



# North Africa

## Sectoral Scenarios for North Africa

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## Sectoral Scenarios for North Africa

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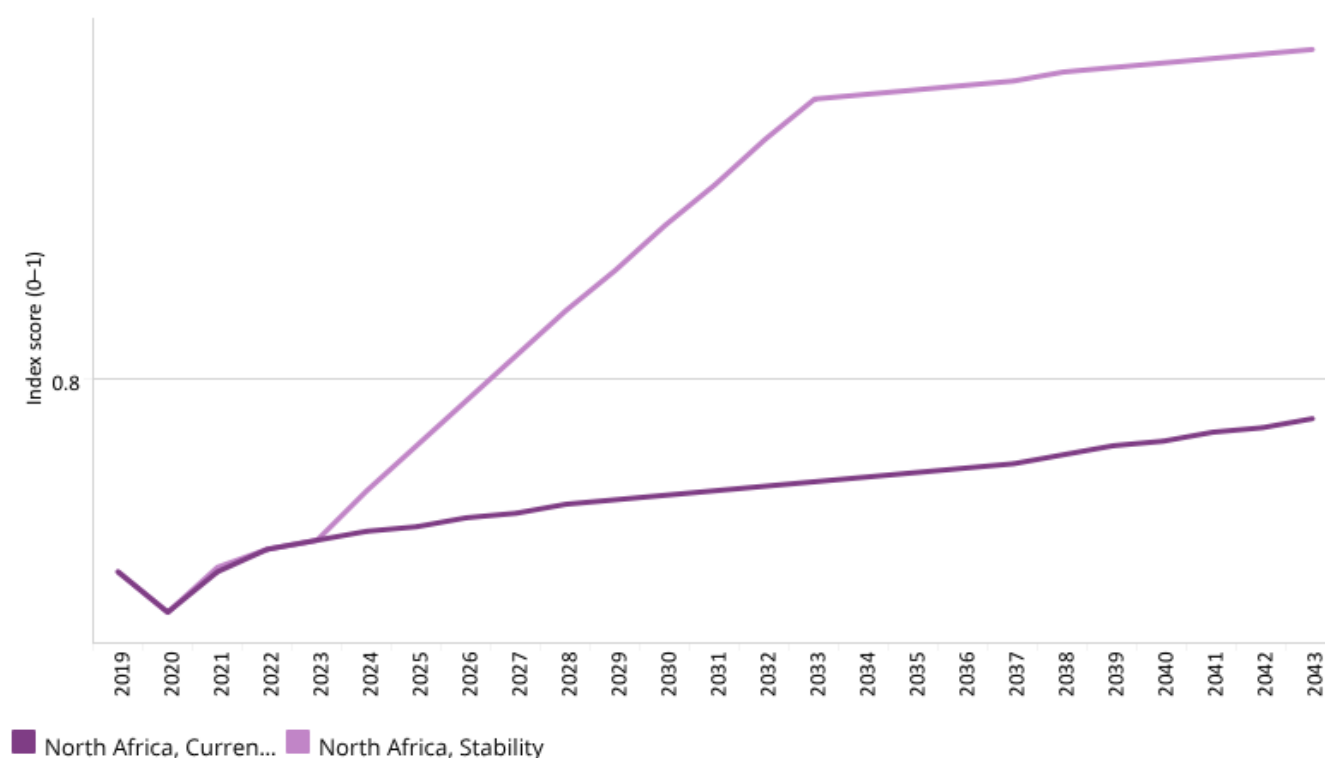


### Stability scenario

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



North Africa ▼



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.

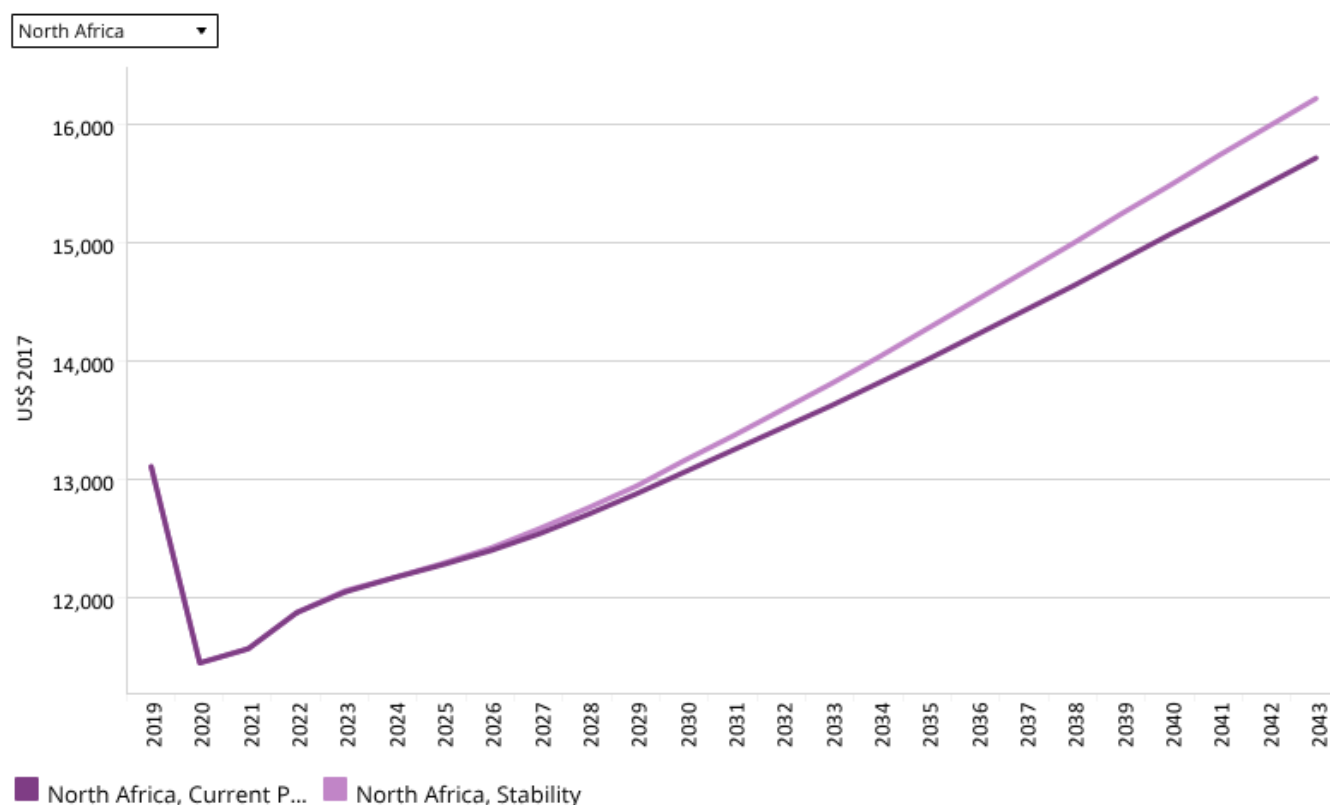
Between 2010 and 2012, a number of North African countries witnessed massive protests, demanding constitutional reforms and transition to democracy in what later became known as the Arab Spring. The movement started as a protest in Tunisia but later also spread to countries such as Libya and Egypt. Until then, the region had mostly been stable under the rule of monarchs. However, since the spate of protests, the region has been relatively unstable, with continued demand for democratic reforms.

In 2019, the region's score on the governance security index was 0.76, which was the highest among all the regions in Africa and above Africa's average of 0.69. At the country level, Tunisia has the highest score on the governance security index (0.85), followed by Morocco (0.79). These scores indicate stability in these countries. Both countries undertook reforms during the period of the Arab Spring, which have resulted in political stability. Egypt and Mauritania have the lowest scores on the governance security index in the region.

Based on the Stability scenario, it is projected that the region's score on the governance security index will rise to 0.87 by 2043, which will be higher than the Current Path forecast of 0.79 and the average of 0.74 for Africa. In the Stability scenario, Tunisia and Morocco will continue to perform best in terms of governance security, with scores of 0.93 and 0.90, respectively. The Stability scenario leads to the greatest improvement in the governance security index for Mauritania, with an addition of 0.094 to the score compared with the Current Path forecast. Libya and Egypt also improve their score by an extra 0.086 in the Stability scenario relative to the Current Path forecast.



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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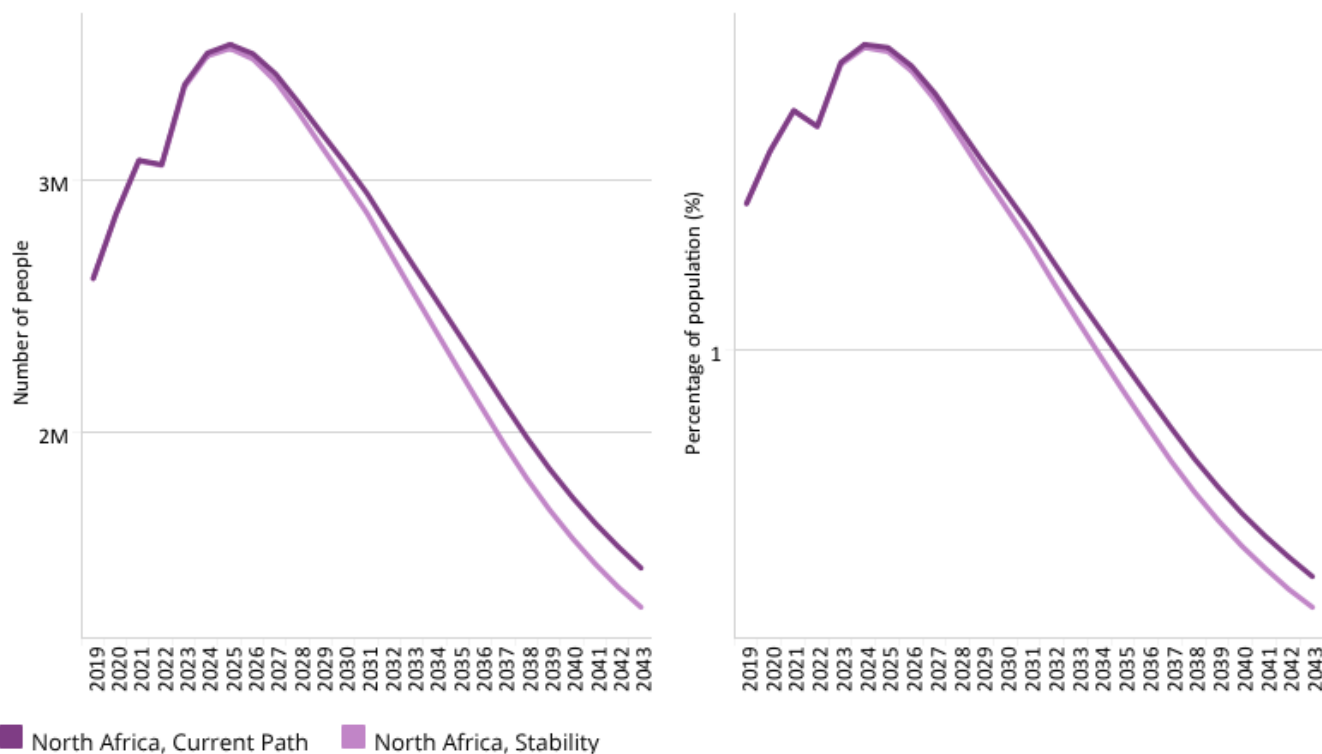
Stability facilitates economic growth and development by ensuring the continuity of businesses, projects and the attraction of foreign investment. By 2043, the Stability scenario will increase the GDP per capita of North Africa from US\$13 113 to US\$16 219, which will be far higher than the projected Current Path average of US\$7 157 for Africa. This will mean US\$501 extra gains in per capita income in the region by then. Among member countries, GDP per capita will differ considerably in the Stability scenario, from US\$31 261 in Libya to US\$6 192 in Mauritania. The country that will experience the greatest improvement in GDP per capita as a result of the Stability scenario is Algeria, with additional gains of US\$709 compared with the Current Path forecast. Tunisia benefits the least from the Stability scenario, with an additional improvement of only US\$327 forecast.

# Chart 15: Poverty in CP and Stability scenario, 2019–2043

Millions of people and % of total population



North Africa \$1.90



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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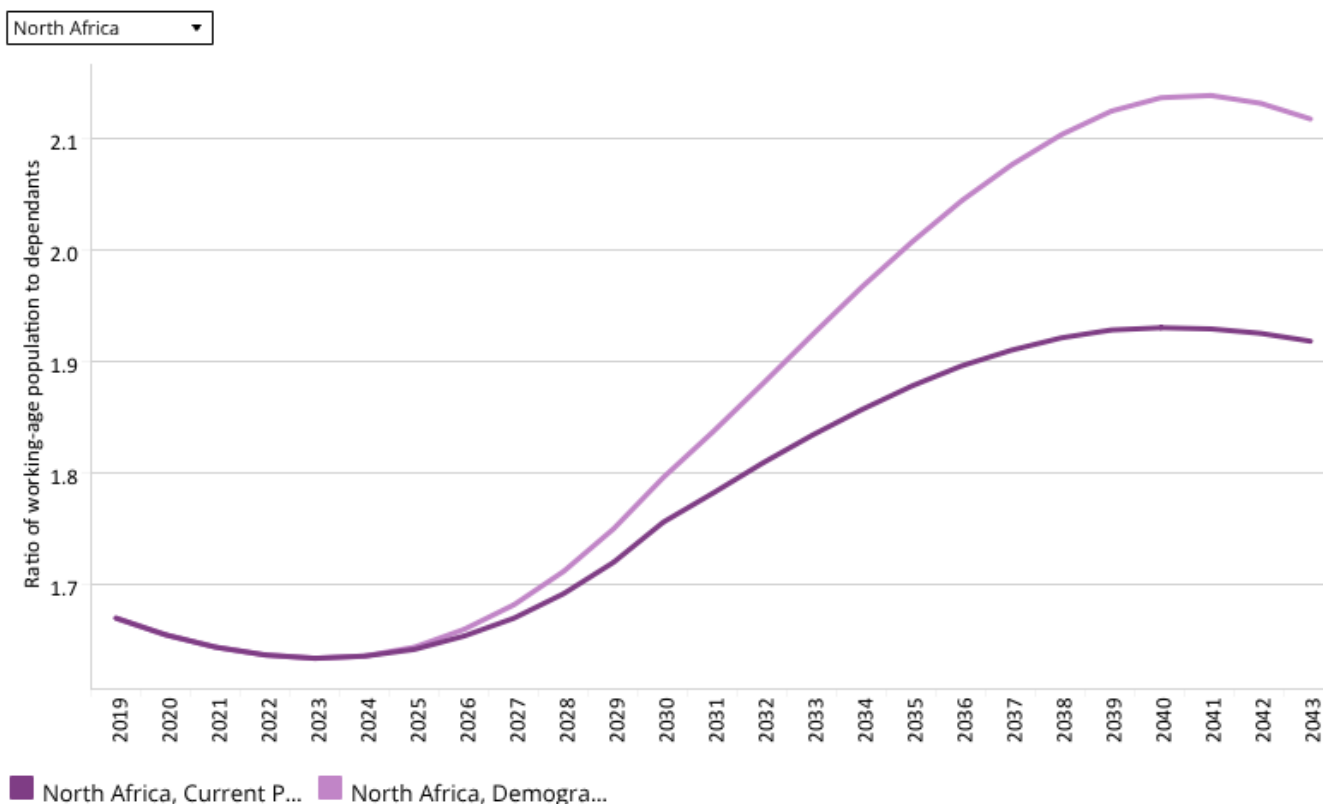
By 2043, approximately 1.3 million people are projected to be living in extreme poverty (using the US\$1.90 benchmark) in North Africa, equivalent to 0.5% of the population. This will be 0.1 percentage points lower than the Current Path forecast in the same year. It means that the Stability scenario could reduce extreme poverty by an additional 160 000 people in North Africa. Likewise, the projection of extreme poverty rates for North Africa in the Stability scenario will be far below the Current Path estimate of the average for Africa by 2043.

Among member countries, Mauritania will witness the greatest reduction in extreme poverty rates (0.91 percentage points) in the Stability scenario. All the remaining countries will experience a decline in poverty rates of less than 0.1 percentage point in this scenario, ranging from 0.05 percentage points in Egypt to 0.009 percentage points in Algeria.



## Demographic scenario

Chart 16: Demographic dividend in CP and Demog scenario, 2019–2043  
Ratio of working-age population to dependants



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.

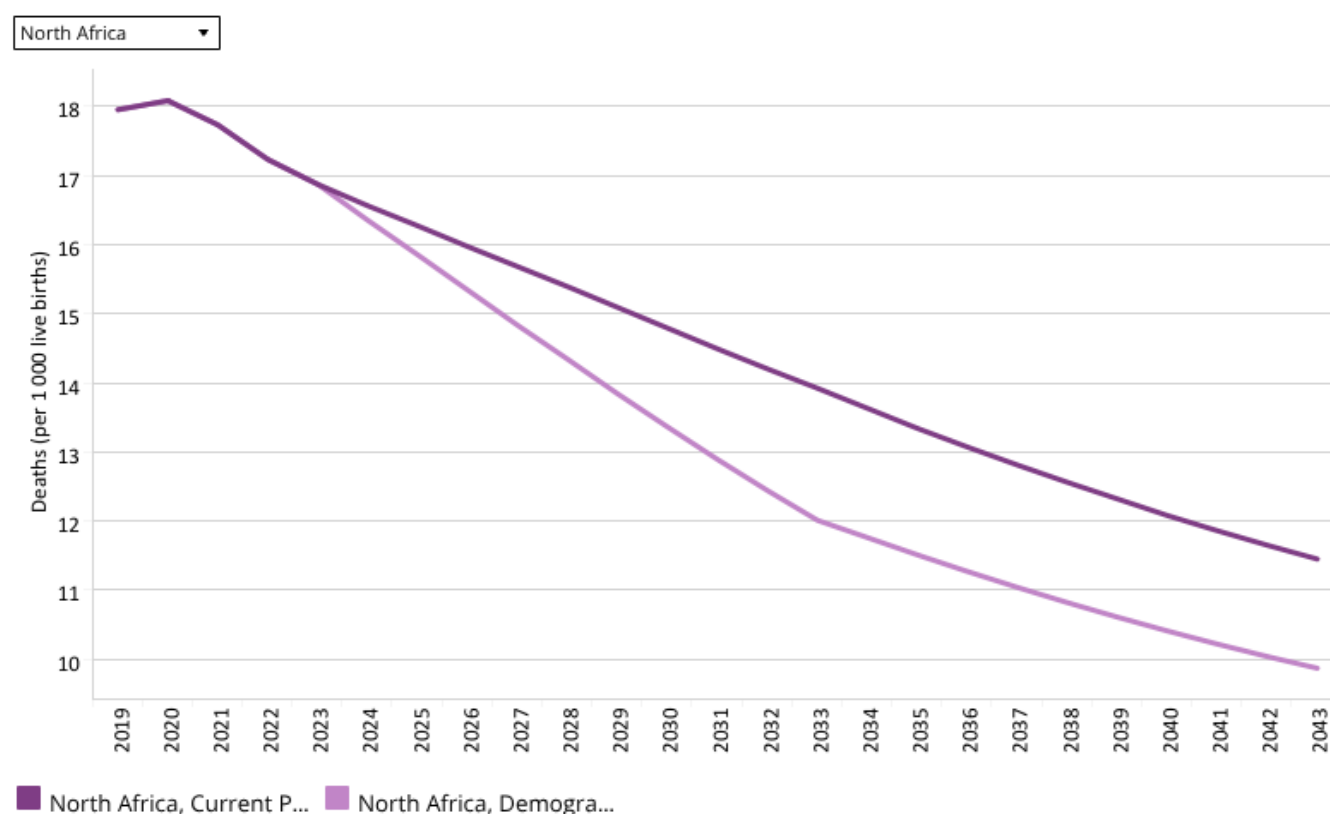
Demographers typically differentiate between a first, second and even a third demographic dividend. We focus here on the contribution of the size of the labour force (between 15 and 64 years of age) relative to dependants (children and the elderly) as part of the first dividend. A window of opportunity opens when the ratio of the working-age population to dependants is equal to or surpasses 1.7.

The ratio of the working-age population to dependants for North Africa was 1.67 in 2019, which means that for every dependant in the region, there were about 1.7 people of working age. North Africa had the highest ratio among the regional groups and its ratio was also greater than that of Africa as a whole (1.3). This means that North Africa's population has the highest proportion of working-age people in Africa. Among member countries, Tunisia has the highest ratio of working-age population to dependants (about 2.1), followed by Libya (2.0). Egypt and Mauritania have the lowest ratios in the region, estimated to be 1.6 and 1.3, respectively.

The demographic dividend generally materialises when a country attains a minimum ratio of 1.7 working-age people to dependants. North Africa will achieve this minimum ratio by 2028 in the Demographic scenario and by 2029 in the Current Path forecast. By 2043, it is projected that the Demographic scenario will increase the ratio to 2.12, which will be 0.2 units higher than in the Current Path forecast in the same year. It will also exceed the Current Path average of 1.58 for Africa.

Among member countries, the impact of the Demographic scenario will range from a ratio of 2.2 in Egypt to 1.7 in Mauritania. The countries that will experience the largest improvement in the ratio of the working-age population to dependants as a result of the Demographic scenario are Egypt and Algeria, with increases of 0.31 and 0.20 units, respectively.

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



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.

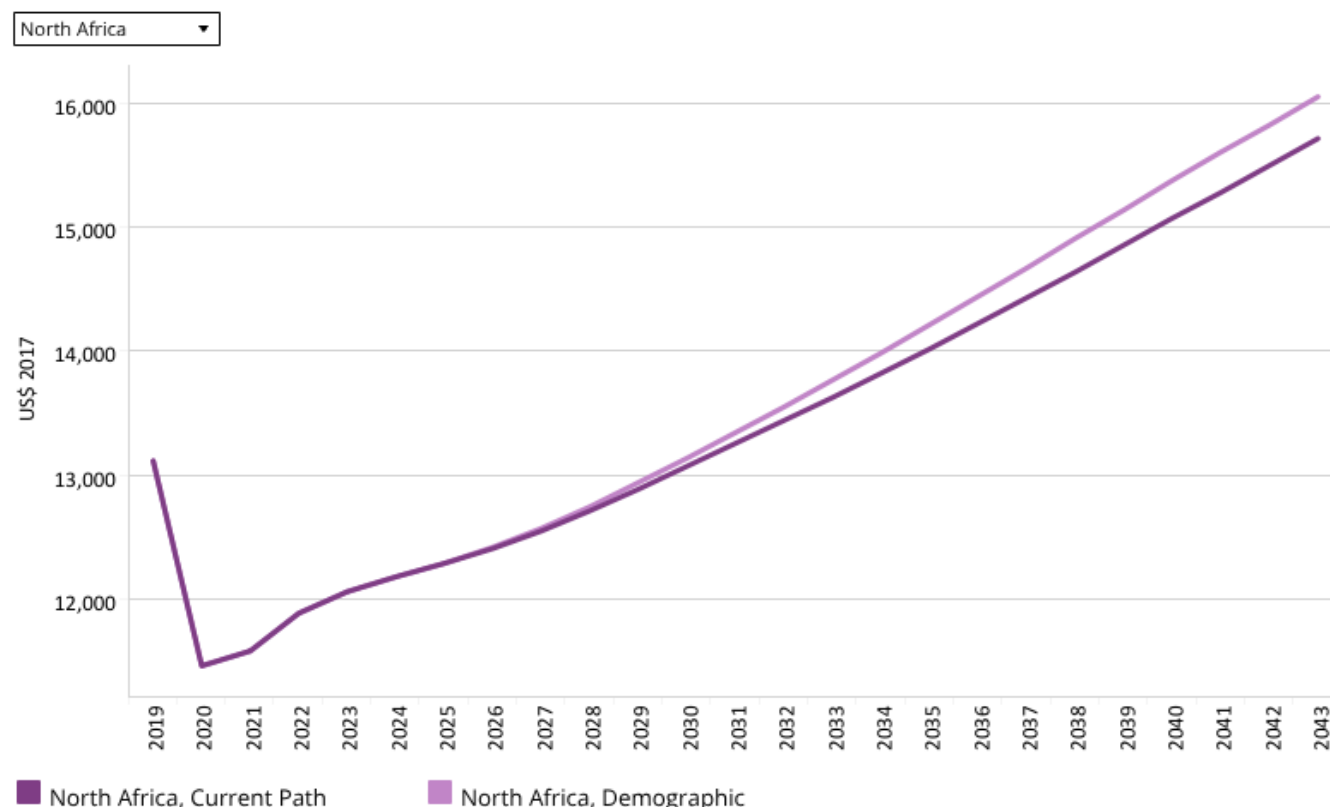
In 2019, the infant mortality rate for North Africa was estimated at 18 per 1 000 live births. This is below the average of 46.8 for Africa and the lowest among the African regions, which means North Africa has performed best at reducing infant mortality in Africa. This is not surprising given that the region has advanced healthcare facilities, mirroring those of a developed country.

At the country level, Mauritania and Algeria have the highest infant mortality rates (36.6 and 21.7 per 1 000 live births, respectively). Tunisia and Libya are the only countries in the region with infant mortality rates below 10 (9.6 and 6.8, respectively). In the Demographic scenario, it is projected that infant mortality in the region will decline to 9.9, which will be



lower than Africa's average of 25.6 and the Current Path forecast of 11.6. By 2043, Algeria (14.8) and Mauritania (14.3) will have the highest infant mortality rates in the Demographic scenario, while Tunisia (5.8) and Libya (4.1) will have the lowest. The greatest reduction in infant mortality will be achieved in Mauritania and Algeria, with reductions of 3.01 and 2.07 per 1 000 live births, respectively. Tunisia and Libya will experience the smallest reductions (0.8 and 0.21 per 1 000 live births, respectively).

**Chart 18: GDP per capita in CP and Demog 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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The Demographic scenario is projected to increase the average GDP per capita for North Africa to US\$16 056 by 2043. This will be US\$338 more than the Current Path's forecast of US\$15 718 and 2.2 times higher than the Current Path average for Africa in the same year. In the Demographic scenario, Egypt and Algeria are forecast to benefit the most, with respective additional gains of US\$556 and US\$327 compared to the Current Path forecast. Tunisia will benefit the least, with additional gains of only US\$11 compared with the Current Path forecast.

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

Millions of people and % of total population



North Africa \$1.90



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

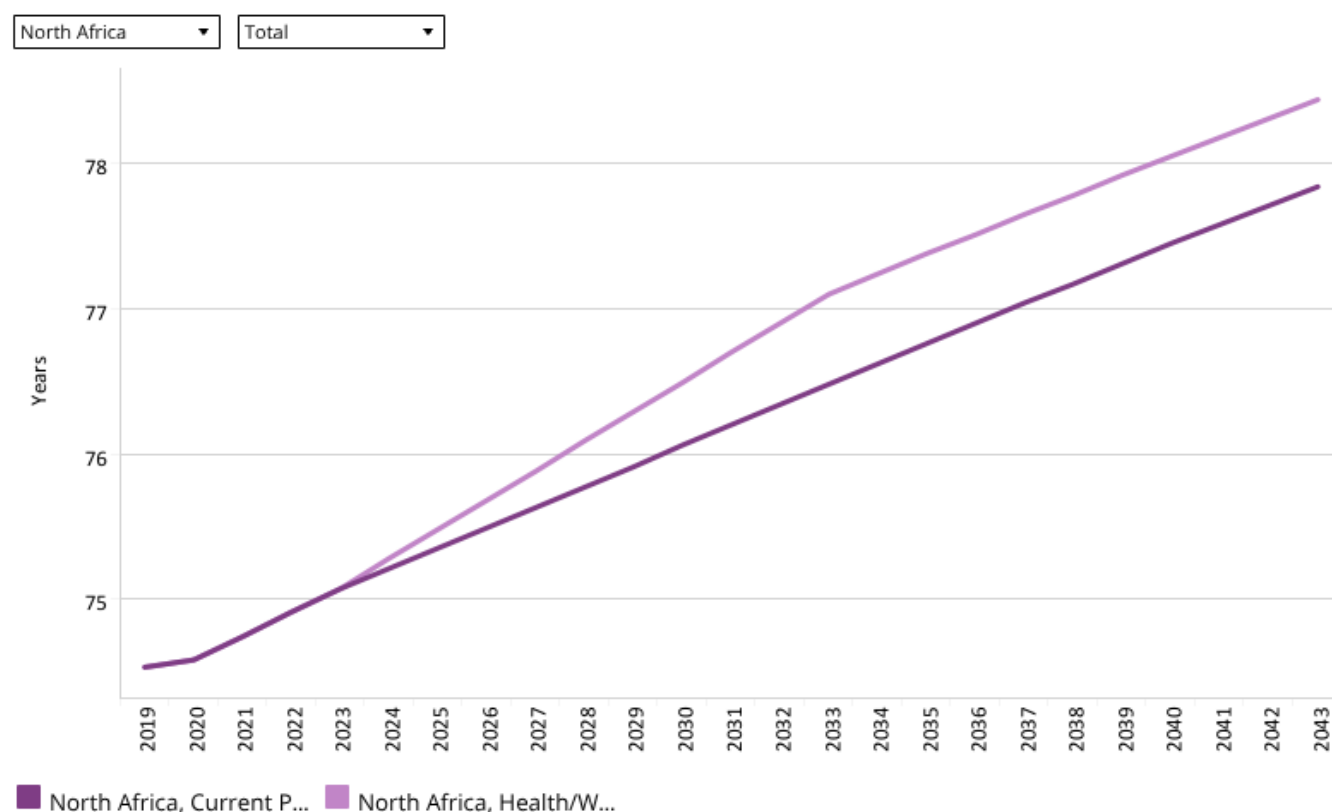
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In the Demographic scenario, approximately 1.3 million people in North Africa (0.5% of the population) will be living in extreme poverty by 2043. This is 0.1 percentage point below the Current Path forecast of 0.4% and far lower than the Current Path average of 20.9% for Africa. The Demographic scenario therefore has the potential to lift an additional 160 000 people from extreme poverty. The Demographic scenario has the greatest impact on poverty reduction in Mauritania and Egypt, with respective declines of 0.34 and 0.094 percentage points. The Demographic scenario has no additional impact on extreme poverty reduction in Tunisia relative to the Current Path.



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.

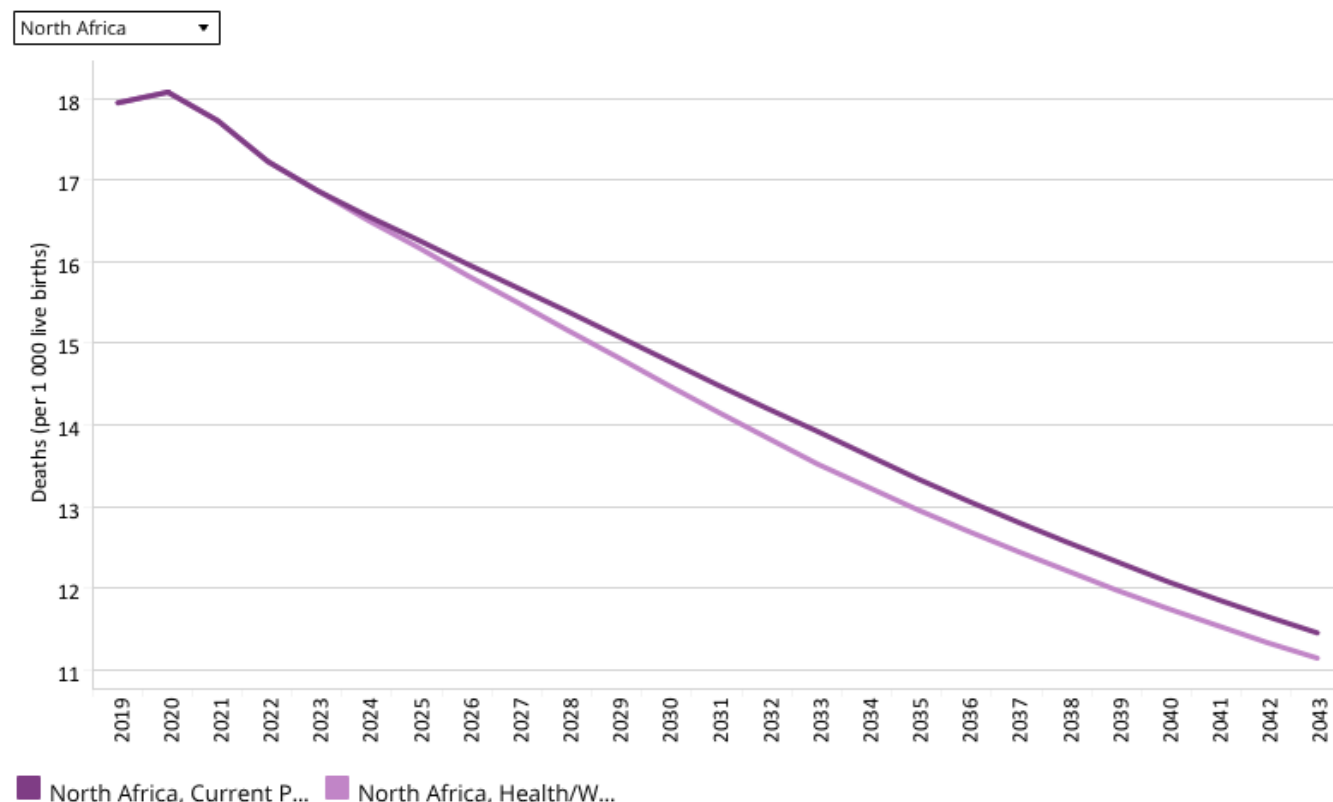
The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

The average life expectancy for people in North Africa was 74.5 years in 2019, which was higher than the average of 65.8 years for Africa. It is the highest life expectancy in Africa. On average, women had a higher life expectancy (76.7 years) than men (74.5 years). At the country level, Tunisia has the highest life expectancy (77.8 years), followed by Algeria (77.7 years). Egypt and Mauritania had the lowest life expectancies (72.5 and 70.8 years, respectively).

In the Current Path forecast, life expectancy in the region will increase to 77.8 years by 2043. In the Health/WaSH scenario, it will improve to 78.4 years, slightly above the Current Path forecast. This will be higher than the Current Path average of 72.1 years for Africa by then. In the Health/WaSH scenario, women will continue to have a higher life expectancy than men, with a difference of about 5 years. Algeria and Tunisia will continue to have the highest life expectancy in the region in the Health/WaSH scenario, with average expectancies of 81 and 80.8 years, respectively. Egypt and Mauritania will have the lowest life expectancy, at 76.9 and 76.2 years, respectively. The difference in life expectancy in the Health/WaSH scenario

and the Current Path forecast was less than a year for all the countries, ranging from 0.68 years in Egypt to 0.1 in Mauritania. This is not surprising, as the region already has a very high life expectancy.

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



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

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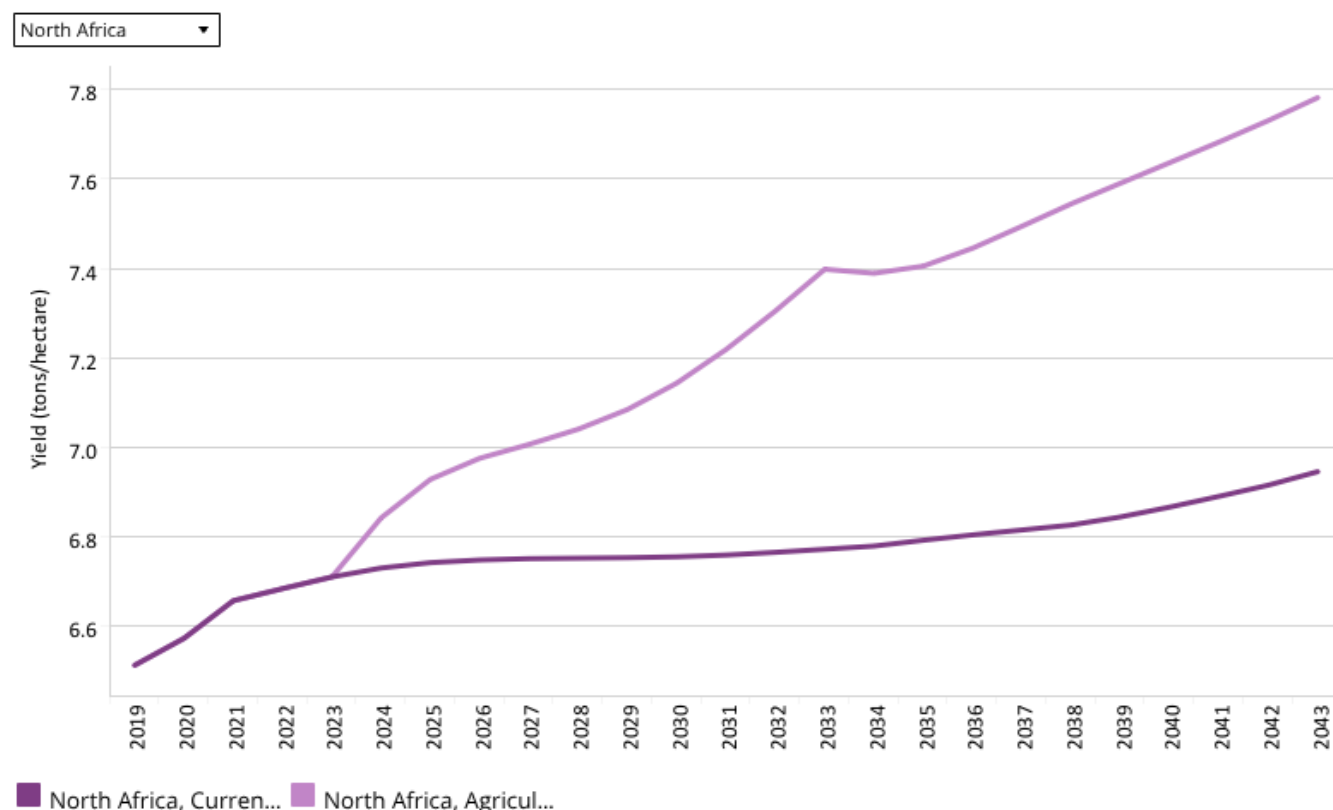
In the Health/WaSH scenario, the infant mortality rate is projected to decline from 18 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2019 to 11.1 by 2043, which will be slightly below the Current Path forecast of 11.5 and lower than the African average of 25.6. However, the Demographic scenario leads to a much faster reduction in infant mortality than the Health/WaSH scenario.

By 2043, infant mortality rates in the Health/WaSH scenario will range from 17.1 deaths per 1000 live births in Mauritania to 4.3 in Libya. Comparing the difference between the Health/WaSH scenario and the Current Path forecast, the greatest reduction in infant mortality will occur in Egypt and Mauritania, while the smallest will be in Tunisia and Libya.



## Agriculture scenario

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



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 fertiliser 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.

The average crop yield for North Africa (estimated at 6.5 metric tons per hectare in 2019) was the highest among all the regions on the continent, mainly due to the high yields in Egypt because of the fertile Nile Delta. The region's crop yields were above the average of 3.94 tons for Africa. Among member countries, Egypt has the highest yield (29.2 metric tons per hectare), followed by Morocco (3.6 metric tons per hectare). The countries with the lowest yields are Tunisia and Mauritania (2.3 and 1.0 metric tons per hectare, respectively).

By 2043, the Agriculture scenario will increase yields in the region to 7.8 metric tons, which will be higher than the Current Path forecast of 6.9 metric tons for North Africa and the average of 4.8 metric tons for Africa on the Current Path. This means that the Agriculture scenario could improve productivity in crop yield by 0.9 metric tons in the region; however, this

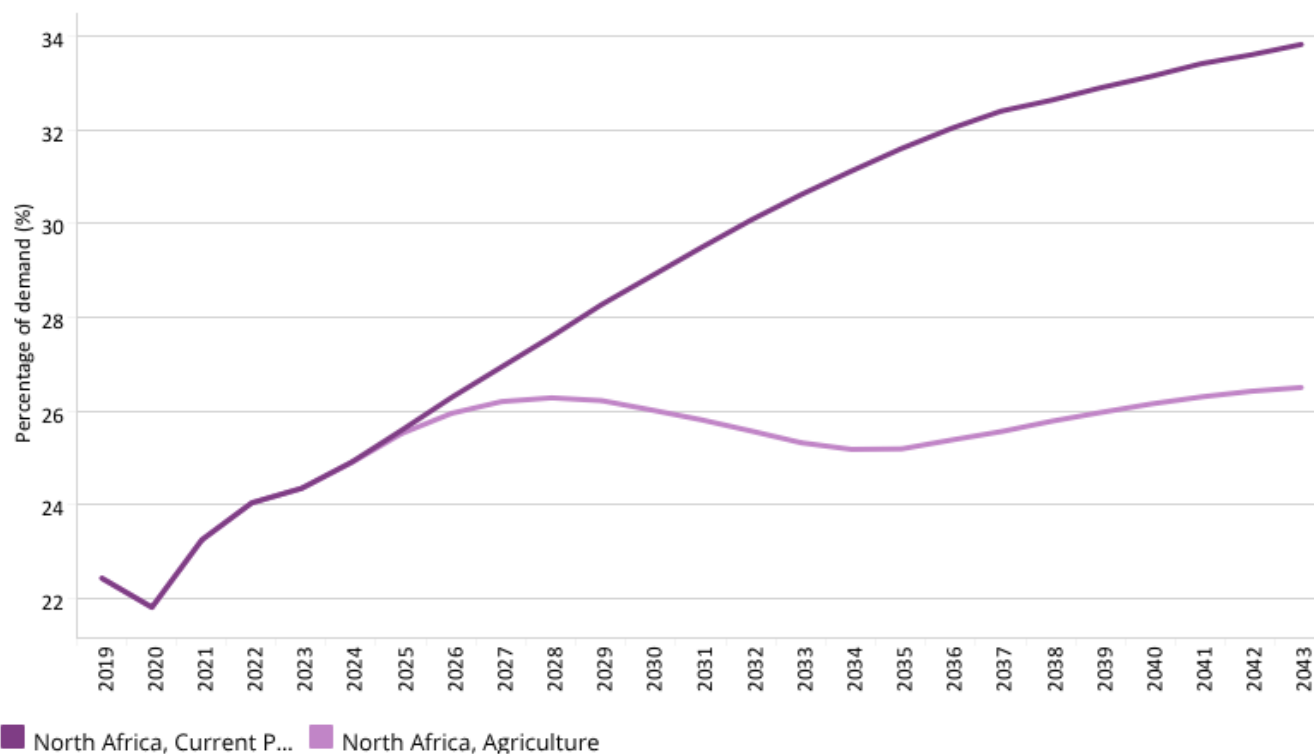


increase is skewed by the high yields in Egypt and the low yields in Tunisia. Mauritania and Morocco will benefit most from the Agriculture scenario's interventions by 2043, with additional gains of 2.6 and 1.8 metric tons per hectare, respectively.

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



North Africa ▼



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

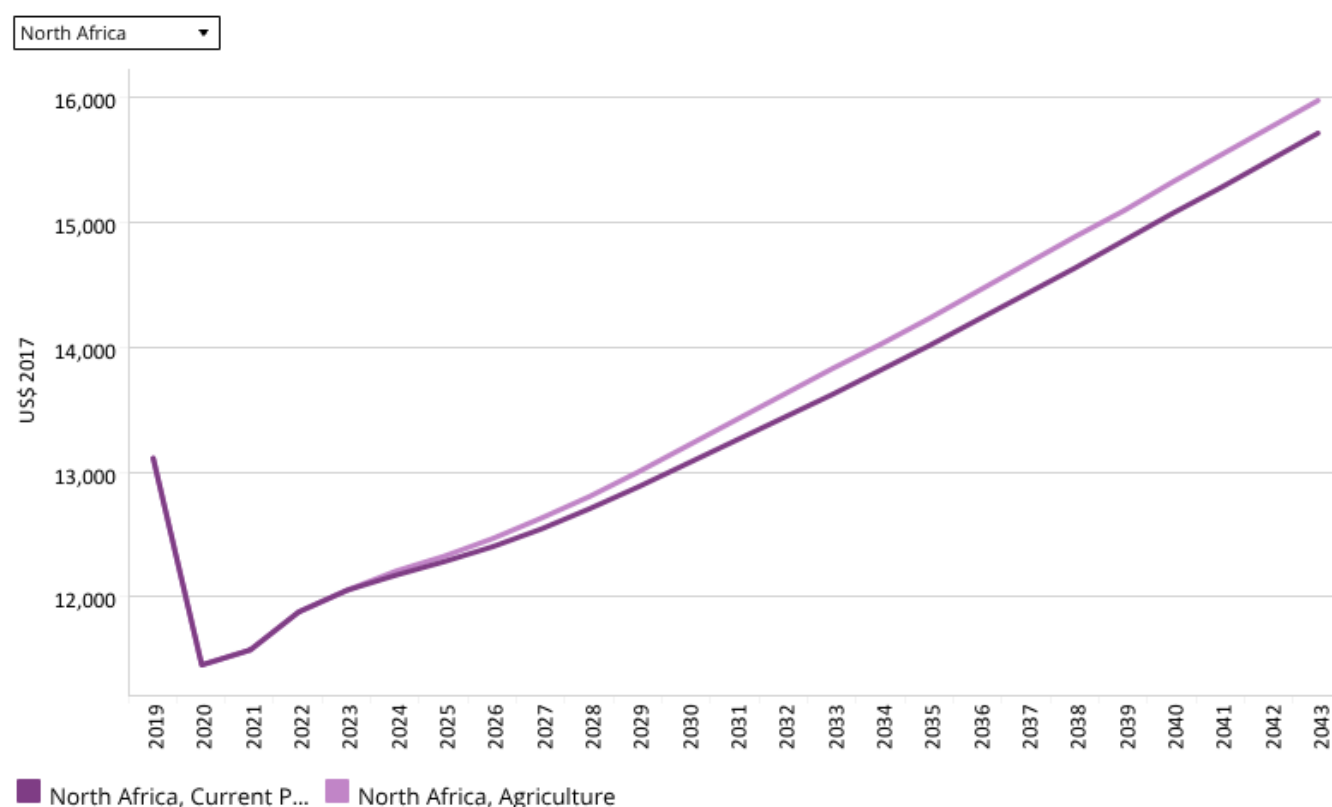
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In 2019, the average net agricultural import relative to total agricultural demand was 22.4%, which was above the average of 10.9% for Africa and the highest among all the regional groupings in Africa. It means that North Africa has the highest dependency on food imports in Africa. However, food dependency varies considerably across member countries. For example, Mauritania imports 46.4% of its total food needs, followed by Algeria at 43%, whereas Libya imports only about 1.4% of its total demand. In the Current Path forecast, net agricultural import in the region will grow to 33.8% of total demand by 2043. This situation is mitigated in the Agriculture scenario, so that by 2043, net agriculture imports will be 26.5% of total demand. This will be lower than the Current Path average of 34.5% of total demand for Africa.

In the Agriculture scenario, Morocco and Libya will be net exporters of agricultural products, with Morocco having a surplus of 29% above its total demand. The other countries will continue to import food, with Mauritania and Egypt expected to import 38% of their total demand by 2043. The Agriculture scenario will reduce agricultural import dependency by 32.6 and 18.5 percentage points of total demand in Morocco and Mauritania, respectively.

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



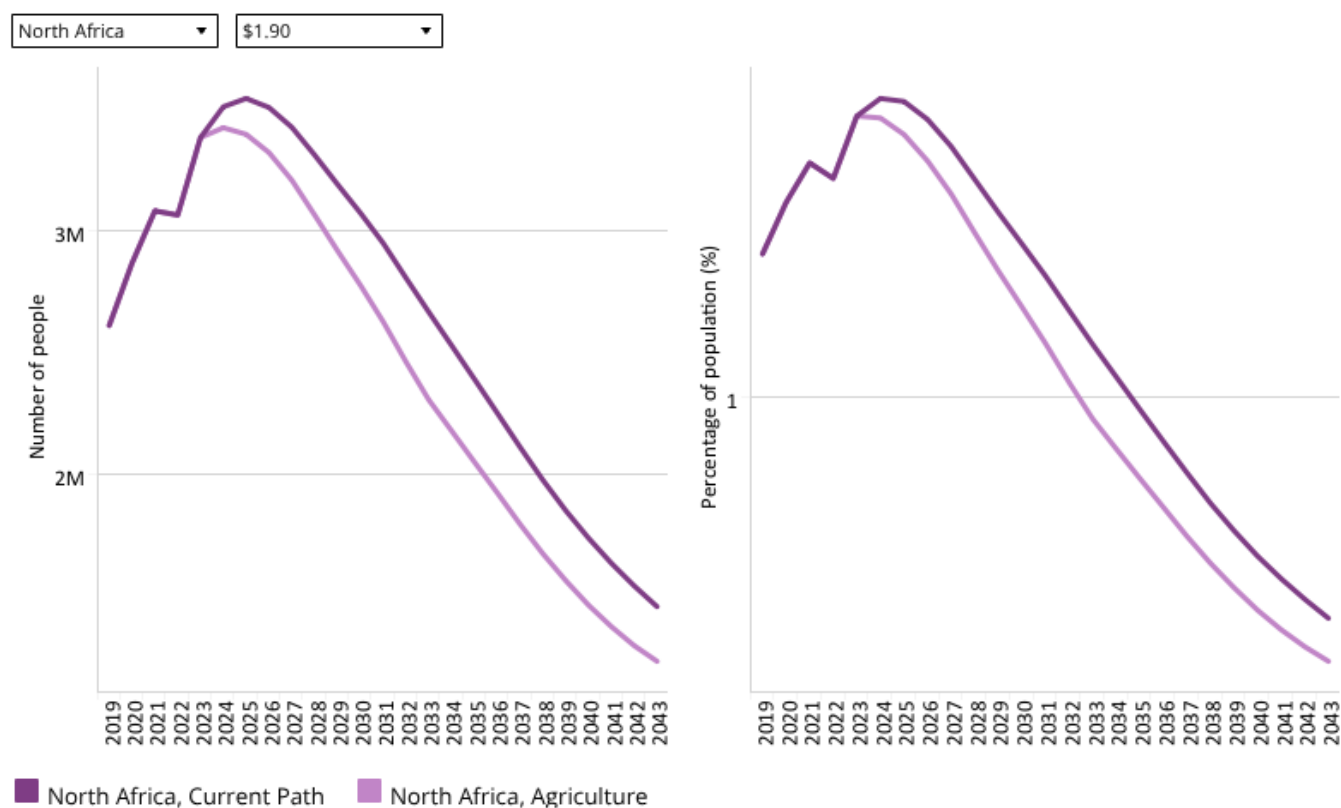
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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Under the Agriculture scenario, the average GDP per capita for North Africa will rise to US\$15 979 by 2043. It represents an additional gain of US\$261 compared with the Current Path forecast, and is above the projected US\$7 157 Current Path average for Africa. The gain in GDP per capita due to the Agriculture scenario ranges from US\$753 in Mauritania and US\$632 in Morocco to US\$414 in Egypt.

**Chart 25: Poverty in CP and Agric 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 the Agriculture scenario, the number of people living in extreme poverty (below US\$1.90 per day) is expected to decline to 1.2 million by 2043. This corresponds to 0.5% of the North African population and is significantly below the projected poverty rate of 20.9% for Africa as a whole by then. The estimated poverty rate in the Agriculture scenario will be 0.1 percentage point lower than in the Current Path forecast, translating to 230 000 people.

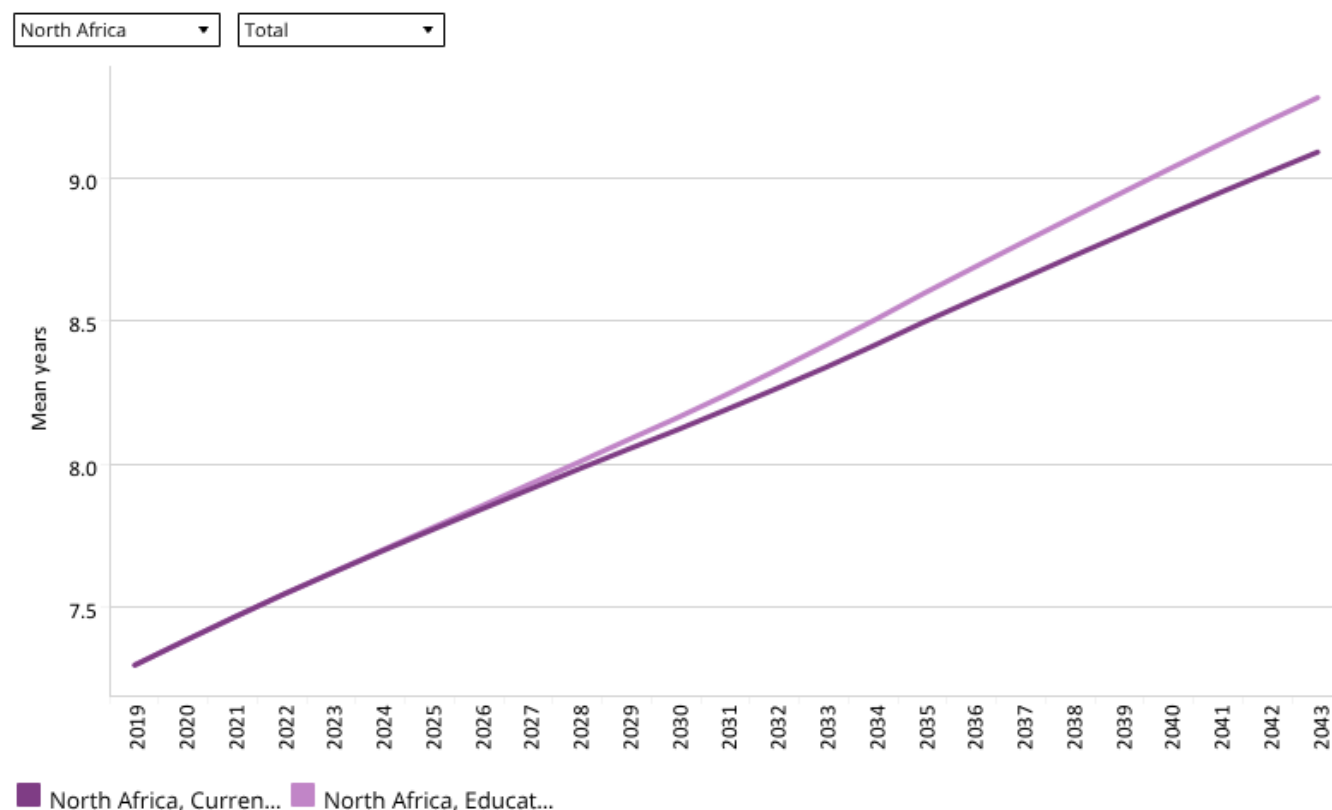
The impact of the Agriculture scenario on poverty varies substantially among member countries. Mauritania, which has a significant proportion of its population employed in agriculture, will experience the greatest reduction in extreme poverty rates (2.3 percentage points). The other countries will all see a reduction of less than 0.1 percentage point in extreme poverty rate reduction in the Agriculture scenario.



## Education scenario

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

Mean years of adult (+15) 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 [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

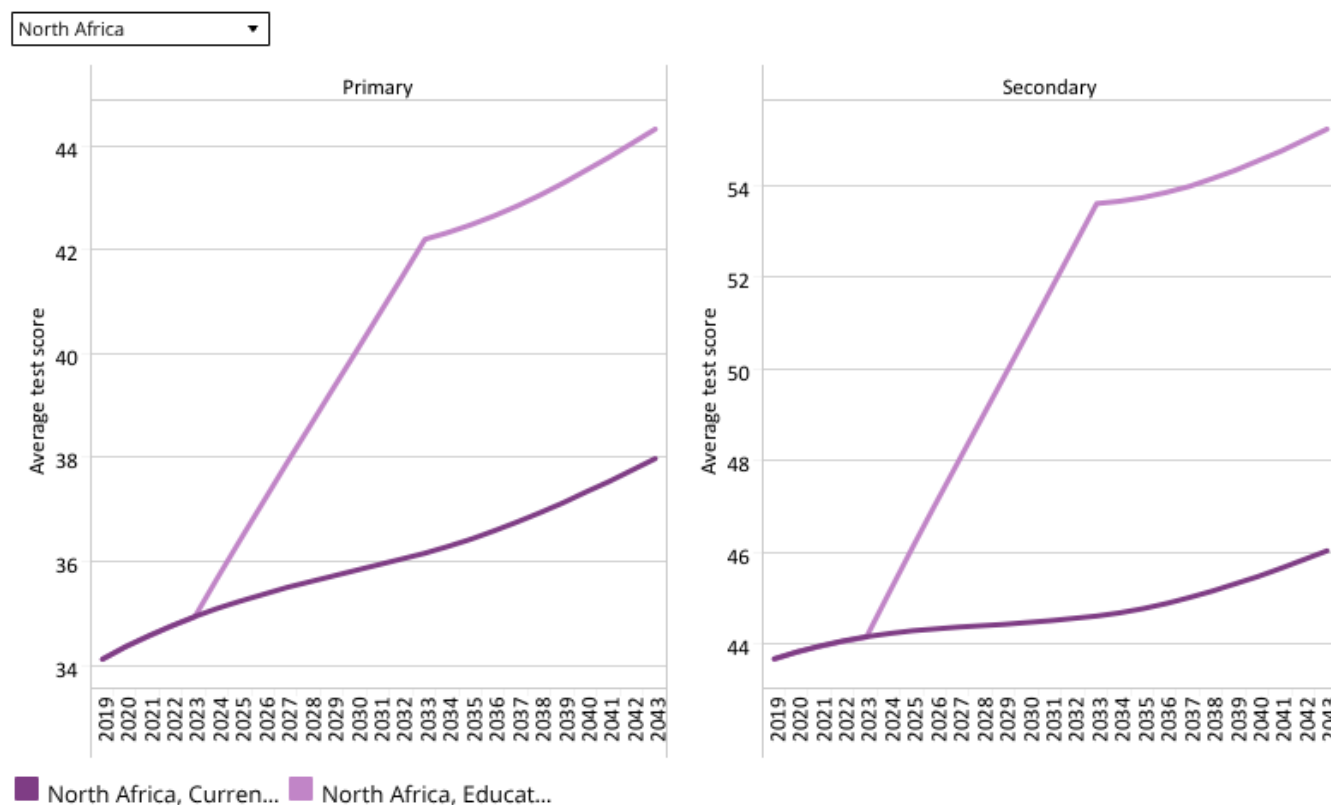
The mean years of education for North Africa was estimated to be 7.3 years in 2019, higher than the average of 6.2 years for Africa and the highest among the five African regions. On average, men attained more education (7.8 years) than women (6.8 years).

Libya and Tunisia have the highest mean years of education, with averages of 8.9 and 8.2 years, respectively. Morocco and Mauritania have the lowest mean years of education, at an average of 6.1 and 5.1 years, respectively. In the Education scenario, it is projected that mean years of education will rise to 9.3 years, which will be higher than the Current Path forecast of 9.1 years for North Africa and the average of 7.6 years for Africa. The Education scenario also reduces the gender gap, which currently favours men, from a full year in 2019 to 0.3 years by 2043. On the Current Path, the gap is reduced to 0.4 years.

In the Education scenario, Libya will have the highest mean years of education (10.8 years) by 2043, followed by Tunisia (9.9 years). Morocco and Mauritania will continue to have the lowest scores, at about 8.2 and 7.0 years, respectively. Compared with the Current Path forecast, Mauritania and Tunisia will benefit most from the Education scenario, while Morocco and Libya will receive the least benefit with regard to additional improvement in mean years of education.

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

Average test scores for primary and secondary learners



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Bank EDSTATS

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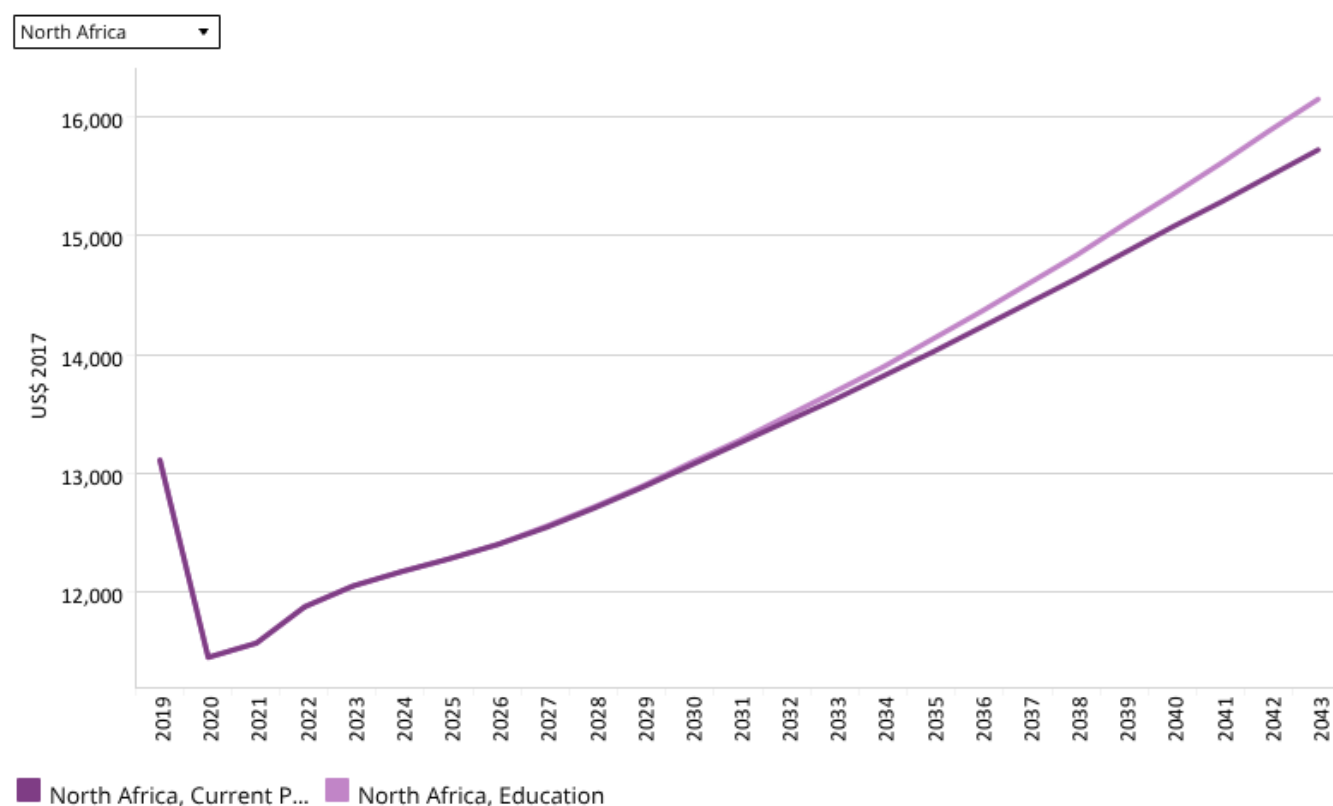
An important measure of the quality of education is the test scores of students. In 2019, the average test score for primary learners in North Africa was 35.1, which was higher than Africa's average and the second highest among the regional groupings (following behind Southern Africa). Tunisia and Libya fare best in terms of primary learners' education, with scores of 37.5 and 37.2, respectively. Morocco's and Mauritania's scores are the lowest in the region for primary learners (32.4 and 21.8, respectively). The Education scenario will increase the average test score for primary learners to 44.3, which is above both the Current Path forecast of 38.0 and Africa's projected average of 33.3. Scores are expected to range from 52.8 (Libya) to 32.0 (Mauritania).

The average test score for secondary learners in the region was 43.7 in 2019, which was above the average of 39.1 for Africa. It was the highest score in Africa. In this category, Libya's and Tunisia's scores were the highest, both averaging 45.3. Morocco and Mauritania fared worst, with scores of 42.3 and 37.0, respectively. In the Education scenario, average secondary school test scores improve to 55.2 by 2043, which will be higher than the average of 40 projected for the continent on the Current Path. Test scores for secondary schooling in this scenario will also be 9.2 points higher than the Current Path forecast. In the Education scenario, Libya is expected to perform best, with a score of 58.4, followed by Tunisia with a score of 58.0. Egypt and Mauritania are projected to perform worst in the region, with test scores of 54.9 and 45.8, respectively by 2043. Compared with the outlook on the Current Path, the countries that will record the greatest



improvements are Tunisia (9.6 points) and Egypt (9.3 points), while Mauritania and Libya will improve their scores by an additional 7.3 and 5.3 points, respectively.

**Chart 28: GDP per capita in CP and Educ 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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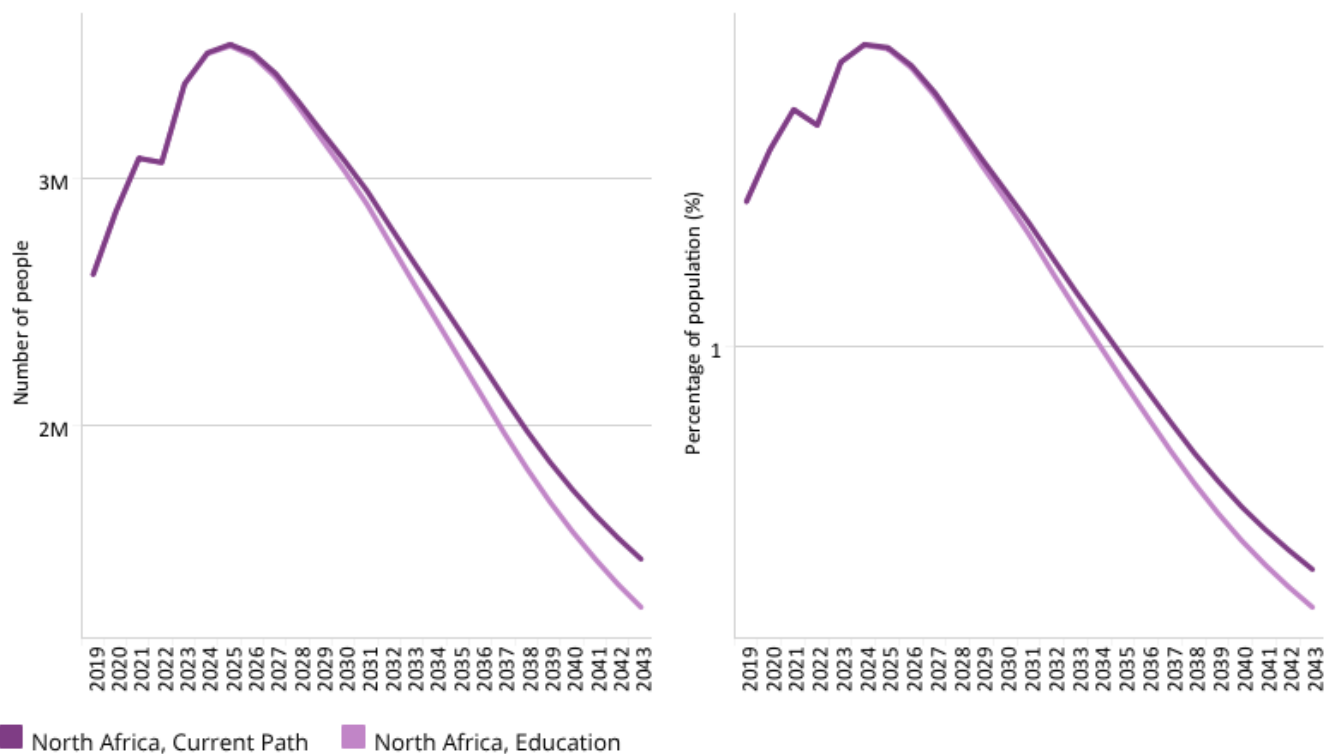
The Education scenario will lead to average GDP per capita in North Africa increasing to US\$16 143 by 2043, which will be greater than the projected amount of US\$15 718 on the Current Path. The Education scenario can therefore add an extra US\$425 to the average GDP per capita in the region by 2043. The average GDP per capita estimated in the Education scenario will also be higher than the average of US\$7 157 projected for Africa on the Current Path. Countries that will benefit the most from the Education scenario are Libya and Egypt, with gains in GDP per capita estimated to be close to US\$525 in both countries. Morocco and Mauritania will likely benefit least from the impact of the Education scenario, with estimated gains in GDP per capita at US\$236 and US\$168, respectively.

# Chart 29: Poverty in CP and Educ scenario, 2019–2043

Millions of people and % of total population



North Africa \$1.90



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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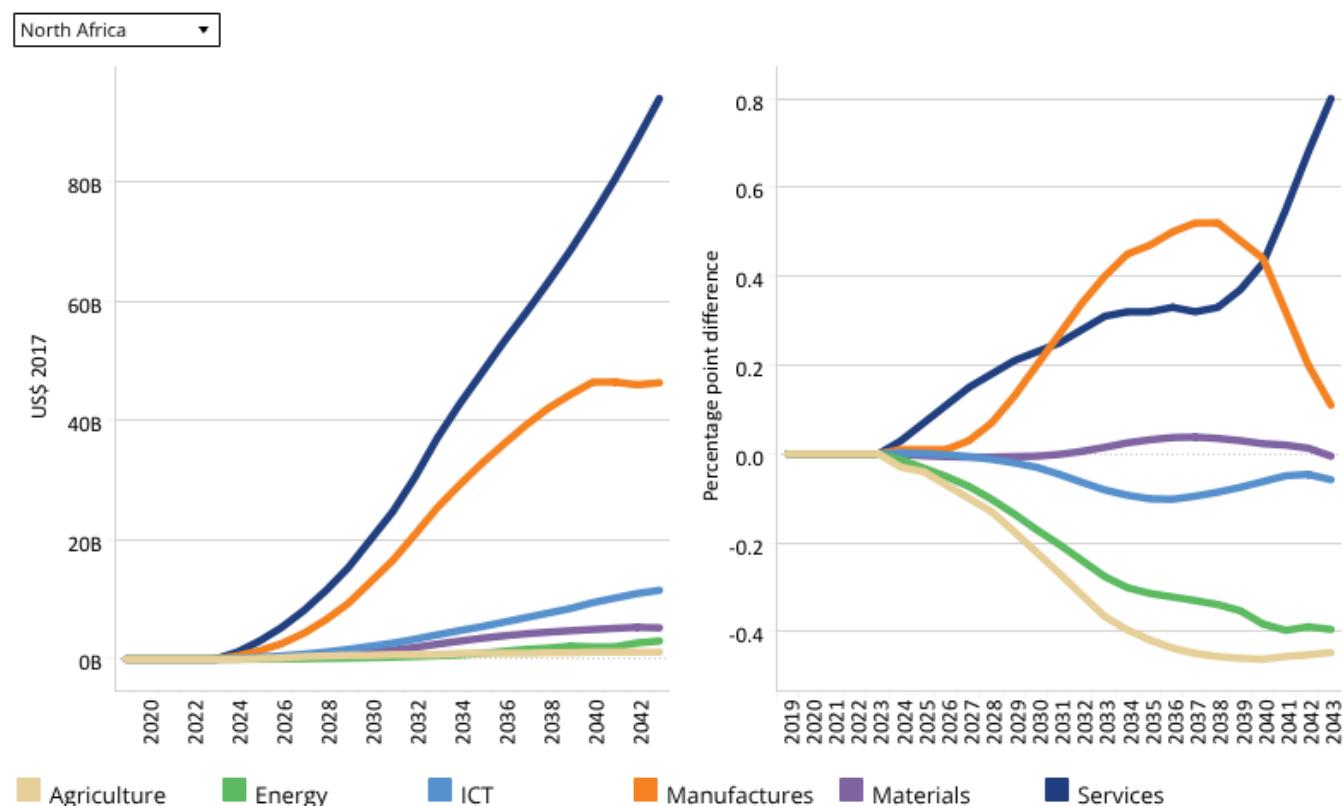
In the Education scenario, 1.25 million people in North Africa are projected to be living in extreme poverty (at the benchmark of US\$1.90) by 2043, which represents 0.48% of the population. Compared with the Current Path forecast, the Education scenario will result in extreme poverty declining by 0.08 percentage points. This translates to 20 000 people. The projected extreme poverty rate for North Africa in the Education scenario will also be far lower than the estimated average of 20.9% for Africa in 2043. The additional reduction in poverty occasioned by the Education scenario will differ among member countries and range from 0.75 percentage points in Mauritania to 0.008 percentage points in Algeria.



## Manufacturing/transfers scenario

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

Absolute and Percentage difference GDP



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.

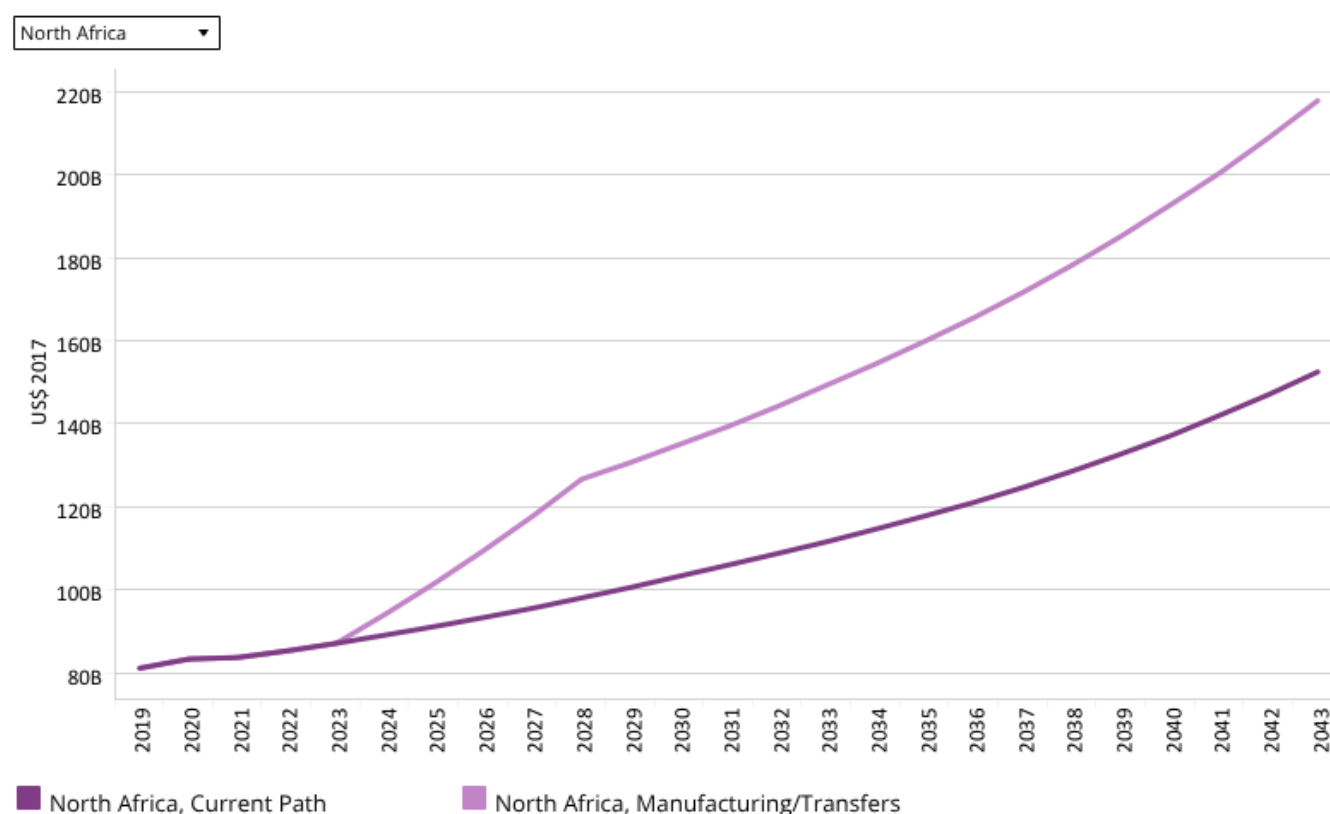
Chart 30 should be read with [Chart 8](#), which presents a stacked area graph on the contribution to GDP and size, in billion US\$, of the Current Path economy for each of the sectors.

All sectors increase in absolute size in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario compared with the Current Path forecast, albeit differently. In the Manufacturing scenario, the service sector is projected to be the leading contributor to GDP by 2043 in North Africa. Compared with the Current Path, the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario is estimated to contribute an additional US\$94 billion to GDP by 2043. This will translate to an increase of 0.80 percentage points over the Current Path forecast. The manufacturing sector, which is the second largest contributor to GDP, is projected to contribute an additional US\$46.3 billion to GDP based on this scenario in 2043. This translates to an increase of 0.11 percentage points over the Current Path forecast in the same year, although it initially peaks at an increase of 0.52 percentage points in 2038. The

contribution of agriculture will increase modestly by an additional US\$1.2 billion in 2043, although in percentage terms, its contribution will decline to 0.45 percentage points below the Current Path. ICT is projected to contribute an additional US\$11.6 billion to GDP in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario in 2043, which will be 0.06 percentage points below the Current Path forecast. The contribution of energy to GDP in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario is projected to decline to 0.40 percentage points below the Current Path by 2043.

Sectoral contributions vary across member countries. Algeria and Egypt will experience the largest contribution to GDP from the manufacturing sector (estimated to be 0.99 and 0.64 percentage points above the Current Path, respectively). The manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP will range from 0.55 percentage points above the Current Path to 0.13 percentage points below the Current Path in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario. The additional contribution to GDP from agriculture in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario will be highest in Libya, valued at 0.02 percentage points below the Current Path forecast, and lowest in Morocco, at 0.81 percentage points below the Current Path forecast.

**Chart 31: Gov welfare transfers in CP and Manufac/Transfers scenario, 2019–2043**  
Billions US\$ 2017



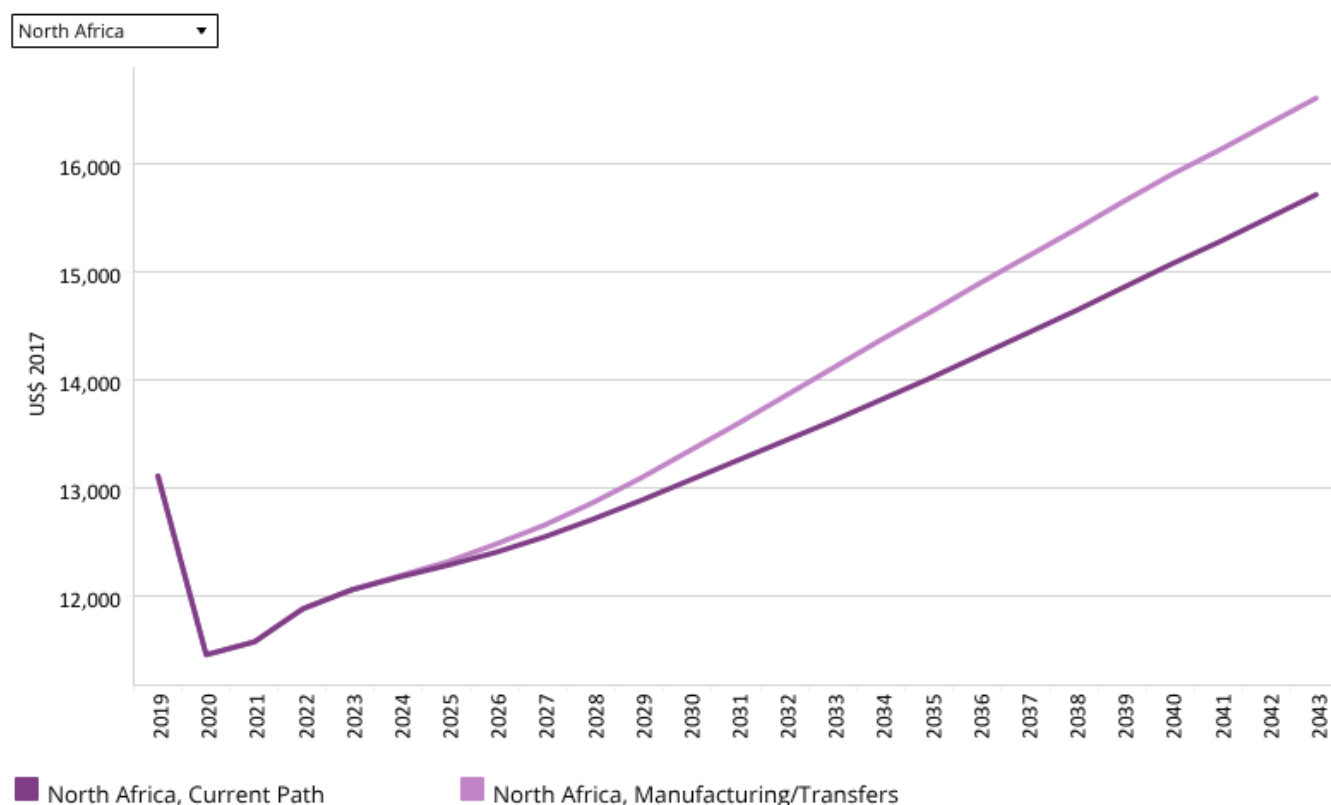
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Development Indicators data

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Welfare transfers are typically offered by the government to assist poor households in the country and included in this scenario to offset the increase in inequality typically associated with a manufacturing growth path. Government welfare transfers in the North African region in 2019 were estimated to have amounted to US\$81.2 billion, lower only than in Southern Africa (US\$116.2 billion). Among member countries, a sizable share of these transfers comes from Algeria, Libya and Egypt (11.9%, 9.9% and 7.6% of GDP, respectively). The lowest estimated government transfers occur in Mauritania and Tunisia (6% and 7.1% of GDP, respectively). By 2043, it is projected that government welfare transfers will increase to US\$217.8 billion, higher than the estimated US\$152.5 billion in the Current Path forecast. It means that the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario increases welfare transfers by 42.8% by 2043.

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

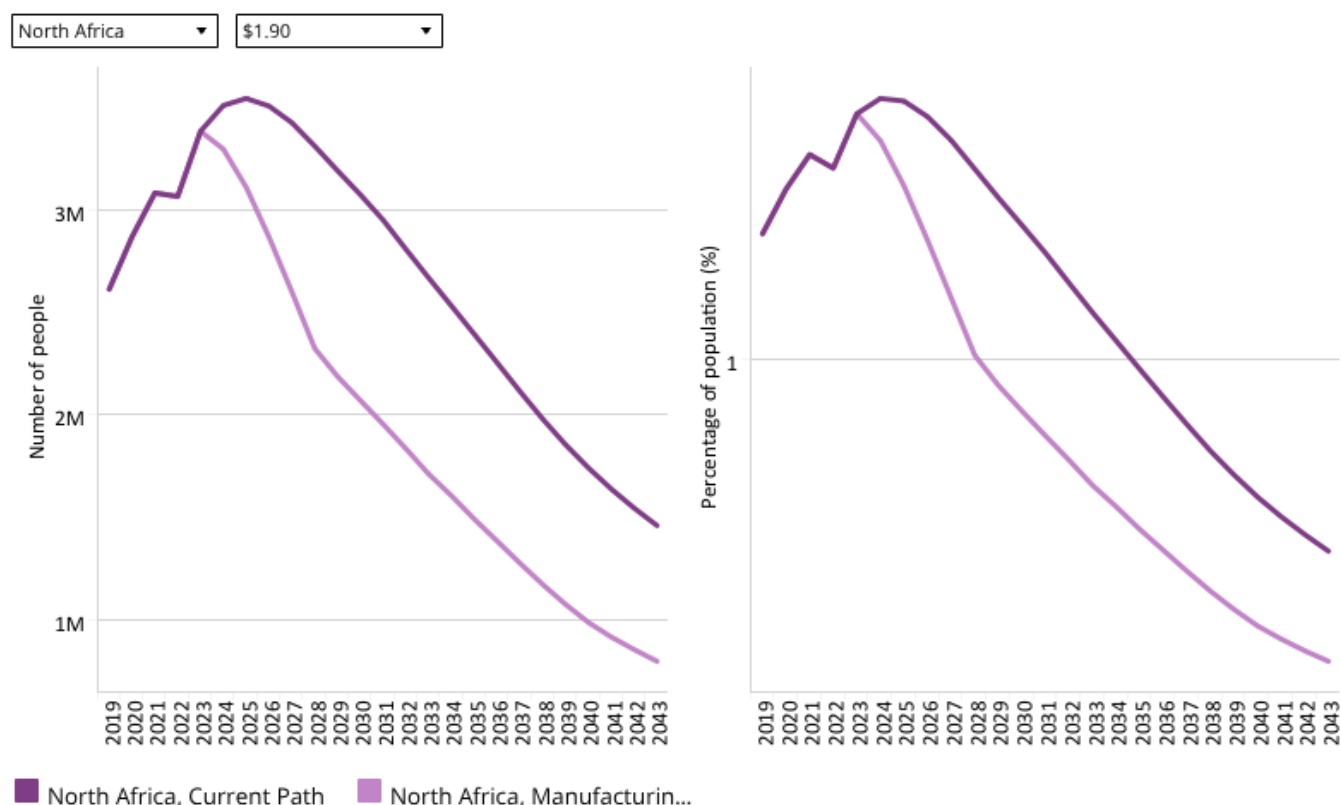
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The Manufacturing/Transfers scenario leads to a large increase in GDP per capita compared with the Current Path forecast, such that by 2043, it will result in additional gains of US\$894 in the average GDP per capita for North Africa. The estimated average GDP per capita in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario for North Africa will also be more than double the projected average of US\$7 157 for Africa on the Current Path. The additional gains in average GDP per capita in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario compared with those on the Current Path will range from US\$1 188 in Egypt to US\$106 in Mauritania.



Chart 33: Poverty in CP and Manufac/Transfers 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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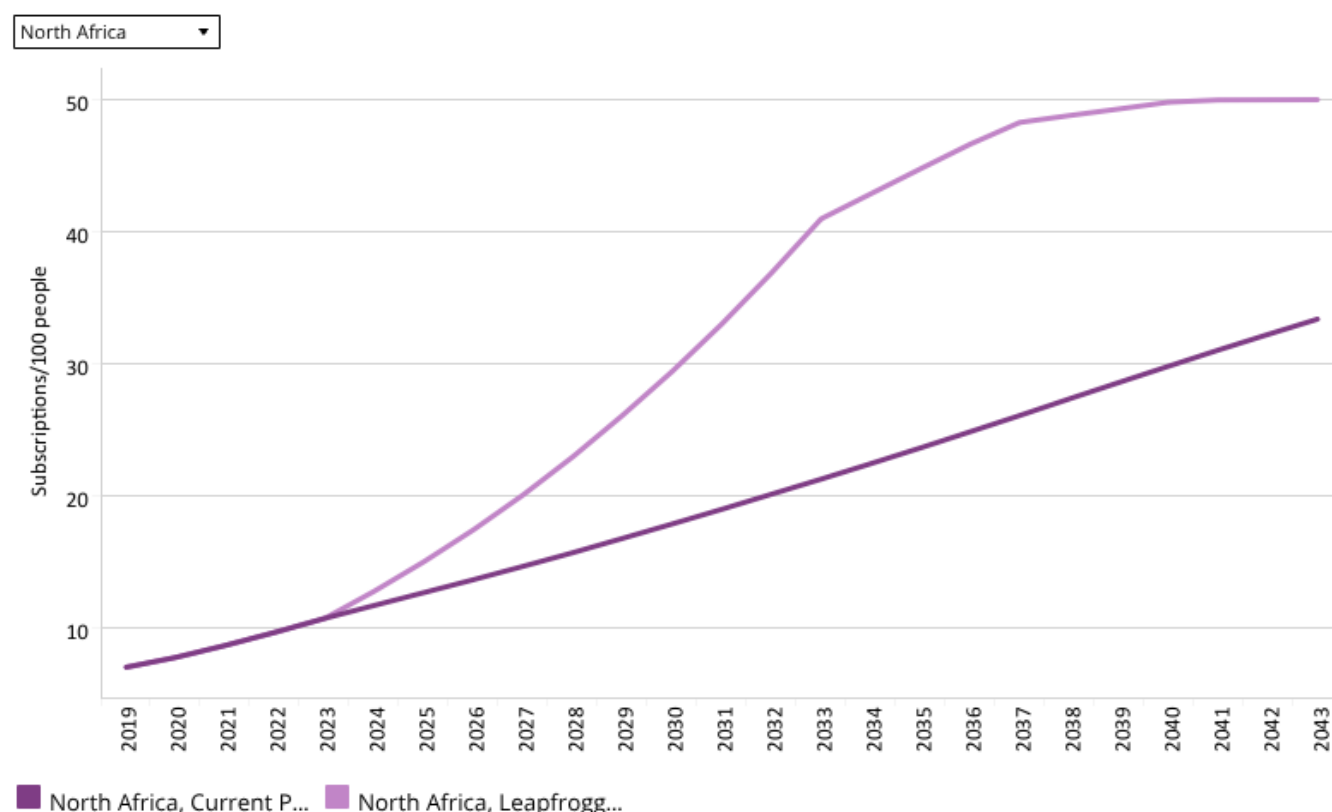
The proportion of people living in extreme poverty in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario in the North Africa region is projected to constitute 0.3% of the population (instead of 0.6% in the Current Path forecast) in 2043, which translates to 800 000 people. The Manufacturing/Transfers scenario could therefore result in extreme poverty declining by 660 000 people, equivalent to 0.3 percentage points decline. The projected extreme poverty rate in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario will also be far below the Current Path average of 20.9% for Africa by 2043.

The projected reduction in extreme poverty in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario is greatest in Mauritania and Egypt, with rates declining by 2.2 and 0.31 percentage points. Compared with the projections in the Current Path forecast, Algeria and Libya will experience the lowest poverty reduction by 2043 in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario (less than 0.01 percentage points).



## Leapfrogging scenario

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



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.

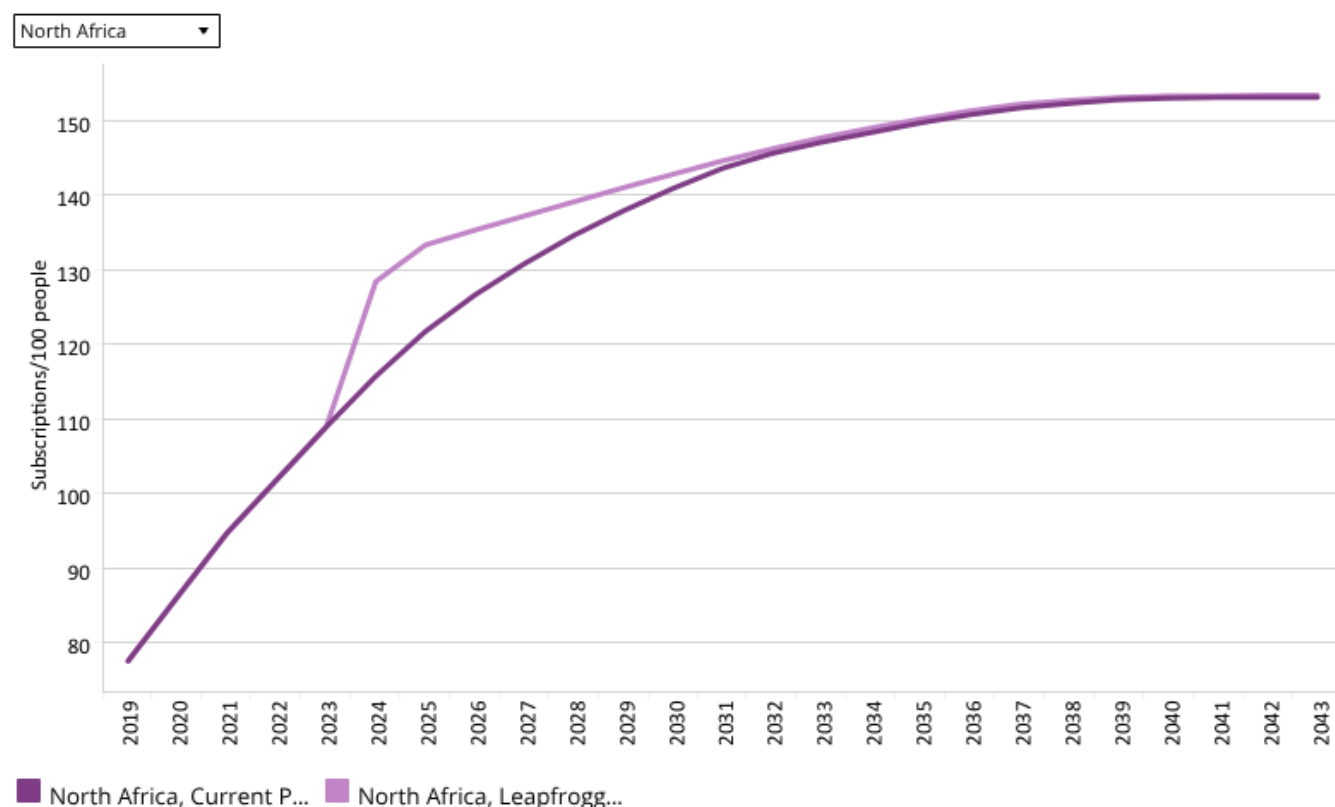
The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

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.).

In modern economies, access to stable Internet is a driver of economic growth as it improves productivity. The total number of fixed broadband subscriptions in North Africa was estimated to have been 7.0 per 100 people in 2019, which was more than twice the average for Africa (3.2 per 100 people). It was also the highest among all the regional groupings in Africa. At the country level, fixed broadband subscriptions range from 9.7 subscriptions per 100 people in Algeria to 2.6 subscriptions per 100 people in Mauritania. In the Leapfrogging scenario, fixed broadband subscription is projected to increase to 50 per 100 people by 2043, which will be above the average of 27.7 per 100 people estimated for Africa. Compared with the Current Path forecast, the Leapfrogging scenario could improve fixed broadband subscriptions by 16.6

subscriptions per 100 people by 2043. Countries that will witness the largest increase in fixed broadband subscriptions in the Leapfrogging scenario are Morocco and Egypt, with improvements of 0.37 and 0.34 subscriptions per 100 people compared with the Current Path forecast. Mauritania will experience the lowest improvement in its fixed broadband subscription by 2043.

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



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.

Similar to the situation in other regions, the use of mobile broadband in North Africa is much higher than that of fixed broadband. By 2019, the average number of mobile broadband subscriptions in North Africa stood at 77.5 per 100 people, which was the highest among the African regions and above the average of 40.5 subscriptions per 100 people for Africa. Algeria had the most mobile broadband subscriptions in 2019, estimated at 112 per 100 people, followed by Libya with 91.8 subscriptions per 100 people. Mauritania and Egypt had the lowest mobile subscription rates in the region, at 63.2 and 41.7 subscriptions per 100 people, respectively. Owing to the mobile broadband subscription rate already being high in the region, the Leapfrogging scenario leads to a faster improvement only between 2024 and 2030. By 2043, the mobile broadband subscription rate converges at 153.1 subscriptions per 100 people in both the Leapfrogging scenario and the Current Path forecast. This will be greater than the Current Path average (141.8) projected for Africa in the same year. In the Leapfrogging scenario, Libya will have the most mobile subscriptions (158.4 per 100 people) while Mauritania will have the least (152.2 per 100 people). The remaining countries will all average around 153 subscriptions per 100 people.

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



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Development Indicators data

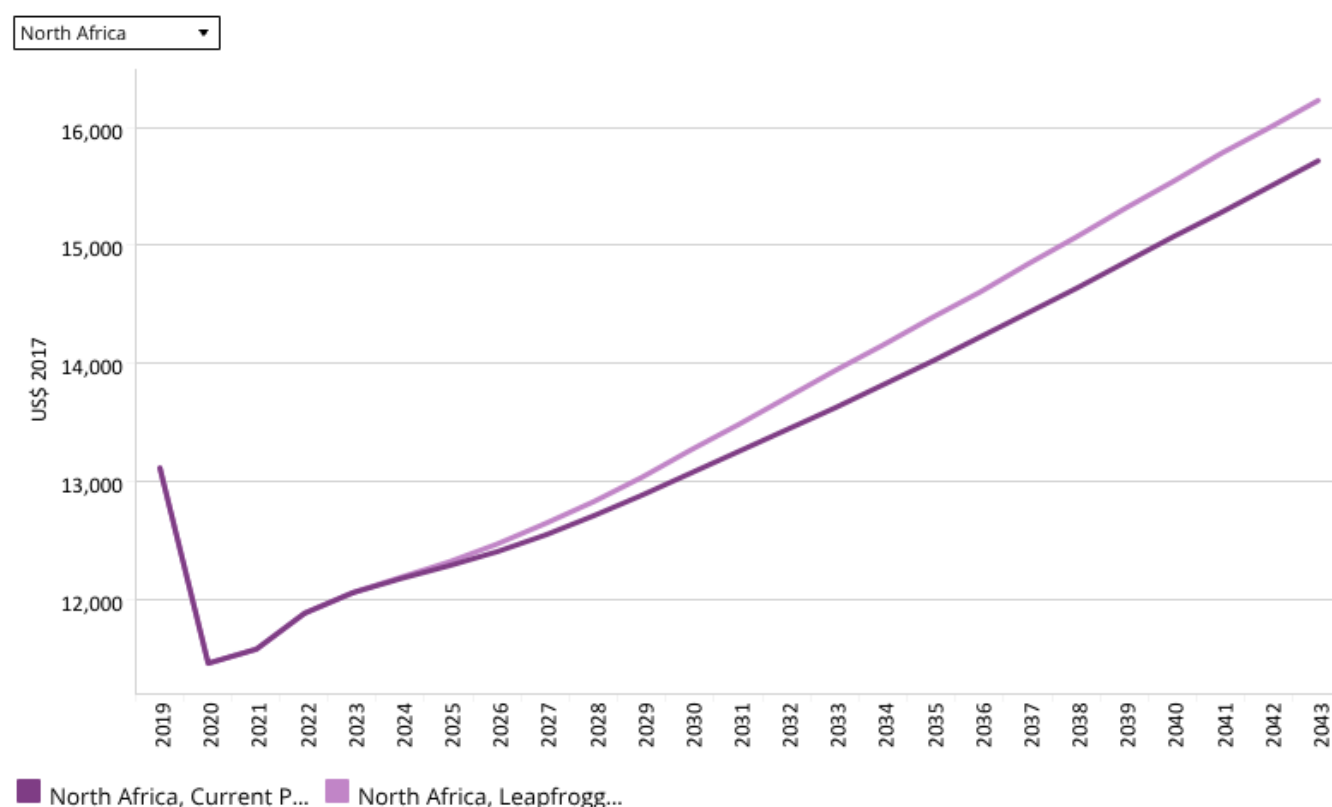
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North Africa already does very well on electricity access. In 2019, approximately 199.7 million people in North Africa had access to electricity, representing 98.5% of the population. This was far above the average rate of electricity access in Africa (53.2%), and was the highest among the regional groupings. Almost all (99.2%) urban dwellers in the region had access to electricity, while access sat at 97.7% for rural dwellers. Mauritania is the only country in the region where less than 50% of its population has access to electricity; all other countries in the region had electricity access of at least 99%.

The Leapfrogging scenario will increase access to electricity in the region to 267.4 million people by 2043, which will be only slightly higher than in the Current Path forecast (265.9 million people). The proportion of people with access to electricity in the region will initially decline, and then reach a minimum at 97.9% in 2032 in the Leapfrogging scenario and 97.7% on the Current Path in the same year. Afterwards, the proportion of people with access to electricity will increase to 98.9% in the Leapfrogging scenario and 98.3% on the Current Path in 2043. In the Leapfrogging scenario, all North African countries except Mauritania will have electricity access rates above 99% (the rate in Mauritania is projected to be 80.5%).

Chart 37: GDP per capita in CP and Leapfrogging 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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On the Current Path, the average GDP per capita for North Africa is forecast to increase to US\$15 718. However, the Leapfrogging scenario will lead to a much greater increase, such that, by 2043, additional gains of US\$512 compared with the Current Path forecast are possible. The projected average GDP per capita in the Leapfrogging scenario will also be more than twice the Current Path average for Africa. Compared with the Current Path forecast, the countries with the greatest improvement in GDP per capita in the Leapfrogging scenario are Egypt and Libya, which can expect additional gains of US\$708 and US\$469, respectively. Mauritania and Algeria are expected to see respective gains of US\$266 and US\$251 from the Leapfrogging scenario.

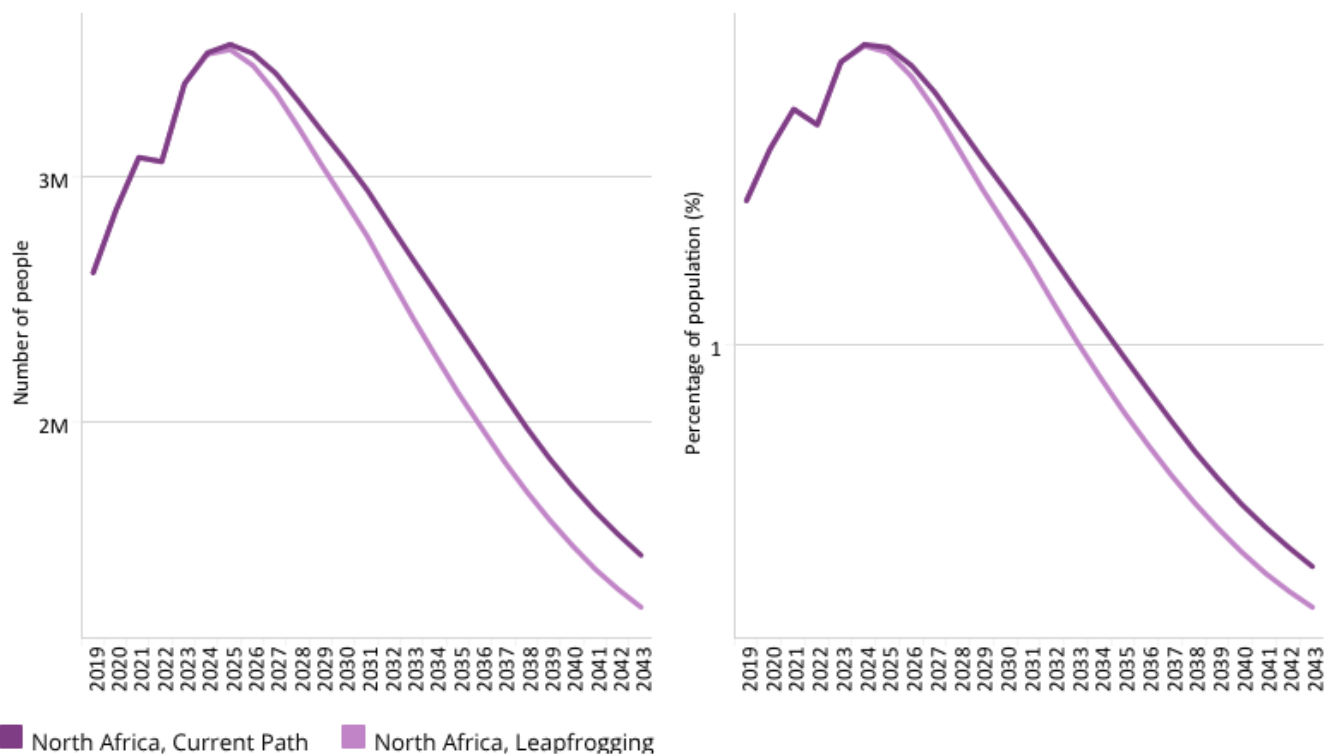


# Chart 38: Poverty in CP and Leapfrogging scenario, 2019–2043

Millions of people and % of total population



North Africa \$1.90



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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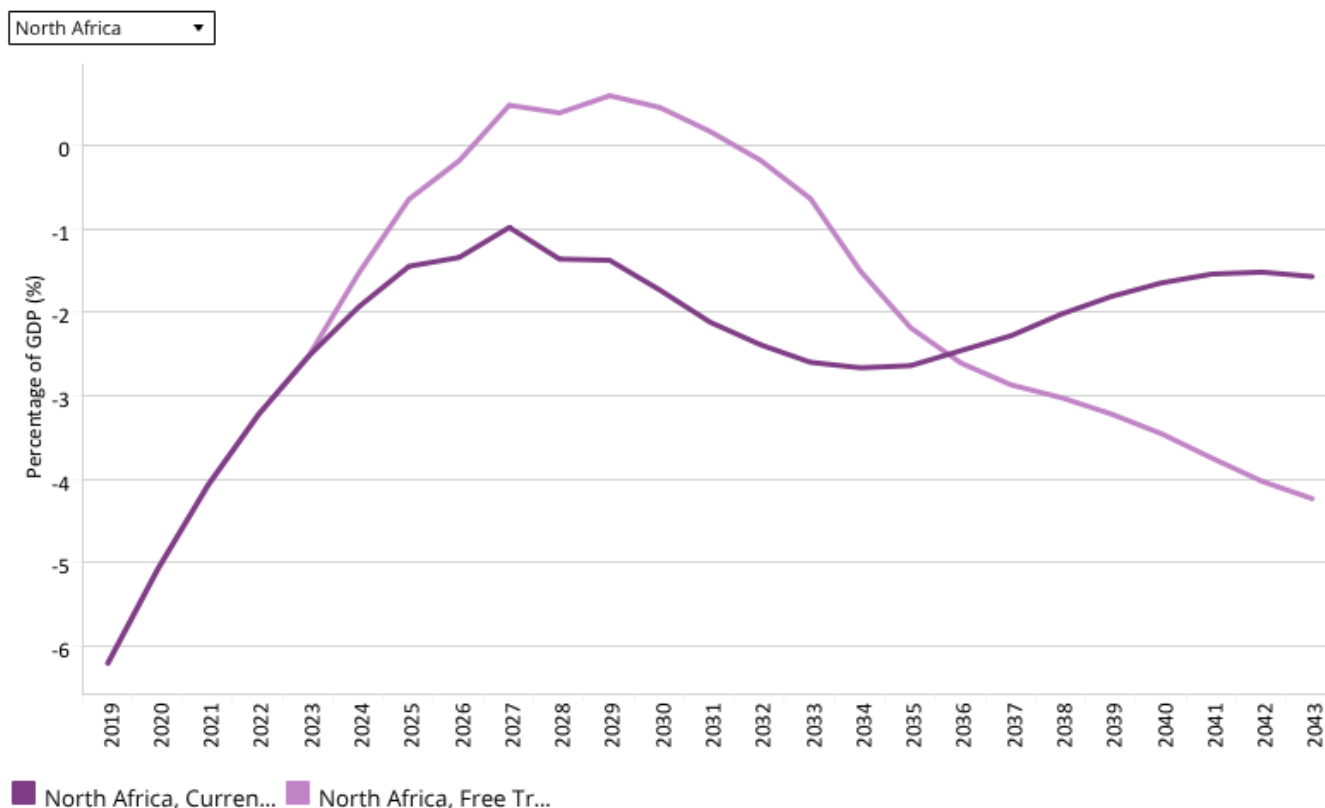
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The Leapfrogging scenario will lead to the number of people living in extreme poverty (at the benchmark of US\$1.90) declining to 1.25 million, representing 0.48% of the population. This will be 0.08 percentage points lower than in the Current Path forecast and equivalent to 210 000 fewer people living in poverty by 2043. Compared with the Current Path forecast, the reduction in poverty rates will vary from 0.64 percentage points in Mauritania to 0.11 percentage points in Egypt in the Leapfrogging scenario. All other countries in the region are expected to see extreme poverty rates reducing by less than 0.05 percentage points in the Leapfrogging scenario.



## Free Trade scenario

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



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.

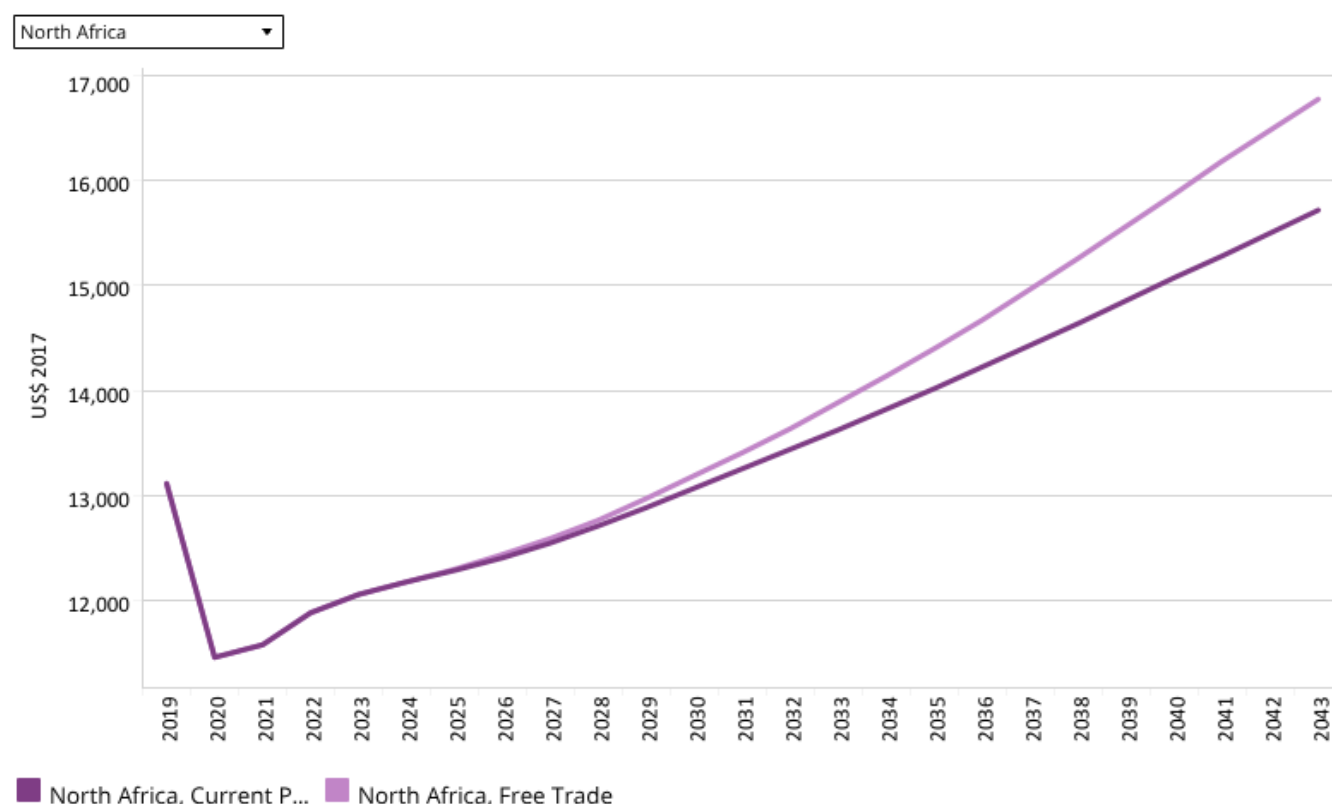
The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

The trade balance is the difference between the value of a country's exports and its 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.

Typical of African economies, North Africa had a negative trade balance, meaning that the region is a net importer of goods and services. In 2019, the total trade deficit stood at 6.2% of GDP, which was higher than the average of 5.9% for Africa and the third highest on the continent (following after West and East Africa). Country-specific deficits ranged from 3.4% (Algeria) to 12.1% (Mauritania); only Libya had a trade surplus (5.3%). In the Free Trade scenario, the trade deficit improves in the short run, peaking at a surplus of 0.6% of GDP in 2029, but then assumes a downward trend. By 2043, the Free Trade scenario will lead to a trade deficit of 4.2% of GDP, which will be higher than the average of 3.3% GDP for Africa. It will also be about three percentage points greater than the Current Path forecast. In the Free Trade scenario, Libya and Algeria are projected to have trade surpluses by 2043, estimated to amount to about 2.7% and 2.1% of their GDP, respectively. The remaining countries will continue to have trade deficits, albeit lower than the 2019 figures. The deficits

will range from 4.6% of GDP in Tunisia to 8.0% of GDP in Egypt. These two countries will also experience the greatest improvement in trade balance in the Free Trade scenario. Mauritania and Libya will likely benefit least from this scenario.

**Chart 40: GDP per capita in CP and Free Trade 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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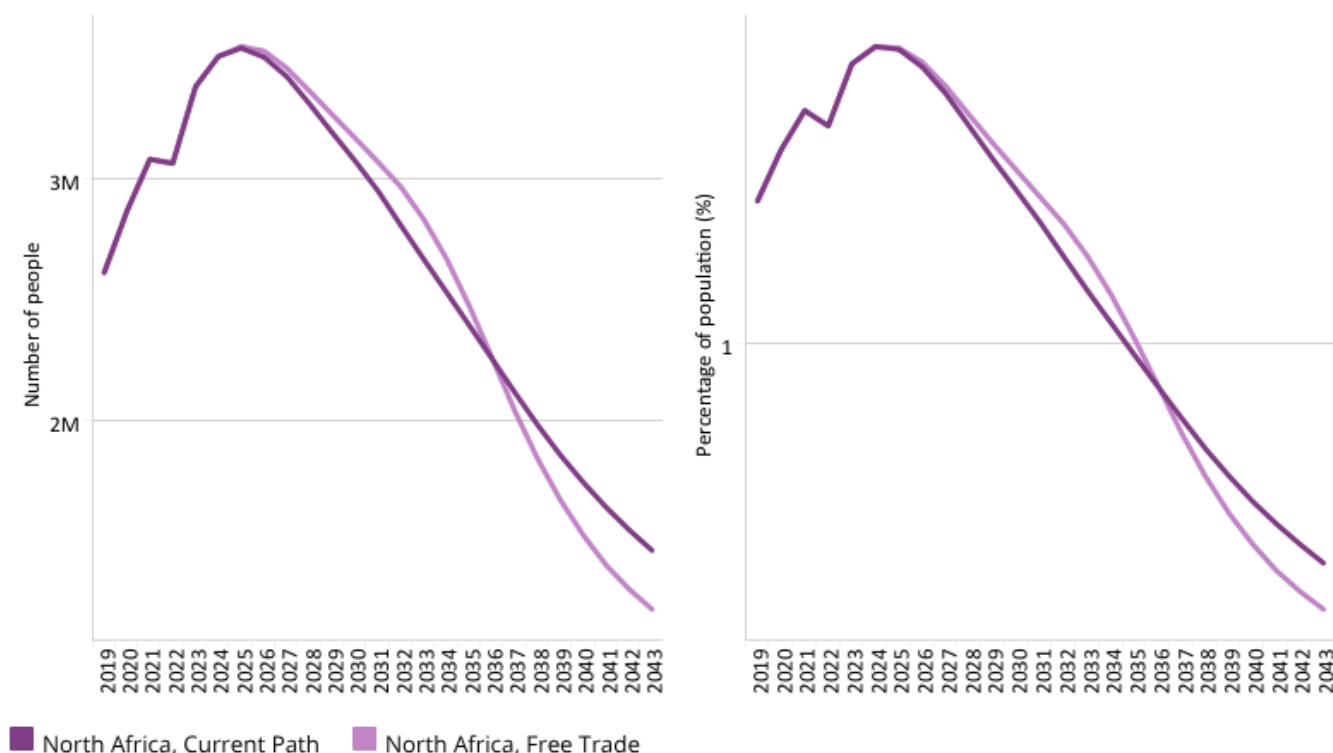
The Free Trade scenario is projected to lead to additional gains of US\$1 057 in average GDP per capita compared with the Current Path forecast (an increase of 7%) by 2043, pushing GDP per capita to US\$16 775 versus US\$15 718. The impact of the Free Trade scenario on GDP per capita is most pronounced in Libya and Egypt, with additional gains of US\$1 210 and US\$1 101, respectively. Morocco and Mauritania will likely experience the least gain (US\$964 and US\$517, respectively).

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

Millions of people and % of total population



North Africa \$1.90



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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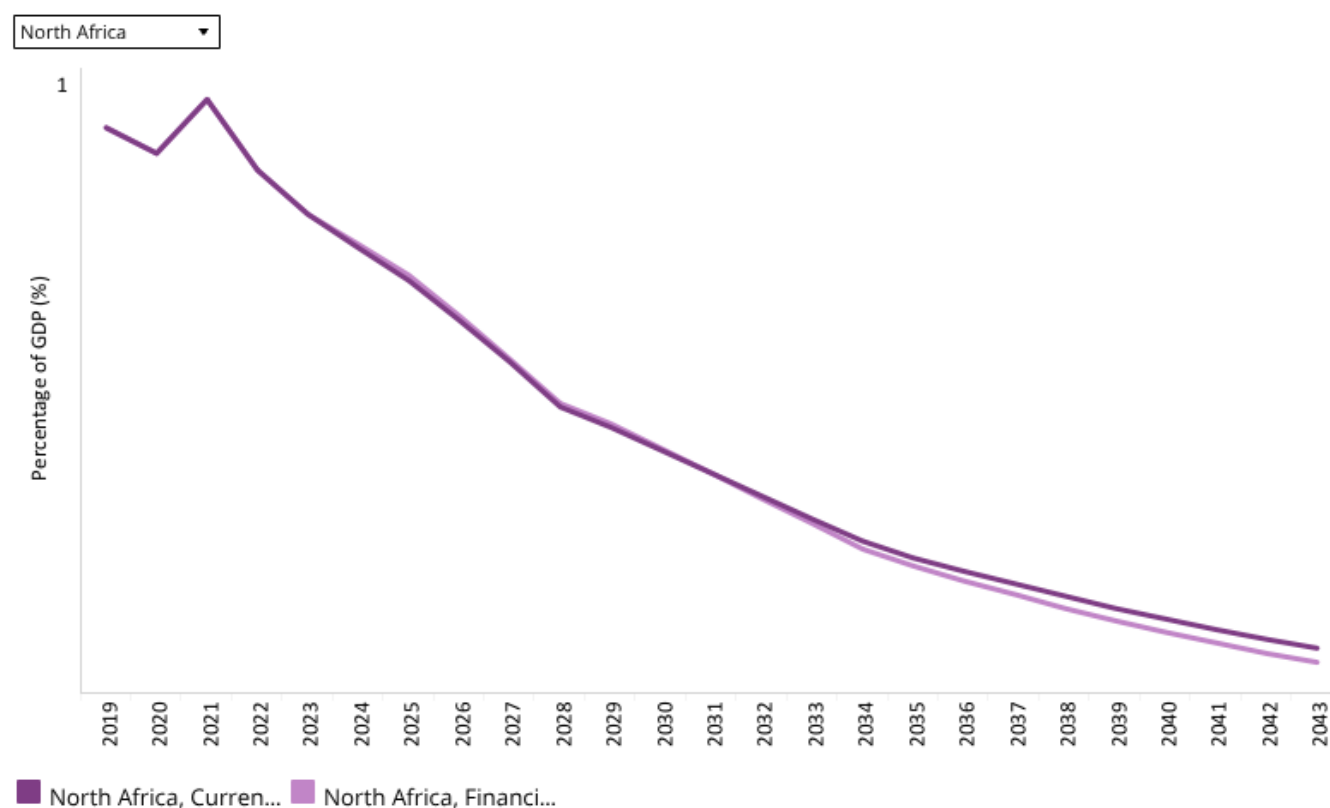
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Trade openness will reduce poverty in the long term after initially increasing it due to the redistributive effects of trade. Most African countries export primary commodities and low-tech manufacturing products, and therefore a continental free trade 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.

Extreme poverty rates will decline faster in the Free Trade scenario than on the Current Path. It is projected that by 2043, 1.21 million people in North Africa (0.47% of the population) will be living in extreme poverty (at the US\$1.90 benchmark). This means that the Free Trade scenario could reduce the rate of extreme poverty in the region by 0.09 percentage points, which will be equivalent to 250 000 people by 2043. The projected rate of extreme poverty in the Free Trade scenario will be below the average for Africa. Mauritania is expected to achieve the highest reduction (1.3 percentage points). The remaining countries will all see reductions of less than 0.1 percentage points, ranging from 0.96 percentage points in Egypt to 0.011 percentage points in Algeria.



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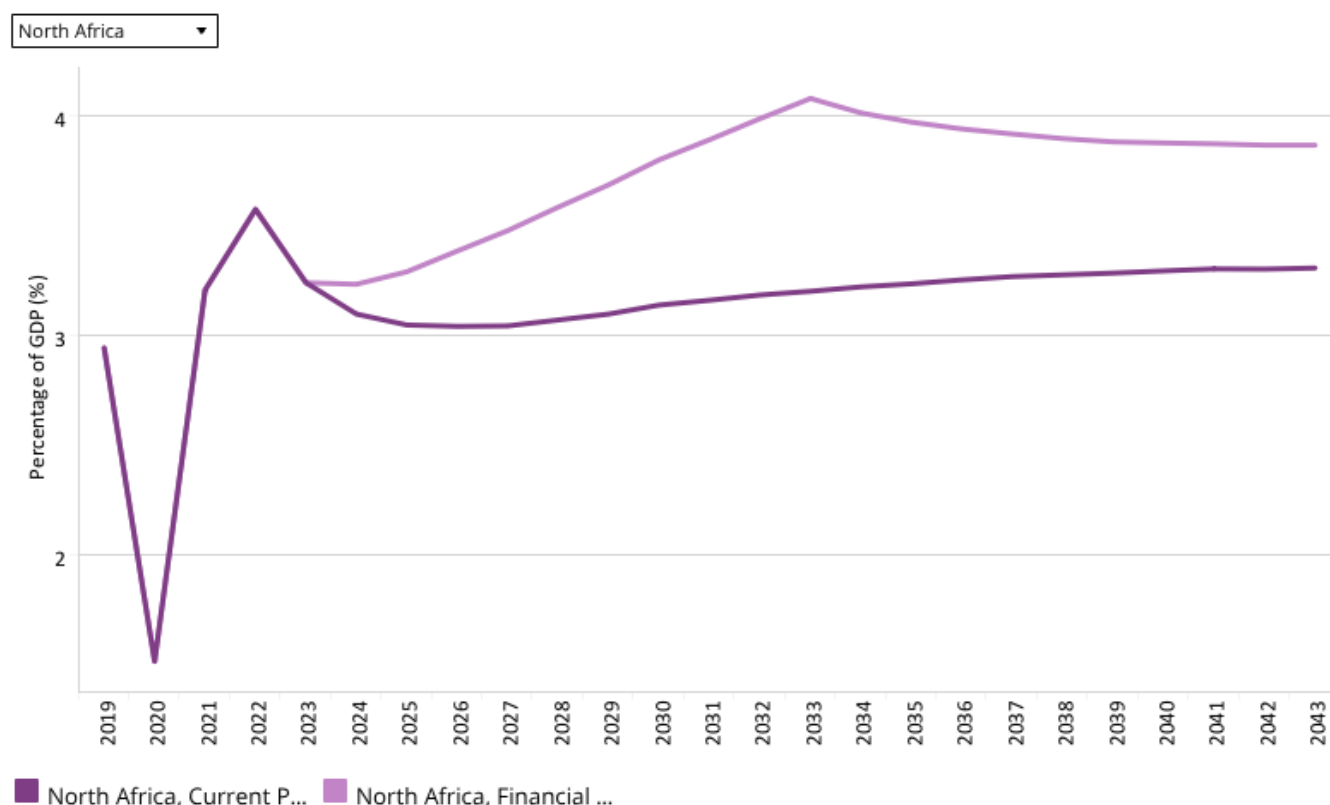
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The Financial Flows scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious increase in worker remittances and aid flows to poor countries, and an increase in the stock of foreign direct investment (FDI) and additional portfolio investment inflows to middle-income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

North Africa receives the least aid from donors in Africa, mainly because it is the most developed region on the continent and has the lowest rates of extreme poverty. In 2019, the total aid received by the region averaged about US\$6.7 billion, equivalent to 0.82% of GDP. This was below the average of 2.4% of GDP for Africa in the same year. In absolute terms, Morocco received the most aid (estimated at US\$2.4 billion) in 2019, while Libya received the least (US\$500 million). As a percentage of GDP, Mauritania received the most aid (6.2%) followed by Tunisia (2.1%). Egypt and Algeria received aid to the value of 0.5% and 0.2% of their GDP, respectively. In the Financial Flows scenario, aid as a percentage of GDP in the region is expected to decline to 0.21% by 2043, translating to US\$3.9 billion, which will be slightly below the Current Path forecast of 0.23%. In the Financial Flows scenario, aid as a percentage to GDP will be highest in Morocco (1.9%), with the other countries all expected to receive less than 1% of GDP in aid. In fact, Egypt is projected to receive no aid at all in the Financial Flows scenario. The trend is consistent with the development trajectory of economies, because as countries develop, donors switch from aid to investment.

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



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

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While low-income countries benefit from the majority of foreign aid, middle-income countries tend to attract more FDI. FDI inflows also largely depend on the stability in a country and an enabling and stable policy environment, and tend to go towards investment in the oil and gas sector in much of Africa. In 2019, the total stock of FDI that has accumulated in the North African region amounted to almost 37% of GDP and it is expected to increase to 42% by 2043 on the Current Path and 49.3% in the Financial Flows scenario. Annual inflows amounted to 2.9% of GDP in 2019, slightly above the average of 2.8% for Africa. This means the region received the second highest amount of FDI in Africa in 2019 (East Africa received the most). Investments ranged from 9.6% of GDP in Mauritania to 1.1% of GDP in Algeria.

In the Financial Flows scenario, FDI as a percentage of GDP is projected to rise to 3.9% by 2043, which is higher than the Current Path forecast of 3.3% and the average of 3.8% expected for Africa. Mauritania will continue to see the highest rate of FDI as a percentage of GDP, followed by Libya. Morocco and Algeria are expected to have the lowest FDI-to-GDP ratio in the Financial Flows scenario. Libya and Egypt are expected to benefit the most from the Financial Flows scenario with regard to FDI, whereas Algeria and Mauritania will benefit least.

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



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from World Development Indicators data

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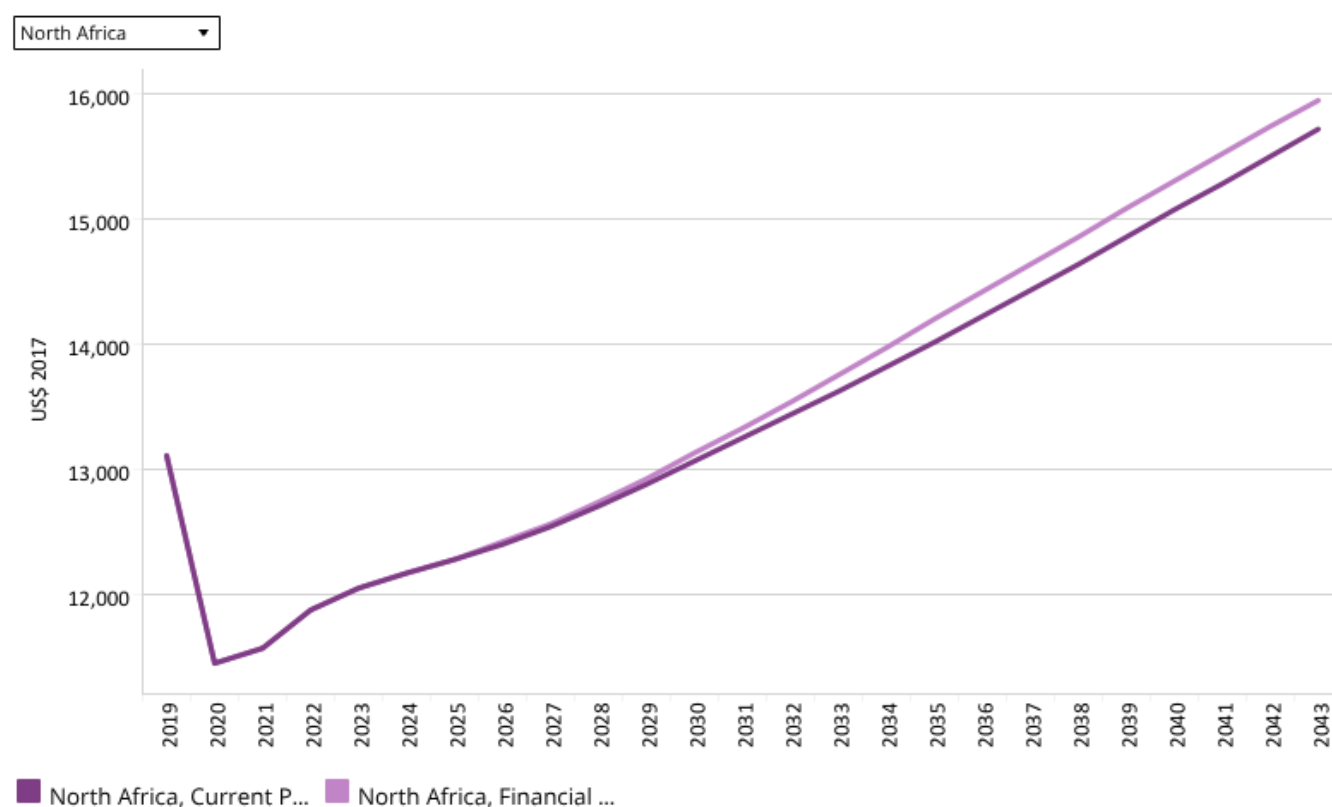
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The total value of remittances received in North Africa was valued at US\$20.6 billion in 2019, which was equivalent to about 2.3% of GDP. This ratio was above Africa's ratio of 1.7% of GDP and the second highest on the continent (following after West Africa). At 5% and 3.3% of GDP, respectively, Morocco and Egypt have the highest rate of remittances in the region, corresponding to a value of US\$7.1 billion (Morocco) and US\$11.4 billion (Egypt). Because of their larger diaspora, Libya and Mauritania experience net outflows of remittances, valued at US\$1.4 billion (1.9% of GDP) and US\$200 million (2.2% of GDP), respectively.

In the Financial Flows scenario, total net remittance inflows in the region will increase to US\$15.8 billion by 2043, constituting 0.78% of GDP. This will be lower than the average 1.5% of GDP for Africa on the Current Path. Nevertheless, this will be higher than the Current Path projections of US\$11.6 billion (0.59% of GDP), meaning that the Financial Flows scenario could increase average remittances in the region by an additional US\$4.2 billion. Based on the Financial Flows scenario, Mauritania and Libya will continue to be net senders of remittances, while the other countries will be net recipients.



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

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In 2019, the average GDP per capita in North Africa was US\$13 113. This is expected to increase to US\$15 947 by 2043 in the Financial Flows scenario, which represents an additional gain of US\$229 compared with the Current Path forecast. It will also be far higher than the average GDP per capita for Africa (US\$7 157). In North Africa, the impact of the Financial Flows scenario on GDP per capita relative to the Current Path ranges from US\$360 (Libya) and US\$349 (Egypt) to US\$21 in Mauritania.

Chart 46: Poverty in CP and Financial Flows 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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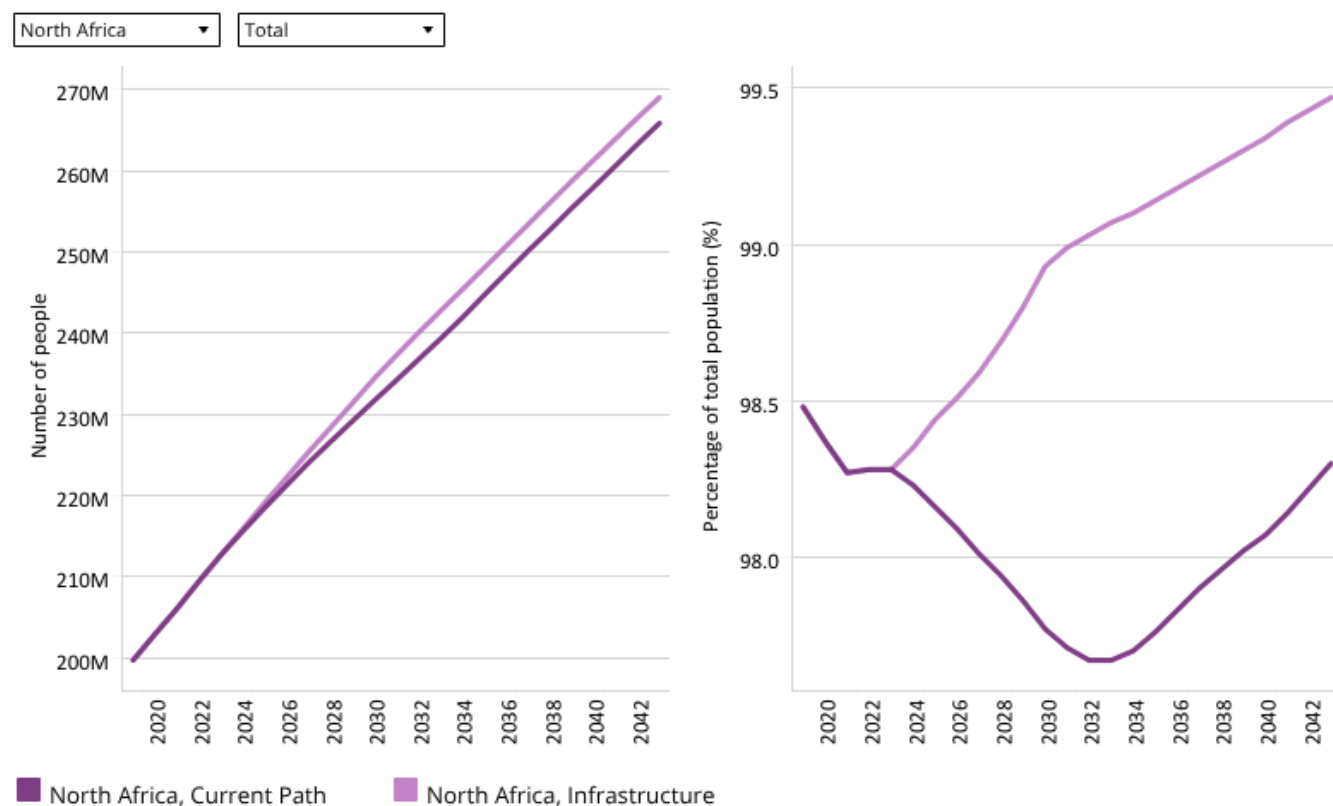
In the Financial Flows scenario, 1.4 million people are expected to be living in extreme poverty by 2043 in North Africa, equivalent to 0.54% of the population. Compared with the Current Path forecast, the Financial Flows scenario could therefore lead to 60 000 fewer people living in extreme poverty by 2043, which represents a decline of 0.02 percentage points. The rate in 2019 was 2.6%. The largest reduction in extreme poverty in the Financial Flows scenario occurs in Egypt, with a decline of 0.05 percentage points compared with the Current Path forecast. The other North African countries can expect the rate of extreme poverty to decline by less than 0.005% in the Financial Flows scenario.



## Infrastructure scenario

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

Millions of people and % of population



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 low-income countries and increasing emphasis on advanced infrastructure (such as ports, airports, railway and electricity generation) in higher-income countries.

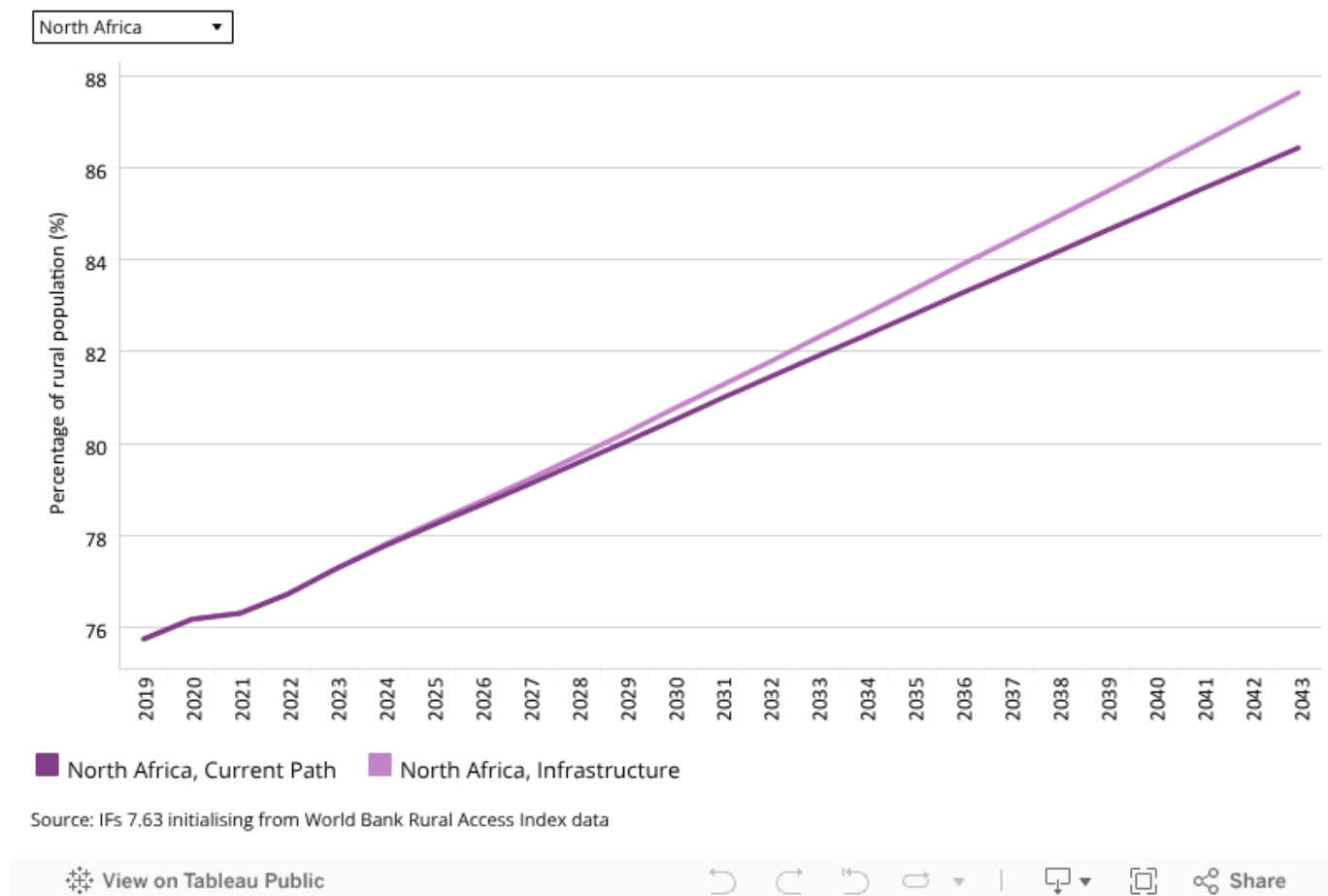
Note that health and sanitation infrastructure is included as part of the Health/WaSH scenario and that ICT infrastructure and more rapid uptake of renewables are part of the Leapfrogging scenario. The interventions there push directly on outcomes, whereas those modelled in this scenario increase infrastructure 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.

North Africa has effectively achieved universal electricity access. The Infrastructure scenario will increase electricity access rates from 98.5% of the population in 2019 to 99.5% by 2043, equivalent to 269.1 million people. Compared with the Current Path forecast of 265.9 million people (98.3% of the population) having access to electricity, the Infrastructure scenario could increase access to another 3.2 million more people, equivalent to 0.2% of the population. In the

Infrastructure scenario, there will be no significant difference in electricity access rates among urban and rural dwellers. In Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia all people will have access to electricity by 2043, while in Mauritania electricity will be available to 82.1% of the population.

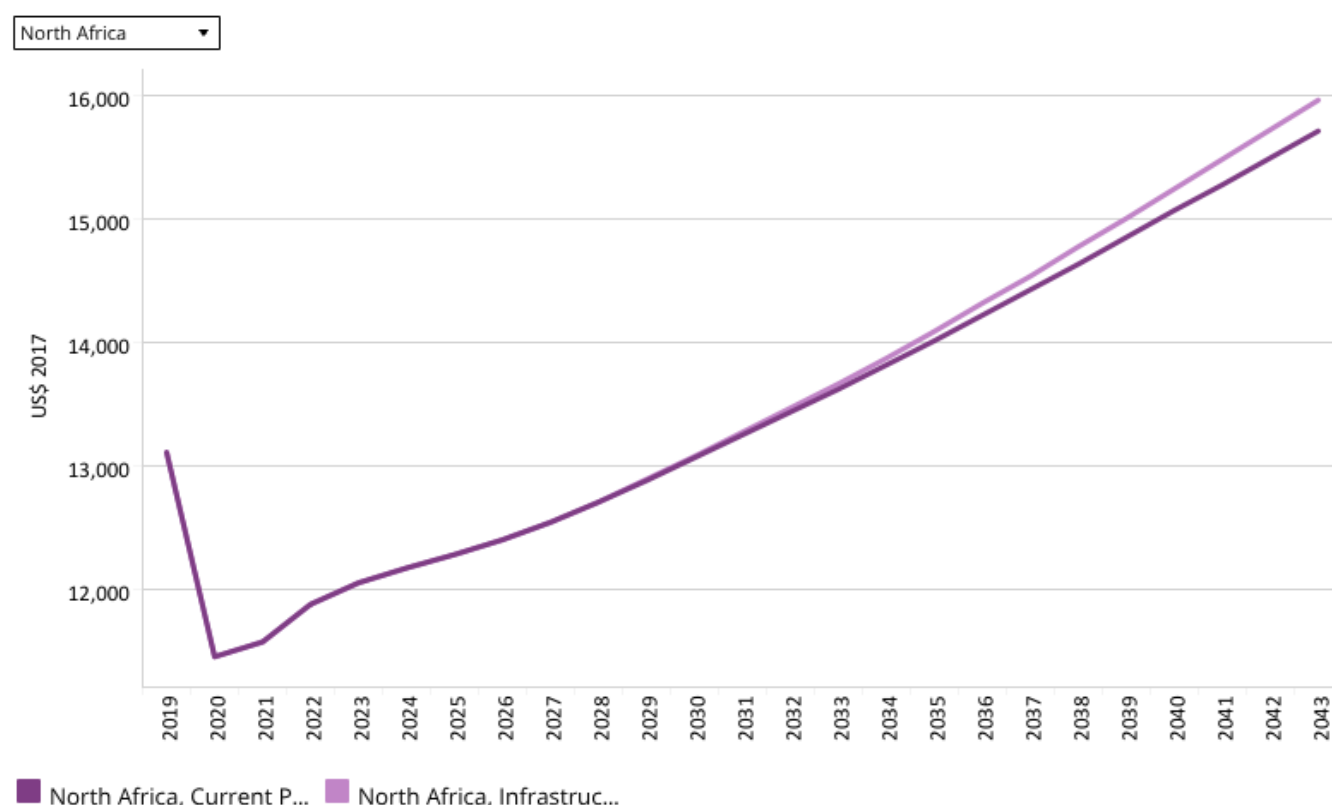
**Chart 48: Rural road access in CP and Infrastructure scenario, 2019–2043**  
% of rural population within 2 km of an all-weather road



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.

Road infrastructure is a necessary component for achieving sustainable development. Improved road networks not only facilitate the movement of people, goods and services but also ensure the linkage and integration of the rural economy with the urban economy. In 2019, the proportion of the rural population in North Africa that lived within 2 km from an all-weather road was estimated to be 75.8% – above the average of 53% for Africa and the highest among the regions in Africa. Access ranges from 90.7% in Libya to 42.9% in Morocco. On the Current Path, this figure will increase to 86.4% by 2043. In the Infrastructure scenario, the improvement is slightly higher, so that by 2043, access to all-weather roads by rural residents will increase to 87.6%. This will be higher than the average of 59.1% for Africa on the Current Path. In the Infrastructure scenario, the entire rural population of Libya will reside within 2 km of an all-weather road. In both Algeria and Egypt, close to 94% of the population will be living within 2 km of an all-weather road, compared with 59.2% and 55.2% of people in Tunisia and Morocco, respectively.

Chart 49: GDP per capita in CP and Infrastructure 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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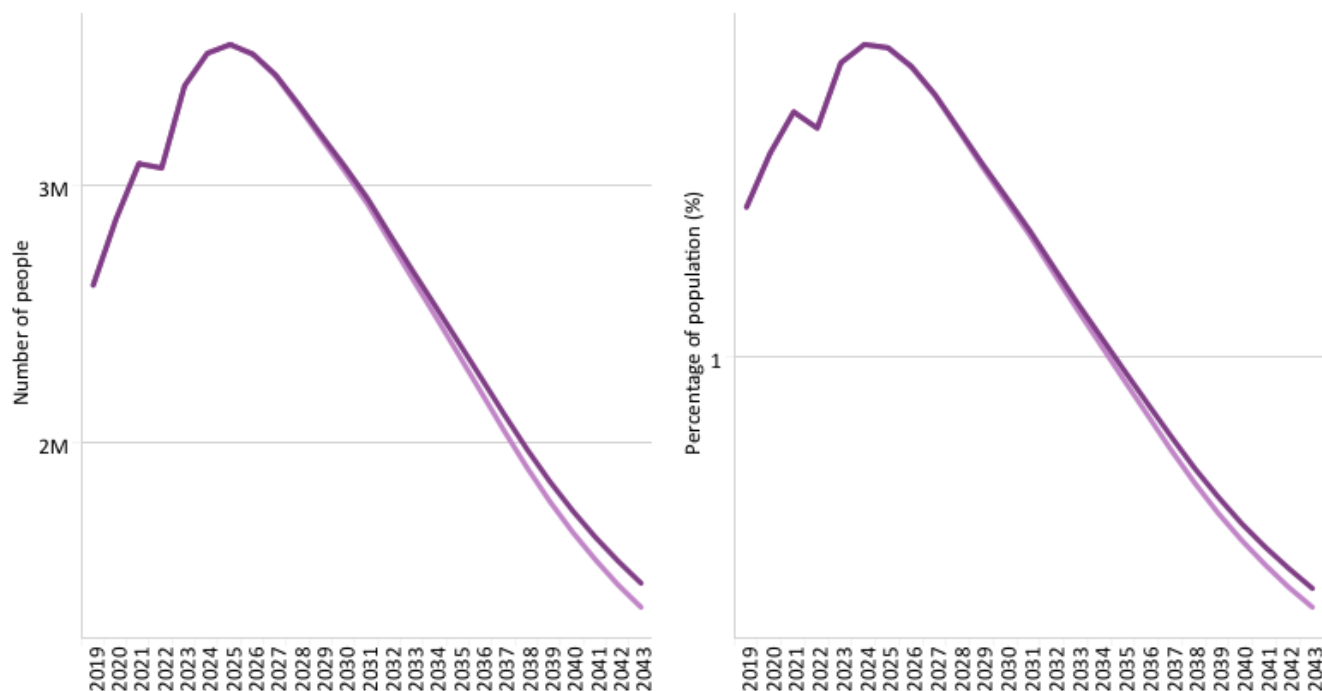
In the Infrastructure scenario, the average GDP per capita for North Africa is projected to increase from US\$13 113 in 2019 to US\$15 969 in 2043. This will be US\$251 higher than the Current Path forecast and more than double the Current Path average (US\$7 157) for Africa. The greatest improvement in GDP per capita due to the Infrastructure scenario is expected in Libya (US\$371) and Algeria (US\$349), while the smallest change is expected in Morocco (US\$213) and Egypt (US\$207).

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

Millions of people and % of total population



North Africa \$1.90



North Africa, Current... North Africa, Infrast...

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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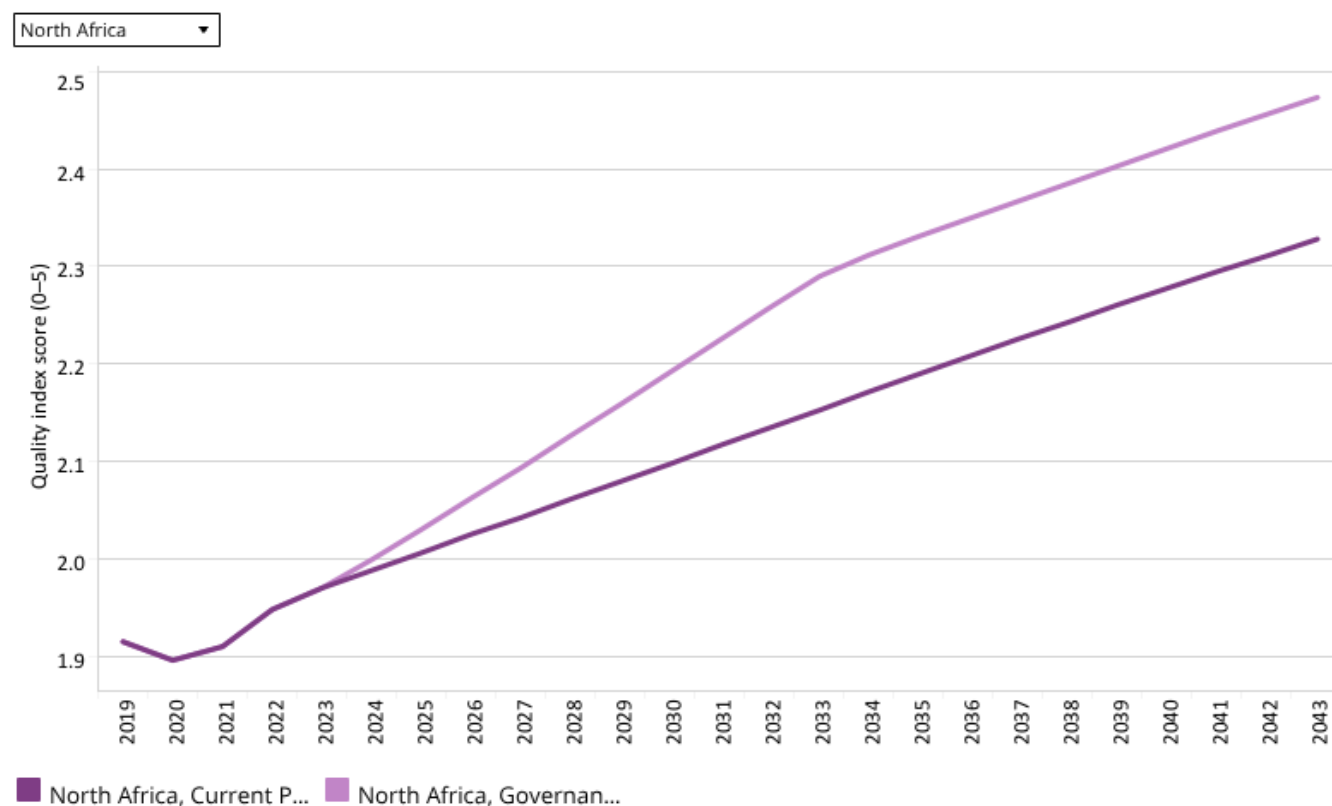
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The Current Path forecast is that 1.5 million people (0.56% of the population) will be living in extreme poverty (at below US\$1.90 per day) by 2043, compared with 2.6 million people in 2019. In the Infrastructure scenario, extreme poverty will decline faster, such that by 2043, the number of people living in extreme poverty is projected to decline by 90 000 to a total of slightly more than 1.4 million (0.52% of the population). The largest reductions in extreme poverty are expected to occur in Mauritania and Egypt, with a decline of 0.6 and 0.03 percentage points, respectively. The remaining countries in the region will experience reductions of less than 0.02 percentage points relative 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



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 the government.

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

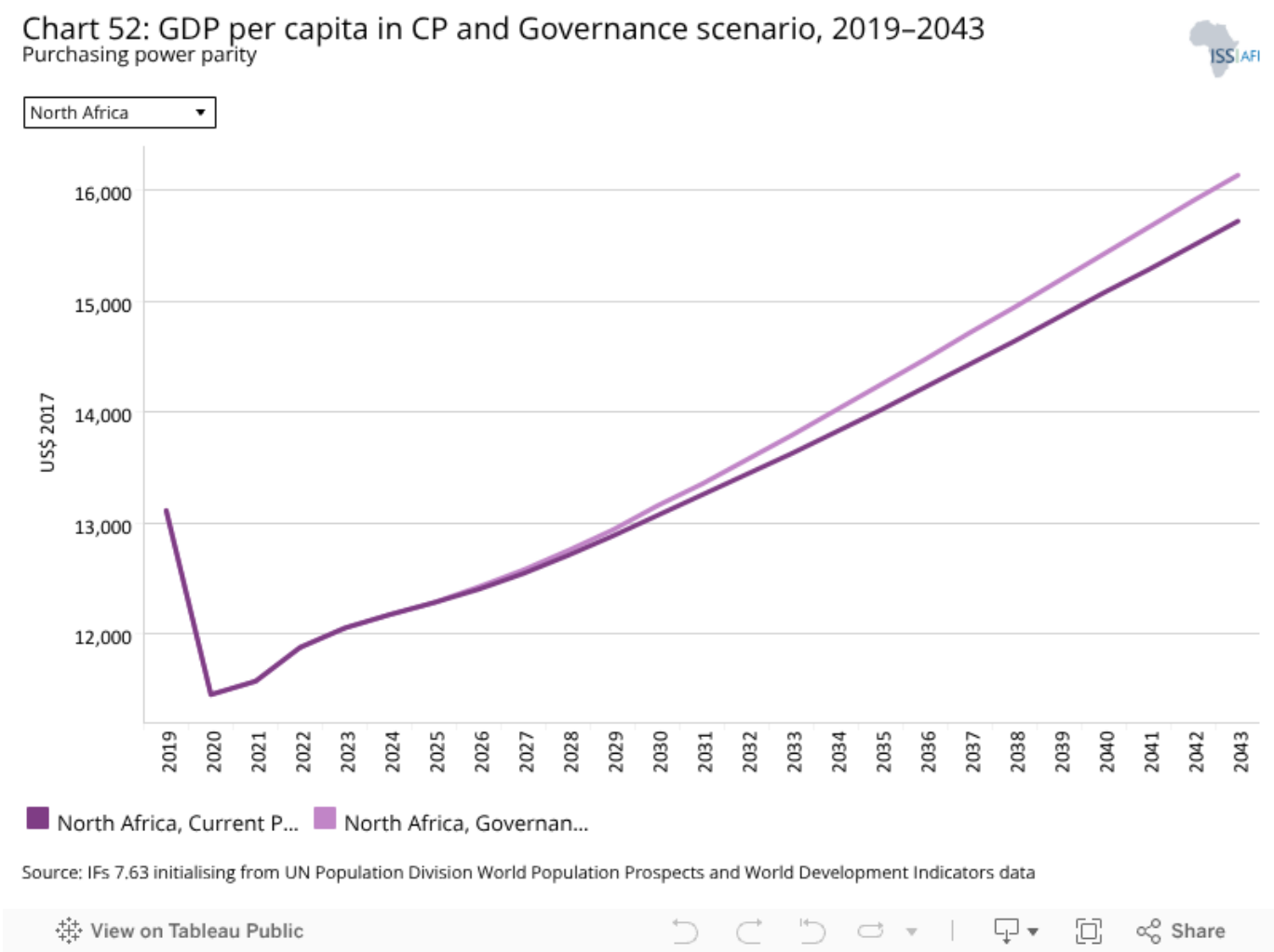
As defined by the World Bank, government effectiveness ‘captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government’s commitment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

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

In 2019, North Africa's score on government effectiveness was 1.92, which was higher than Africa's average of 1.74 in the same year. Among the regional groupings, only Southern Africa scored better. Countries that performed well on the government effectiveness index in the region are Morocco (2.5), followed by Tunisia (2.4). Mauritania and Libya performed poorly, with scores of 1.5 and 1.2, respectively. In the Governance scenario, government effectiveness is projected to rise to 2.47 in the region, which will be higher than the Current Path forecast of 2.33 and the average of 2.22 for Africa in the same period. In the Governance scenario, Morocco and Tunisia will continue to do well, with scores expected to reach 2.91 and 2.81, respectively, by 2043. Mauritania and Libya will also see improvements (to 2.18 and 2.15, respectively).



Compared with the Current Path forecast, the greatest improvement in government effectiveness given the Governance scenario will occur in Mauritania and Morocco. Libya and Tunisia will see the least improvement in their scores in this scenario.

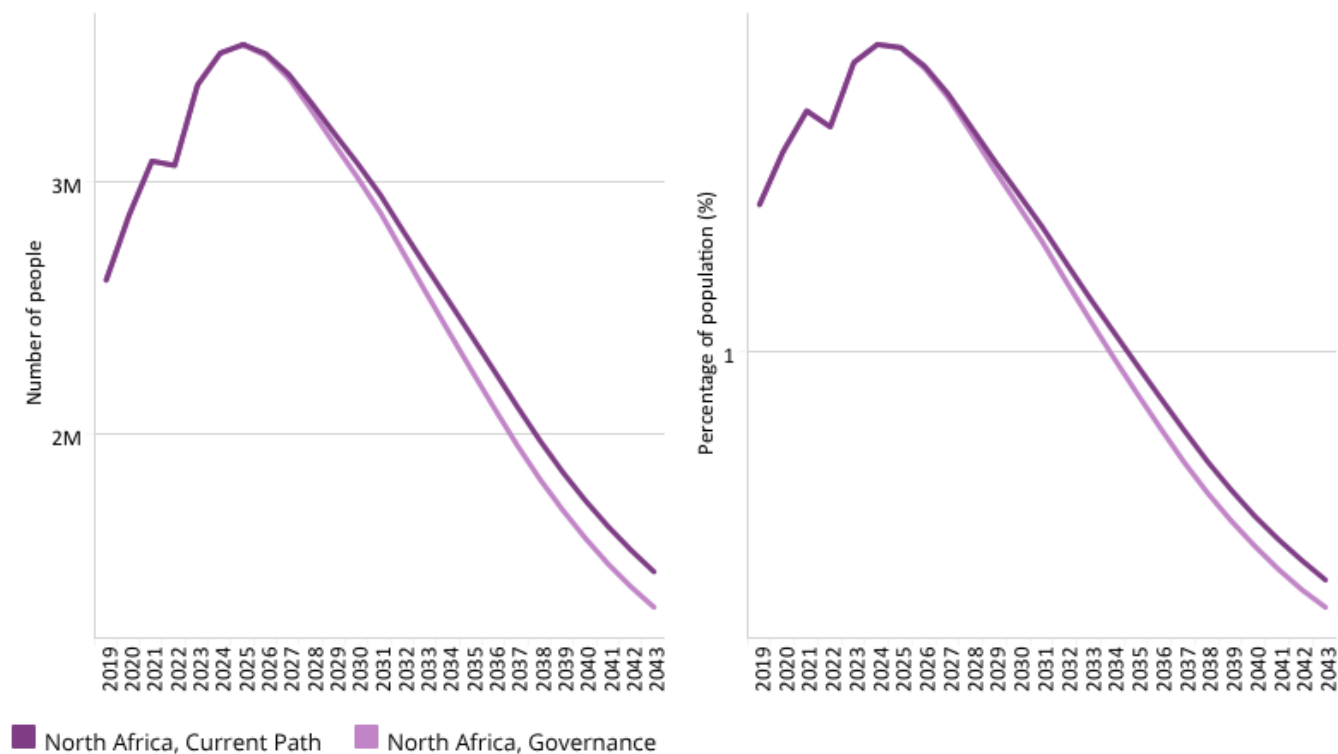


The Governance scenario will lead to an increase in North Africa’s GDP per capita compared with the Current Path forecast. By 2043, the average GDP per capita in the region is expected to have risen by an additional US\$414. North African countries that gain the most are Egypt and Algeria, with estimated additional gains of US\$490 and US\$349, respectively. In contrast, Libya (US\$295) and Mauritania (US\$198) will likely experience the least improvement in GDP in per capita due to the Governance scenario.

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



North Africa \$1.90



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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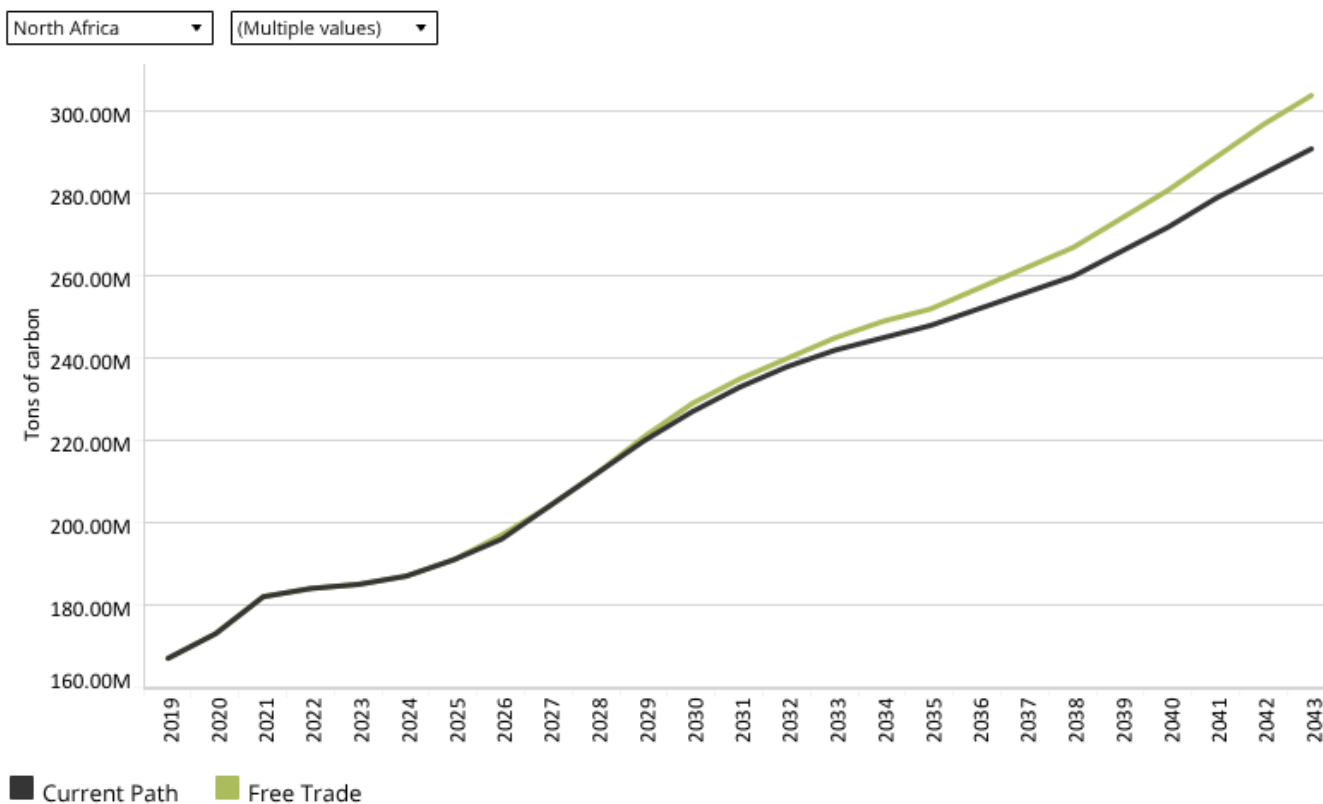
In the Governance scenario, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty (at the benchmark of US\$1.90 per day) is projected to decline from 1.3% in 2019 to 0.51% by 2043, equivalent to 1.32 million people. This is far below the Current Path average of 20.9% for Africa and means that, compared with the Current Path, the Governance scenario could move an additional 140 000 people in North Africa out of extreme poverty. The sharpest reduction is expected in Mauritania, with a decline of 0.54 percentage points. The slowest decline happens in Algeria with a reduction of 0.004 percentage points.



## Impact of scenarios on carbon emissions

Chart 54: Carbon emissions in CP and scenarios, 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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This section presents projections for carbon emissions in the Current Path for North Africa and the 11 scenarios. Note that IFs uses carbon equivalents rather than CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents.

The total amount of carbon emitted in the North African region amounted to 143 million tons in 2019. Most (67.6%) of this came from Algeria and Egypt. The Current Path forecast will increase carbon emissions to 291 million tons by 2043. Carbon emissions are projected to increase in all scenarios. The most carbon-intensive scenario is the Free Trade scenario, with emissions expected to reach 304 million tons by 2043. This is followed by the Manufacturing/Transfers and Stability scenarios, with carbon emissions at 302 and 298 million tons, respectively. The Demographic and Health/WaSH scenarios are the least carbon-intensive interventions.

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Mr Enoch Randy Aikins joined the AFI in May 2021 as a Researcher. Before that, Enoch was a research and programmes officer at the Institute for Democratic Governance in Accra in charge of local governance reforms, poverty and inequality and public sector reforms. He also worked as a research assistant (economic division) with the Institute for Statistical Social and Economic Research at the University of Ghana. Enoch's interests include African politics and governance, economic development, public sector reform, poverty and inequality. Enoch is a Young African Fellow at the School of Transnational Governance, European University Institute in Florence and has an MPhil in economics from the University of Ghana, Legon.

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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.