AFRICA IN THE WORLD OF THE 21ˢᵗ CENTURY

Synthesis of proposals drawn from the speeches of the African Heads of States and governments at the Millennium Summit.

I. AFRICA IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM.

- The International System, between continuities and breaks.
- Reforming the International System: The foundations.
- Reforming the International System: The scenarios.

II. AFRICA IN THE 21th CENTURY.

- Prominent tendencies of the 21th century.
- Uncertainties and risks
- Stakes and challenges
- Urgent problems.

III. SYNTHESIS OF PROPOSALS.

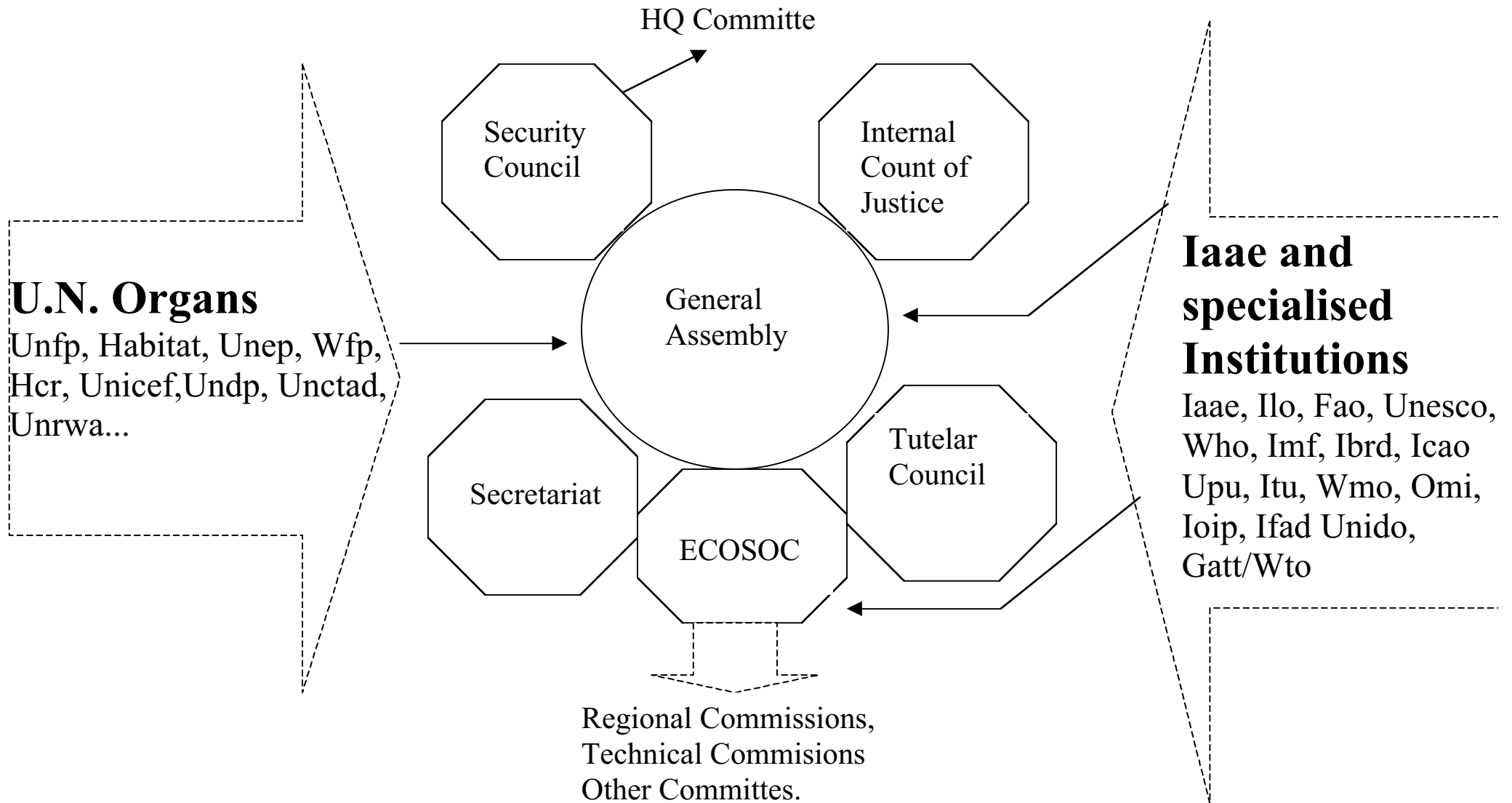- -Proposals for Africa.
- Proposals for the UN.

- The Millennium Summit offered Africa a forum to express its national and continental aspirations and preoccupations.
- As a plate for confrontation and exchanges with other regions of the World, the Summit is an exercise of prospective reflection through which the African decision-makers expressed their points of view.
- Beyond the speeches, the Summit reveals the game of the principal actors, their weaknesses in the adjustment process, their capacities to solve the development problems and confront a level of uncertainties and exceptional risks as the exercise horizon is the century that is at the beginning of the Millennium (II).
- The analysis of the future representations through the speeches and that of the proposals formulated allows to account for the African capacities to project in the 21th century (III).
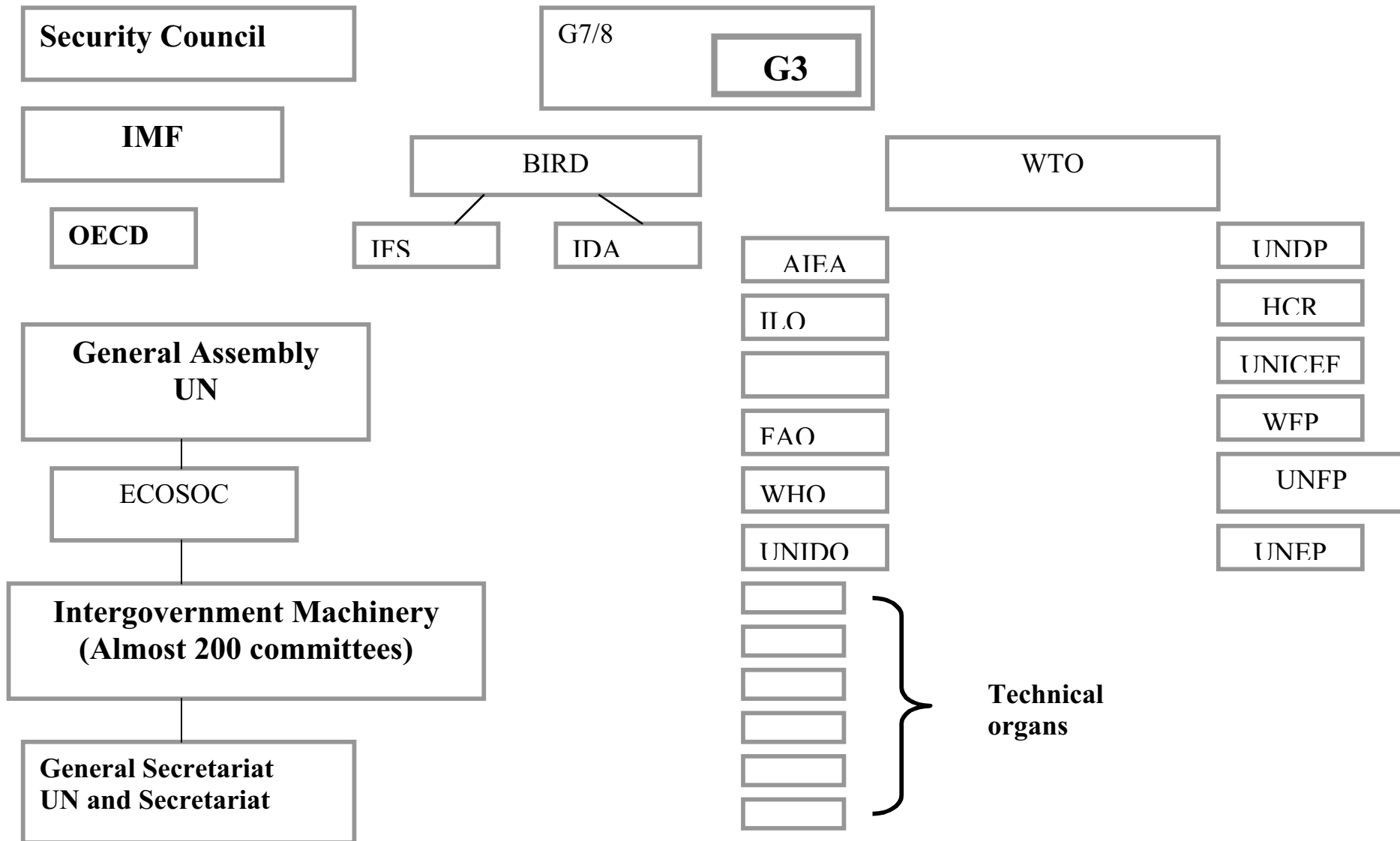
CONTINUITIES AND BREAKS

- Seen from Africa, the World order of the 21th century is first hegemonic, in continuity of what it was early in the 20th century. The setting up of the UN enables taking into accounts progressively the universal principles of justice and balance in the international relations. But, the need for a reform of the security council and a more coherence of the system do not have only juridical and geopolitical foundations. Other major challenges of the 21th century require a thourough reform: development, inequalities, and the struggle against pandemics, good governance, globalisation, the place of women and the young.

- **A System that reflects the International realities.**
  - The UN subscribes, on certain points, in continuity with 21st century experience in the international relation. Changes are introduced during the 20th century pour take into account the changing context.
  - But the reality of the decision making power is still in the hands of the Great Powers; their media, the multinationals, the great banks and the financial markets.

- **A system that indulges the great powers.**
  - In facts, the hegemonic principle is not questioned
  - The states bypass the rules through discretionary intervention (G7, NATO, OCDE).
  - A strict hierarchy is maintained between the States through the veto right is the security Council and the levelheaded voting system.

HQ Committe

Security Council

Internal Count of Justice

General Assembly

U.N. Organs
Unfp, Habitat, Unep, Wfp, Hcr, Unicef,Undp, Unctad, Unrwa...

Iaae and specialised Institutions
Iaae, Ilo, Fao, Unesco, Who, Imf, Ibrd, Icao Upu, Itu, Wmo, Omi, Ioip, Ifad Unido, Gatt/Wto

Secretariat

ECOSOC

Tutelar Council

Regional Commissions, Technical Commisions Other Committes.

- Increasing number of independent states and UN members.

- Deepening of the UN mandate and extension to areas hither to reserved to the Great Powers.

- Setting up of a framework conducive to the emergence of a new more just and balanced World order.

- Transformation of the conditions of exerciting sovereignty and the right to self-determination.

- The increasing number of the member states and their differences require adapting the UN.

- 188 members states in 1999 versus 51 in 1942, including 54 african members countries since the 1960's versus 3.

- The difference between individuals annual incomes range between 1 to more than 400: the daily income of countries at the top the scale equals the annual income of those at the bottom of the scale.

- A framework conducive to the emergence of a new World order

- Various security systes exist at the international level and refer, according to the case, to the power, the law or the values.

- The states have difficulties confronting the implication of the mondialisation and the technological evolutions.

- The regulation of the international relations is more and more achieved through the destriction between the rich and the poor.

- The strengthening of the political and institution governance opposes the principle of the hierarchy strictly established among the nations.

- The deepening of the UN mandate the extension to areas hithert reserved to the great powers redefine le world field.

- Action in favour of development strengthned multilateral cooperation and extension to non-governmental actores (civil society, private sector, the young).

- Defense of human rights and future generations and preservation of the patrimony of the humanity.

- Military and civil interventions.

-

- The state-nation and suvereignty in question:

- The state-nation reduces its sovereignty within the regional integration, but finds itself deprived of its power, under the pressure of the mondialisation

- The social actors multiply their democratic demands and make pressure over the states

- The principle of the intangibility of the frontiers and territorial integrity of the states is controversial and the right to interfere is more and more mentionned.

- The issue of the legitimity of the intervention has considerable implications on the place of the State-Nation.

The foundations of the Reform

- General Principles…

The principles featuring in the chart (1942)	The principles stated in the Millenium Declaration (2000)
- Equality - Respect of the obligations - Pacific settlement of conflicts - Interdiction to use threat or mutual assistance force - University of principles - Interdiction to interfere in national affaires.	- liberty - equality - solidarity - Tolerance - Respect of nature - Responsibility sharing.

The foundations of the Reform

- … And multiple reform projects.

Commissions and Projects (UN, except contrary indication)	Extent
1. Brandt 2. Palme 3. S.Aga Khan 4. Bruntland 5. Nyerere 6. Carlsson 7. Project M. Bertrand (Civil society) 8. Agenda Ghali 9. Annan Report 10. Meltzer Report(USA)	1. Globa governance and North-South relations. 2. Security 3. Humanitarian intervention 4. Environment 5. Development 6. Security, Economy, Human Rights, Environment,Development 7. Organization of global security to substitute the UN 8. For Peace.For Development 9. Role of the UN in the 21th Century 10. IMF/WB.

- The instruments of the UN system according to the chart

- Settlement of conflicts actions in case of threats against peace, peace breaking and act of agression.
- Regional agreement
- International economic and social cooperation
- The economic and social council
- The interests of autonomous territories.
- The protection regime
- The international court of Justice

- **Respect of principles and rules** +

|	- Respect of principles and rules +
Atrophied without discouting	**Statu quo with exceptions case by case**
Global regulation agency under UN control	**New modalities of intervention and of the System**

princples and rules- **+**

AFRICA in the 21th century

Prominent Trends

- Demography and urbanisation.

- Degradation of environment ressources.

- Erosion of prices raw material

- The technoscientific waves

- Increased role of markets and companies in the ressource allocation

Demography and urbanization
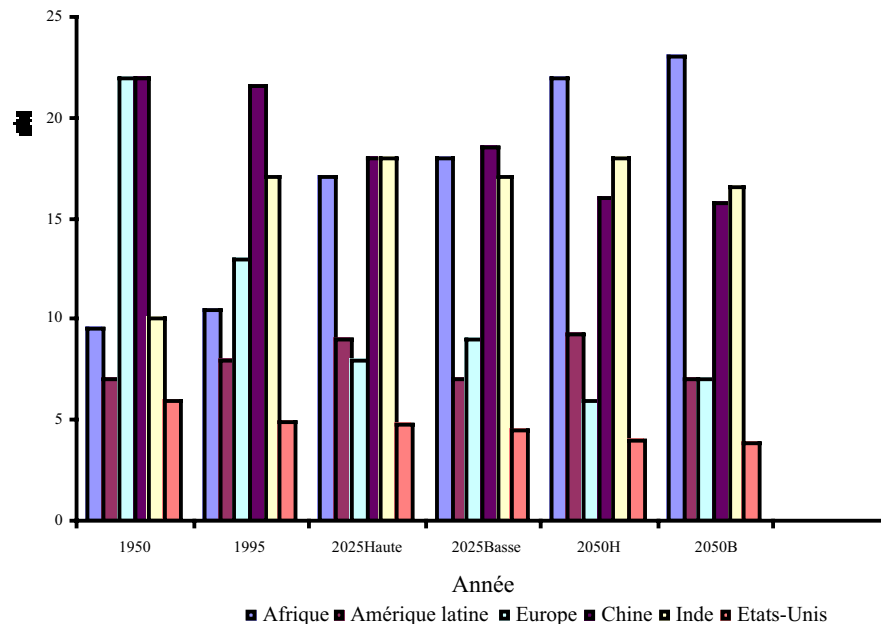

Legend: ☐ Afrique ☐ Amérique ☐ Europe ☐ Asie & Océanie
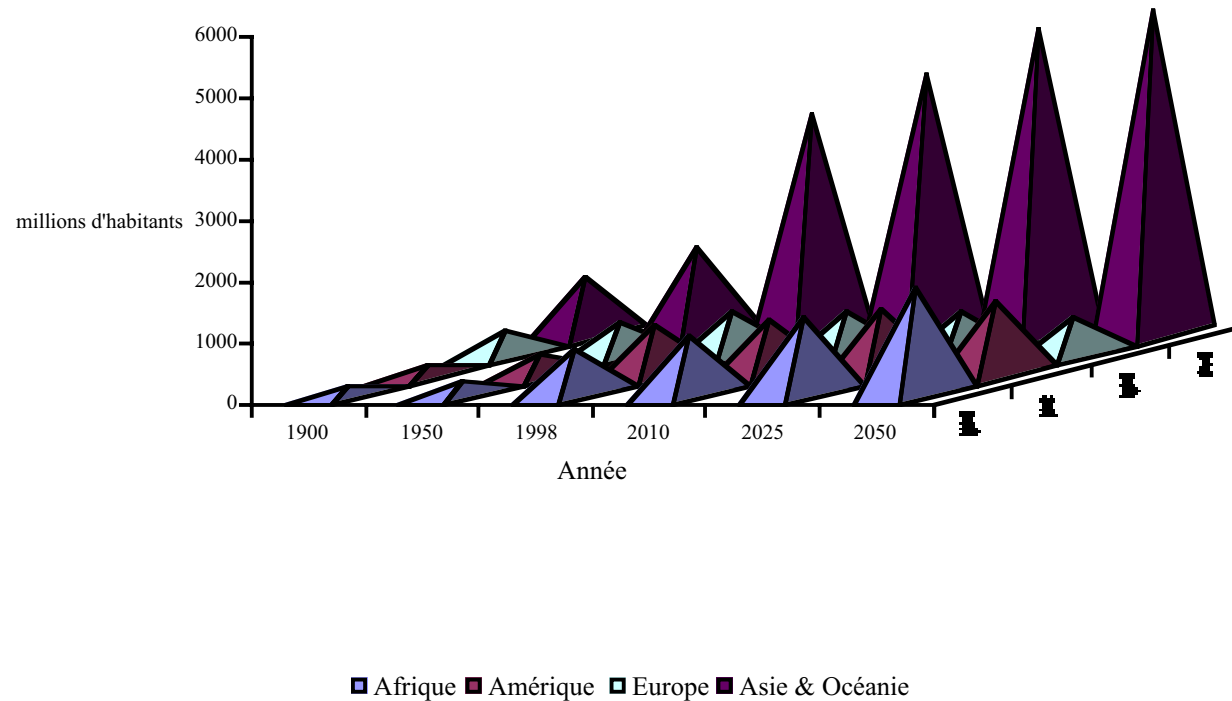
In 2050, Africa shall be as much populated as Asia in 1990.

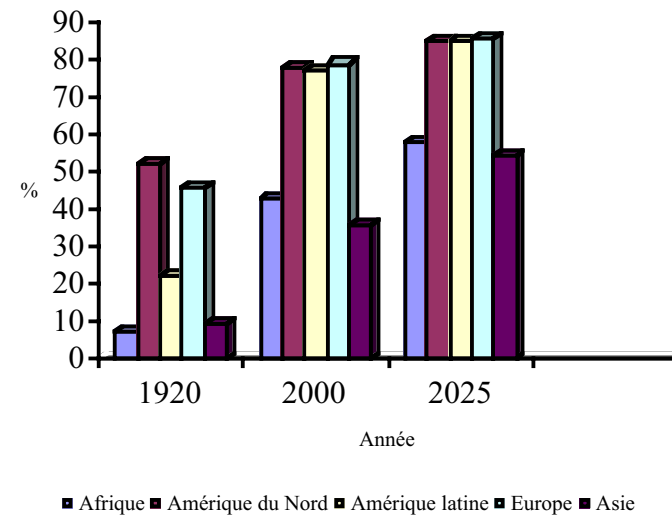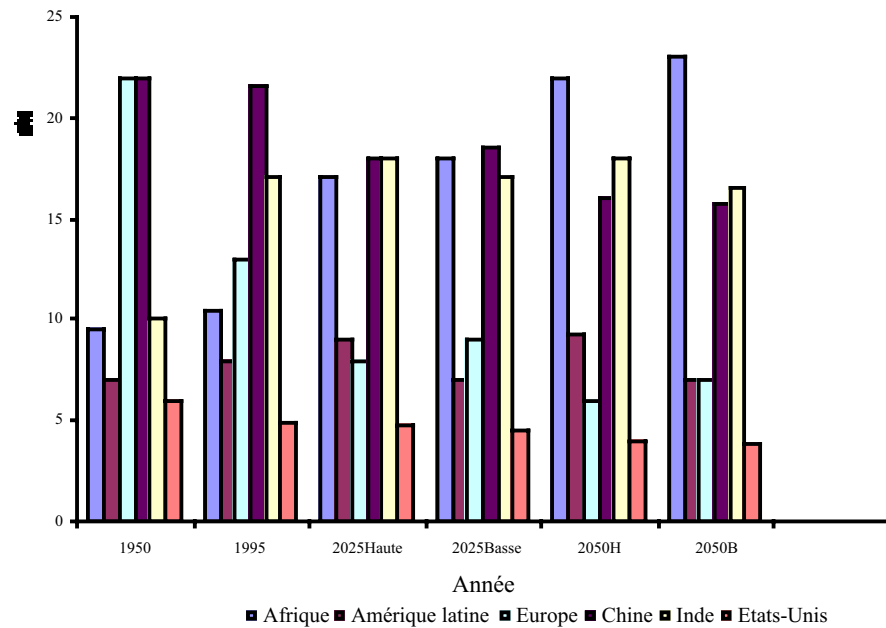# Demography and urbanization

- Population by big regions in %
- Variant High and variant Low for 2025 and 2050.

As of 2025, Africa catches up and exceeds India, then China.

Demography and urbanization

- Urbanisation
- Share of the population living in towns.

■ Afrique ■ Amérique latine □ Europe ■ Chine □ Inde ■ Etats-Unis

■ Afrique ■ Amérique du Nord □ Amérique latine □ Europe ■ Asie

. Pressure of consumption on the Environment.

Country	Population	Corrected population
China	1 139	9 329
India	853	3 907
USA	249	22 993

- The World production doubles every 20-30 years since 1990.
- The US consumes twice than China and India altogether.

Degradation of Environmental Resources

- Strong Growth of infrastructures and car park in South countries.

Car-pool in Millions of car.

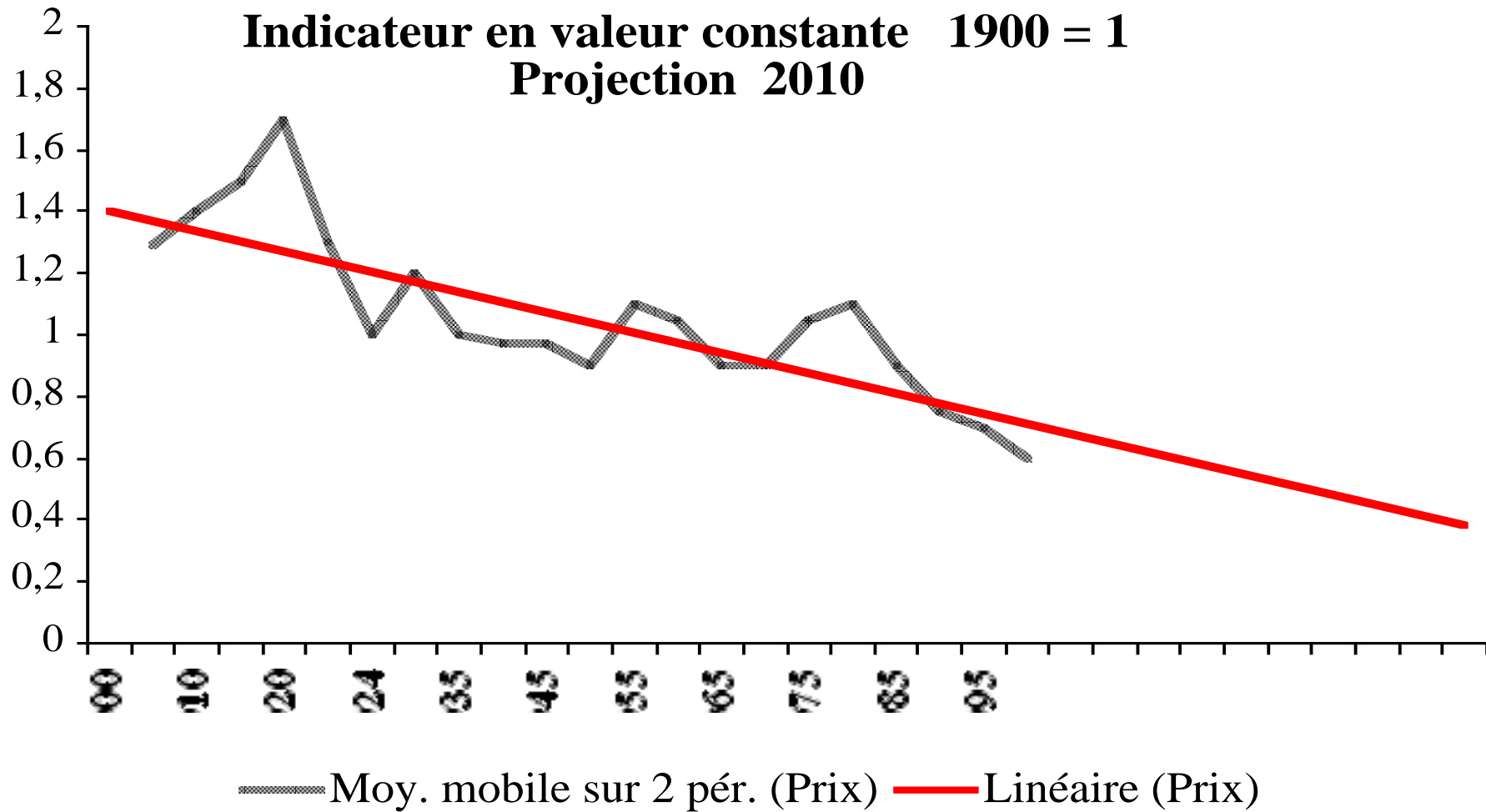|	1990	2020	2060
Africa	0,7	100	340
India	0,5	150	340
China	0,3	150	340

- Between 1990 and 2060, the car pool in South East countries is multiplied by 15, versus a world average of 6.

- **Decimation of specific (the species) , genetic (genes) and ecologic**

    - 5 to 50 millions of known species including less than 1,5 millions are censused and 50 to 300 disappear daily
    - Deregulation of carbon, oxygen and water cycles
    - Triggering of tempests, warming, hurricanes
    - Adaptation and rebalancing difficulties during perturbations
    - Regressions of resistance and health of the plants
    - Modification of the invertebrate population
    - Modification of the chemistry of the soils.

Source: Center for population biology

• Dramatic climatic events by 2010

- Disappearance of forests and arable lands.
- Perturbations of the Gulf Stream
- Rise of the price of common resources and eco-conflicts in poor countries around water, fire wood, fish, continuing deforestation, reduction of non domesticated areas; trebling of emissions in the air, noises, wastage, congestion,
- Climatic warming, pollution
- Shortage of the soils desertification, rarefaction of common resources emission of CO_2
- Two persons over 3, in situation of water shortage in 2025.

**Indicateur en valeur constante   1900 = 1
Projection 2010**

Legend: Moy. mobile sur 2 pér. (Prix) — Linéaire (Prix)

In constant US dollars, base 100 in 1990 Projection 2000-2010

in dollars US constant base 100 in 1990
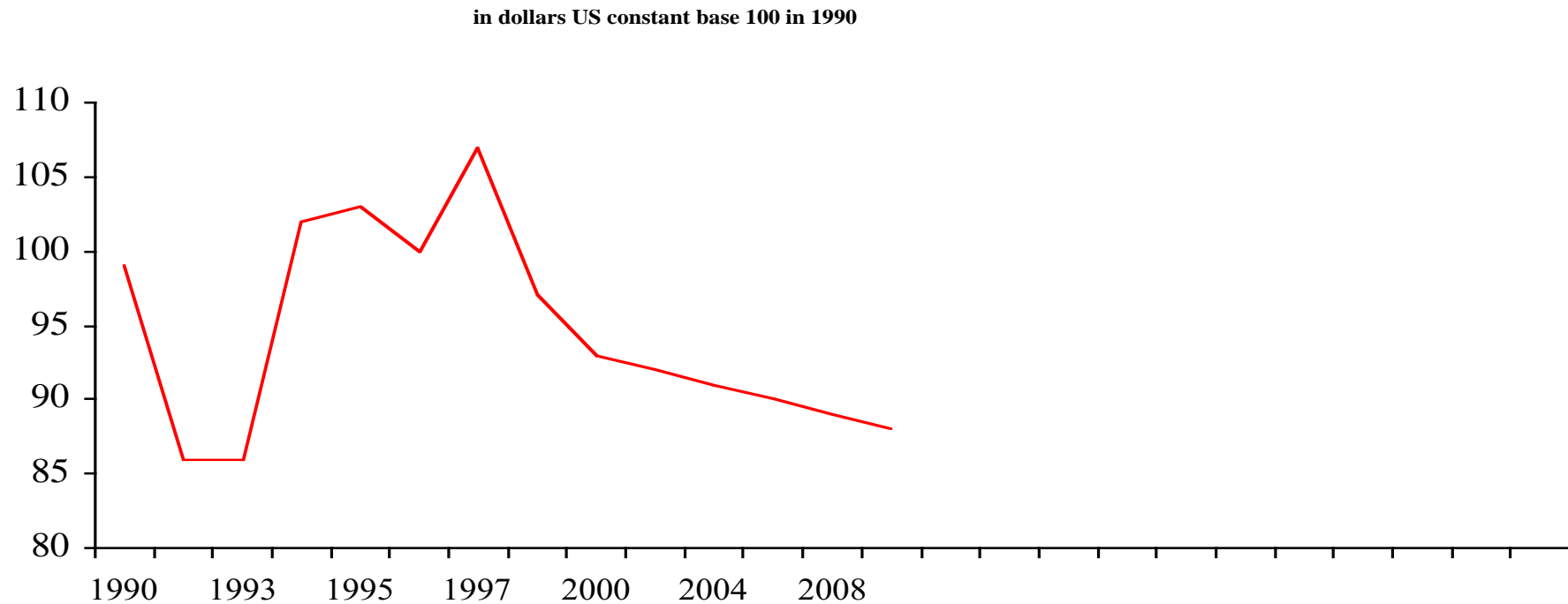
In 200 years, the world economy shall have four cycles of a half-century each, called KONDRATIEV. It would be in an ascendant phase of a 5th cycle since 1995.

1St   **2nd**   **3rd**   **4th**   **5th**

KONDRATIEFF

New materials

Biotechnology

Computer science - NTIC

Motorization   Nuclear

Energy

Electricity   Reconstruction

Cold War

Railway

1814	1873	1920	1974	2020
1789	1849	1896	1940/45	1995/2000
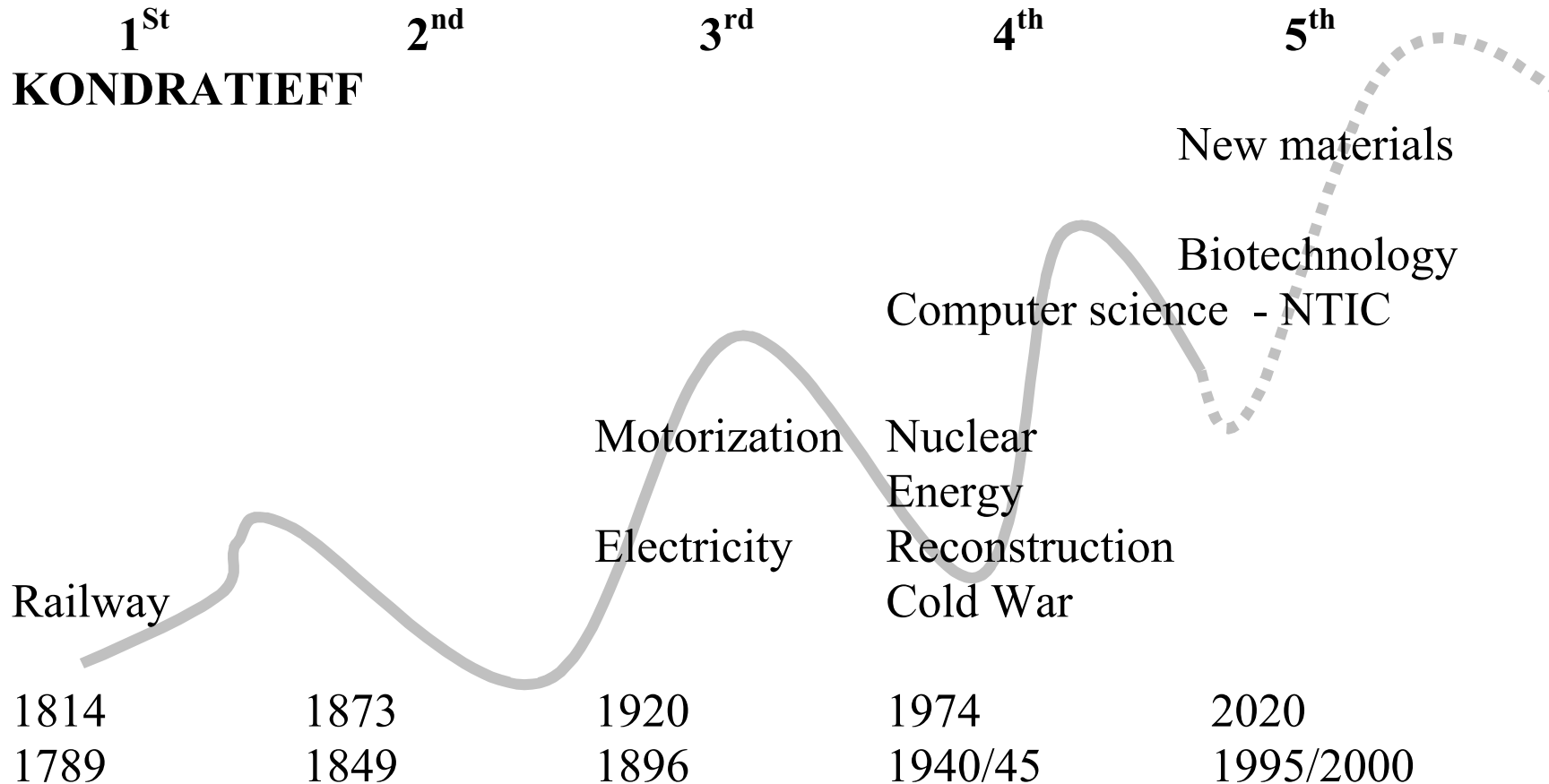
Impulsed by the Fundamental Research

- **In molecular Biology, to:**
  - determine the mechanism of speciation
  - establish the correlation between evolution and genetics
  - discover the role of the viruses (by 2050)
  - determine the appearance of the life
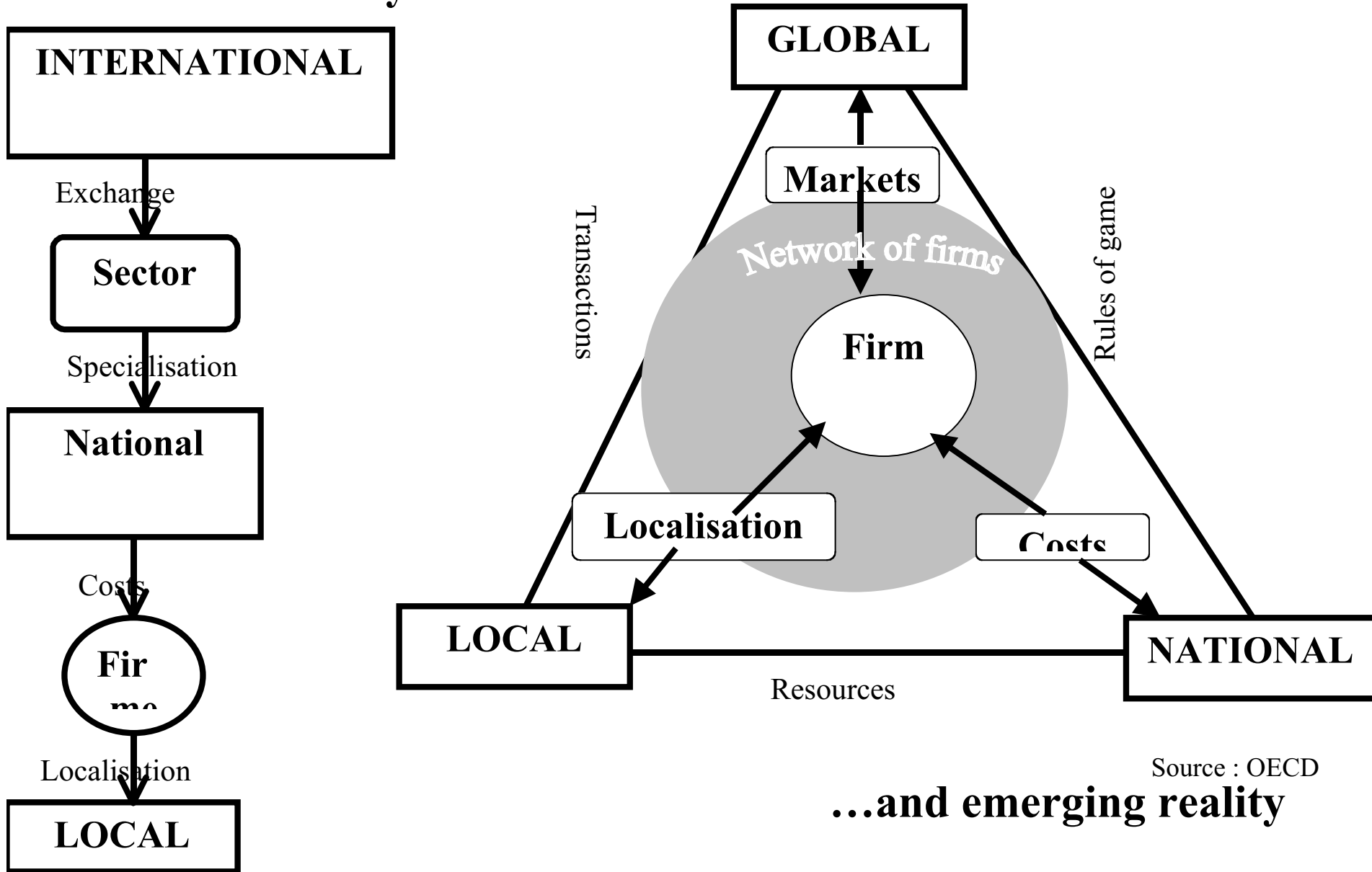 - the functioning of the human brain, the origin of the imagination, the comprehension of the cognitive processes (after 2050).

- **In Physics and mathematics to:**
  - Describe the starting of the universe through the resolution of the problem of the incompatibility between the quantic mechanism and the theory of gravitation (quantification of the gravitational field)
  - Unify the diverse forces of the nature through the theory of the cords (by 2050).

- In cosmology, to unveil the mysteries of the birth of the universe (density and nature of the dark matter), exploration of the solar system by spatial missiles.

- In seismology, for the elaboration of the map of inside of the Earth in neuroscience to identify the neuronal manifestation of the thought (by 2050)

- In Paleontology, to understand the history of the earth, the origin of the living beings and prospects for future filiations, the chains missing between the groups of organisms, the mechanism of human being extinction.

Source: For science

Growing role of markets and firms

The traditional system

INTERNATIONAL

Exchange

Sector

Specialisation

National

Costs

Fir me

Localisation

LOCAL

GLOBAL

Markets

Transactions

Rules of game

Network of firms

Firm

Localisation

Costs

LOCAL

Resources

NATIONAL

Source : OECD

…and emerging reality

	Old economy	Net economy
Economic characteristic		
Market Competition Organization	Stable National Hierarchized ; bureaucratic	Dynamic Global and local Through network
Industry		
Organization of the production Factors of production Sources of competitive advantages Inter-firm relations	Mass production Capital / work Mechanization Low costs and scale economies Solitaire	Flexible production Innovations / knowledge Numerization Innovation, quality, cost Alliance and collaboration

- **Favorite areas of the net-economy**
  - E-Commerce
  - Customer Relationship Management
  - Decision tools
  - Knowledge management.

Source: Microsoft

- Human Digital Enterprise (Virtual business model) an emerging tendency of World without frontiers

	Hierarchic structure	**Network structure**
Vision	Internal	Extern
Key resources	Financial	Human
Position of the individual	I am what I am told	I manage myself
Determination of the remuneration	Hierarchic level	Contribution
Relations between the firms	Competition	Cooperation
	Important staffing	Weak staffing
Type of management	Weak leadership	Important leadership

The human capital is the new value of the future.

- What shall be the development engines?
- What shall be the facto of the discrimination and distribution of the inequalities?
- What form of mediation of conflict shall impose itself?
- What governance principles of society shall be adopted?
- What market globalization modalities shall win?
- How shall the political interdependence be managed?
- What shall be finally involve the notion of gender on the place of the women?
- How are pandemics and AIDS going to develop?

A critical uncertainty : Sida : The cost of inaction

Prévalancy rate SIDA/Adult

- 16% - 32%
- 8% - 16%
- 2 % - 8%
- 0,5% - 2%
- 0% - 0,5%

Données non disponibles
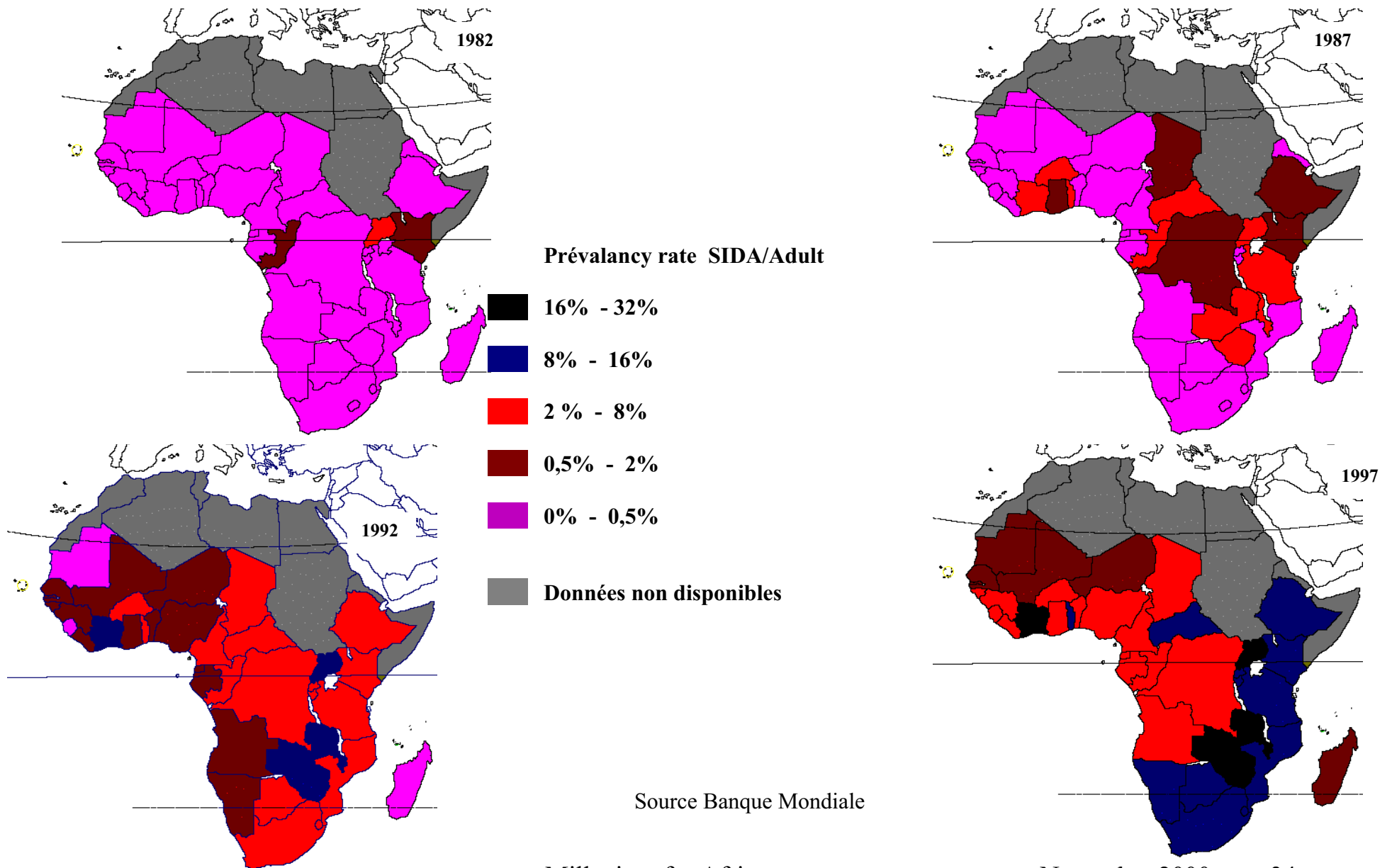
Source Banque Mondiale

- Facing the uncertainties, Africa's margins remain all the more limited as they depend on game of other actors who pretend to the World leadership, with risks of gains and losses for each of them.

- The African resources have always represented stake for any actor pretending to take the lead in the world economy during the first half of the 21st century. Associated to this stake are:

  - The possibility for Africa to permit its mark on the UN reform and the world architecture (IMF, WB, WTO, forthcoming planetary agencies)
  - the mastering of the growth factors of the new economy.

- Matrix Stakes / Actors.

Stake Actor	Africa's resources	New international architecture	Net economy
Africa	Reappropriate	Reequilibrate	Reduce the gaps of inequalities with the world
US	Develop	Preserve the hegemony	
Old colonial powers	Maintain the income	Maintain the statu quo	Draw the growth
Five Great (China, India, Indonesia, Russia)	Capture	Enter the security council or in G7	To be the pole of World Leader.

- Eliminate poverty and stop the processes that lead to it.

- Develop wisdom and tolerance in the prevention of conflicts

- Have access to strategic knowledge for the education of the young and women

- to recall the African past and add value to the memory of the slaves.

- Exploit the African resources for the benefit of Africa.

- Master numeric technologies and materials and the nanostructures.

- Seeds to eradicate malnutrition and poverty
- Attraction of African brains and the Diaspora
- The penetration of the Space
- Leadership of world values for the defense of democracy and human rights
- The reparation of damage caused to Africa
- Debt removal
- Vaccines to overcome AIDS and pandemics
- Elimination of physical frontiers and barriers to regional exchanges in Africa
- Correction of the negative image of Africa in the media.

Uncertainties	Stakes	Challenges	Urgent problems
Inequalities **Forms of conflict** **mediation**	The UN and international cooperation	Eliminate poverty Develop wisdom and tolerance in conflict prevention	Seeds to eradicate poverty The attraction of african brains and the Diaspora Penetration of the Space
Principles of women **Position of women**	**Sovereignty on the whole of the African resources**	Have access to strategies knowledges. Recall the African post and add value to the memory of the slaves	Leadership of world values for the defense of democracy and human rights Reparation of damages caused to Africa Debt removal
Motors of development **Pandemics** **Globalisation** **World geopolitic**	Scientific and technical information	Exploit the african resources for the benefit of Africa Master the NTIC, new materials and nanotechnologies	Vaccines to overcome AIDS and pandemics Elimination of physical frontiers and barriers to regional exchanges in Africa Renew the image of Africa in the media

Opportunities

Capacities to exploit the opportunities that conceal African values of wisdom and tolerance in conflict prevention Incapability to exploit the opportunities related the development of strategic knowledge for the education of the young and women.	Capacities to reduce the new technology related threats. Capacities to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the net economy
Incapability to reduce the threats to the African resources (looting) Incapability to reduce the threats to the contribution of Africa towards the development of the western world (the memory of the slaves).	Capability to take advantage of the opportunities of aid to the reduction of poverty. Incapability to reduce the threats to the African remote past.

Threats (left vertical axis)

Capabilities / **Incapabilities** (right vertical axis)

Incapabilities   **Capabilities**

The proposals

The uncertainties of the 21st century, the scenarios of the development of the international system and the associated stakes imply that Africa must endow itself with:

- a prospective vision to confront the different configuration possible of the 21st century and influence them in our interest.

- A strategic vision as a framework for the implementation of the proposals meant to make of Africa a leadership pole for the world development.

Basic principles

Strategic and prospective vision

Recover the sovereignty on the whole of its resources constitutes a categorical imperative for the positioning of Africa along the 21st century, in relation to:

- **Peace and Security**
- **Durable development**
- **International cooperation.**

The proposals

Uncertainties and risks	Proposals of the Summit	Proposals of the Summit for Africa	Proposals of C.I
Inequalities	Development and elimination of poverty	Elimination poverty	Reduce poverty Increase the aid
Forms of conflict mediation	Peace, security and disarmament	Support to mechanism of conflict management	Culture of tolerance Remove the debt Vision of shared future
Governance principles	Human right Democracy and good governance	Support to political structures	Nyerere Prize for African leadership Responsibility of the UN and OAU
Position of the women	Protect the vulnerable	Educate women and the young	New image in the media Restitute the past
Model of Development	Protect groups the common environment	Social investment as a factor of growth	Develop the resources African institute of technology Preserve the diversity
Pandemics		Stop the AIDS	African Institute of technology Education
Globalization	Strengthen the UN	Equal share of globalization benefit	To be a global actor
World geopolitical	Africa's special needs	Reform the international system	Access to the Diaspora Regional integration.

Synthesis of the Proposals for Africa

- Invest in Social sectors
- Increase technology transfers
- Stop the expansion of AIDS
- Increase public aid and investment
- Support the regional integration and the reintegration of the diaspora
- Improve the access o the markets and the net economy
- Strengthen the African leadership and distinguish the political leaders
- Dynamise the preventive action in the conflict management and emergency situations
- Fill the gap of inequalities of incomes.
- Remove the public external debt
- Realize durable development.

- **Reform the Security Council**
  - **A position for Africa**
- **Strengthen the role of the General Assembly**
  - **Role of the international Responsibility**
  - **World governance, subsidiarity**
- **Endow the UN with impulsions means**
  - **Impulsion of development**
  - **Regulation of markets and networks**
- **Strengthen partnership with:**
  - **Civil society**
  - **Private sector**
  - **The young.**

Framework of proposals.

Title	
What to do?	**What problems?**
Who must do it?	**What results?**
Who shall profit by?	**What impacts?**

N°	
Increase the access to scientific discoveries and essential technologies.	
What to do? Set up an African Institute of Technology and send in the space a satellite providing to African populations with accessible technoscientific solutions to solve the urgent problems of poverty, pandemics, mastering of resources, space and information circulating from to Africa	**What problems?** Development, health, education
Who must do it? Consortium of high technology firms and information services backed by public authorities, industrial and commercial organizations and the development support institutions.	**What results?** Meet basic needs and eradicate aids. Educate the young and women to the essential knowledge of their functioning in the society of information.
	What impacts? A strong growth drawn from the innovations and a critical mass of African world level scientists and experts.

Nº	
Strengthen the leadership and distinguish the African leaders	
What to do? Award the J. Nyerere prize for leadership in Africa in order to expand the best practices of political governance at the African scale.	**What problems?** To fix firmly the principle of the international responsibility for the damage caused (war crimes, wars against humanity, economic crimes committed in the name of the State such as intential physical destruction of an ethnical group or expulsion provoked by violence, genocide) and the rules of the democratic games (transparence, freedom of association and opinions), primary of the citizen.
Who must do it? As a subscription is launched, Africa businessmen and intellectuals shall participate. The media, the research and political analysis institutions, NGOs of human rights and surveillance of electoral processes shall be interested in bringing their contribution. A network international benefactors shall also be created Heads of states or government shall be candidates or proposed to obtain it. The other political personalities as well as those from the opposition shall be proposed. Also, it shall be envisaged the creation of an agency recording countries and political leaders with public positions.	**What results?** Emergence of a critical mass of exemplary leaders both at african and world level. Extension of the basis of attribution of to the whole political leaders of the world considering the extend of their interest in Africa.
Who shall profit by? The influence of the citizens on the political life shall be strengthen the function of demonstration of the prize that should facilitate the expansion of the best practices. The prize winners shall be able to offer their experience to the African political personnel . The leaders who make an effort in the same style. It shall be constitute a bases for the evaluation of the political leaders in accordance with a topology allowing to distinguish the visionary, the conservatories, the radicals looters and tyrants. But to be efficient, the prize must be launched through a continental or international institution such as the OAU or the UN.	**What impacts.** Viable states on the political plan Citizen that support the political action of their leader Partners of Africa that have confidence in the future of the continent Young and women attracted by a high political career Corruption and nepotism regress durably.

* For illustration