



Upper middle-income Africa

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

Mustapha Jobarteh

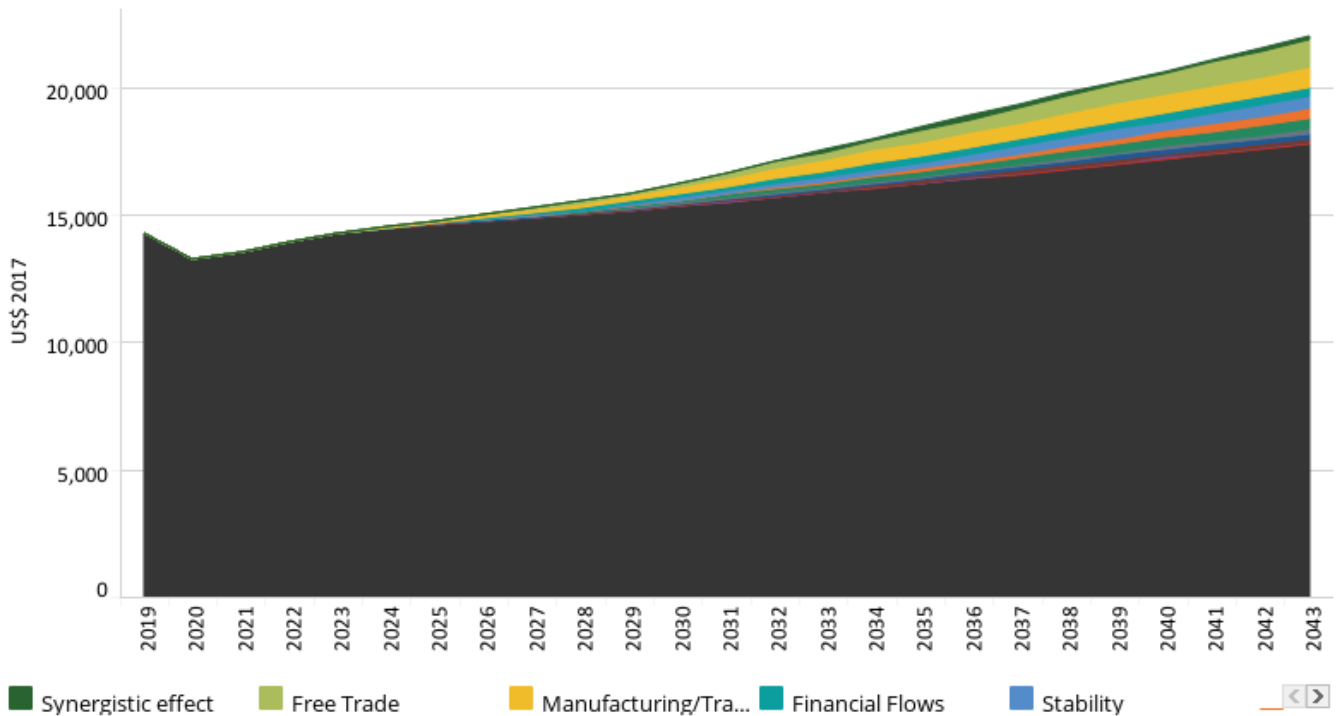
Last updated 13 December 2023 using IFs v7.63

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

Additional GDP per capita per scenario, purchasing power parity



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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 GDP per capita in upper middle-income Africa in 2019 was US\$14 235 and will increase to US\$17 734 in the Current Path forecast by 2043. It increases most in the Free Trade scenario, reflecting the huge potential that the full implementation of the AfCFTA has on Africa's prospects, of US\$1 090, followed by the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario of US\$807.

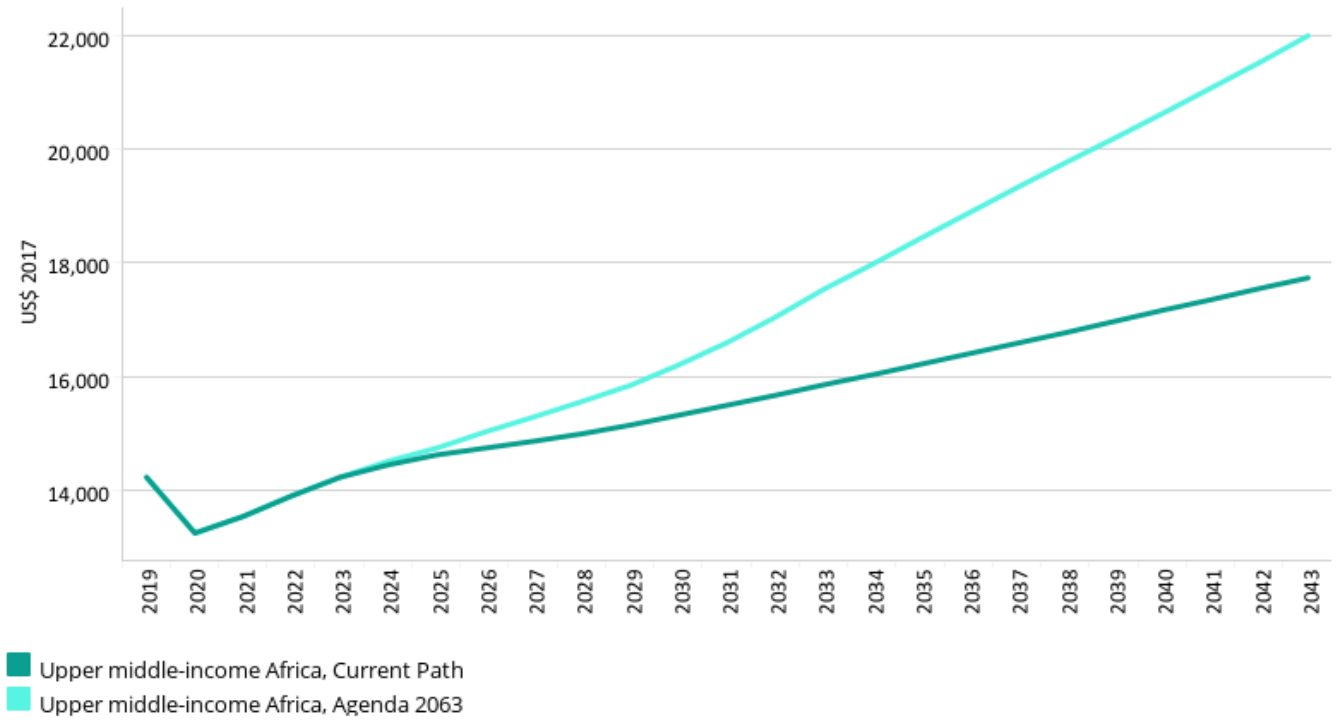
The Health/WaSH and Governance scenarios make the smallest contribution to GDP per capita by 2043.

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

Purchasing power parity



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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 2019, GDP per capita in upper middle-income Africa was US\$14 235 and will increase to US\$17 734 on the Current Path forecast by 2043. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, GDP per capita increases significantly to US\$21 985 in 2043 — a difference of US\$4 251, or 24%, above the Current Path forecast.

In percentage terms, Namibia gains the most from the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. In 2043, its GDP per capita will be 52% larger than the Current Path forecast for that year, followed by South Africa (24%) and Gabon (24%). The countries that gain the least are Equatorial Guinea (17%) and Mauritius (18%).

Using the absolute value increase above the 2043 Current Path forecast as a measure of improvement, Namibia does the best, adding US\$7 968 to its Current Path forecast, followed by Libya at US\$6 769. The countries that gain the least in absolute terms above the 2043 Current Path forecast are South Africa (US\$3 641) and Gabon (US\$4 840).

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



Upper middle-in... \$5.50



■ Upper middle-income Africa... ■ Upper middle-income Africa...

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

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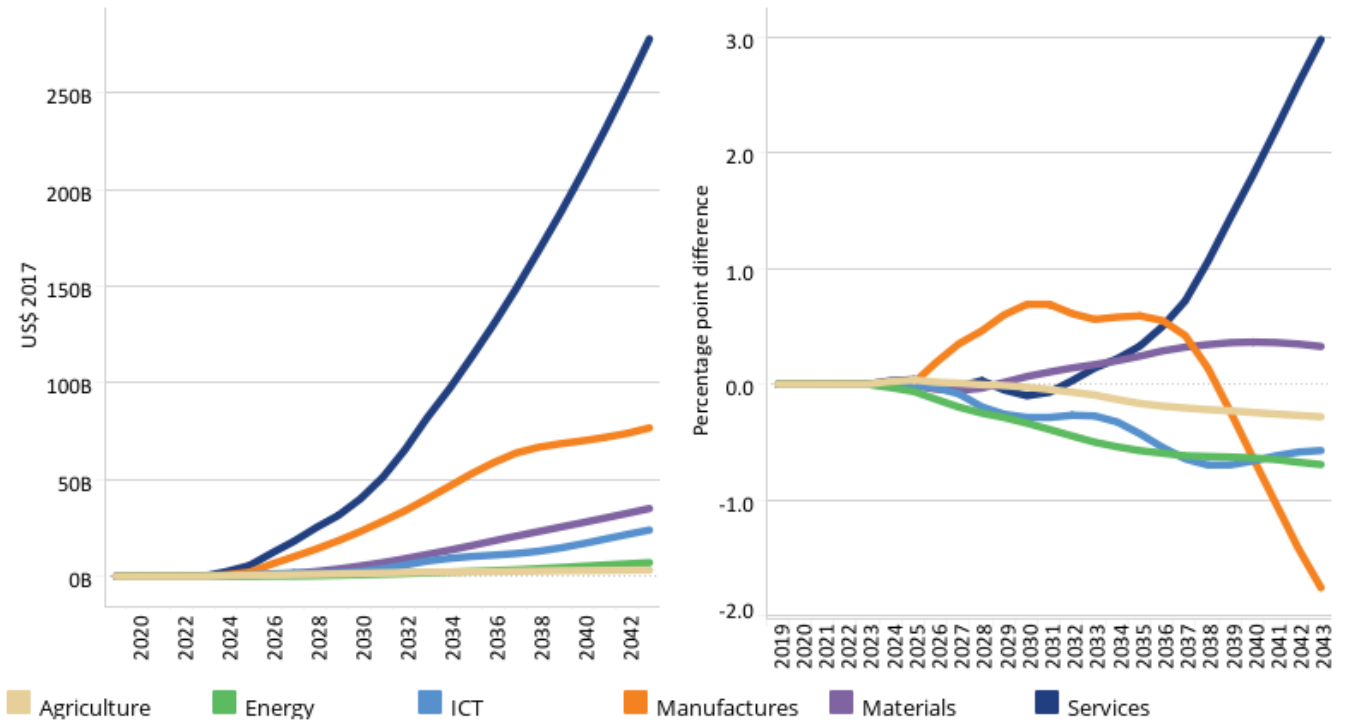
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In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the poverty rate (using US\$5.50) in upper middle-income Africa will decline significantly from 46% in 2019 to 33% in 2043, compared to 40% on the Current Path forecast for that year. This will equal 5.67 million fewer people in extreme poverty compared to the Current Path forecast in 2043. Individually, extreme poverty (at US\$5.50 poverty line) was highest in Equatorial Guinea (98%), Namibia (66%) and South Africa (50%), and lowest in Libya (20%) and Mauritius (7.7%) in 2019. Compared to the 2043 Current Path forecast, the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario will reduce poverty rates most in South Africa (by 4 percentage points) Namibia (by 0.7 percentage points) and Gabon (by 0.3 percentage points), and least in Mauritius (0.03) because of its low base.

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



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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.

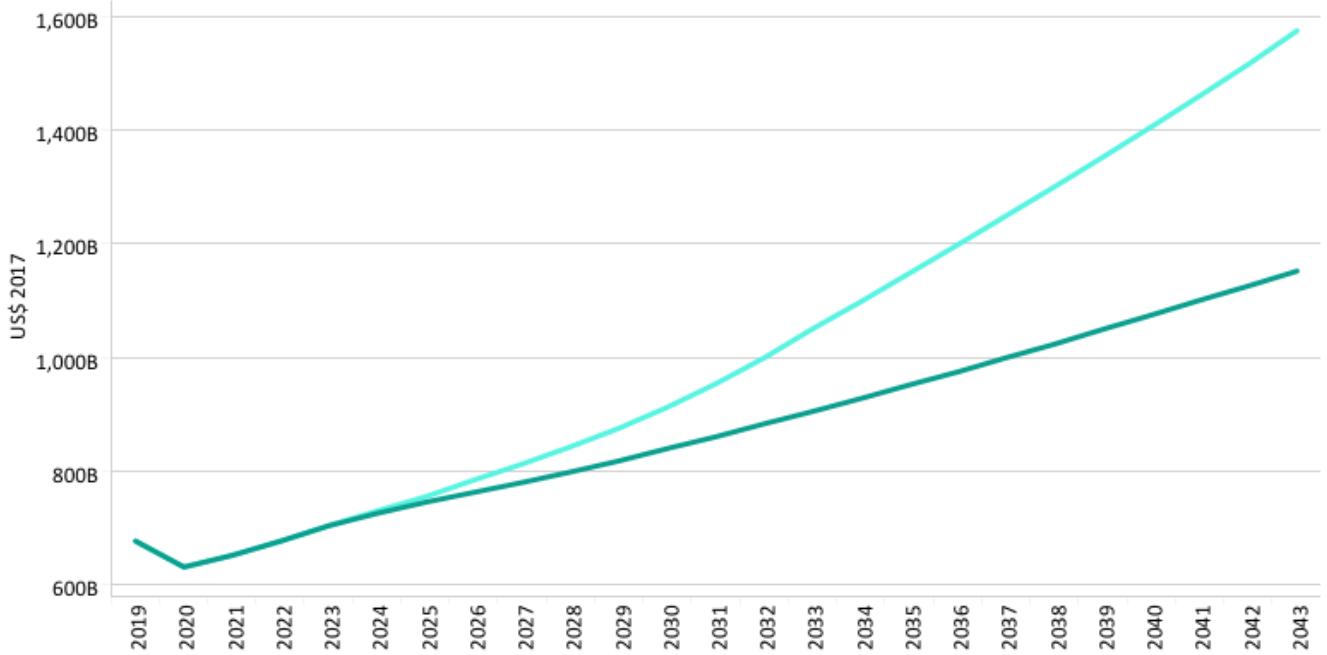
By 2043, all sectors are larger in value in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario compared to the Current Path forecast for that year. The service and materials sectors increase their share of GDP by 2.98 and 0.33 percentage points, respectively, in 2043, while all other sectors will reduce in significance in share of GDP, the biggest decrease being the manufacturing sector at 1.76 percentage points. In terms of the added value of contribution, the service sector will make the greatest contribution to GDP in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario of US\$277.95 billion followed by the manufacturing sector of US\$76.74 billion; and the smallest increase in contribution to GDP is in the agriculture sector at US\$3.2 billion.

In Botswana, the manufacturing sector will see the largest increase in its value added as a share of GDP by 9.07 percentage points, or US\$10.2 billion, while its contribution drops most significantly in Libya (by 3.3 percentage points) in 2043. The service sector grows most dramatically in Mauritius.

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



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■ Upper middle-income Africa... ■ Upper middle-income Africa...

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

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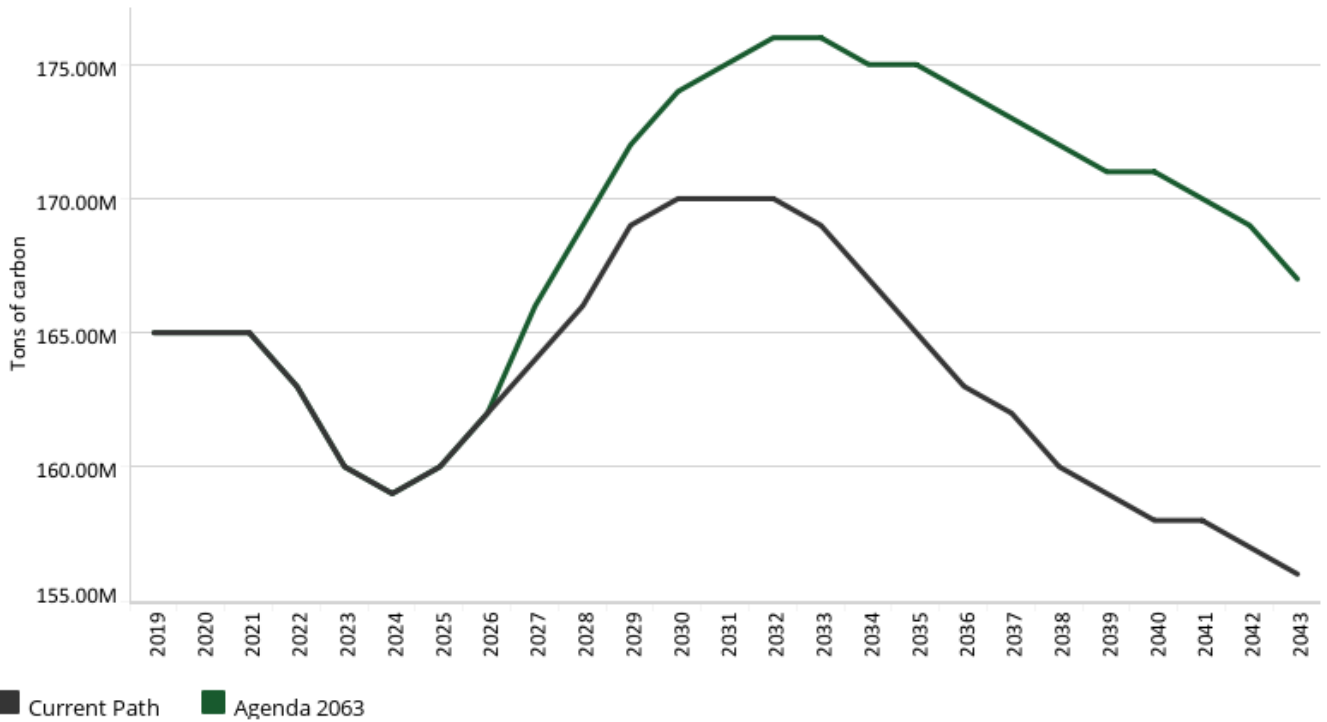
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In the Current Path forecast, Africa’s economy will grow from US\$675.8 billion in 2019 to US\$1 152.1 billion in 2043. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the upper middle-income African economy is set to increase to US\$1 576.1 billion, more than 10% larger than the Current Path forecast in 2043. As the largest economy in upper middle-income Africa, South Africa will make the greatest addition to the Current Path forecast of US\$294.5 billion, followed in distant second by Libya of US\$33.4 billion; the smallest compared to the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario are made by Mauritius and Equatorial Guinea.

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



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

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Carbon emissions will decrease from 165 million tons in 2019 to 156 million tons in 2043 in the Current Path forecast, driven by the steady decline in South Africa’s carbon intensity as it decommissions its ageing coal-fired electricity plants. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, carbon emissions are set to increase very slightly above the 2019 level to 167 million tons in 2043, 11 million tons more compared to the Current Path forecast. Given the size of its economy, South Africa will still be the largest carbon emitter (at 114.7 million tons) in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario. Mauritius, by virtue of its small size, will be the smallest carbon emitter at 2.07 million tons.

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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.

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