



# Sub-Saharan Africa

## Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

Mustapha Jobarteh

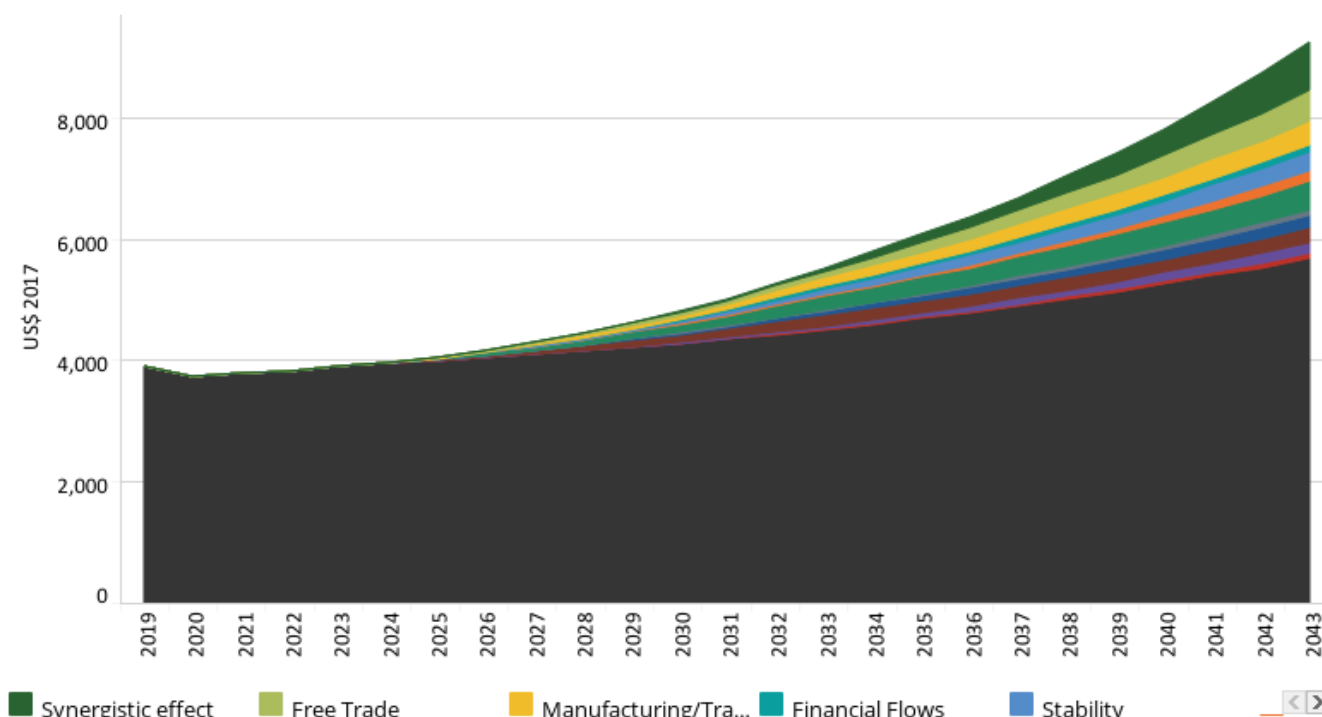
Last updated 13 December 2023 using IFs7.63

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

Additional GDP per capita per scenario, purchasing power parity



Sub-Saharan Africa



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

View on Tableau Public

Share

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

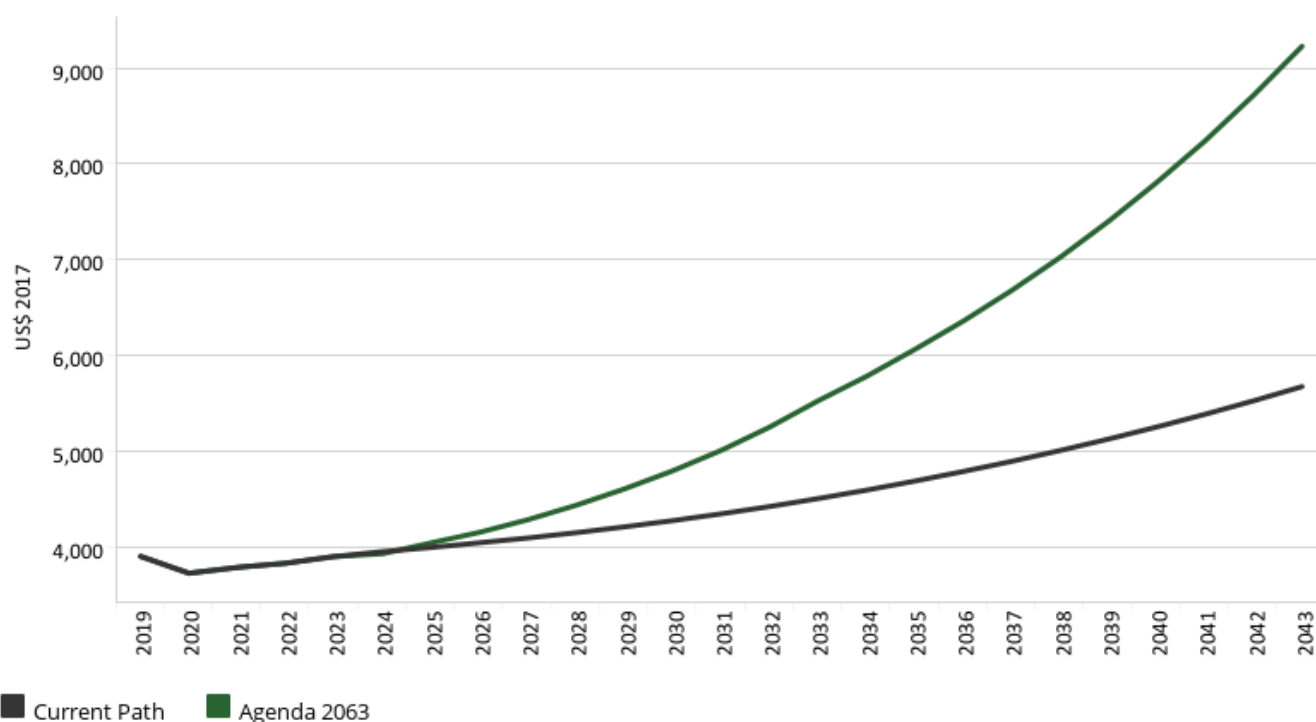
In 2019, average GDP per capita in sub-Saharan Africa was US\$3 948. In the Current Path forecast, this will increase to US\$5 980 in 2043. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, GDP per capita will increase to US\$9 798 in 2043, which is 58% more than the Current Path forecast for that year.

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

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



Sub-Saharan Africa



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

[View on Tableau Public](#)

Share

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.

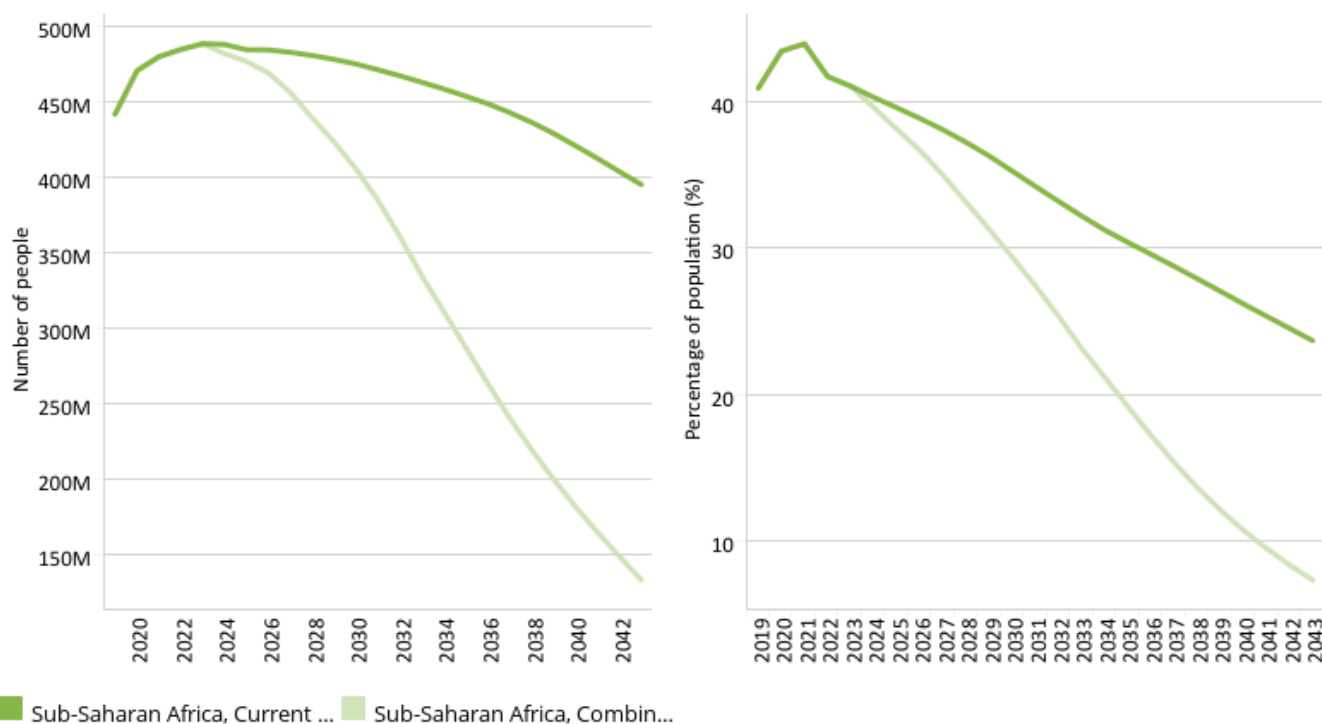
In 2019 the GDP per capita of sub-Saharan Africa was US\$3 948 and will increase to US\$5 980 in 2043. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, GDP per capita will increase to US\$9 798 in 2043, however, this is half of world average GDP per capita in the Current Path. In 2043, the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will benefit Eswatini the most by adding US\$8 432 to its GDP per capita above the Current Path forecast, followed by Namibia which adds US\$8 297; and at the same time Burundi, which benefit the least, will add less than US\$1 000 to its GDP per capita above the Current Path forecast in that year.

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

Millions of people and % of total population



Sub-Saharan Africa \$1.90



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

[View on Tableau Public](#)

Share

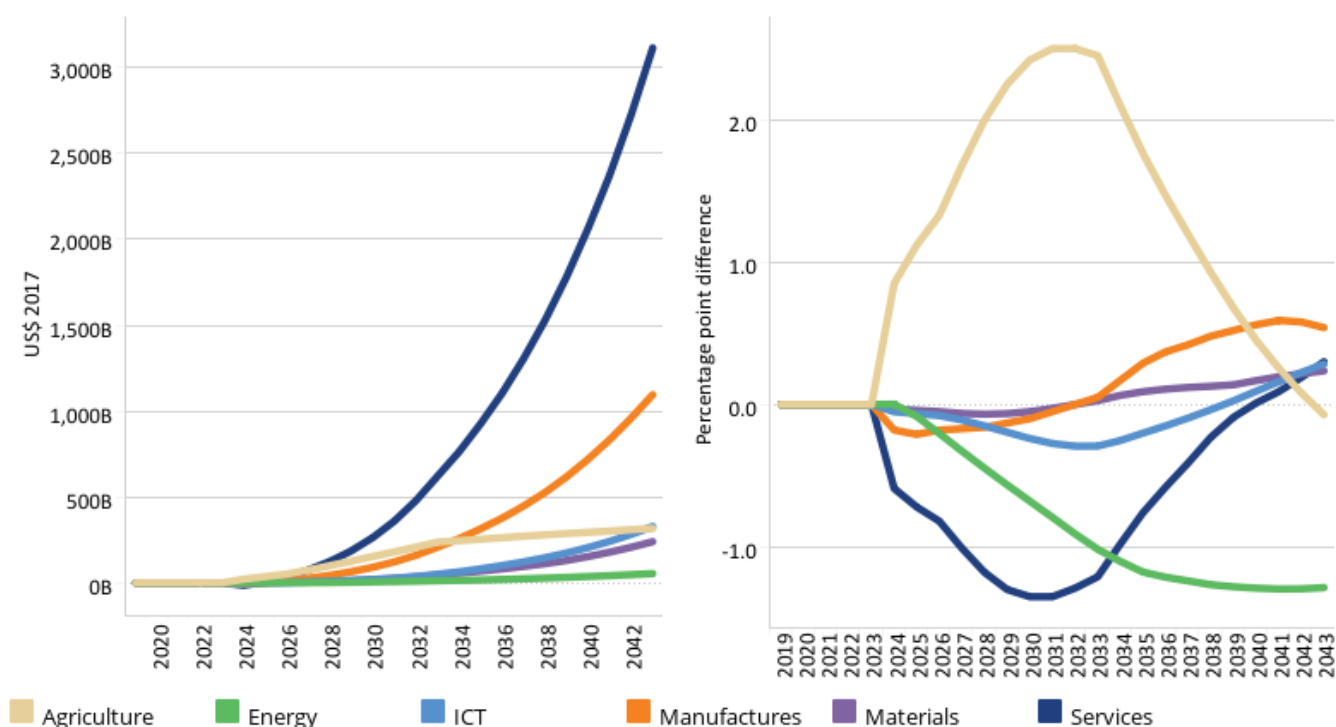
The poverty rate (at US \$1.90 poverty line) in sub-Saharan Africa will reduce from 40.80% to 23.62%, and the number of poor people will reduce from 452.6 million to 466.6 million people between 2019 and 2043 respectively. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the extreme poverty rate is forecast to decline significantly to 7.3%, lower than the Current Path average world poverty rate in 2043. This will amount to 299.3 million fewer people in poverty compared to the Current Path in 2043. Extreme poverty (at US\$1.90) will be significantly reduced by 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063 as much as 50 percentage points below the Current Path forecast in Madagascar and 40 percentage points in Burundi. In Mauritius, where the extreme poverty at US\$1.90 rate is already low, the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will only reduce poverty by 0.021 percentage points below the Current Path forecast in 2043.



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



Sub-Saharan Africa



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

View on Tableau Public

Share

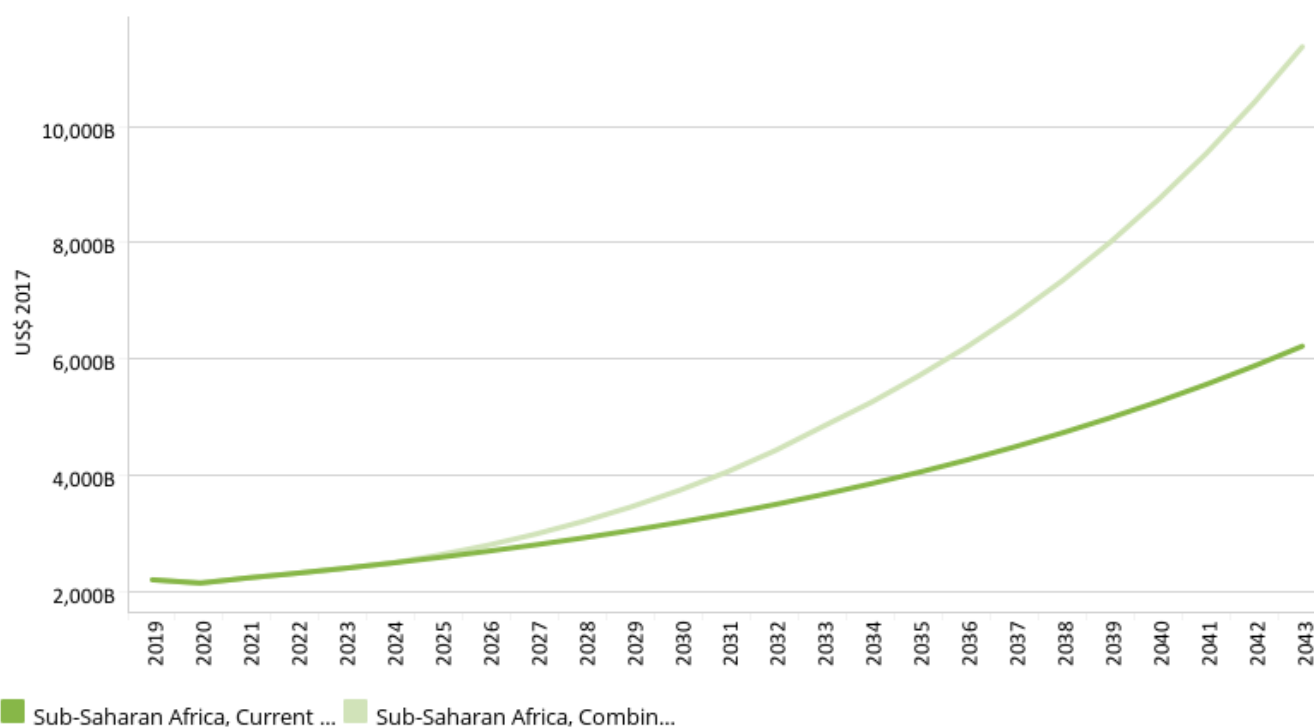
See [Chart 8](#) to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

In sub-Saharan Africa, only the service and ICT sectors made a positive percentage point difference of 4.1 and 0.58, respectively, while all other sectors made a negative percentage point difference, the least being manufacturing of 2 percentage point. In terms of the value of contribution, services' contribution to GDP will increase in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario by US\$3 693 billion followed by manufacturing with US\$905.8 billion; the smallest increase to GDP is in the energy sector with US\$57.1 billion.

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



Sub-Saharan Africa



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

[View on Tableau Public](#)

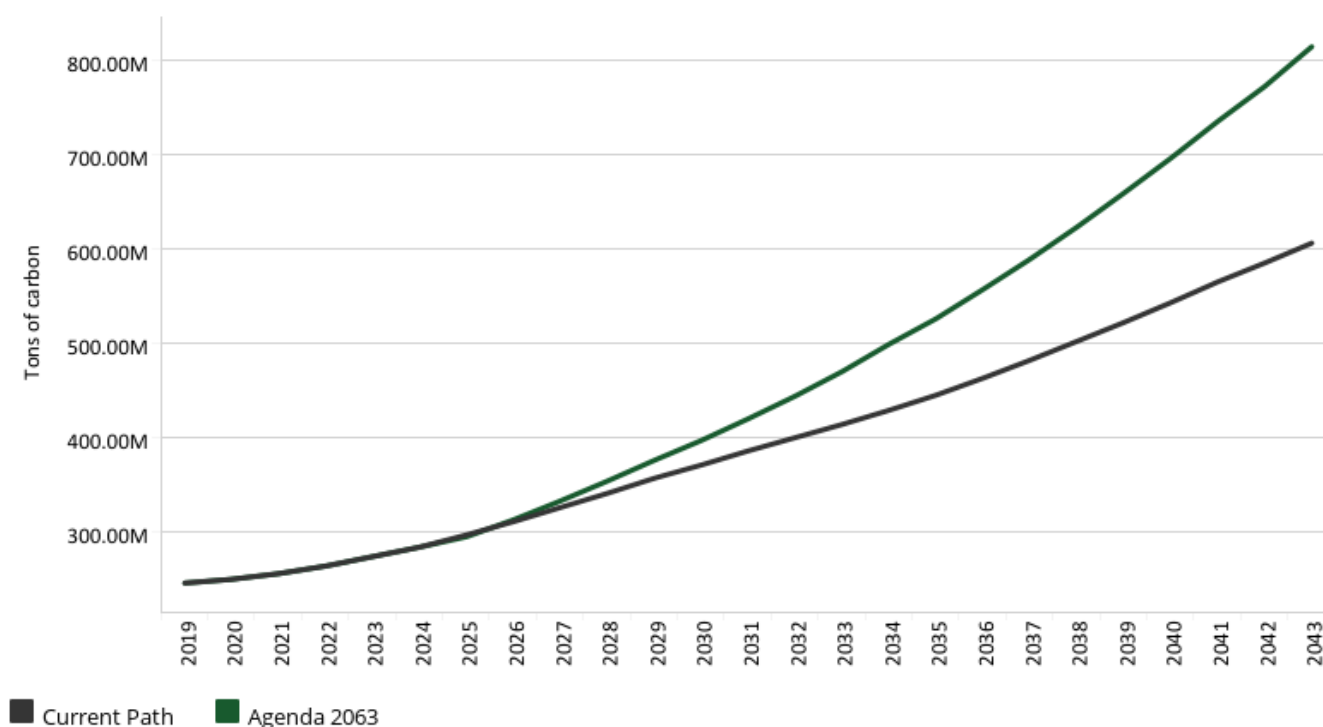
Navigation icons: back, forward, search, and share.

In the Current Path forecast, sub-Saharan Africa's economy is expected to grow from US\$2 162.6 billion to US\$6 760.2 billion in 2043. Moreover, in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the economy of sub-Saharan Africa will increase to US\$12 295.2 billion, nearly double the Current Path value. The GDP of sub-Saharan Africa by 2043 in the Combined Agenda 2063, amounts to 141% and 81% of the Current Path forecast and Agenda 2063 scenario value for Africa, respectively.

**Chart 60: Carbon emissions in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043**  
 Million tons of carbon (note, not CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)



Sub-Saharan Africa ▼



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

[View on Tableau Public](#)

↶ ↷ ↺ ↻ | 📄 📱 🔗 Share

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, sub-Saharan Africa will release 892 million tons of carbon in 2043 compared to 650 million tons in the Current Path forecast. In 2019, sub-Saharan Africa released only 256 million tons of carbon, with South Africa (132 million), Nigeria (39 million tons) and Angola (12 million tons) the largest emitters. South Africa alone contributed more than half of sub-Saharan Africa's carbon emissions in 2019. Nigeria will be the greatest emitter in 2043 followed by South Africa and then Angola in the Current Path forecast.

## Donors and sponsors



### Reuse our work

- All visualizations, data, and text produced by African Futures are completely open access under the [Creative Commons BY license](#). You have the permission to use, distribute, and reproduce these in any medium, provided the source and authors are credited.
- The data produced by third parties and made available by African Futures is subject to the license terms from the original third-party authors. We will always indicate the original source of the data in our documentation, so you should always check the license of any such third-party data before use and redistribution.
- All of our charts [can be embedded](#) in any site.

### Cite this research

Mustapha Jobarteh (2024) Sub-Saharan Africa. Published online at [futures.issafrica.org](https://futures.issafrica.org). Retrieved from <https://futures.issafrica.org/geographic/regions/sub-saharan-africa/> [Online Resource] Updated 13 December 2023.



## 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.

## About African Futures & Innovation

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.