OBJECTIVES

- To present and review ForesightForDevelopment.org (FFD) partnership project papers.
- To discuss key issues regarding foresight and Africa’s future based on issues & trends.
- To conceptualise and plan towards a special issue of foresight journal.
- To engage in strategic planning for SA Node’s regional focus and FFD expansion.

Understanding the complex and systematic nature of the future

Known unknowns, unknown knowns and unknown unknowns

Combining quantitative and qualitative methods

Vision and consensus-building

Systematic policy responses to systematic challenges
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WHY STRATEGIC FORESIGHT MATTERS FOR AFRICA

THE GREEN ECONOMY IN AFRICA – A CRITICAL OVERVIEW

GLOBAL FUTURES ISSUES & TRENDS, DR. OZCAN SARITAS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A one day Roundtable event was held on Monday the 23rd of March 2015 at The Capital in Morningside, Sandton. The gathering was convened for discussions on Foresight for Development (FFD) and key issues regarding foresight and Africa’s future based on papers, issues and trends. Planning of foresight special issue (conceptualisation and work plan) and to link to Strategic Planning with Node Regional Focus – regional (Southern Africa) institutional partners to participate, on basis that they become substantive FFD partners in concrete ways going forward and part of the Node’s network.

Representatives of the Node and participants of the roundtable attended the event from various African countries including South Africa, Nigeria, Lesotho, Swaziland, Sudan and Uganda. The event was sponsored by the Rockefeller foundation. The South African Women in Dialogue (SAWID), Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (MISTRA), Future Sharp, Institute for Security Studies (ISS) Africa and Wits University were in partnership. Other participant organisations and companies included Navan Consulting, Sudanese Development Initiative, SA Futures, City of Tshwane, JCCI, Future Studies Forum for Africa and the Middle East, Manchester Institute, Human Sciences Research Council and Centre for Innovative Leadership. The goal of the event was to complete and close out on FFD3 (set of papers and strategize on the future of FFD project) and to plan a special foresight journal issue based on work of the Node and FFD. Africa and Global futures, issues and trends were unpacked by the participants, and presented papers were discussed and reviewed.

INTRODUCTION

Foresight delegates gathered in Johannesburg in Morningside on the 23rd of March 2015 to unpack Africa’s foresight, issues and trends to better enable Africa’s Foresight. The delegates consisted of various experts across Africa from various sectors including public and private. The Foresight is determined on various experts’ methodologies, trends and issues. Dr. Rasigan Maharaj, Chairperson of the SA Node welcomed the participants, stating that, “It is quite important in terms of the values that are going to be generated at this round table that we actually engage with it in a sense of openness and also be critical in terms of the things we listen to. Therefore, we should try to draw from the papers that are going to be presented and the comments that will be made. The important lessons that will speak to various constituencies will help us incredibly if in your comments you also try to raise these issues to open up discussions.

“Do we have the capability, capacity and the competency to put in place what we implement?” asked Dr. Rasigan Maharaj, the Chairperson of the Millennium Project Southern Africa Node. The question posed is critical to the state Africa in terms of the realization of Agenda 2063, MDGs and other plans of action. This question challenges Africa’s leadership and its inhabitants to look deeper into the role players and people who are implementing projects on the grassroots. The role of intellects and intelligentsia in defining the fundamental problems cannot be ignored so that the correct solutions can be discovered. Dr. Maharaj highlighted that foresight should have the benefits with outcomes that could improve things in the communities and further underlined the critical values of the dialogue.

It was important that collective minds be brought together to discuss and debate so that the critical factors pertaining to foresight would be examined via papers and help formulate a critical African foresight approach to the challenges of the continent. Participants were challenged to share who they are, why Africa needs them, what the one thing is that they are doing to change the world and what one word would remind us of them if they didn’t exist anymore. From the answers drawn from the participants, it was quite clear that a collective effort is drawn from individuals that as much as we would like to change the world and what one word would remind us of them if they didn’t exist anymore. From the answers drawn from the participants, it was quite clear that a collective effort is drawn from individuals that as much as we would like to change the world, we also have to look at changing ourselves in such a way that these changes benefit our communities, nations, continent and the world.

Where there is curiosity, passion and willingness to act for change, a lot can be achieved. Dr. Rasigan Maharaj emphasised the identity and consciousness which should not
be left out while development is thought out. Africa is at a fragile state; hence, it is important that its leaders be the ones who understand well its development imperatives. It is also important to map out emerging trends in Africa and globally so that African leaders can better prepare for the future, and also utilize opportunities to the benefit of all Africans.

In addition, poverty and inequality are some of the monsters that continue to stand out in Africa, and therefore, attention should be paid to them and suitable solutions found for them. For Africa to achieve its goals, it has to constantly question if what is being implemented will bring change to its people; and to what extent African leaders, scholars, intellects, experts and communities are invested to this end. It was highlighted that foresight thought leadership could not be done out of context, and that Africa could not be isolated from the global space. So, while Africa is mapped, it needs to be merged into the global sphere of realities.

AFRICA FUTURES, ISSUES AND TRENDS

THE CONTINENTAL TRENDS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Dr. Rasigan Maharaj emphasised the role of policy-based evidence, however, policy should be based on evidence. Iris Nxumalo, an International Relations and youth specialist underscored the importance of youth leadership as one of the global current and future trends. The importance of the African youth represents a greater part of the future as a youthful population; hence, the African state should invest in the youth. Nkhensani Valoyi, a social entrepreneur mentioned that digital space is one of the future trends that connects the world and makes it one. "We can no longer ignore the impact that the internet has on the social environment and thought leadership," she said.

Below are key Africa futures, issues and trends from the dialogue:

- **The future of small states:** Boundaries inherited from the colonial era/colonialism have been eliminated especially in the Southern Africa region, including a recent addition of four states in the Southern Africa Customs Union. There are concerns about regional disintegration drivers, the challenges of integration and the notion that businesses have been able to ignore the challenges.

- **The challenges of African development and economic growth:** African countries are struggling with development and economic growth. What does it mean according to the UNDP and OCD? Why should we care about these drivers? The African states should not be looking at what is imposed on them but rather what can help achieve their future development. The global microeconomic framework has lost its value. Social sustainability can only take place at the level of communities, and not government nor private sector levels.

- **The death of cultural change:** There is a "death" of cultural change, the underlying practical implementation of African cultural strategies and a peer to peer cultural productivity at a localised level. There is need to ask what success should look like for us as human beings.

- **A feasible future action plan for Africa:** The need for a rationale, genuine and feasible future action plan for Africa is more than imperative. We need to ask ourselves that whatever plan we conceptualise, design, draft and plan is to be realised.

- **Consequences of urbanisation:** The accelerated and almost unsustainable growth of urbanisation has far reaching consequences that are powerful drivers for the future of Africa. However, what is important is the ability to govern the consequences of urbanisation effectively and to the advantage of Africa at continental, national and local levels. Our local African level is simply a microcosm of what happens at continental and global levels. But most important, growth starts at the local level.

- **Cities, opportunities and employment:** The idea of cities is important and future trends indicate that jobs will be created from the city level. It is reported that by 2050, about more than 50% of African populations will live in cities. About 33 million people worldwide are starting to search for jobs; therefore, the need to create an environment that stimulates entrepreneurship is crucial.

- **South Asia, China and Africa:** The rise of China and Asia will have an undeniable impact on the future of Africa. Africans should be aware of this important driver and incorporate such understanding, its implications and consequences into
thought leadership foresight strategies, into their decision-making and especially into the African Union’s Vision 2063. It is expected that labour and agriculture will become expensive in South East Asia. The implicit implication of such driving forces is that Asia and the rest of the productive world will look somewhere else for cheaper labour and agriculture markets. Africa might become the natural choice for new productive industries.

- **The importance of government and governance in Africa:** Government and effective governance issues should be paid attention, especially the increasing fragility of states that results from the years of poor governance. The foresight of African states fragility will increase in future and should be considered as an area of foresight studies and the focus of government action plan.

- **Foresight and the role of time:** All the issues that are raised and discussed are about the future but we need to look at the past and our present situation as well. How do we make sense of the present? What informs our consciousness about yesterday, tomorrow and especially today? Accepting where we are now is a very important starting point. In terms of economics, the present system issue of economics, the present system of resource allocation may not be the one that will take us to the desired future. Perhaps we need to re-imagine our current state of affairs in such a way that they lead us to our desired future.

- **Identity crisis:** We need to know where we are coming from to know where we are going. Education remains a powerful and transformative instrument, it leads our future and there is a greater imperative to use it to support who we are.

**ON THE GLOBAL FUTURES, ISSUES AND TRENDS, DR. OZCAN SARITAS DELIVERED HIS PRESENTATION ON THE KEY GLOBAL ISSUES AND TRENDS AS FOLLOWS:**

Dr. Saritas defined Foresight as the application of systematic, participatory, future intelligence gathering and the medium to long term vision building process to informing present day decisions and mobilising joint actions.

“Foresight researchers, forward thinkers, futurists or policy makers need to consider this and develop some policies and actions should keep certain issues in mind. These issues relate to governance, cities, energy and education. All these issues go hand in hand. So, we need to have the global and bigger picture views in order to deal with all of those situations. We see that now we are talking about innovative systems, networks, networks of stakeholders but at the same time networks of challenges, networks of issues, networks of sectors, industries and topics,” said Dr. Saritas. He further stipulated the following pointers of his model:

- The world is changing;
- Foresight is changing, meaning that we encounter different problems and different challenges;
- A Systematic perspective, orientation to grand challenges is vital.
- We need to pay attention to innovation and relevant development networks;
- Current problems cannot be solved with our existing governance; the boundaries must be creatively broken.
- Cross cutting solutions should be developed;
- The Agenda of Innovation is now broader; we are no longer talking about technological innovation only but institutional, systematic, etc;
- Cultural and social transformation, transformation in our political systems and in our environment in technology is what we need to enforce.

- **Future Challenges:**
  - Systematic nature of future;
  - Ignorance in decision making, “known unknowns, unknown knowns and unknown unknowns”, Herman Kahn;
  - Issues cut across disciplines and have fuzzy boundaries;
  - These issues involve complex and systematic relationships within and between STEEPV systems;
  - May not fit in with the existing thematic and disciplinary structures of research, policy making and funding agencies;
  - An example of complex and systematic nature of situations is ENERGY. We need to bring a new concept between urbanisations;
  - Change in mindset is key;
  - Policy makers are usually aware of problems but they are ignorant, E.g. case of Japan’s Fukushima-three levels of ignorance. We need to understand what we are really ignoring when we make decisions;
  - Customised solutions for customised problems and,
  - Vision and Consensus building:
    - Foresight requires long term commitment.
    - Strategic policy responses.
    - Global Links.
    - System action is required for a collective transformation.

The model above addresses many relevant aspects of foresight for development. Omar Yacoob asked if the evidence presented can actually help us achieve results. Louis van der Merwe added that systematic thinking is fundamental in foresight usage for African thought leadership that Africa has that which we do not want look at. There are deeper structures
which are deeply embedded in management structures. We are living in a world where systematic thinking is the last thing one wants to think about. Mr. Musa Hlophe emphasised that the Africa that we are living in right now is far more complicated than we think. Perhaps the implementation of all development models is a key to sustainable transformation. The African Union Agenda 2063 is a useful model that can yield good results if implemented on the ground. Perhaps going back to the basics and starting implementing these models in our communities is what we need to consider. If we manage to do that we might even get to the level where we get reliable methods of creating reliable data for effective foresight for development in Africa.

ACTION POINTS AND DECISIONS

WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE MILLENNIUM PROJECT SOUTHERN AFRICA NODE AND ITS MISSION?

According to Dr. Rasigan Maharaj, conversations have been taking place in Africa for a long time, and the key to the effectiveness of these conversations is to ACT on them. There is no doubt that Africa is lacking when it comes to implementation of development of projects. Most of the fundamental problems in Africa have been defined but it is a challenge to implement them. Rasigan emphasized the followings:

- We should try to bring the imagined future’s discussions into the present.
- How do other regions gain the same level of development?
- We would like to partner with organisations and individuals in the Southern Africa Region.
- The object of the participation is to improve what the Millennium Project South African Node does.
- If we take this participation wider, it will improve the intended strategies.
- Illegitimate representative seating at the United Nations.
- To improve the techniques we use in which we make information available about the future is our role.
- We should explore, constantly question and improve the quality of conversations that we have.
- While we are busy with conversations, others are busy with strategies. However, we must dwell also on implementation.
- How do we assess the impact of Networking as an instrument to foresight for development in Africa?

Regional strategy for leveraging foresight for African development

- **Regional Expansion:** Widening the membership of African foresight experts to improve the quality and quantity of the conversation within and outside the continent.
- **Archival and Curatorship practitioners:** Organise and develop a network of archives, curators and practitioners who could make use of foresight tools available, e.g., organisations and researchers.

What specific suggestions / directives for FFD strategy?

- Using evidence and practice-based partnerships to expand FFD relevance, usage, content and impact on the continent and elsewhere as required.
- 4 papers commissioned.
- Lessons from process to inform FFD future strategy.
- The Millennium Project Southern Africa Node has its limitations.
- To leverage how useful the Millennium Project Southern Africa Node to various institutions is.
- FFD is contributing out there and we want it to contribute in our region as well. And to look at various ways in which wider and deeper interests can be built across the African Continent.
- The purpose of the Futures journal special issue:
  - To reach a broader public audience about African foresight thought leadership. Below are suggested topics for exploration for this journal:
    - Corruption;
    - Illicit financial flows;
    - Geo-Political Economy;
    - Socio-Technology;
    - Security;
Governance innovation – local / city level;
° Cities and urbanisation;
° Water-Energy-Food Nexus;
° Implementation / Impact of foresight – the success stories;
° Youth agency;
° Frame of reference in foresight;
° Entrepreneurship and social innovation;
° The changing nature and face of crime;
° Best / worst case scenarios work? (further to Breaking the Mould work; could be extracted from other published works, a response perhaps);
° Media futures / “diets” (how the media shapes our mental models about tomorrow);
° Integrity of foresight institutions (education, policy, etc.);
° Ethics;
° The Dark Side of Artificial Intelligence (education)
° Resilience and thrive ability;
° Health futures;
° Linguistic futures in Africa (“Ed / Dev for all” – in whose language).

**CLOSURE**

The task of African foresight for development specialists is a mammoth one. African inhabitants need to start taking charge of development at the grassroots level, by consciously evaluating their identity, using the gathered information and available foresight to develop themselves and their communities. Marther Muller strongly expressed that development starts at a family level, especially more so in Africa. She also added that perhaps, Africans should look deeper into their surroundings and be more attentive to what affects their areas and communities and take charge from there. What she concluded that “perhaps what makes development seem like a big word and so difficult to implement is probably the fact that we look at it from a continental level. Sustainable transformation is a task that should be embedded in each and everyone’s thinking. It is not for specific people to enforce it but for each and every person to take charge of their own future with collective good in mind. Perhaps the foresight for development for Africa should identify role players, the people who are on the ground enforcing change but not yet identified. These people should be identified by our states and be empowered. “We are the change we want to see”.

Below are some take home thoughts to consider in relation to development challenges as suggested by delegates:

- Parts of Africa are under dictatorship; how do we go on with such dictatorship?
- Given all the models that we have been fed with and the social environment we are living in, is our foresight for development trustworthy? Are we innovative enough to come up with strategic thinking that can transform or are we holding on to what we know as our frame of reference?
- For all of us to move forward with better knowledge, it means that the information that we are presented with is accurate and reliable. The assumption underpinning how we frame this is important. It is important that we draw out a legacy of knowledge that will take us into the future. We need to be hard on ourselves to improve the quality of information we use for foresight or any other decisions about our futures in Africa.
- We need to shine a light to those who are gaining to what we are losing; Africa needs to be aware of who is misleading it.
- If we want to have any influence, we have to go to the policy makers well informed.
ABSTRACT:

If the present growth trends in world population, industrialization, pollution, food production and resource depletion continue unchanged, the limits to growth on this planet will be reached sometime within the next one hundred years. The most probable result will be a rather sudden and uncontrollable decline in both population and industrial capacity.” Club of Rome, The Limits to Growth, 1972 “We were facing an opportunity for radical change, to speak a new language in the world; a language that places the correct names on the social and environmental impacts of the obscene concentration of wealth in our societies; one that acknowledges how women are kept aside from the exercise of their rights by the sexual division of labor; and one that recognizes the interconnectedness of our daily lives and the health of the planet. We conclude with an important package of goals and targets addressing the social, environmental and economic pillars to achieve sustainable development. They could have been ambitious enough to achieve transformation. At present, they are not.” Emilia Reyes, Coordinator at Equidad de Género, Mexico, a key advocate for the Women’s Major Group, on the post-2015 Development Agenda

A META-ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AN AFRICAN FUTURE’S LEARNING REPOSITORY BY MATTHEW RICH-TOLSMA; IRMA WILSON (FUTURESHARP)

ABSTRACT:

This paper explores the role of strategic foresight on the African continent through an examination of the Southern African Node of the Millennium Project Foresight for Development website. The paper begins with a critical examination of the site as it presently exists through seeking to understand the systems, worldviews, and images which underlie its design; thereafter, we will explore possible alternative futures for this website stemming from an integrative transformative vision for a renewed Africa. As such, the narrative we will weave here has a fractal quality, the FFD platform serves as a focal point, but when we zoom in we make apparent requirements of academic convention and the analytical mind. Our answer has been to provide allowance for layered expression that playfully engages the dialectic of precision vagueness in service of narrative expression which is initiatory, exploratory, indicatory, and integrative in character. Our approach, which is deeply rooted in the scholarship of integration (Boyer, 1990) and a transdisciplinary approach (Nicoleșcu, 2008), intentionally invites the reader to engage with the subject in deep translational ways, as a result loose clustering of ideas and a
certain degree of fuzzy logic (Kosko, 1994) seem appropriate. Obviously this approach also comes with its limitations. It is important to note, as previously stated, that this paper makes no claims of being a comprehensive analysis, and we openly acknowledge that there may be points at which we have chosen to sacrifice precision and detail in favour of a breadth of vision.

REVIEW BY STEWARD-EXECUTIVE SA NODE-FUTURE SHARP

- I find that some of the terminology is too high level.
- The topic is relevant, technical team need to design a new website; it’s a question of timing.
- The analysis is quite useful.
- Other aspects are ideological; I didn’t understand what exactly you were trying to build on.
- There’s a huge risk in renaming a website, maybe the structure can be relooked.
- FFD doesn’t really need a broader audience; what is the sort of knowledge that could be useful to everyone out there? Maybe a relevant audience?
- Interesting paper with potential with improvement.
- It almost feels like there are two papers in one; the two could have been broken down into two.

- Commentary:
  * We want to thrive, we must figure out a way for all to thrive.
  * If we were to imagine this website being an animal in an economical niche looking at its ecological pattern, how would we imagine it?
  * How would the FFD’s identity be described?
  * The lingo on the website doesn’t connect with anyone.
  * We are now dealing with the microwave generation, the generation that wants things for now.
  * Development is defined in an incorrect way; it needs to be redefined.
  * Social media picked up recently which is great.
  * The FFD is still relevant; when the platform was created it was about collecting foresight information in South Africa and Africa because it didn’t exist.
  * Critique is very important; a little caution about rushing into solution as a way to critiquing what’s in place. When you link inclusive and innovation, you attract the danger of normative systems without the sales.
  * Informed participation is different from no participation.
  * What are we looking at in future; we are the mother of uncertainty.
  * FFD should engage young people and peer to peer learning is pivotal.

WHY STRATEGIC FORESIGHT MATTERS FOR AFRICA BY JULIA SCHUNEMAN (INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES)

ABSTRACT:

In a context of rapid global change and uncertainty, Africa needs to deepen its strategic reflection in order to ensure peace and prosperity for its entire people. It must think more systematically about long-term trends and plan for the future if it is to improve the Security. The African Union’s (AU) Agenda 2063 illustrates this trend, and there are many other efforts underway on the regional, national and sub national level. This reflects increased ownership of long-term development planning and the resurgence of the notion of the developmental state in Africa, that is, consensus on the central role of the state in inclusive development. It also dovetails with the fact that aid to Africa has decreased from its peak in the early 1990s, translating into less external dependence on development financing.
 REVIEW BY STEVE HEDDEN, RESEARCHER ISS

- The paper is too quantitative, based on the quantitative model.
- Foresight requires both qualitative and quantitative, it should be balanced between the two.
- Sometimes it’s useful to use a quantitative model and other times not.
- Despite the above information, it’s a good paper.

- Commentary:
  * GDP is growing, poverty not yet eradicated.
  * Africa needs to Identify Priorities, the future it wants.

THE GREEN ECONOMY IN AFRICA - A CRITICAL OVERVIEW BY RADHIKA PERROT (MISTRA); DIRAN SOUMONNI (WITS UNIVERSITY)

ABSTRACT:

The objective of this paper is to provide a critical discussion of the green economy as it relates to Africa. We begin by providing an overview of some of the main socio-economic and environmental challenges at play on the continent and of the dominant global discourse within which they are supposed to be addressed. We briefly mention some of the new large-scale energy explorations makers. We then offer a critique of the dominant discourse on the green economy and offer an alternative discussion of the innovation systems and technological capabilities approaches under prospecting in Africa mainly to illustrate the economic and environment unviability of these large projects.

Most of these large scale projects such as dams, gas and shale gas fracking will consume large chunks of these African countries’ financial resources while the actual impact on the environment, inflationary pressures and currency depreciation from loans is underestimated by planners and policy to building low carbon societies. Finally, we suggest a few considerations that we consider to be imperative in the development of a road map for sustainable development in Africa.

- We need to set aggressive but reasonable targets.
- Evaluate tradeoffs (water and energy indexes).
- The future is BIG about 500 variables.
- Ending guns by 2020 in Africa is very unrealistic; we need to come up with realistic targets.
- Conflict is caused by external sources.
- Democracy is an illusion.
- Can strategic foresight thrive in Africa with the problem of individuality and secret conditionalities that build on corruption, Julius Nyerere said that Africa should unite in order to thrive.
- We need to evaluate the methods of data collection, we should be careful of the over-reliance on data.

REVIEW BY KOFFI KOUAKOU, DIRECTOR SA NODE

- Definition governs meaning; I want to get the sense of what the green economy is, who the players in Africa are.
- We still do not have a clear sense of what the GREEN economy is and how many resources we should put in to make it a real thing.
- Poverty, inequality and unemployment.
- Provide a way forward.

- Commentary:
  * No underlying fundamental changes in the political environment.
  * GDP and poverty gap.
  * Check the World Bank and OECD for more sources.
  * Nature have been commoditised e.g., PEFs, ETS.
  * The energy provision strategy for rural areas should be decentralized.
  * Perhaps what Africa needs is indigenous discourse for more sustainable development.
  * In the content there’s a lot of knowledge but not documented, it’s not explicit.
  * If you don’t want to call it green, what is the alternative name you have for it in African terms.
  * For the past 50 years, the government didn’t have the people centric development approach or plan. How do we use the current tools?
  * Let’s mean what we say when we say development.
  * We are self-sabotaging by not looking within.
GLOBAL FUTURES ISSUES & TRENDS

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Global Futures Issues & Trends
Foresight for Development Roundtable, Johannesburg
23 March 2015

Dr. Ozcan Saritas
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Foresight at present

- New global context and new drivers of change
  - The increasing importance of innovation (both technological and organisational)
  - The development of service economies. Considerable portions of economic activity, employment and output have started taking place in service sectors of the economy
  - Rapid and accelerating technological progress; ICTs, biotechnology, fuel cells, nanotechnologies
  - Other developments including globalisation, changes in demographic structures and in cultural practices, environmental affairs and associated grand challenges

Challenges for next generation Foresight

1. Understanding the complex and systemic nature of the future
2. Known unknowns, unknown knowns and unknown unknowns
3. Combining Quantitative and Qualitative methods
4. Vision and consensus-building
5. Systemic policy responses to systemic challenges

Generations of Foresight

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<th>Type of innovation policy</th>
<th>Structure / design</th>
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<td>Science policy</td>
<td>Expert group, drivers, of ICT</td>
<td>Science Foresight</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Using technology for markets</td>
<td>Demand pull model of innovation</td>
<td>Technology policy</td>
<td>In-house firms and industry makers</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Embedding market perspectives to include broader aspects</td>
<td>Demand pull, coupled, integrated model of innovation</td>
<td>Technology &amp; innovation policy</td>
<td>State economic actors, interdisciplinary</td>
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<td>4 Broader scope, more distributed</td>
<td>Demand pull, coupled, integrated model of innovations, systems model</td>
<td>Innovation policy</td>
<td>Science actors, fields, goals and designs</td>
<td>Innovation Foresight</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Systemic perspectives, innovation to grand challenges</td>
<td>Innovation systems, networks</td>
<td>Systemic innovation policy</td>
<td>Systems, little or no disciplinary boundaries</td>
<td>Systemic Foresight</td>
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Future challenges

- are very large topics with their interdisciplinary nature and fuzzy boundaries
- typically involve complex and systemic relationships within and between STEEPV systems
- may not fit with the existing thematic and disciplinary structures of research, policy making and funding agencies
2. Known unknowns, unknown knowns, unknown unknowns

- Pronounced by Herman Kahn in the 60’s and reminded by Rumsfeld in 2002
- Used by Lovelock and Stirling (2012) to explain three levels of ignorance involved in Foresight and policy making
- Considering that Foresight, scanning and intelligence are imaginative projections of current knowledge, the practical outcomes of the process are characterized by human behaviour under subjective opinion
- The subjectivity and associated ignorance due to the choices and decisions made will increase as policies begin to deal with more complex and uncertain issues

The case of Fukushima nuclear disaster exemplifies the levels of ignorance
- The timing and likelihood of an earthquake
- The magnitude of the earthquake (very rare earthquakes of 9 magnitude)
- Enormous amounts of energy released and consequent tsunami with an eventual devastation

3. Combining quantitative & qualitative

- Wide variety of methods are used in Foresight
- This offers an opportunity for more tailored design of Foresight process to address a variety of issues, which may involve quantitative and qualitative judgement, and usually a combination of them
- The challenge for Foresight is the selection and combination of methods, which can be done in a number of ways as there is no single way to address the GCs, neither single point in time
- Aforementioned challenge of subjectivity also applies in the selection methods and their use. The critical issue here is the balance between reliability and external validity

4. Vision and consensus-building

- Foresight requires long term commitment, consensus and concerted action by a number of actors around a common vision
- Due to its long term and uncertain nature, Foresight faces the challenge of justifying futures thinking for policy makers, who are commonly concerned with next few years, rather than next decades
- Issues like GCs are not bounded at the city or national level, they are mostly transnational and in a number of cases global
- All these increase the costs of intervention, which require considerable amount of resources and transformations
- Risk of investments in R&I in such uncertain and complex issues brings additional challenges for policy to provide consensus for intervention
POWERPOINT PRESENTATIONS

5. The Green Economy in Africa - A Critical Overview by Radhika Perrot (MISTRA); Diran Soumonni (Wits University).
6. The Geopolitics of Energy Futures, the Implications and Lessons for Africa by Dr. Ozcan Saritas.

All available on the FFD website www.foresightfordevelopment.org
# ANNEXURE 1

## PROGRAMME | 23 MARCH 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>PROGRAMME</th>
<th>FACILITATOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:30</td>
<td>Arrival &amp; Tea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:00</td>
<td>Welcome &amp; Opening</td>
<td>Rasigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:05</td>
<td>Introductions, Programme Overview, Ice breaker</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>African futures issues &amp; trends – interactive</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Global futures issues &amp; trends – interactive</td>
<td>Ozcan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>TEA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15</td>
<td>Overview of SA Node Strategy &amp; FFD</td>
<td>Rasigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>FFD Papers</td>
<td>Marthe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Role of Future Studies in Africa: South African Women's Strategies to</td>
<td>Marthe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attain Human and Societal Wellbeing within Planetary Boundaries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marthe H. Muller (South African Women in Dialogue)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A meta-analysis and recommendations for an African future's learning repository</td>
<td>Irma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matthew Rich-Tolsma &amp; Irma Wilson (FutureSharp)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:45</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:30</td>
<td>FFD Papers</td>
<td>Steve</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Africa thought leadership requires strategic foresight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Julia Schünemann (Institute for Security Studies)</td>
<td>Radhika &amp; Diran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Green Economy in Africa – A critical overview</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radhika Perrot (MISTRA); Diran Soumonni (Wits University)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30</td>
<td>Discussion - Synthesis from Peer Review</td>
<td>Alioune, Stewart &amp; Tanja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:50</td>
<td>Discussion: What are the implications for Southern Africa Node and its mission?</td>
<td>Tanja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What specific suggestions / directives for FFD strategy?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15:20</td>
<td>TEA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:35</td>
<td>Strategic SA Node session - regional strategy for leveraging foresight for African development</td>
<td>Rasigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:30</td>
<td>Planning of Foresight Special issue – conceptualization and work planning</td>
<td>Geci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:30</td>
<td>Wrap-up and closure</td>
<td>Rasigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>Cocktails &amp; Dinner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEXURE 2

WORKSHOP CHAIRPERSON
Dr. Rasigan Maharaj (Chairperson Southern Africa Node)

WORKSHOP FACILITATOR
Koffi Kouakou (Director, SA Node Executive)

RAPPORTEUR
Nkhensani Valoyi (Social Entrepreneur, Researcher and Blogger)

CONFERENCE ORGANISERS
Win Win Solutions 4 Africa
www.solutions4africa.com
PARTICIPANTS

1. Chioma Agwuegbo (Social Media Strategist and Journalist, FFD Nigeria)
2. Ahmet Sait Akcay (Turkish Literary Critic)
3. Steward Barret (Strategist & Director Southern Africa Node)
4. Abdel-Rahman EL-Mahdi (Founder and Managing Director Sudanese Development Initiative)
5. Steve Hedden (Researcher ISS)
6. Tanja Hichert (Research Practitioners, SA Futures)
7. Thabiso Hlongwane (Director; Strategy Coordination & Stakeholder Liaison City of Tshwane)
8. Musa Isaiah N. Hlophe (Consultant, Swaziland)
9. Erica Lizette Johnson (Power, System Expert, Group Executive, Consultant)
10. Dr. Geci Karuri-Sebina (Director, Southern Africa Node)
11. Marthe Muller (COO, SA Women in Dialogue)
12. Terence Naidoo (Reality Analyst & Strategist, JCCI)
13. Iris Nxumalo (Graduate, University of Pretoria)
14. Yacoob Abba Omar (Director of Operations, Mistra)
15. Dr. Radhika Perrot (Senior Researcher, Mistra)
16. Lamia Raei (Executive Director, Future Studies forum for Africa & the middle east)
17. Prof. Sehoai Santho (Independent Development Consultant, Lesotho)
18. Dr. Ozcan Saritas (Senior Research Fellow & Futurist, Manchester Institute of Innovation Research)
19. Prof. Alinah Segobye (Deputy Executive Director, HSRC)
20. Dr. Diran Soumonni (Senior Lecture, Wits Business School)
21. Ruth Aine Tindyebwa (Online Communities Specialist, FFD Uganda)
22. Leonie Townsend (Research & Content Coordinator, FFD and SA Node)
23. Prof. Louis Van Der Merwe (Managing Partner, Centre for Innovation Leadership (CIL))
24. Prof. Anthoni Van Nieuwkerk (Researcher)
25. Irma Wilson (Collective Intelligence Strategist & Futurist, Future Sharp)
26. Jean Chawapiwa (Founder and MD Win Win Solutions 4 Africa)
# ANNEXURE 3

## FEEDBACK FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Very Good</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Adequate</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Overall, how do you rate this Roundtable?

2. How well did the Roundtable meet its objectives?

3. How well did it meet your objectives?

4. Please rate the preparations & planning of the Roundtable.

5. Please rate the venue (conferences, facilities, location)

### Please rate the sessions listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Very Good</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Adequate</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Overall facilitation of the event

7. Introductions, Programme Overview & Ice Breaker

8. African futures issues and trends

9. Global futures issues and trends

10. Overview of SA Node Strategy and FFD

11. FFD Paper 1 – Role of Future Studies

12. FFD Paper 2 – A meta-analysis and recommendations

13. FFD Paper 3 – Africa thought leadership

14. FFD Paper 4 – The Green economy in Africa

15. Synthesis from Peer Review

16. Implications for Southern Africa Node and its mission

17. Strategic SANode session

18. Planning of Foresight special issue

19. Wrap up and closure

**TOTAL**

20. Which sessions were the most useful & interesting for you and why?

- African Futures issues and Trends & Global Futures issues and Trends
- Peer review
- They were all useful one way or the other

- FFD paper 1-4 because they were presented concretely
- All the sessions were very good
- African Future issues & Global future issues were very useful
- African Future issues and Tends
- FFD Paper 1
- All
- All
• All
• African Futures issues & Trends & feedback discussion on meta perspective
• FFD papers 1-4, African and Global Futures issues and Trends. They provided a systematic explanation of the context and different realities within this continent
• Martha Muller’s session was really insightful. Also Ozcan’s presentation framed the discussion and prepared my mind for the deliberation. The Strategic SANode session was practical and very helpful
• FFD paper 4; Synthesis from peer review; Implications for Southern Africa Node and its mission; Strategic SANode session; Planning of foresight special issue; wrap up and closure
• FFD paper 4; FFD paper 2
• Synthesis from peer review session, found it practical
• The presentation by Dr. Saritas was very interesting
• The presentation of the papers, review and discussion thereof. Different views and perspectives being shared. Made me think, wanted to delve deeper

21. Which sessions were LEAST useful interesting for you and why?

• The green economy in Africa, not satisfying
• Strategic SANode session
• Planning of Foresight special issue – too academic, though would be looking forward to reading it
• FFD paper 2 was not very focused
• Green Economy in Africa, maybe because of the way it was presented perhaps?
• None, all were useful
• The peer review session, not sure why we were doing it publically
• Difficult to say – I wasn’t at all of the sessions. Nothing was uninteresting

22. What recommendation and follow-up actions do you have for the next event?

• Maybe break up into groups or stretch breaks
• Possibly a meeting to explore the Future of foresight in Africa with multiple stakeholders
• To conduct these courses throughout the SADC region
• The meeting should be less squeezed, perhaps for 2 days instead of 1 day
• Future scenarios for small African states; Asia and discussing lessons of Arab Spring for African futures
• Expand participation from public sector
• More involvement, more youth
• The possibility of live streaming to make it more inclusive and Q&A sessions that incorporate online communities. Key related question: How do we democratize spaces such as these?
• Maybe not cram all the sessions into one day. Perhaps incorporate presentations from young people
• Different and unusual stakeholders
• FFD paper 4 – please expand to include economic models (negative and positive), the flow of money and the impact on the development of Green futures. Further drill down topics, expand to give more attention to alternative solutions
• A concrete strategy paper for comments and input
• Make it longer, or try to fit in less. Too much to cover and too little time to cover it in. I was just starting to have fascinating conversations over tea / lunch when we had to start again, and then these sessions also overran / felt too short. HOWEVER, I myself was horribly short of time and had to rush, so maybe this is just my perception

23. What recommendations do you have for the organizing of the next event?

• Maybe the papers could be circulated a bit earlier
• Make it 2 days and focus on particular themes
• Well grounded, keep it up and continue great work
• Hold sessions outside of Gauteng
• Better chairs, more comfortable please
• Recap on planning content and evaluation of confirmed attendance, so that the event communicator can commence

24. Additional Comments

• Public peer review is a very dangerous platform for discussion. It discourages potential attendees from attending and submitting work. Critical review is essential but the reviewers just attack the authors and the authors did not get a chance to respond
• Thank you for great conversations
• Excellent organization, a very thoughtful discussion on future studies and excellent facilitation
• I appreciate the opportunity to come and join
• More financial models must be included in the future articles and research. Include various stakeholders and actors, media, policymakers etc.
• Very inspiring event

• Thank you for a lovely event
ROUND TABLE ORGANISERS

**Communications** Consulting
Strategic Communications Consulting
(inc: Mergers & Acquisition support),
Business Facilitation & Intermediation,
Strategic Event Management, Media Strategies

**Training** Professionals, Creating Experts and Enhancing Skills
Crisis Management & Communications
Strategy Formulation & Implementation *
Scenario Planning (business & country focus)
Communications Strategy & Skills Development
Media Strategy & Training
Fundamentals of Customer Services

**Coaching** Young African professionals
Life - Business - Career & Entrepreneurship.
Experienced African Coaches that help you navigate

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