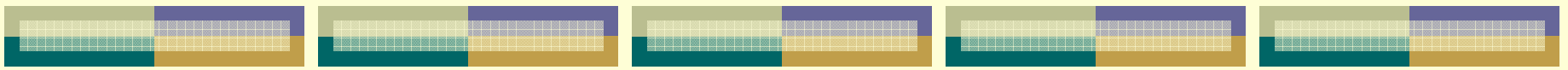


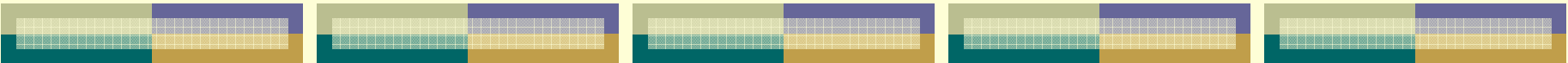
Africa 2025

What possible futures for Sub-Saharan Africa?



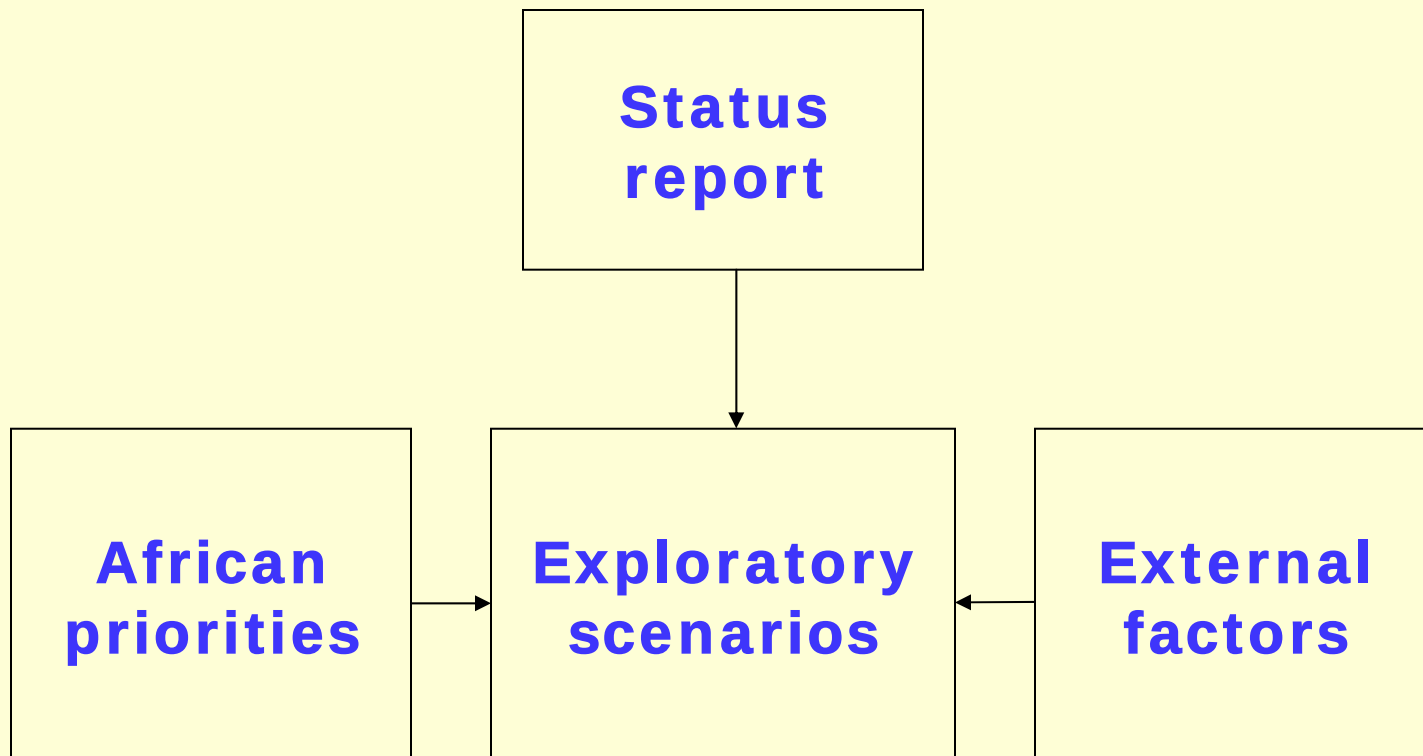
A collective presentation: What is the objective?

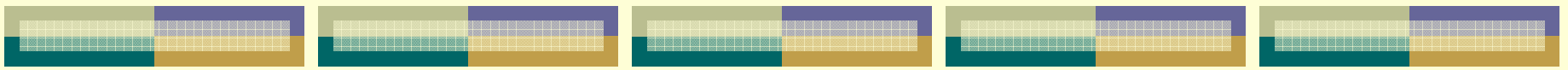
- This study neither seeks to predict nor to propose a future for Africa in any way
- This study simply explores possible futures
- The study draws up scenarios which allow us to glimpse through the window into the year 2025



Approach adopted

- The idea is to explore possible futures, through scenarios, each of which painting a picture of a possible future.
 - How to construct these exploratory scenarios?
- A community's future depends:
 - on its past
 - on what people do with it: people's priorities.
 - on its environment, external factors that the community cannot control.

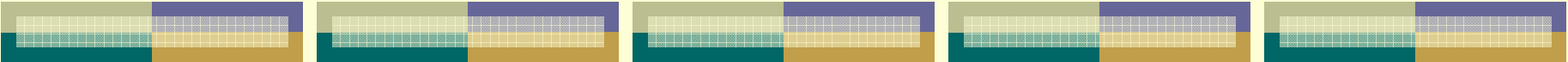




Africa at the dawn of the 21st century: A Status Report

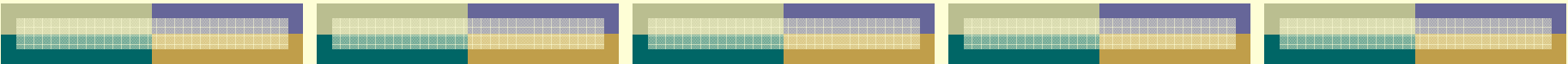
● We have divided the status report into four very conventional sections:

- demographics
- the economy
- how society is organized and how it functions
- authority and its relationship to civil society.



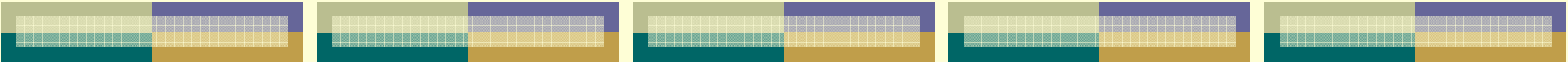
Africa at the dawn of the 21st century: demographics

- Demographics: Africa is catching up to its former proportion of the world's population: 10% of the world population as in the 1600 (mortality rates vary, fertility rates are beginning to decline, rapid urbanization, rural areas are still being populated, international migration)
- Education: considerable progress, but not enough
- The tragedy of AIDS and its consequences: sub-Saharan Africa is home to about 70% of persons living with HIV worldwide.



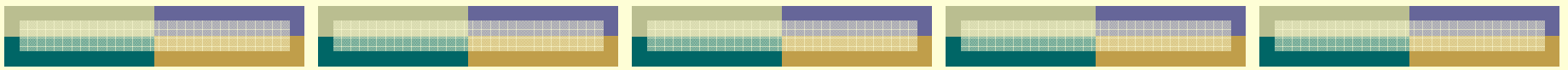
Africa at the dawn of the 21st century: the economy

- Slow-growing rent economies dominated by the production of agricultural and mineral goods for export
- A weak insertion in the global economy (marginalization in global trade; by passed by FDI; marginalized in “new economy”; indebted; dependent
- Strong internal dynamics (Agriculture, the popular economy and its production logic, Redistribution logic)
- Breaking away from the past:
 - Structural adjustment policies and their successive forms didn't succeed
 - The breaking away from the past will rather come from social changes



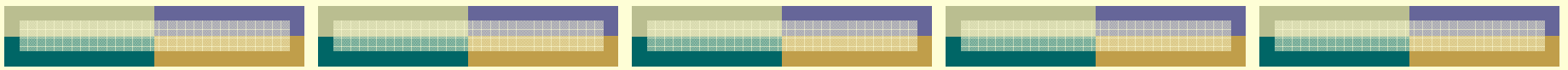
Africa at the dawn of the 21st century: Societies

- The production system which predominates in Africa is still the lineage structures and production systems
- Holistic African societies are more and more undermined by individualism
- associations and new religious communities are experiencing a full rise.
- Cultural balances under extreme pressure
- The future of Africa will strongly depend on new balances which are taking place.



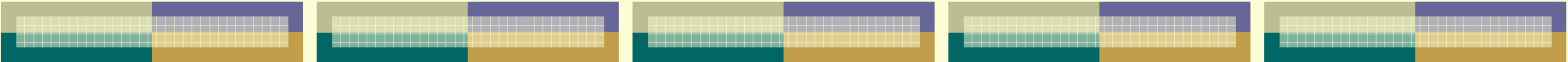
Africa at the dawn of the 21st century: Governance

- Establishment of new authorities in the wake of independence was greatly influenced by the confrontation between East and West. The Soviet provided a model for nation building through a single party system.
- The end of the Cold War created a new situation:
 - Benefits that Africa was drawing from it run dry
 - International institutions has taken a key role
- The spread of democracy is taking place, but in an uneven manner.



Africa at the dawn of the 21st century:

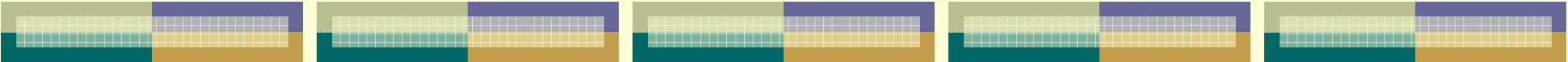
- Africa: A continent unlike any other
 - Is it by the intensity of corruption, clientelism? No.
 - Is it by a lack of constructive alliances between governments and entrepreneurs to increase productivity and competitiveness, and to share their benefits? Yes
- Africa: A continent dominated by others
 - By a type of domination more subtle than before
- A continent that must reclaim its place in the world



Each scenario must be based on assumptions.

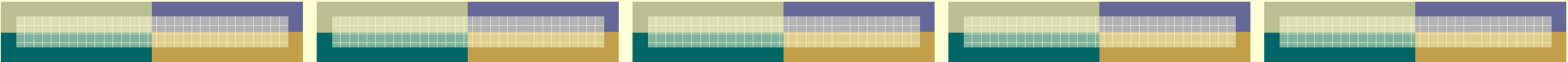
What assumptions?

- The margin of uncertainty may be:
 - Small: In such cases, we adopted the assumption that seems most likely.
 - Great: In such cases, we adopted divergent assumptions where some paths were chosen for exploratory scenarios.
- For the second category, or critical uncertainties, a variety of information were used:
 - Conclusions of various workshops on scenarios construction for Africa
 - Results of a structural analysis
 - A status report of Africa at the dawn of 21st century
 - Various other studies.



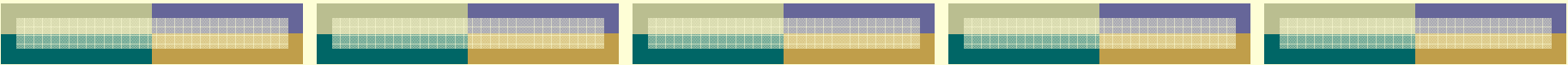
Uncertainty on Demographics / People

- We have not developed scenarios for countries where HIV/AIDS is widespread, because of great uncertainties on:
 - The spread of the virus
 - The infection's consequences on demography's, economy's, social's aspects.
- A population scenario for Sub-Saharan Africa, according some United Nations studies: 1,100 to 1,200 million people in 2025, almost equally distributed between rural and urban areas



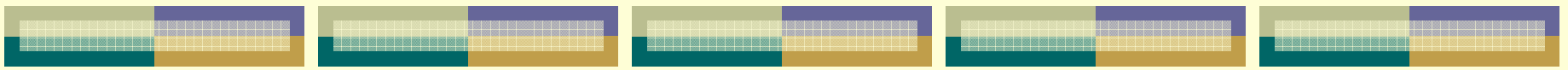
Uncertainty on the Economy

- Two types of factors will directly affect African Economy:
 - External factors
 - Internal factors, namely competitiveness of African economies
- But we can also say that the development of African economies very largely depends on non-economic factors:
 - Social factors
 - Political factors.



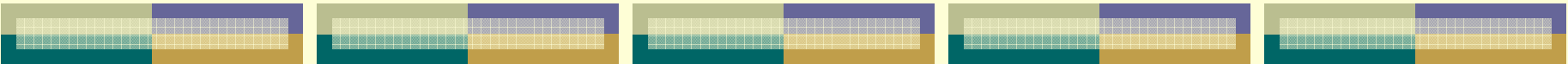
Uncertainty on Social and Cultural factors

- The status report and various studies show that there is in this domain a major uncertainty, a fork in the road where paths diverge
- Two very different paths, I.e. two behavioural assumptions have been chosen :
 - The relational logic continues to dominate
 - Priority is given to productivity growth; the economic logic widely predominates.



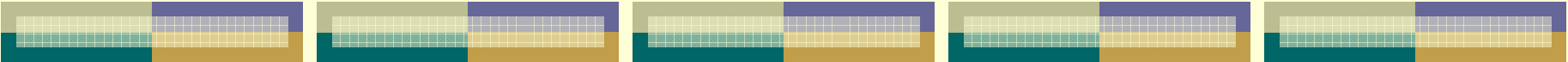
Uncertainty on Governance

- The status report and various studies emphasize governance, the role of the state in the creation of a favourable framework for development
- First hypothesis: Political authorities are able to create a favourable framework for development
- Second hypothesis: Governments continue to be patrimonial in nature



The first trend scenario: The lions are trapped

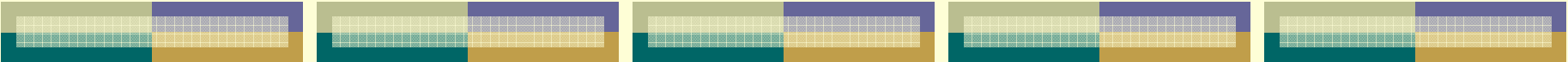
- Two basic assumptions for trend scenarios:
 - Relational logic will continue to dominate in African societies
 - Political authorities will not create a favourable framework for economic growth.
- A complementary assumption:
 - The two basic assumptions chosen for all trend scenarios necessarily lead to stagnation or, at best, poor economic development. The complementary assumption is that society accepts this consequence without any major crisis resulting.



The first trend scenario: The lions are trapped

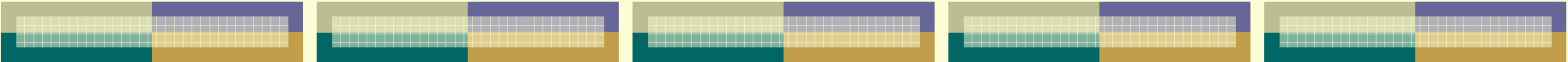
● A picture of Africa in 2025:

- The productivity of African economies remains poor but African economies have adjusted to changing times
- Africa's inclusion in the global economy has scarcely improved
- Tension is rising in African societies. This tension is contained, but not always enough. At any moment, they could teeter over into the next scenario.
- Africa's inclusion in the global economy has scarcely improved.



Another trend scenario: The lions are hungry

- A complementary assumption:
 - Societies are destabilized; there is a growing number of shocks to the system generating an increasing fragility
- A picture of Africa in 2025:
 - It is not necessary to describe a situation that is well known.



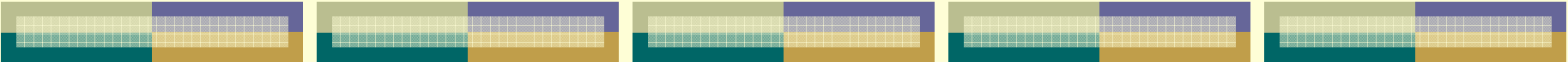
A more attractive scenario: The lions come out of their den

● Three basic assumptions:

- Relational logic declines in the next 25 years
- A new generation of entrepreneurs emerges
- Traditional values are not forgotten. A kind of dichotomy exists.

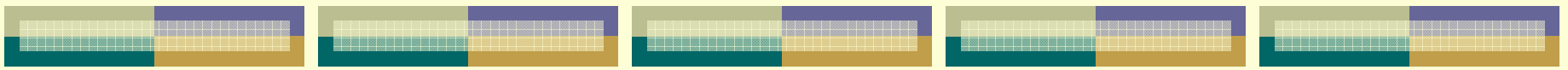
● A few preconditions: This scenario will not become a reality without:

- profound changes on the side of education, health, infrastructures construction and maintenance policies,...
- involvement of religious communities
- a not too unfavourable international environment



A more attractive scenario: The lions come out of their den

- A picture of Africa in 2025:
 - Africa experiences production-oriented economic growth
 - But the popular economy remains significant
 - Development has occurred with no real concern for the environment
 - Mounting tension in African societies: the downside of economic success
 - Africa has joined the mainstream, but at what cost?



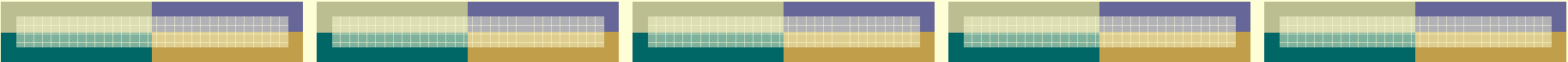
A novel scenario: The lions mark their territory

● Two basic assumptions:

- A number of people seek to combine the two types of logic. They successfully strike a balance
- Political authorities form an alliance with what we might call symbolic authorities (religious, traditional).

● A few preconditions:

- A vision is needed for the future of Africa
- Efforts will more likely succeed if new forms of development emerge on other continents.



A novel scenario: The lions mark their territory

● A picture of Africa in 2025:

- The popular economy has become more productive
- Public services have improved
- Africans are no longer on the sidelines of history. In some areas, they are now even pioneers.

Avenues for Future: Prospective Studies

