

**FORESIGHT
AFRICA
2018**

**Top Priorities for
the Continent
in 2018**

***(plus) some thoughts on the Role of the Community
of Faith can contribute in solving to our challenges
in Africa***

Introduction

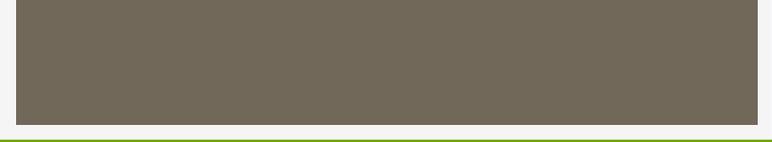
- In this year's Foresight Africa, AGI scholars and invited experts delve deeply into six overarching themes that highlight areas in which African countries and their citizens are taking the lead to achieve inclusive growth.

Introduction

- In a world where China and other emerging economies are ascendant, where cooperation on global governance is under challenge, and where free trade faces headwinds, Africa needs its own institutions to play a more assertive role in advancing the continent's agenda.

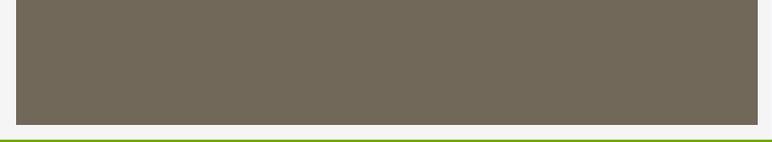
Introduction

- The potential for a more unified Africa to create never-before-seen opportunities for trade and economic prosperity is gaining traction.
- The Priorities identified are the following:



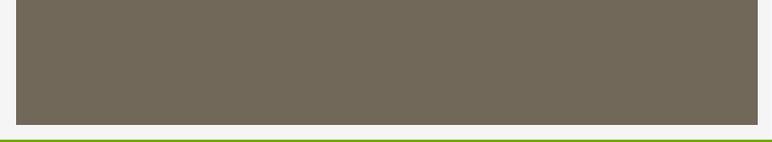
Unleashing Africa's inner strengths

Institutions, policies, and champions



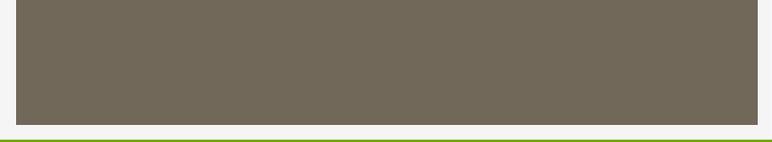
Sustainable financing for economic development

Mobilizing Africa's resources



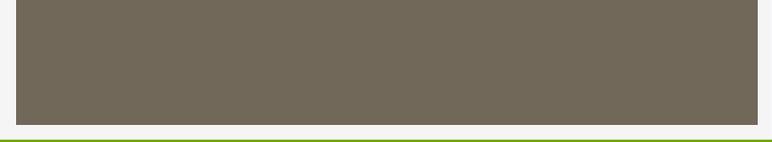
Broadening the benefits of growth

No one left behind



Rethinking Africa's structural transformation

The rise of new industries



Harnessing Africa's digital potential

New tools for a new age

Reassessing Africa's global partnerships

Approaches for engaging the new world
order

Elections in 2018

The following elections are scheduled to occur in the year 2018.

Chad	Legislative	
Mauritius	Presidential	
Mali	General	
Djibouti	Legislative	23 February
Sierra Leone	General	7 March
Guinea-Bissau	Legislative	April
Gabon	Legislative	By April
Togo	Legislative	June or July
Zimbabwe	General	By July

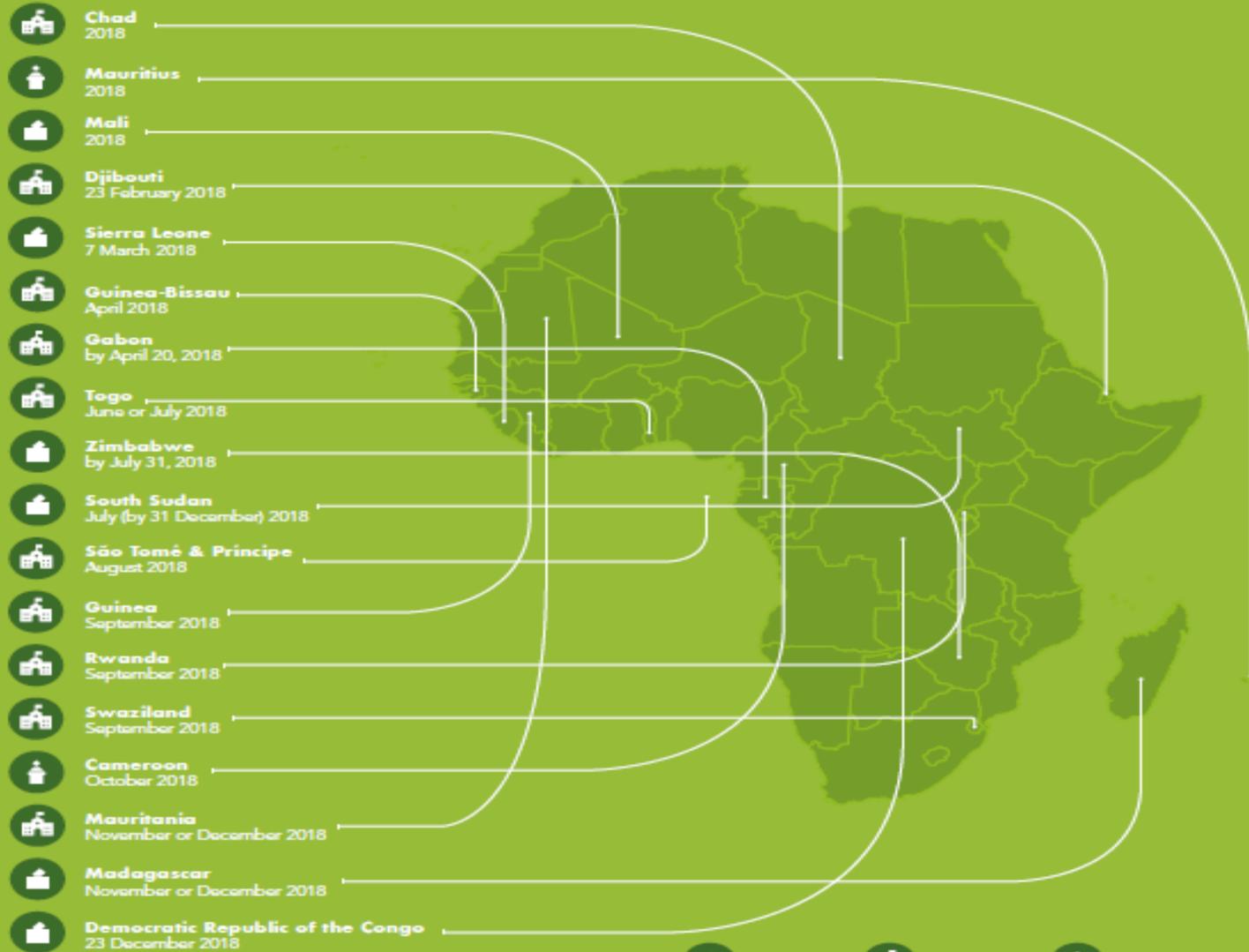
South Sudan	General	July (by December)
Sao Tome & Principe	Legislative	August
Guinea	Legislative	September
Rwanda	Legislative	September
Swaziland	Legislative	September
Cameroon	Presidential	October
Mauritania	Legislative	Nov. or Dec
Madagascar	General	Nov. or Dec.
DRC	General	December

Source: Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA) – as of Jan. 2018

Elections in 2018

In 2018, the continent will see a series of presidential and parliamentary elections, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo's delayed presidential election—originally set

to take place in December 2016—and the first election in Zimbabwe since Robert Mugabe's abrupt departure.



General Legislative Presidential

Illicit financial flows in sub-Saharan Africa

- Around \$50 billion or more per year is thought to be lost from sub-Saharan Africa in terms of illicit financial outflows.
- Sub-Saharan Africa ranks the highest in the world when it comes to illicit financial outflows, which measured between 5.3 to 9.9 percent of its total trade in 2014.
- Notably, the amount of these flows differs greatly from country to country.
- The figure below shows the midpoint estimate of illicit financial outflows over 2005-2014 as a percent of total trade.

OUT- AND UNDERPERFORMERS IN ECONOMIC GROWTH, POVERTY REDUCTION AND POVERTY LEVELS

Despite high economic growth in many African countries, poverty reduction has been surprisingly inconsistent and uneven. As seen below, most of the countries with high growth from 2000-2015 have not been the best performers when it comes to reducing poverty.

(refer to next slide)

TABLE 3.1. OUT- AND UNDERPERFORMERS IN ECONOMIC GROWTH, POVERTY REDUCTION AND POVERTY LEVELS

Despite high economic growth in many African countries, poverty reduction has been surprisingly inconsistent and uneven. As seen below, most of the countries with high growth from 2000-2015 have not been the best performers when it comes to reducing poverty.

Top 10 country performers in GDP growth 2000-2015

Countries	Poverty reduction rate	Overall poverty level
Angola**		
Chad*		
Equatorial Guinea**		
Ethiopia		
Ghana		
Mauritius		
Mozambique		
Nigeria**		
Rwanda		
Sudan**		
Burundi		
Botswana		
CAR		
Côte d'Ivoire		
Comoros		

Countries	Poverty reduction rate	Overall poverty level
Cabo Verde		
DRC		
Gabon**		
Guinea		
Guinea-Bissau		
Lesotho		
Liberia		
Madagascar		
Malawi		
Mauritania*		
Niger		
Seychelles^		
South Africa		
Tanzania		
Uganda		
Zambia		

- Top performers
- Bottom performers
- Neither top nor bottom performer

Lower poverty rates don't always mean there is less poverty

- ❑ To end poverty in the region in 2030, the continent will have to reduce poverty by approximately one person per second—a rate it is far from achieving since more people are currently falling into poverty than escaping it.
- ❑ By 2030, the poverty rate in sub-Saharan Africa is estimated to fall to 26.7 percent from 38.6 percent in 2018.

- Ethiopia is expected to see the largest decline in its poverty rate, which will fall by more than 15 percentage points to less than 2 percent in 2030.
- Nigeria, on the other hand, will see an increase in the absolute number of people living in poverty while its population also grows by nearly one-third from 2018 to 2030.
- Still, it will achieve some modest success in poverty reduction, as its poverty rate will fall by nearly 4 percentage points over the period.

Between 2018 and 2030, a net **43 million** people are estimated to escape poverty in sub-Saharan Africa.



At the same time, sub-Saharan Africa's population is expected to grow by 319 million people (30 percent) from 2018 to 2030.



Around 77 million people are estimated to escape poverty in 35 countries, with the following countries experiencing the largest declines in poverty headcount:

	2018 poverty rate	2030 poverty rate	Change in poverty headcount
Ethiopia	17.5%	2.0%	-16,062,613
Tanzania	37.1%	15.3%	-9,678,646
Mozambique	64.1%	35.3%	-5,882,039
Kenya	22.0%	8.3%	-5,710,040
Côte d'Ivoire	23.1%	1.9%	-5,089,496

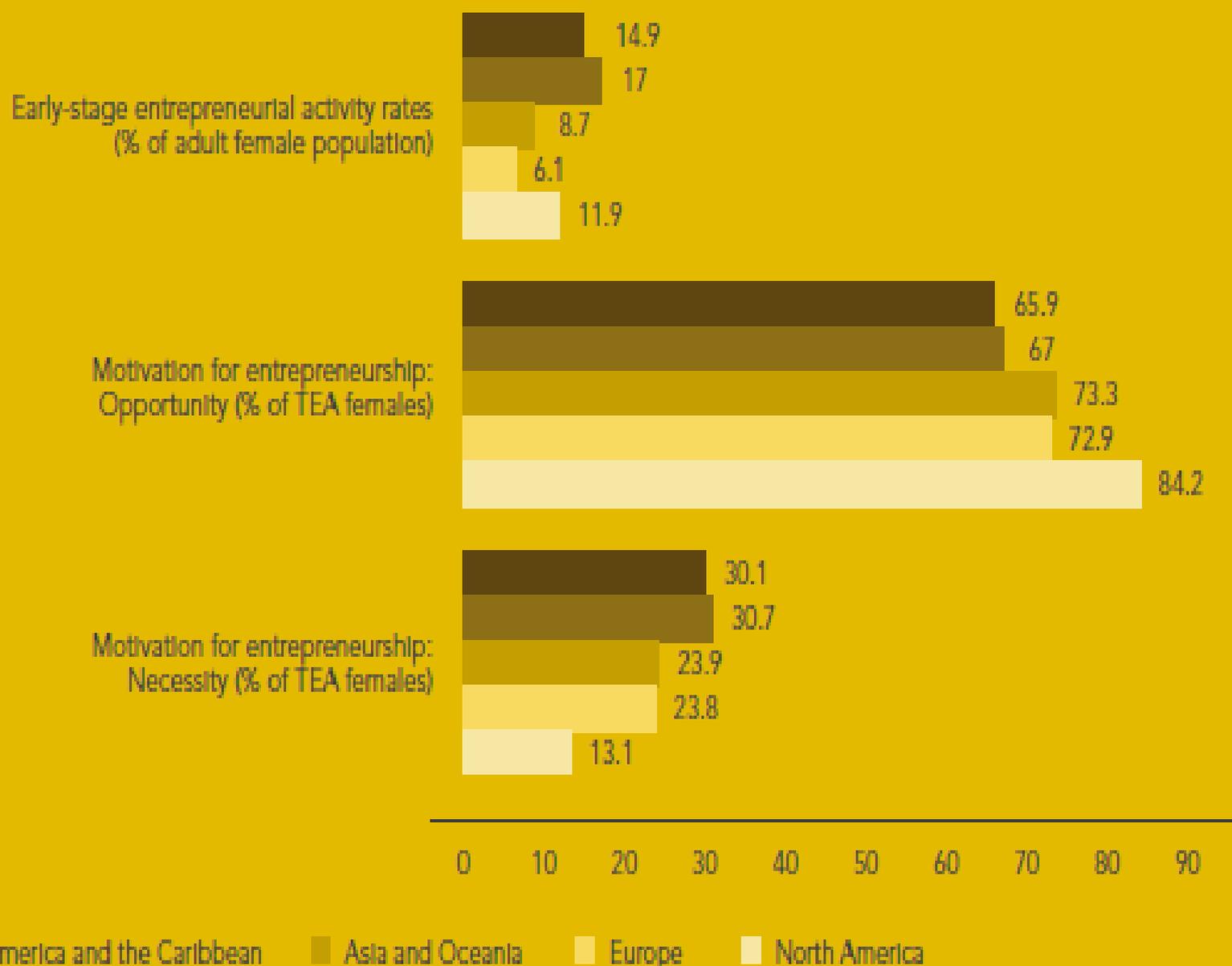
In 13 countries, 34 million people are estimated to fall into poverty, with the following countries seeing the largest increases in poverty headcount:

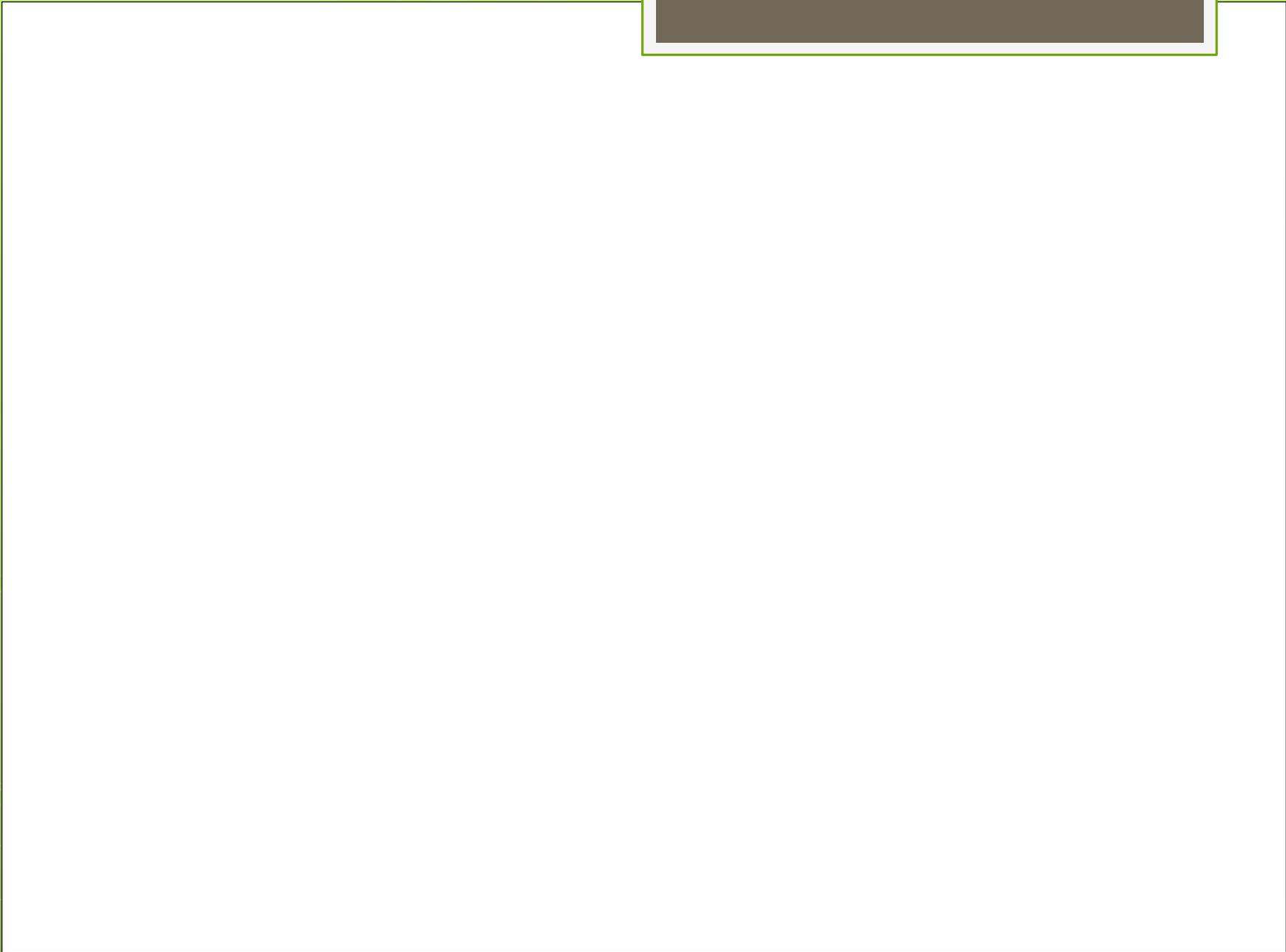
	2018 poverty rate	2030 poverty rate	Change in poverty headcount
Nigeria	42.7%	38.7%	+16,689,963
Angola	30.3%	33.8%	+4,267,153
South Sudan	82.9%	77.2%	+2,603,800
Burundi	76.2%	74.5%	+2,592,975
Madagascar	76.7%	63.3%	+1,797,742

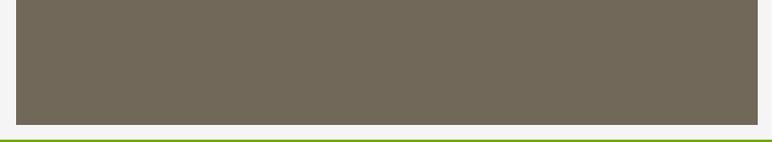
Female entrepreneurship in Africa and globally

- Women in Africa (15 percent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (17 percent) are more likely to start a new business than women in Asia and Oceania (9 percent), Europe (6 percent), and North America (12 percent).
- They are also more likely than their counterparts in other regions to cite necessity instead of opportunity as the motivating factor behind establishing their business.
- Still, two-thirds of female entrepreneurs in Africa state that opportunity is the primary motivation for starting their business.
- Meanwhile, men in Africa are more likely to start a business (20 percent) than women, and male entrepreneurs cite opportunity (69 percent) slightly more frequently than women do (66 percent) as the motivation for starting their business.

FEMALE ENTREPRENEURS AROUND THE WORLD

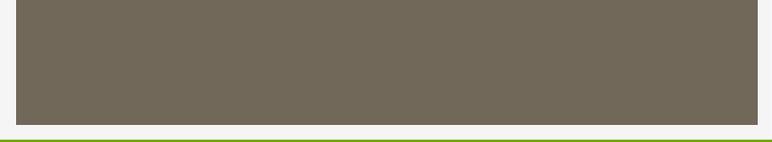




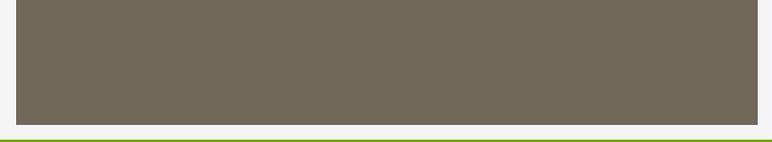


Commitment to women's
entrepreneurship and economic
empowerment:

Why 2018 will be a defining year



We enter into 2018 with a renewed international commitment to the advancement of female entrepreneurship with the launching of the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) by the World Bank, which aims to leverage more than \$1 billion in commercial and international financial institution financing for women-owned small and medium enterprises.²



As we continue to support efforts like this, two outstanding questions need to be answered to guide investments to successfully advance women entrepreneurship and economic empowerment.

1. What exactly are we promoting (overall economic productivity, entrepreneurship, inclusion, or all)?
2. what is the planning horizon (long term vs short term)?

Women as change agents and part of the collective action

- One remedy would be embracing a more pluralistic approach, including promoting and creating a generation of successful women entrepreneurs who are also social entrepreneurs (i.e., making women play leadership, by example, roles in promoting women's economic empowerment) and paying closer attention to the delivery methods of gender programming.
- Increasing awareness about the importance of women's empowerment and promoting female entrepreneurship is a welcome trend in the debate about inclusion and economic development more broadly.
- It is important to maintain this momentum and to monitor the implementation of women's empowerment and entrepreneurship programs for early lessons on successes as well as on areas for improvement.

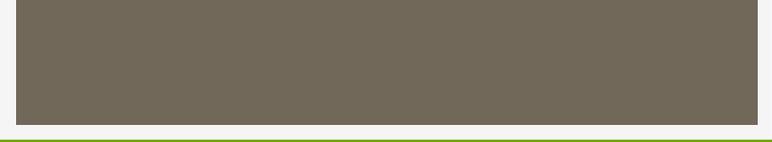
Where is innovation highest in Africa?

- **Innovation “achievers” are countries that have higher than expected Global Innovation Index scores based on their level of economic development.**
- **As seen in the map below, many countries in East Africa are leading the way when it comes to innovation.**
- **Notably, Kenya, Mozambique, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, and Senegal (in West Africa) have consistently outperformed on the index, being classified as innovation achievers at least 5 times in the last six years.**



● Achiever ● At level ● Below ● Countries with no data

Source: Global Innovation Index, 2017.



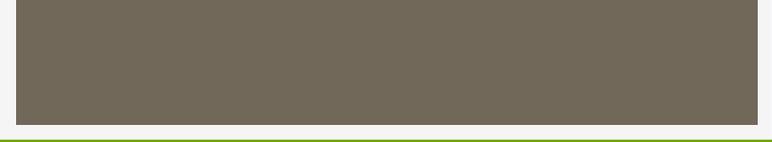
What faith can do for global systemic challenges

Values cannot be justified by the intellectual process alone. Faith must be involved.

Values are often rooted in faith. And if 84% of the world believes in something greater than itself, it stands to reason that the faith factor will influence and impact global systemic challenges, issues which the World Economic Forum has identified as vital for global collaboration.

- As innovation races through industries, faith communities can act as a moral bulwark against the corruption that comes with a lack of legal framework.
- Anticipating the future, faith communities can also serve as an early warning system towards unethical behaviour.
- This capacity to act as a moral reference point is essential to the conversation about what a global society wants to become. Faith communities are also de facto trust networks.

- They can transcend divides, validating or invalidating different approaches to the common good. As such, they are also natural distribution networks.
- *Malaria was reduced in Nigeria once Muslims and Christians agreed to fight the same mosquitos – through the distribution of nets – that were biting the Muslims on Friday and the Christians on Sunday*



The Role of Faith in Addressing Key Global Challenges

Economic Growth & Social Inclusion

Solution(s)

- ❑ Social and ethical 'capital': hospitality and engagement for the local society
- ❑ Urban networks for social cohesion
- ❑ Teaching on caring for others
- ❑ Global communities and solidarity

Economic Growth & Social Inclusion (cont.)

Solution(s)

- ❑ Countering economic fundamentalism by asking critical questions: *What are the true indicators of economic growth? How does it affect poor people's life? What are the costs of ecosystems?*
- ❑ Countering the 'marketisation' of human society by a reminder of higher values
- ❑ Strong ethics of work
- ❑ Valuing the past and what is to come; temporal inclusion not short-termism

Employment, Skills & Human Capital

Solutions

- Human rights and dignity (some faiths)
- Holistic views of personhood and human potential
- Concepts of meaning and value of work, relevant to the imbalance of overwork and unemployment

Employment, Skills & Human Capital (cont.)

Solutions

- **Emphasis on the value of education, as well as providers of education**
- **Nurturing a culture of wisdom beyond the value of capitalism**
- **Strengthening resilience in individuals and communities**
- **Work against human trafficking**

Environment & Resource Security

Solutions

- **Creation-oriented: emphasis on humannature-interdependence**
- **Holistic cosmic understandings (e.g. the Dharmic faiths; some indigenous faiths,)**
- **Ability to motivate changes of life-style, including necessary sacrifice**

Food Security & Agriculture

Solutions

- “Feed the hungry” as a core value
- Rituals of care in regard to the land, its cultivation, harvest, food production, “sacred” meals
- Fasting as a reminder of the interdependence between humans and the rest of creation □
Advocacy for global justice
- International aid

Gender Parity

Solutions

- Progressive communities
- Important role models
- Strong, enabling networks for change
- Work against domestic violence
- Focus on women and children in local and international social work
- Work with gender roles and gender justice

Future of Financial Systems

Solutions

- ◉ **Nurturing communities of trust**
- ◉ **Critique of inequities**
- ◉ **Ethical codes**
- ◉ **Ensure Effective Stewardship**

International Trade & Investment

Solutions

- Ethical investment, with risk-taking in order to stabilize insecure societies
- Trust mediated by faith groups
- Fair-trade
- Faith groups monitoring agents in society
- Work with anti-corruption standards
- Faith groups divesting from fossil fuels
- Faith groups as actors in international aid

