Chad

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

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Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

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.

By 2043, the Agriculture scenario will make the greatest contribution to the GDP per capita of Chad owing to its importance to the country's population which is forecast to remain largely dependent on this sector. It will be followed by the Free Trade, Leapfrogging, Manufacturing/Transfers and Governance scenarios making significant contributions.

The synergistic effect of an Agenda 2063 scenario that assumes improvements are made in all 11 broad intervention areas could add an additional US$254 to per capita income in 2043.

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.

Overall, when all the scenarios are integrated in a Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, improvement in GDP per capita is much larger. By 2043, per capita income is projected to be US$4 491 in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, US$1 765 more than the Current Path forecast at US$2 726.

The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario has a much greater impact on reducing extreme poverty in Chad. By 2043, Chad records a poverty rate of 13.3% (4.4 million people) compared to about 27.5% (9.4 million people) in the Current Path forecast. The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario has the potential to lift an additional 5 million people out of extreme poverty compared to the Current Path forecast.

See Chart 8 to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

Chart 58 displays the percentage-point difference and the value difference between the Current Path forecast and the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario for the six sectors of the economy modelled in IFs.

The service sector will contribute 10.2 percentage points more to GDP in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario compared to the Current Path forecast, equivalent to a difference of US$27.8 billion by 2043. The ICT sector will also benefit from the interventions made in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario contributing an additional US$4.4 billion (2.9 percentage points) above the Current Path forecast by 2043.

In 2043, the agriculture sector scenario will contribute 3.2 percentage points less in this Combined Agenda 2063 scenario compared to the Current Path. However, until 2033, it benefits the most from the interventions proposed in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the size of the economy is US$45.3 billion larger in 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the economy grows to US$88.7 billion by 2043, compared to US$43.4 billion in the Current Path forecast.

Due to increased economic activity in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, carbon emissions increase significantly by 2043 to 13.4 million tons of carbon compared to 7.8 in the Current Path forecast, nearly double in that year.

Although these will be significant increases, Chad is coming off a very low base and its emissions will not even rival the current carbon emissions of developed and emerging economies. Chad's contribution to global emissions is close to negligible but it is the most environmentally degraded country and is among the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. [1] Therefore, assisting Chad in adapting to the disproportionate impact of climate change should be a priority.

Endnotes

1. A Abdi, Chad is the country most vulnerable to climate change-here's why, *The Conversation*

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About the authors

Ms Alize le Roux joined the AFI in May 2021 as a senior researcher. Before joining the ISS, she worked as a principal geo-informatics researcher at the CSIR, supporting various local and national policy- and decision-makers with long-term planning support. Alize has 14 years of experience in spatial data analysis, disaster risk reduction and urban and regional modelling. She has a master's degree in geographical sciences from the University of Utrecht, specialising in multi-hazard risk assessments and spatial decision support systems.

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