



Niger

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

Kouassi Yeboua

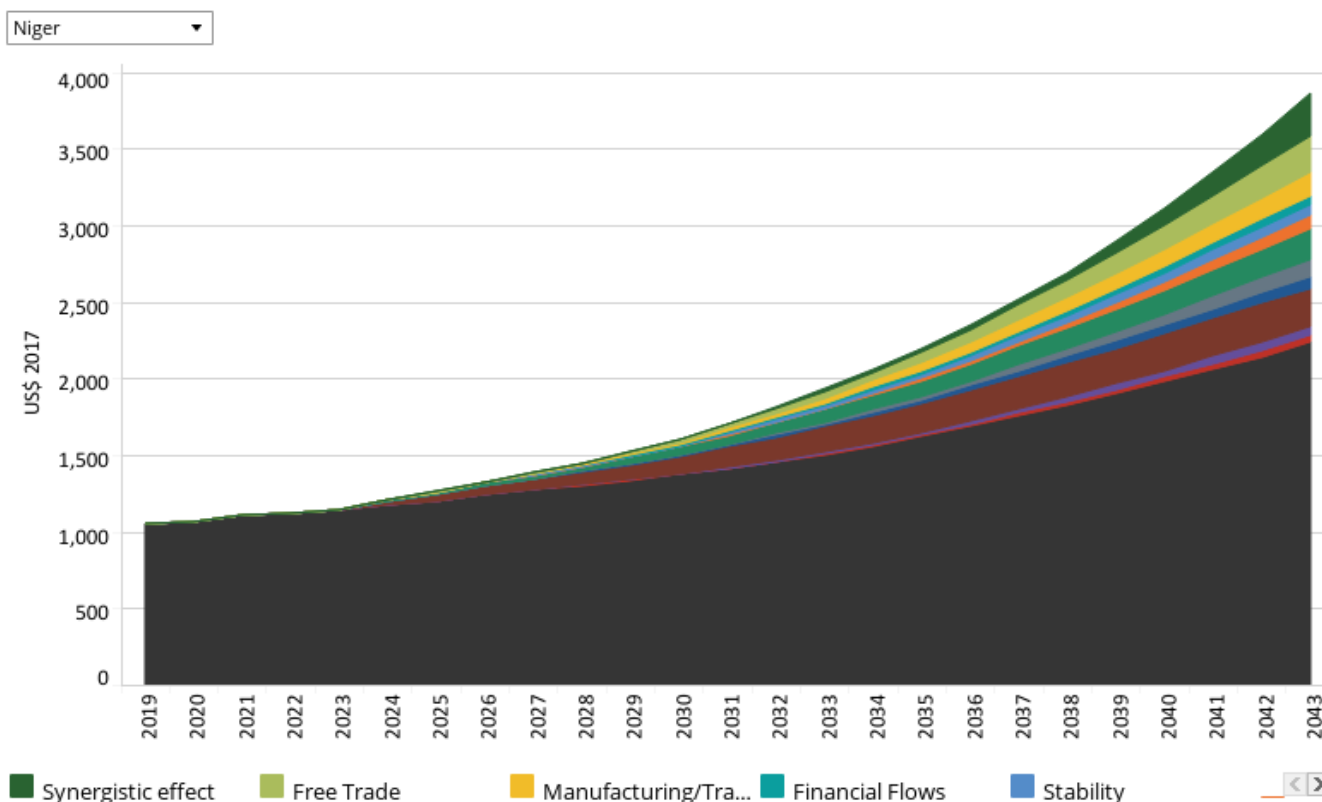
Last updated 13 December 2023 using IFs v7.63



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

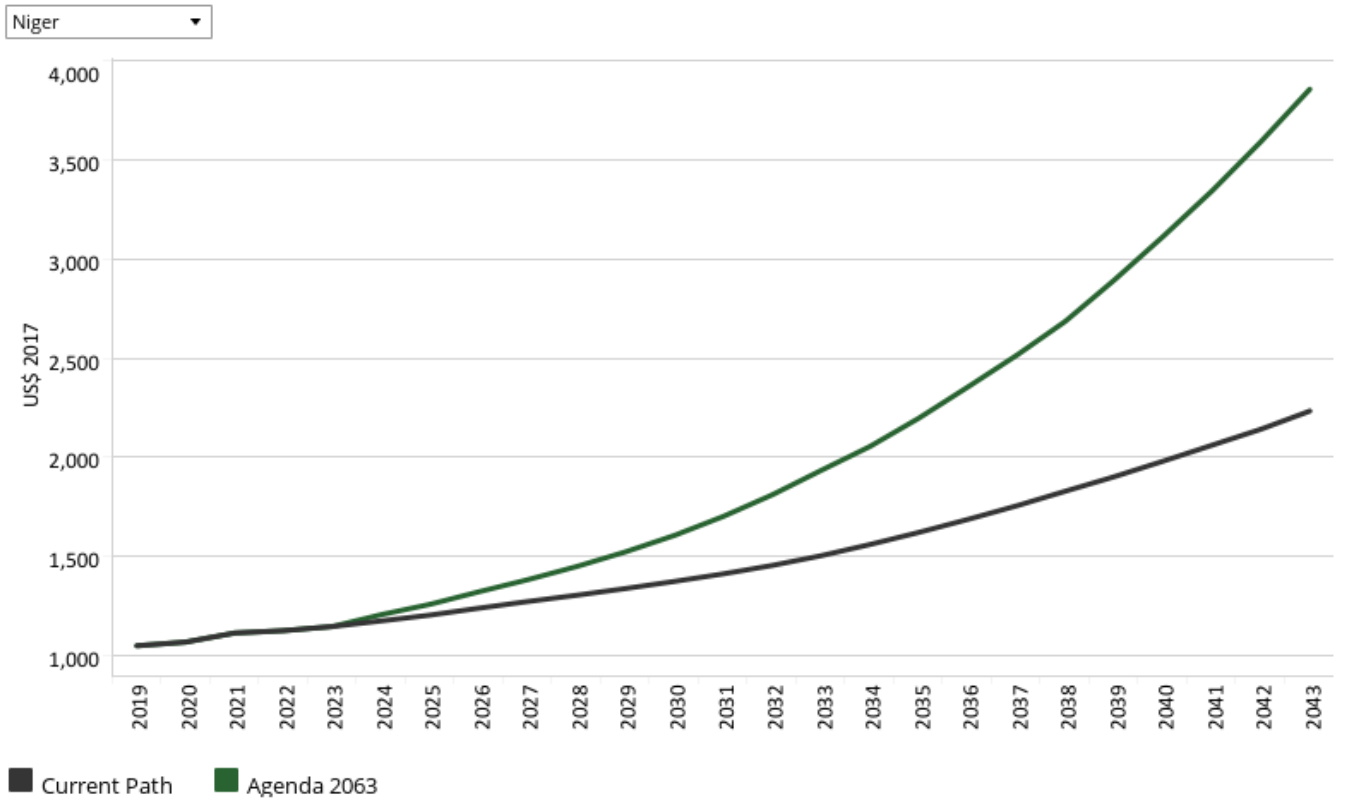
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The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario consists of the combination of all 11 sectoral scenarios presented above, namely the Stability, Demographic, Health/WaSH, Agriculture, Education, Manufacturing/Transfers, Leapfrogging, Free Trade, Financial Flows, 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.

The synergistic effect of all the scenarios on GDP per capita is about US\$277 in 2043. Among the sectoral interventions, the Agriculture scenario is projected to have the greatest impact on GDP per capita, leading to an increase of US\$255 by 2043. The second and third largest impacts on GDP per capita could be achieved in the Free Trade and the Leapfrogging scenarios: additions to GDP per capita of US\$238.7 and US\$194, respectively. The Health/WaSH and the Demographic scenarios would have the smallest impact on GDP per capita.

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

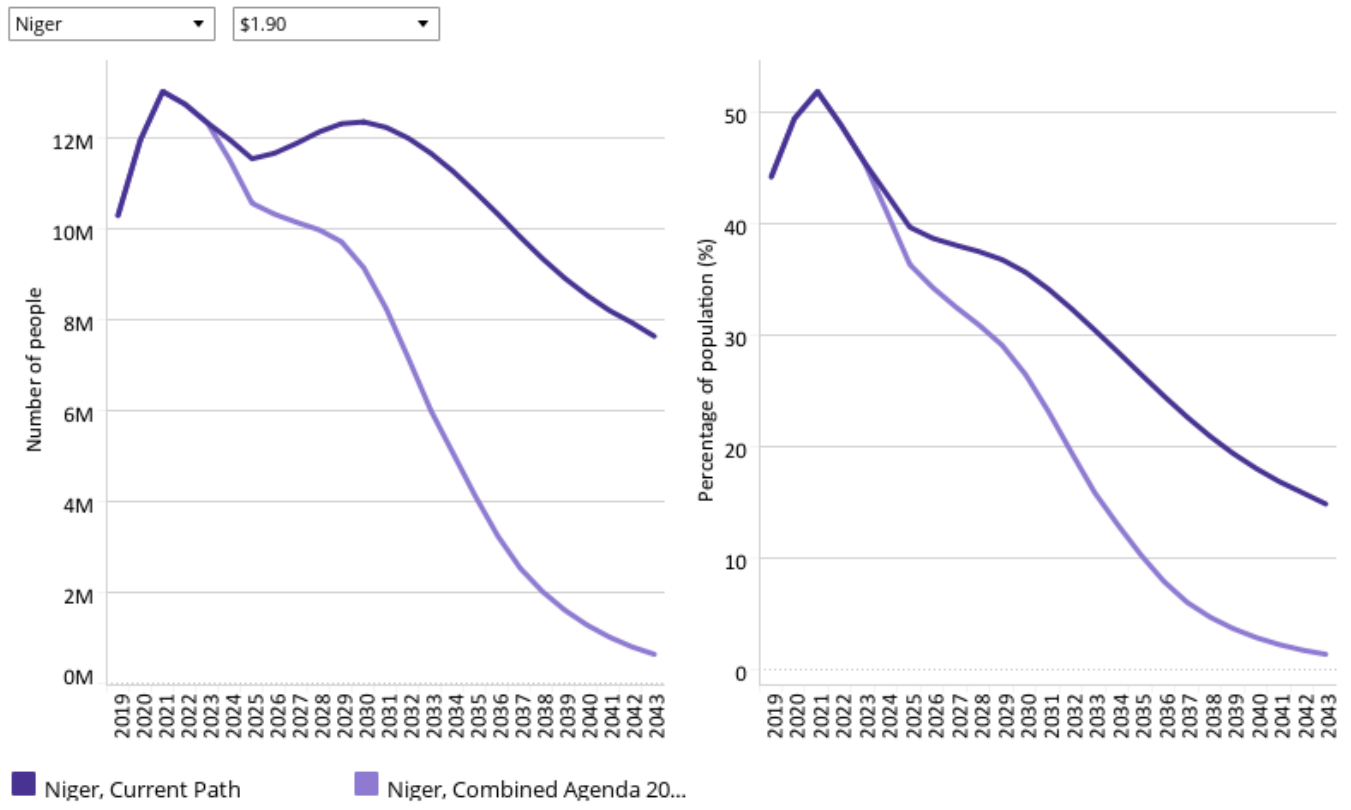
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Whereas [Chart 55](#) presents a stacked area graph on the contribution of each scenario to GDP per capita as well as the additional benefit or synergistic effect, Chart 56 presents only the GDP per capita in the Current Path forecast and the Combined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

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, Niger’s GDP per capita could reach US\$3 858 in 2043. In the Current Path forecast, the country’s GDP per capita increases to US\$2 232 in 2043 — US\$1 625, or 73%, lower than in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario in the same year.

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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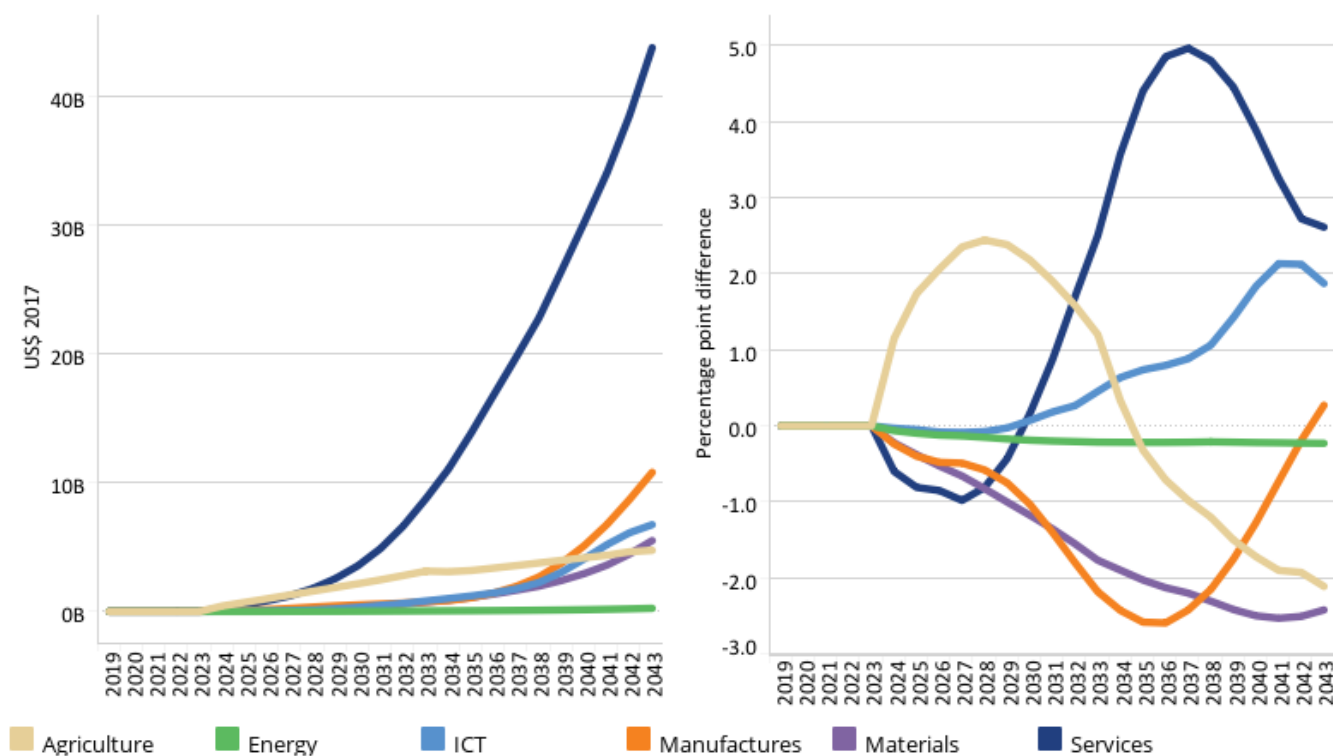
In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, Niger can get close to eliminating extreme poverty. By 2043, only 1.3% of the population is expected to live below the poverty line, which translates to 644 000 people. In comparison, in the Current Path forecast, 14.84% of Nigeriens, or 7.643 million people, are projected to live in poverty.

The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario shows that a policy push across all the development sectors is necessary to achieve inclusive sustained growth in Niger.

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



Niger



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

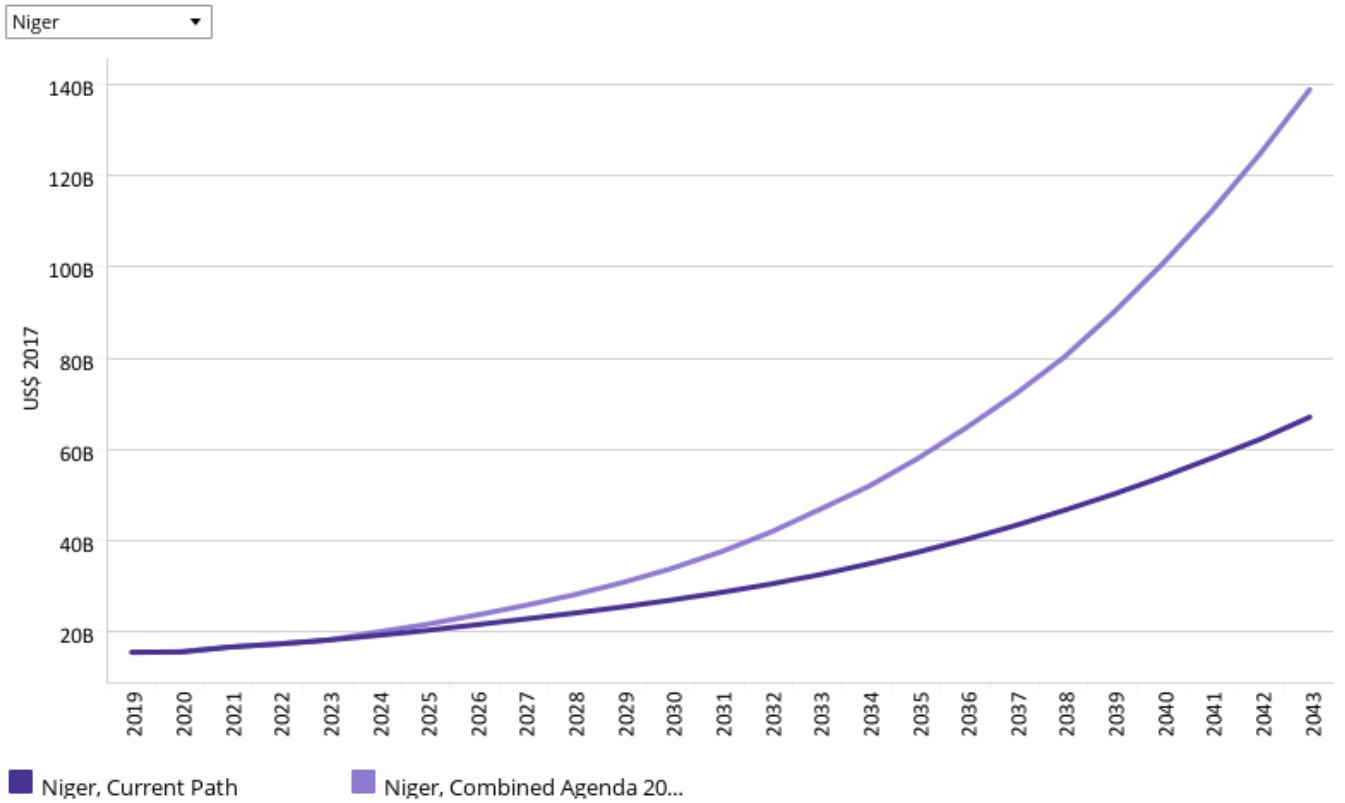
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See [Chart 8](#) to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

The evolution of the various sectors in terms of their relative contribution to GDP does not follow a linear trajectory. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario and looking to 2043, the service sector will experience the greatest increase in terms of its relative contribution to Niger’s GDP compared to the Current Path: an additional 2.6 percentage points in 2043. This translates to an increase in GDP of US\$43.83 billion attributable to services alone. The boost for services through the Combined Agenda 2063 interventions is most pronounced in 2037 when the difference in percentage points compared to the Current Path is 4.96. The agriculture sector is also projected to increase its relative contribution to GDP compared to the Current Path adding up to 2.44 percentage points in 2028. In 2043, agriculture will contribute an extra US\$4.8 billion to Niger’s GDP even though the relative contribution of the sector starts declining from 2028. The ICT sector is projected to steadily increase its relative contribution to GDP in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario gaining 1.87 percentage points. In terms of its absolute additional contribution to GDP, in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the manufacturing sector will add an extra US\$10.8 billion to Niger’s GDP by 2043 — more than any other sector with the exception of services.

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

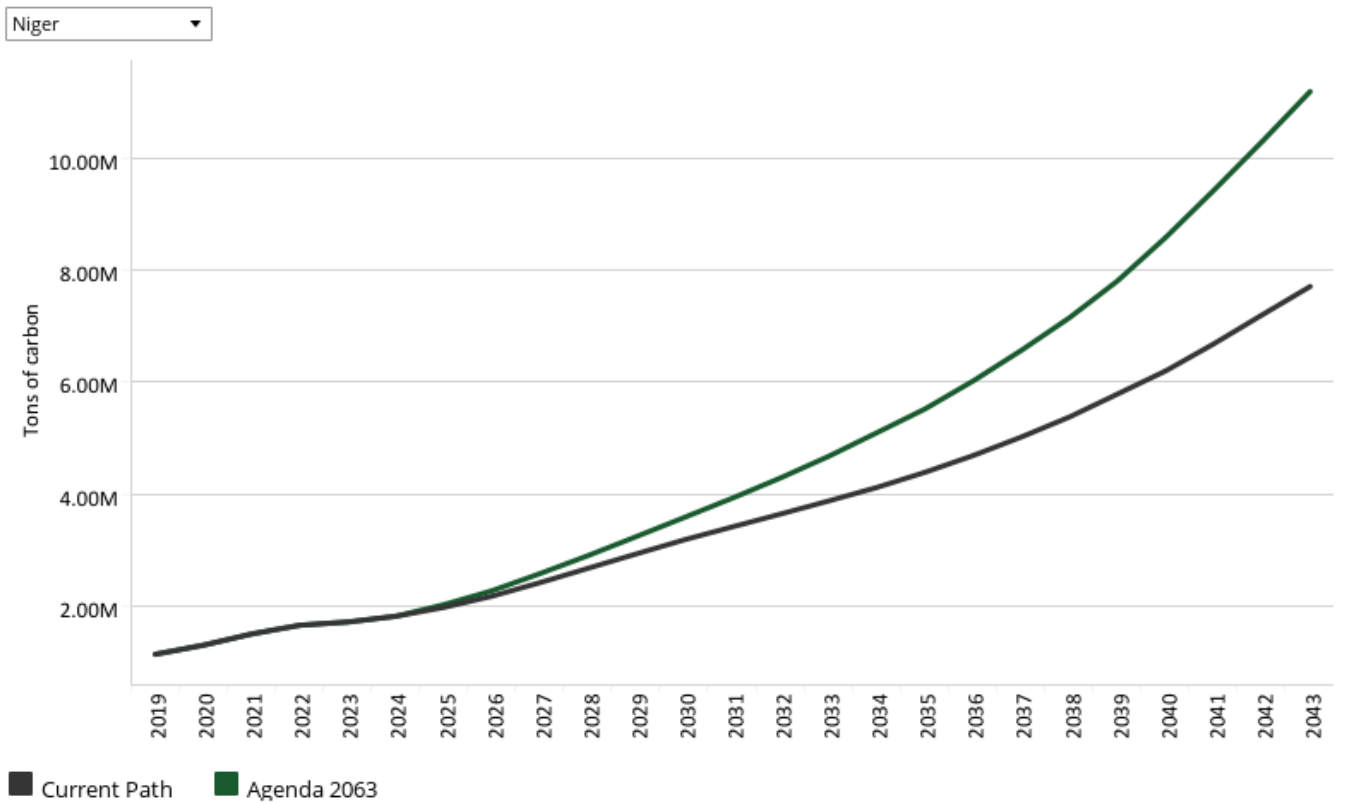


Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database

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In the Current Path forecast, Niger’s GDP is projected to expand more than fourfold from US\$15.5 billion to US\$67.1 billion by 2043. In the Combined Agenda 2062 scenario, the country’s GDP could reach US\$139 billion and hence be more than twice as large.

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



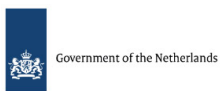
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center data

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In 2019, Niger’s carbon emissions stood at 1.14 million tons; carbon emissions are projected to increase the most in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario which combines all the sectoral scenarios. According to the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, by 2043 Niger is projected to emit 11.2 million tons, more than ten times the volume of emission in 2019 (1.14 million tons) and 3.5 million tons more than according to the Current Path forecast (7.7 million tons by 2043). The greater increase in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is the result of higher economic growth which means greater demand for energy.

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Dr Kouassi Yeboua is a senior researcher in African Futures and Innovation programme in Pretoria. He recently served as lead author on ISS studies on the long-term development prospects of the DR Congo, the Horn of Africa, Nigeria and Malawi. Kouassi has published on various issues relating to foreign direct investment in Africa and is interested in development economics, macroeconomics, international economics, and economic modelling. He has a PhD in Economics.

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