To develop value-grounded, no-excuse leaders that will transform their organizations, communities and nations to greater levels of performance and achievement.

Lecture: Global Trends 2030
The Leadership Mandate in a Fast Changing World
OUTLINE

1. Introduction: Leadership in relation to time.
2. The growing importance of global leadership.
3. Highlights from Global Trends 2025 and where we are today.
4. Global Trends 2030
5. Sub- Saharan Africa in 2030
6. What others say.
7. What is our role in this evolving world?
8. Where do you see the world in 2030?
1 Chronicles 12:32

“Of the sons of Issachar, *men who understood the times, with knowledge of what Israel should do,* their chiefs were two hundred; *and all their kinsmen were at their command.*”
Leadership and Time

- **Traditional leaders** have their eyes on the *past* and keep seeking to get back to the good old days
- **Conservative leaders** have their eyes on the *present* and seek to maintain the status quo
- **Strategic leaders** have their eyes on the *future* and their hands feeling the pulse of the future
In a fast changing world...

“ We must adapt to changing times while holding on to unchanging values”

Former US President Jimmy Carter.

“For the rest of us, we should remember that intellectual complacency is not our friend and that learning – not just learning new things but new ways of thinking - is a long life endeavor.”

Blair Sheppard, Global Leader- Strategy & Leadership Development PwC.
Leadership is learning from the past, preparing for the future and, managing the present in light of the past and future

James Magara
What is on the horizon?

WHAT KIND OF FUTURE IS AFRICA SAILING TO?
Global Trends 2025: 7 Key Global Issues

1. Shift in World Power
2. Shift in National Wealth
3. Population Trends
4. Potential for Conflict Escalation
5. Climatic Change
6. Role of Multilateral Institutions (UN, IMF...)
7. Role of Non-governmental Organizations
Global Trends 2030

The Study - Who was involved?

- National Intelligence Council - USA
- Non-USG experts from the United States and abroad
- Participants via the Internet (public blog)
- Series of discussion sessions across the US and in several other countries
- Intellectual input from hundreds of sharp minds
- Most collaborative report of the 5 yet produced
"We are at a critical juncture in human history, which could lead to widely contrasting futures...the future is not set in stone, but is malleable, the result of an interplay among megatrends, game-changers and, above all, human agency. Our effort is to encourage decision makers—whether in government or outside—to think and plan for the long term so that negative futures do not occur and positive ones have a better chance of unfolding."

"The single biggest reason that companies fail is that they over-invest in what is... 2030?... as opposed to what might be" (Gary Hamel)
The World of 2030 will be radically transformed from our world of today. By 2030, no country—whether the US, China, or any other large country—will be a hegemonic power. The empowerment of individuals and diffusion of power among states and from states to informal networks will have a dramatic impact, largely reversing the historic rise of the West since 1750, restoring Asia’s weight in the global economy, and ushering in a new era of “democratization” at the international and domestic level.
GT 2030: MEGATRENDS

1. Individual empowerment will accelerate due to poverty reduction and growth of the middle class, greater education attainment, widespread use of new communications and manufacturing technologies, and health care advances.

2. Diffusion of Power: There will not be any hegemonic power. Power will shift to networks and coalitions in a multipolar world.
3. Demographic Patterns
The demographic arc of instability will narrow. Economic growth might decline in “aging” countries. Sixty percent of the world’s population will live in urbanized areas; migration will increase.

Demand for these resources will grow substantially owing to an increase in the global population. Tackling problems pertaining to one commodity will be linked to supply and demand for the others.
Where we are today vs. where we are headed

• These trends exist today, but during the next 15-20 years they will deepen and become more intertwined, producing a qualitatively different world.

• For example, the hundreds of millions of entrants into the middle classes throughout all regions of the world create the possibility of a global “citizenry” with a positive effect on the global economy and world politics.

• Equally, absent better management and technologies, growing resource constraints could limit further development, causing the world to stall its engines.

• Underpinning the megatrends are tectonic shifts—critical changes to key features of our global environment that will affect how the world “works.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tectonic Shifts: Between Now and 2030</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growth of the Global Middle class</strong></td>
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<td>Middle classes most everywhere in the developing world are poised to expand substantially in terms of both absolute numbers and the percentage of the population that can claim middle-class status during the next 15-20 years.</td>
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<td><strong>Wider access to lethal and disruptive Technologies</strong></td>
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<td>A wider spectrum of instruments of war—especially precision-strike capabilities, cyber instruments, and bioterror weaponry—will become accessible. Individuals and small groups will have the capability to perpetrate large-scale violence and disruption—a capability formerly the monopoly of states.</td>
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<td><strong>Definitive shift of economic power to the east and south</strong></td>
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<td>The US, European, and Japanese share of global income is projected to fall from 56 percent today to well under half by 2030. In 2008, China overtook the US as the world’s largest saver; by 2020, emerging markets’ share of financial assets is projected to almost double.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unprecedented and Widespread aging</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whereas in 2012 only Japan and Germany have matured beyond a median age of 45 years, most European countries, South Korea, and Taiwan will have entered the post-mature age category by 2030. Migration will become more globalized as both rich and developing countries suffer from workforce shortages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tectonic Shifts: Between Now and 2030

| Urbanization | today’s roughly 50-percent urban population will climb to nearly 60 percent, or 4.9 billion people, in 2030. Africa will gradually replace Asia as the region with the highest urbanization growth rate. Urban centers are estimated to generate 80 percent of economic growth; the potential exists to apply modern technologies and infrastructure, promoting better use of scarce resources. |
| Food and Water Pressures | demand for food is expected to rise at least 35 percent by 2030 while demand for water is expected to rise by 40 percent. nearly half of the world’s population will live in areas experiencing severe water stress. Fragile states in Africa and the Middle east are most at risk of experiencing food and water shortages, but China and India are also vulnerable. |
| US energy Independence | With shale gas, the US will have sufficient natural gas to meet domestic needs and generate potential global exports for decades to come. increased oil production from difficult-to-access oil deposits would result in a substantial reduction in the Us net trade balance and faster economic expansion. Global spare capacity may exceed over 8 million barrels, at which point OPEC would lose price control and crude oil prices would collapse, causing a major negative impact on oil-export economies. |
1. The Crisis-Prone Global Economy.
• Do the divergences and increasing volatility due to global imbalances result in a global breakdown and collapse, or does the development of multiple growth centres lead to resiliency?

(Some experts have compared the relative decline in the economic weight of the US to the late 19th century when economic dominance by Britain receded into multipolarity).

• Can technology sufficiently boost economic productivity to prevent a long-term slow down due to drops in labour-force growth as a result of the aging population?
2. The Governance Gap.
   • Will governments and institutions be able to adapt fast enough to harness change instead of being overwhelmed by it?

3. Potential for Increased Conflict.
   • Will rapid changes and shifts in power lead to more intrastate and interstate conflicts?
   • What will be the face of terror? Hint: it will most likely not have a religious cover
4. Wider Scope of Regional Instability.
   • Will regional instability, especially in the Middle East and South Asia, spill over and create global insecurity?

   • Will technological breakthroughs be developed in time to boost economic productivity and solve the problems caused by a growing world population, rapid urbanization, and climate change?
6. The Role of the United States.

Will the US be able to work with new partners to reinvent the international system?
### Four Alternative worlds

#### Potential Worlds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Stalled Engines</td>
<td>In the most plausible worst-case scenario, the risks of interstate conflict increase. The US draws inward and globalization stalls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusion</td>
<td>In the most plausible best-case outcome, China and the US collaborate on a range of issues, leading to broader global cooperation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gini-Out-of-the-Bottle</td>
<td>Inequalities explode as some countries become big winners and others fail. Inequalities within countries increase social tensions. Without completely disengaging, the US is no longer the “global policeman.”</td>
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<td>Nonstate World</td>
<td>Driven by new technologies, nonstate actors take the lead in confronting global challenges.</td>
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In the most plausible worst-case scenario, the risks of interstate conflicts increase. The US draws inward and globalization stalls.
2. FUSION

In the most plausible best-case outcome, China and the US collaborate on a range of issues, leading to broader global cooperation.
3..

- World of extremes. Inequalities explode as some countries become big winners and others fail.

- Inequalities within countries increase social tensions.

- Without completely disengaging, the US is no longer the “global policeman.”
Driven by new technologies, non-state actors take the lead in confronting global challenges.
Sub-Saharan Africa: Turning a corner by 2030?

Key Issues:

• Population Trends and implications.
• Value of Quality Education.
• Effects of Global Technology Advancement.
• Status of international system after diffusion of power- impact on Africa.
• Conflict and Violence.
• Challenges/ hindrances to development and possible solutions.
Comparative Study; Alternative Reports.


1. Consensus Points with GT:
   a) The World Economy; drivers of global growth.
   b) Shifts in Global Economic Power
   c) Demographic Shifts
   d) Technological Breakthroughs
   e) Resource Scarcity and Climate Change
“Shaping our own destiny: Megatrends provide the context for future worlds but don’t dictate their shape or features at a specific point in time. How humans respond to the Challenges and opportunities which the megatrends bring will determine the worlds in which the future of work plays out.” PwC 2030
US and Europe will steadily lose ground relative to the Asian giants
Projected GDP (PPP terms) in 2050
Internet penetration by 2030

Megacities of 2025

- 10 - 25 Million
- > 25 Million
## Countries at High Risk of State Failure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>DRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Niger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
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<tr>
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</table>
“When it comes to what our world will look like in the medium term; how we will organise our cities, where we will get our power from, what we will eat, what it will mean to be a refugee—it gets even trickier. But imagining the societies of tomorrow can give us a fresh perspective on the challenges and opportunities of today.”

Ceri Parker, 8 Predictions for the World in 2030 Commissioning Editor, World Economic Forum
Where do you see the world in 2030?

- Democratic Recession or Democratic Decline? Larry Diamond, the rise of Trump, Brexit, Makron.
- Disruptive Technologies and Technological Disruptions: UBER, Facebook, Google, Twitter and the Russia and the US elections
- Crypto-currencies: Bitcoin, the decentralization of economic power and the defiance of logic
- What other indicators do you see? Write your list of 10 predictions
- Read: *The End of Power, Understanding Power*
What is your role in all this?

Action v. Inaction: Which mindset do you have?

“... the idea of the future being different from the present is so repugnant to our conventional modes of thought and behavior that we, most of us, offer a great resistance to acting on it in practice.” John Maynard Keynes, 1937

“If you like where events seem to be headed, you may want to take timely action to preserve their positive trajectory. If you do not like where they appear to be going, you will have to develop and implement policies to change their trajectory.”
Two key reminders:

1 Peter 4:10
As *every man* has received the gift, even so minister the same one to another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God.

Acts 13:36
• For *David* after he had *served his generation* by the will of God, fell on sleep and was laid unto his fathers.
Statesmen versus Politicians

• A politician makes decisions with his eye on the next elections while a statesman makes decisions with his eye on the next generation.

• Which one will you be?
What is on the horizon?

WHAT KIND OF FUTURE WILL WE CREATE FOR AFRICA IN THE NEXT 50 YEARS