



# Sudan

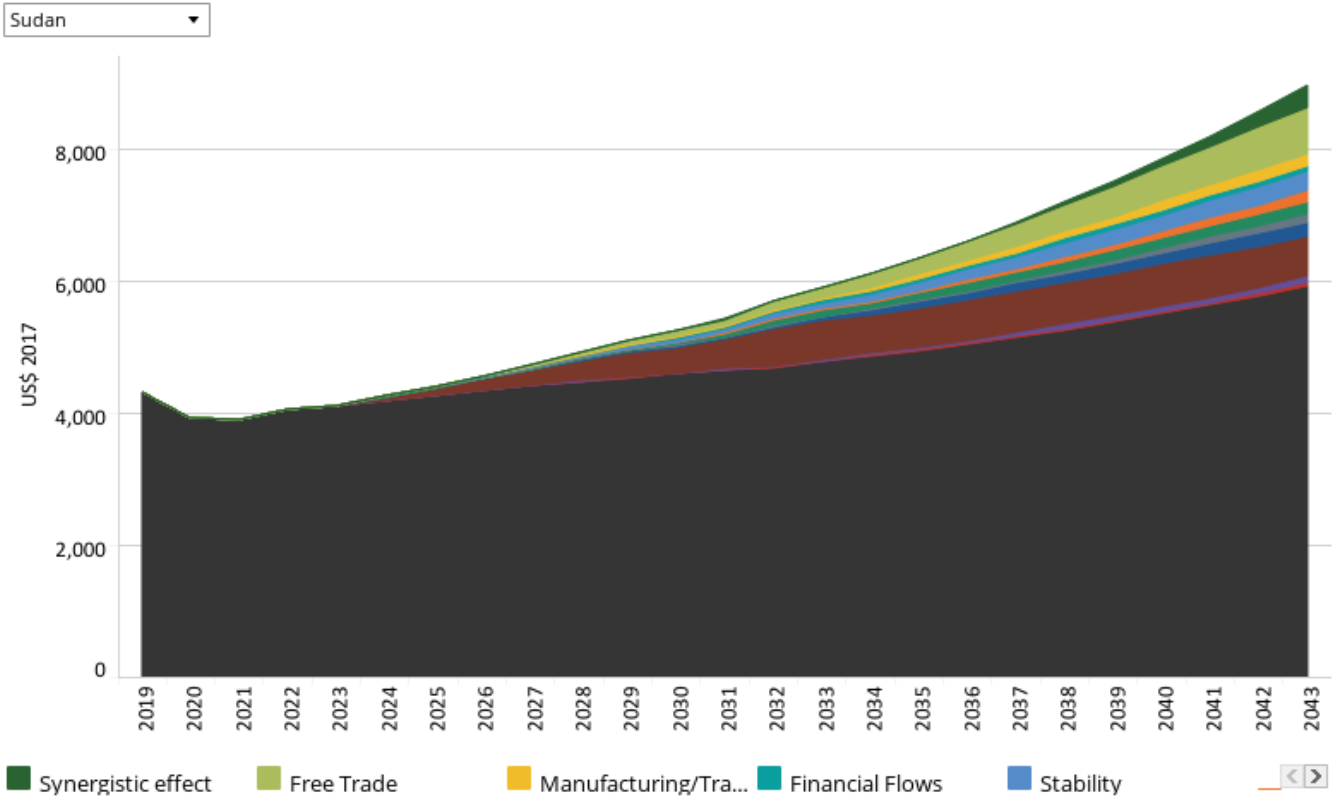
## Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

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Last updated 13 December 2023 using IFs v7.63



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



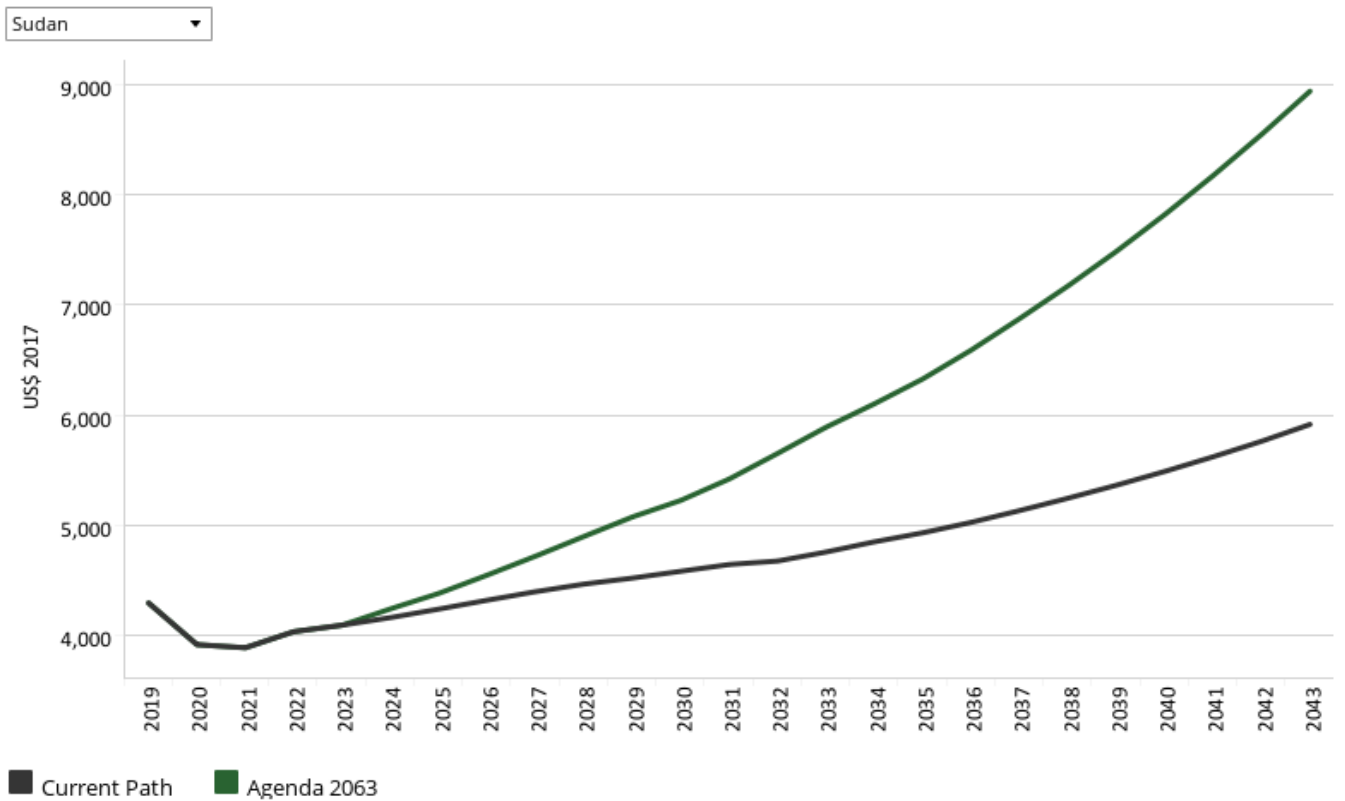
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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

The synergistic effect of all the scenarios on GDP per capita is US\$330.27 in 2043. The scenario with the most significant impact on GDP per capita by 2043 is the Free Trade scenario followed by the Agriculture scenario. The Health/WaSH scenario has the least impact on GDP per capita. These findings suggest that agriculture development and trade liberalisation are some of the viable options to enhance human and economic development in Sudan.

**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 scenario, the Government of Sudan makes a concerted effort to remove the binding constraints on growth and inclusive development. The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario has a much greater impact on GDP per capita compared to the individual thematic scenarios. By 2033, the GDP per capita of Sudan in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is US\$1 133 larger than in the Current Path forecast, and by 2043 it would come to US\$8941, US\$3 023 more than in the Current Path forecast for that year.

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

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



Sudan \$1.90



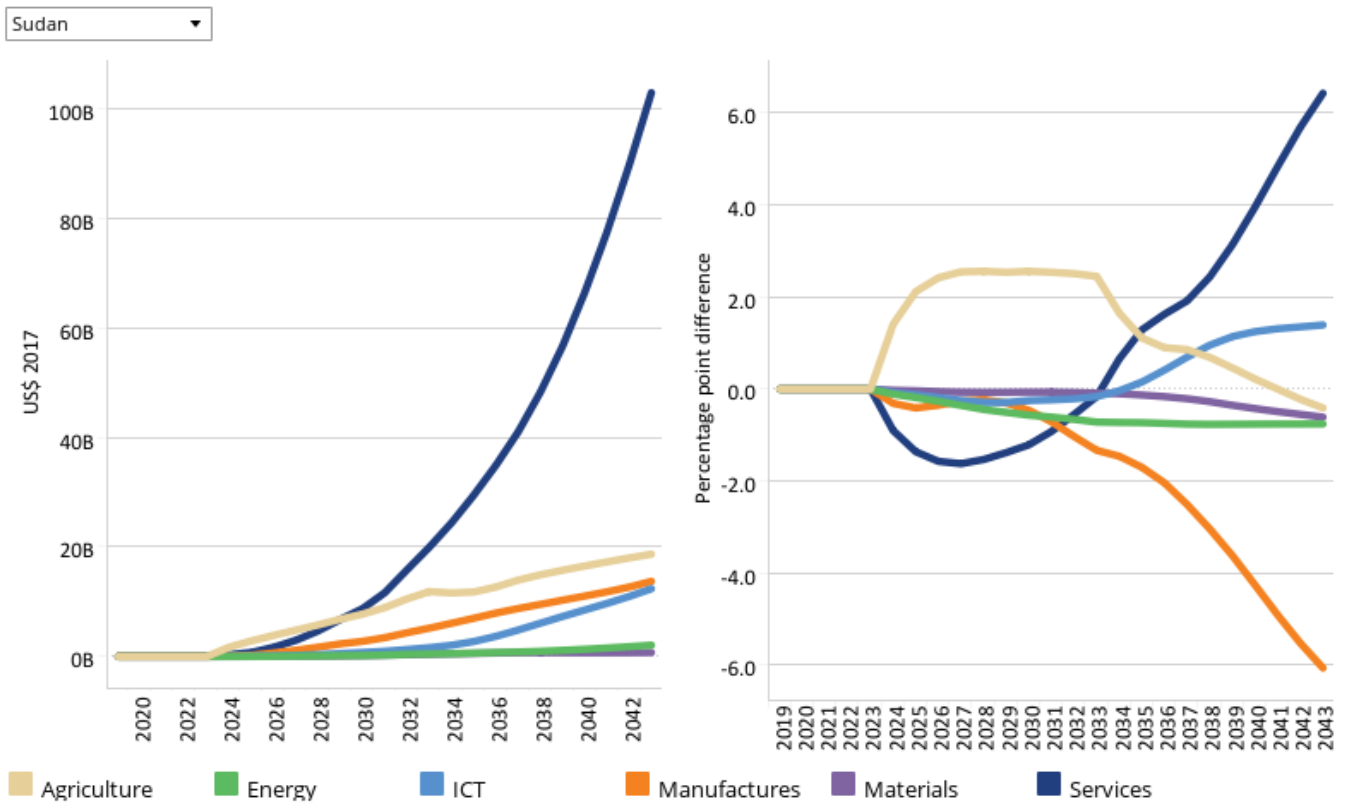
Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

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In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, by 2033, 23.6% of Sudan's population will be living in extreme poverty compared to 30.6% in the Current Path forecast. This represents about 4.4 million fewer poor people than the Current Path forecast. By 2043, the extreme poverty rate declines to 6.1% (4.5 million people) compared to 21.7% (16.4 million people) in the Current Path forecast, a reduction of 15.6 percentage points, or 11.96 million people. The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario shows that a concerted policy push across all the development sectors could significantly reduce poverty in Sudan.

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



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

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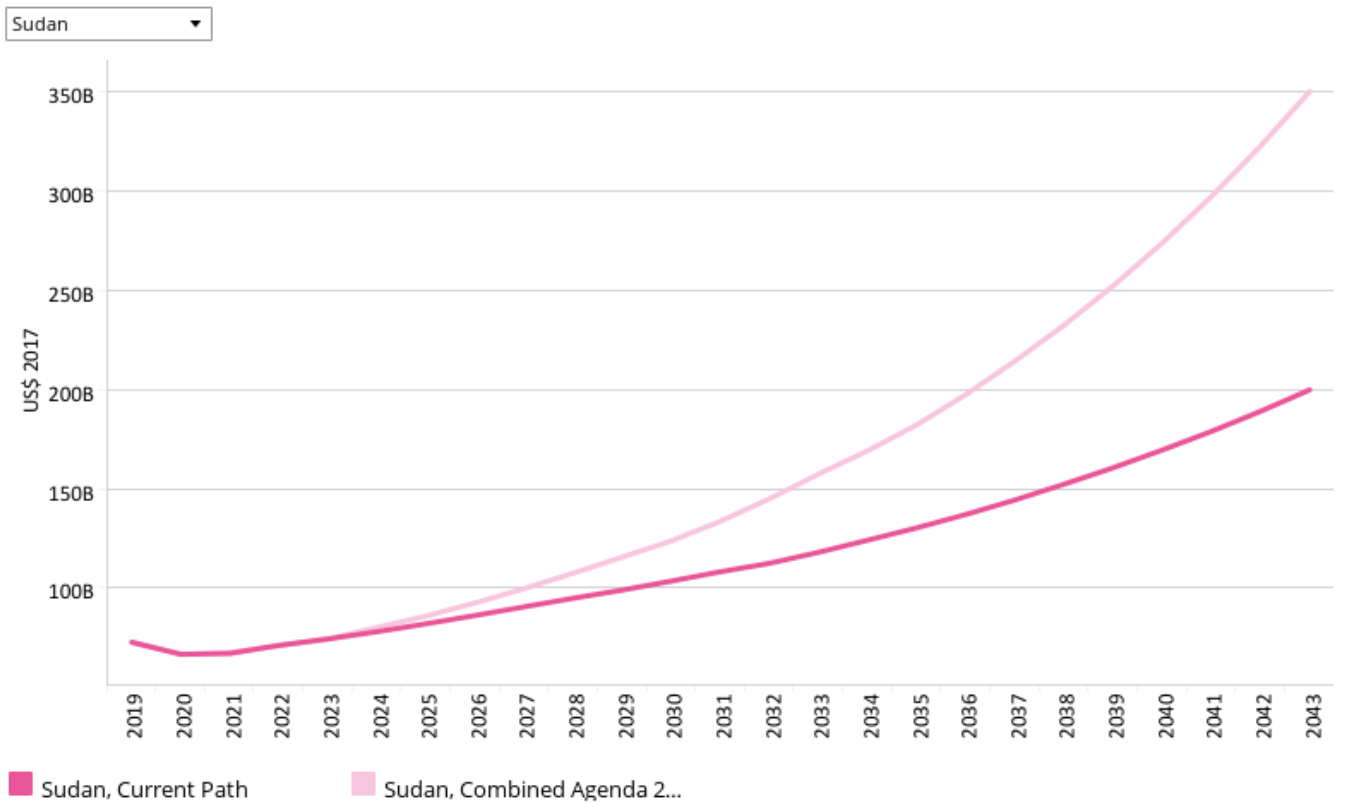
See [Chart 8](#) to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

As a percentage of GDP, the agriculture sector's contribution to GDP records the largest improvement compared to the Current Path forecast until 2035 before being overtaken by the service sector. By 2043, the contribution of the service sector to GDP in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is about 6 percentage points larger than the Current Path forecast. The manufacturing sector's contribution is 6.1 percentage points below the Current Path forecast.

In absolute value, the service sector shows the most significant improvement compared to the Current Path with its value in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario US\$102.9 billion larger than in the Current Path forecast for 2043. The service sector is followed by the agriculture sector with its value in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario US\$18.7 billion larger than in the Current Path forecast by 2043.

Going forward, the service sector will likely continue to be the dominant sector of the Sudanese economy, although the manufacturing sector will grow appreciably in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

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



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

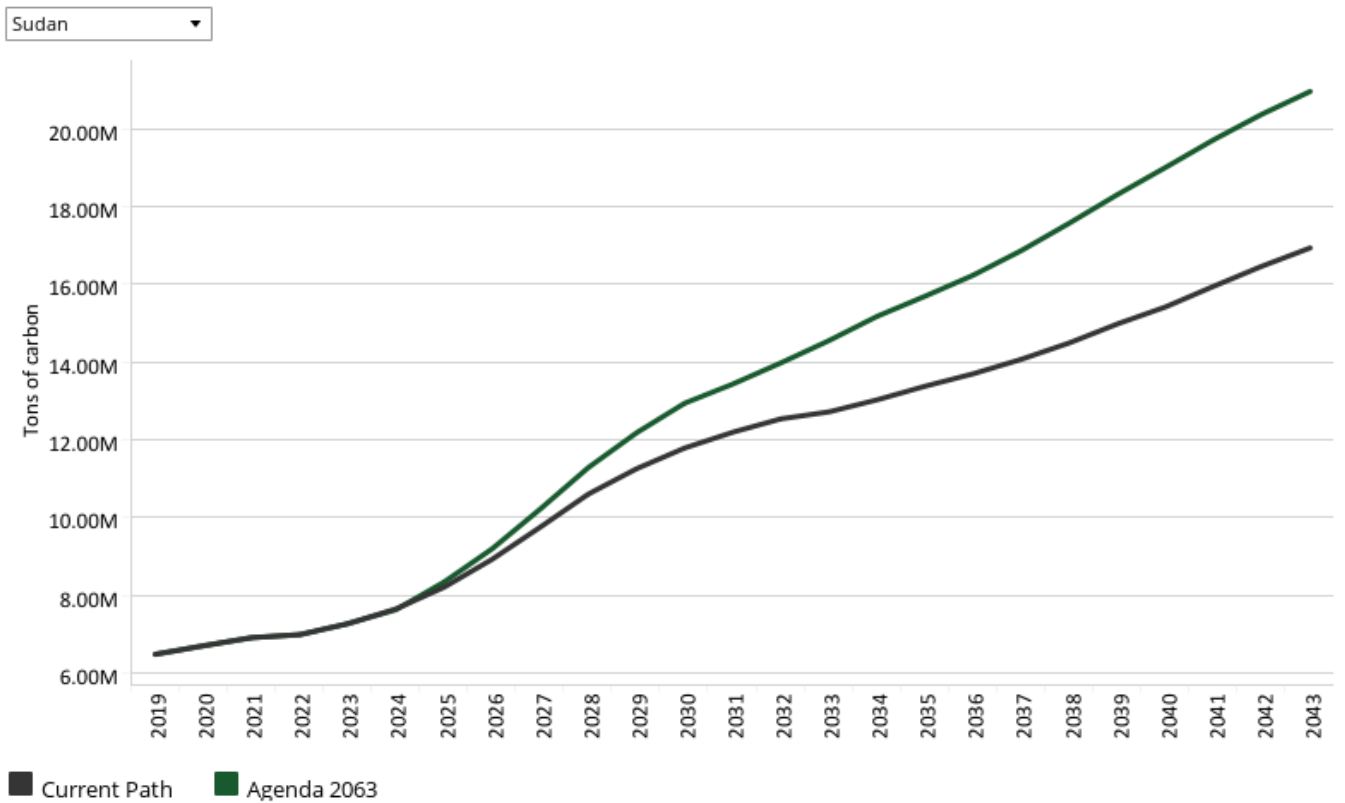
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The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario dramatically impacts Sudan's economy (GDP) expansion. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the size of the economy is projected to expand from US\$72.7 billion in 2019 to US\$350.3 billion in 2043, which is a 382% increase over the period compared to a 175% increase in the Current Path forecast over the same period.

In 2043, the GDP of Sudan in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is US\$150.4 billion larger than in the Current Path forecast for the same year. The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario shows that a policy push across all development sectors is a viable approach to achieving sustained growth in Sudan.

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



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

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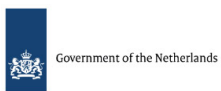
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The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario significantly impacts carbon emissions, albeit from a very low base, due to the increased economic activity it causes.

In this scenario, carbon emissions increase from 6.5 million tons in 2019 to 21 million tons by 2043 — a 223.1% increase between 2019 and 2043 compared with 160% in the Current Path forecast over the same period. In 2043, the carbon emissions in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario amount to 4.1 million tons, higher than in the Current Path forecast.

The realisation of the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario would stimulate high economic growth and significantly reduce poverty in Sudan, but the cost in terms of environmental degradation will be relatively high. To mitigate the environmental impact of the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, its implementation should be accompanied by concrete steps to accelerate the green energy transition.

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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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