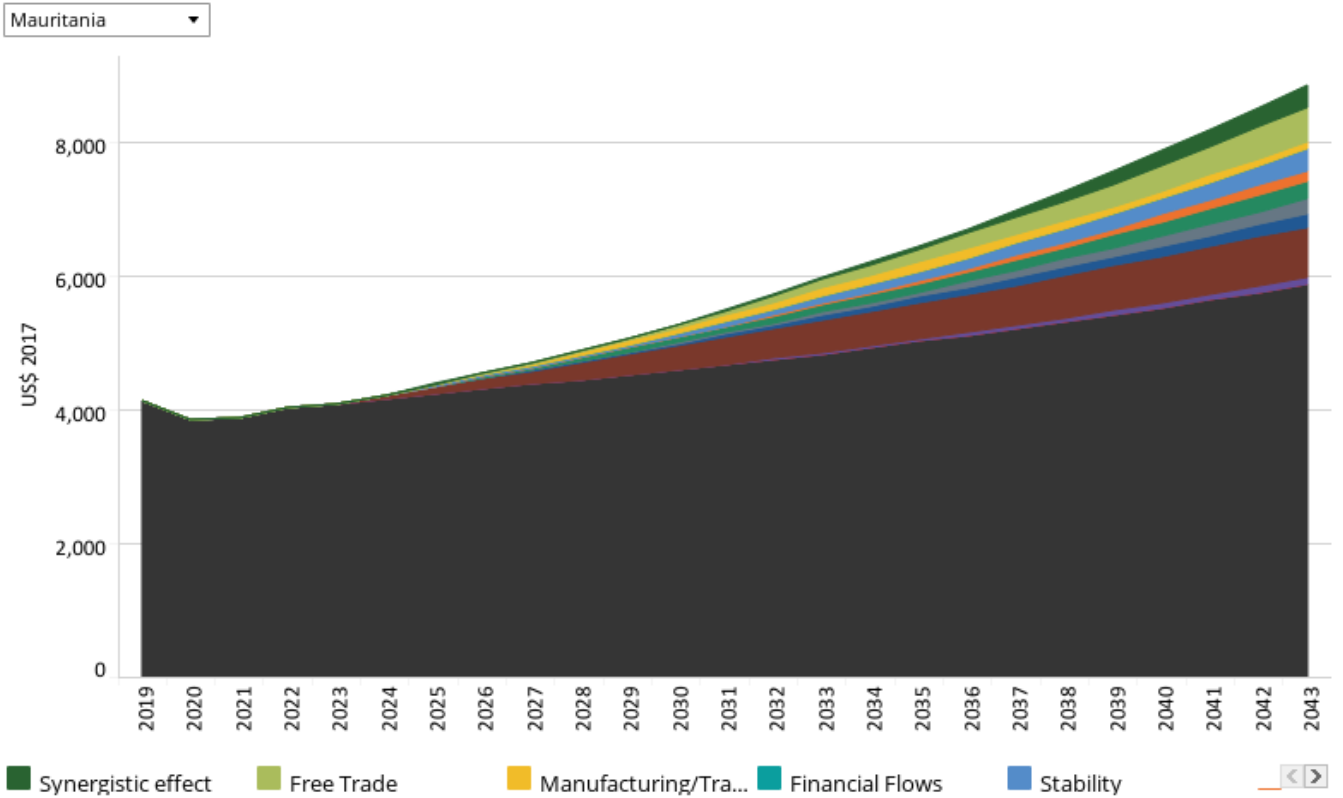
# Mauritania

## 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



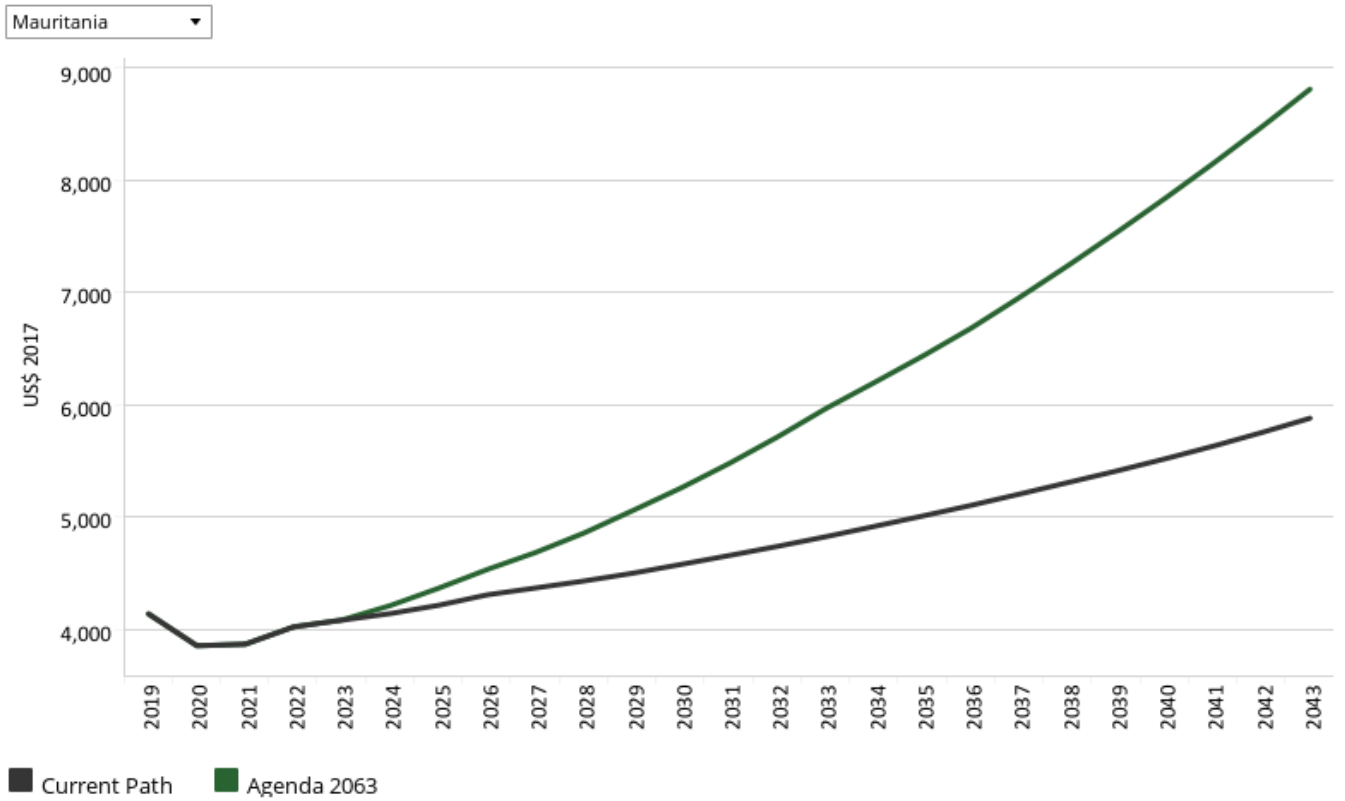
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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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.

The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will increase Mauritania’s GDP per capita by an additional US\$2 929 above the Current Path forecast in 2043. Among the sectoral interventions, the Agriculture scenario will have the greatest positive impact on the GDP per capita, with an increase of US\$752 in 2043. The second and third largest impacts on the GDP per capita will be achieved in the Free Trade and Stability scenarios, with additions to the GDP per capita of US\$517 and US\$313, respectively. On the other end of the spectrum, the Demographic scenario will only add US\$89 to Mauritania’s GDP per capita by 2043.

**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

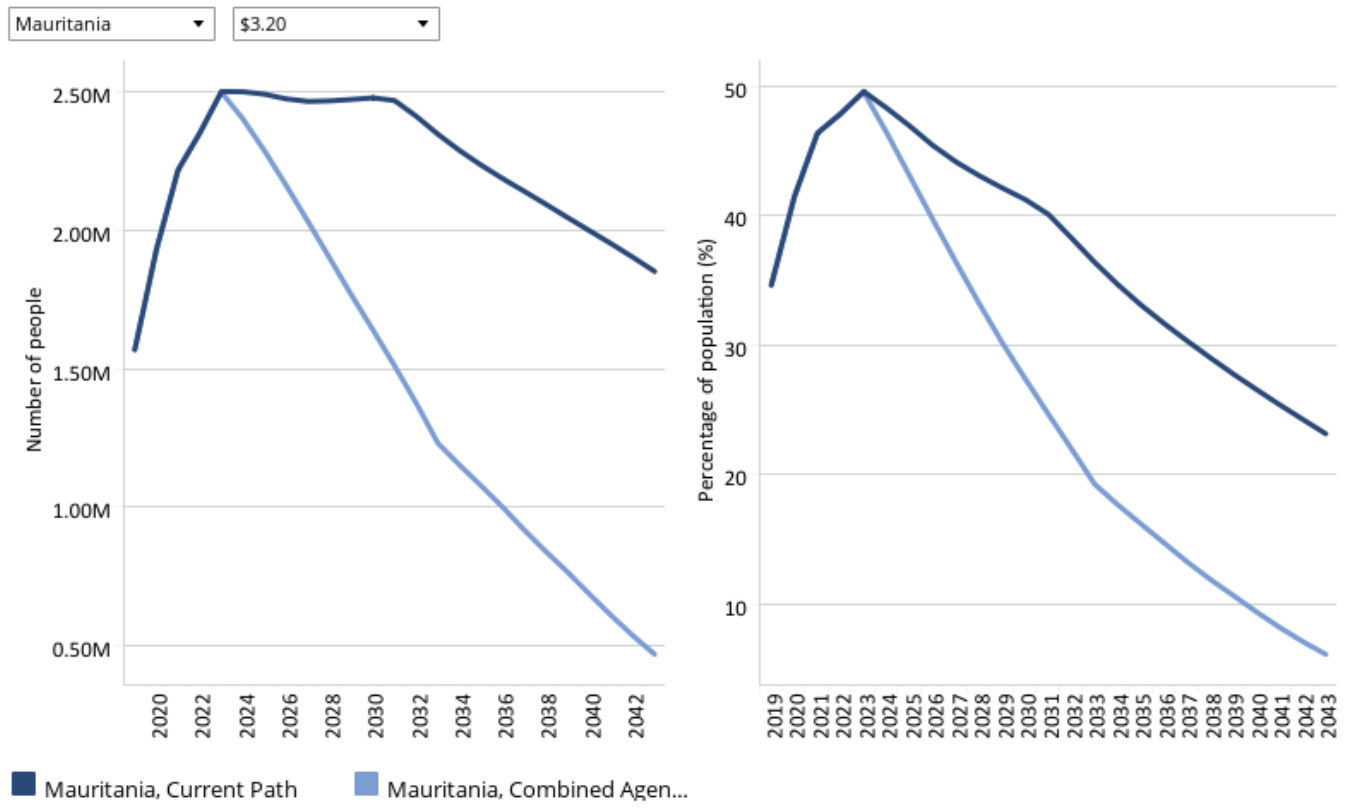
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Whereas Chart 55 presents a stacked area graph on the contribution of each scenario to GDP per capita as well as the additional benefit or synergistic effect, Chart 56 presents only the GDP per capita in the Current Path forecast and the Combined Agenda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

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, by 2043 Mauritania’s GDP per capita is expected to be US\$8 808, which is almost 50%, or US\$2 929, higher than on the Current Path (US\$5 879). The average GDP per capita of its lower middle-income peer group is set to be US\$14 170 in that scenario.

**Chart 57: Poverty in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043**  
 Millions of people and % of total population

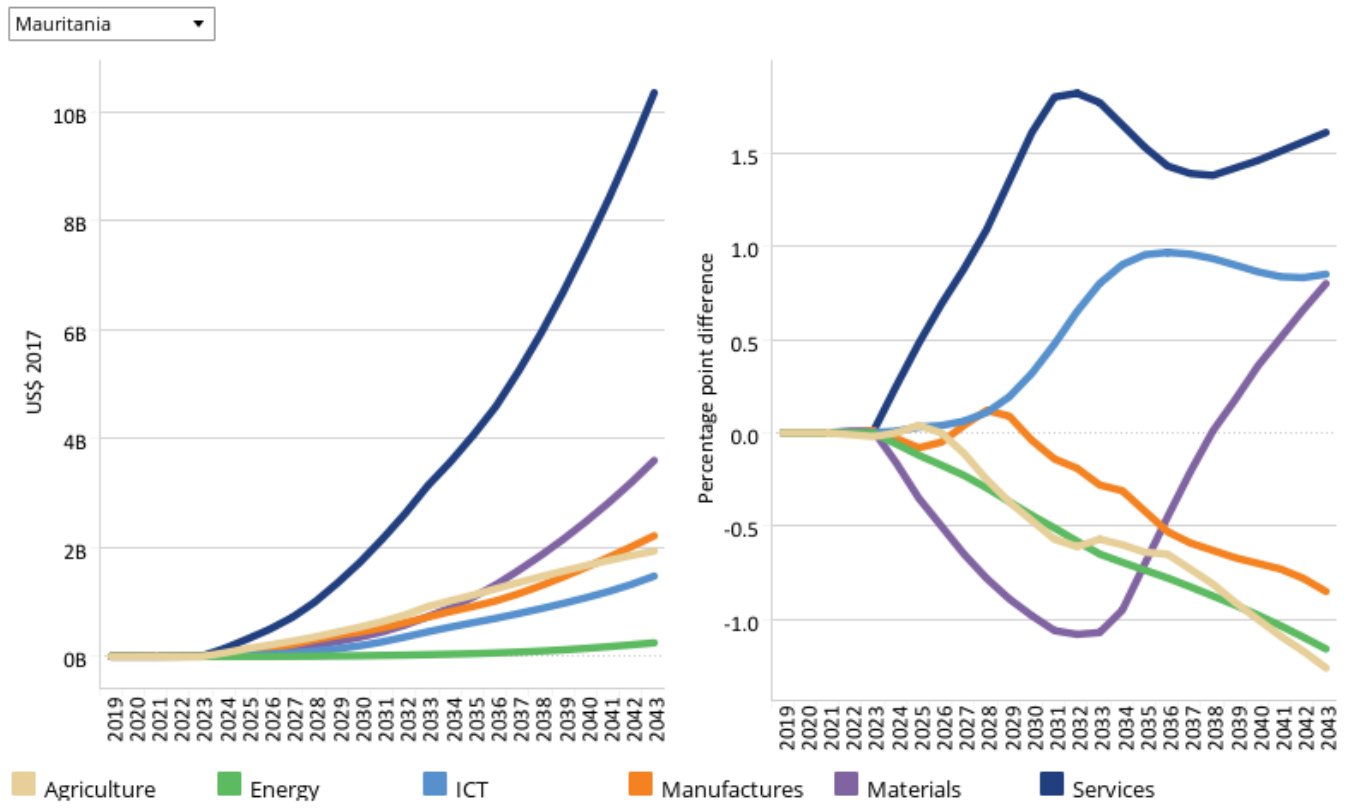


Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

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Extreme poverty in Mauritania will almost be eradicated in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. By 2043, only 6.1% of the population will live below the US\$3.20 extreme poverty line, which translates to 470 000 people. In the Current Path forecast, 23.2% of Mauritians, or 1.85 million people, will live in extreme poverty.

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

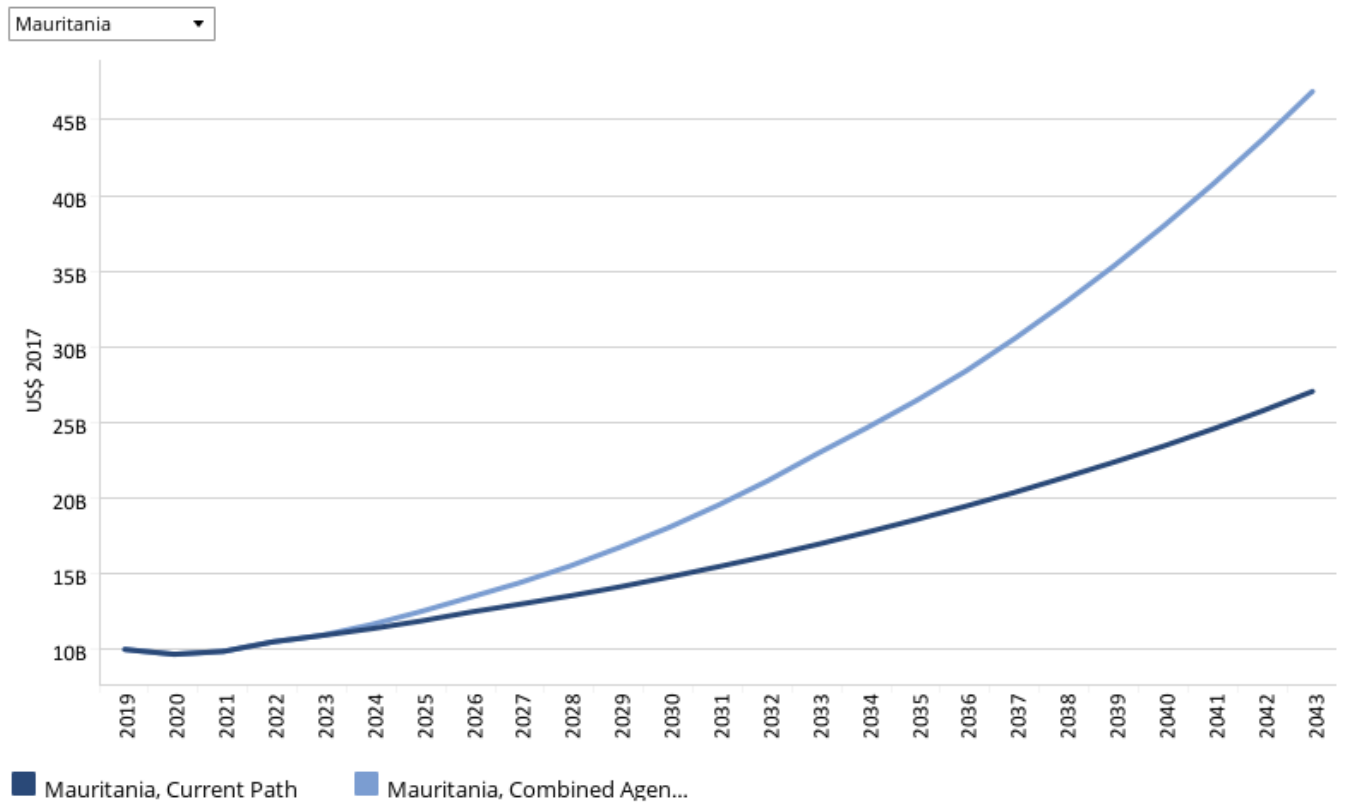
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See [Chart 8](#) to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, only three sectors experience an increase in their contribution to Mauritania’s GDP compared to the Current Path: the share of the service sector rises by 1.6 percentage points, the share of the ICT sector by 0.9, and the share of the materials sector by 0.8 percentage points compared to the Current Path forecast. This will translate into an increase in GDP of US\$10.4 billion attributable to the service sector, and US\$1.5 billion and US\$3.6 billion attributable to ICT and materials sectors, respectively.

The remaining sectors will lose importance in terms of their contribution to GDP, chief among them the agriculture sector, which loses 1.3 percentage points compared to the Current Path forecast. In absolute terms, however, all sectors will grow. The third largest increase is seen in the manufacturing sector, which will contribute an additional US\$2.2 billion to the economy in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

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



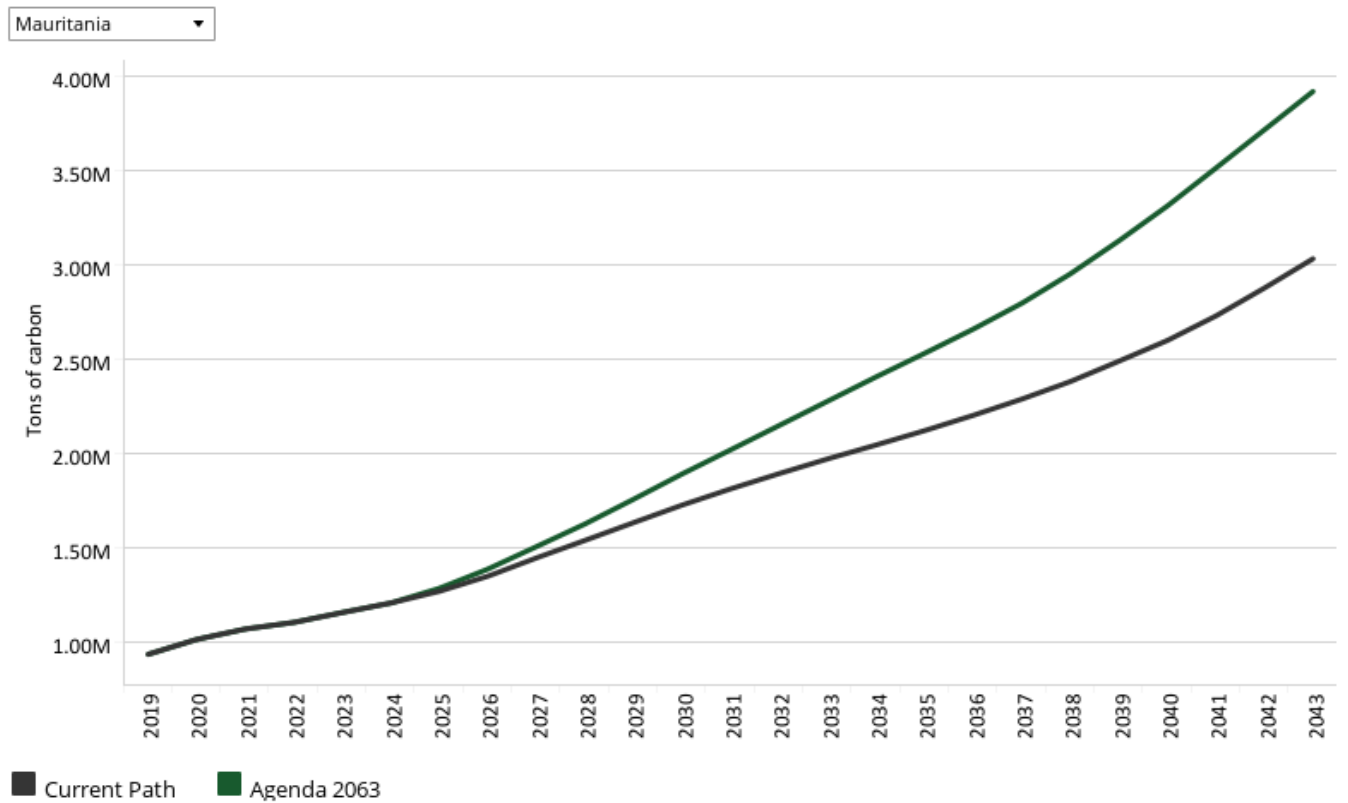
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database

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Mauritania's GDP will grow substantially to US\$46.9 billion by 2043, compared to US\$27.1 billion in the Current Path forecast. In other words, in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, by 2043 Mauritania's economy will be close to five times its current size (4.7 times) and more than 70% larger than on the Current Path.

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

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

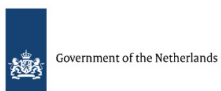


Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center data

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In 2019, Mauritania's carbon emissions stood at 0.93 million tons. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, and due to economic growth and increased energy demand, carbon emissions will increase more than fourfold to 3.9 million tons by 2043. As Mauritania's economy grows, the difference in projected carbon emissions between the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario and the Current Path forecast is about 0.9 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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