

Review of: "Armed Conflicts in Africa and Environmental Intelligence for Sustainability"

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I find the article interesting and promising!

Africa has 60% of the world's solar energy potential and 70% of cobalt, a key element for the production of electric vehicles. Ambitious projects are beginning to be implemented in many countries of the continent: a solar tower in Morocco; a \$10 billion green hydrogen plant in Namibia, etc.

On the other hand, the economies of many African countries are in deep crisis. For example, 2/3 of Nigeria's 213 million people live on less than \$2 a day, although it is adding 5 million people every year and by 2050 it will become the third largest country. The brake on economic growth is undeveloped infrastructure. According to the NYT, 600 million Africans do not have access to electricity, and the average American refrigerator uses more electricity per year than the average African resident.

For millions of the continent's young people, the only good option left is migration. At least 1 million sub-Saharan Africans have moved to Europe since 2010.

The Sahel region, bordering the Sahara, is the global center of extremism according to the Global Terrorism Index, accounting for 43% of terrorism-related violent deaths in 2022. And it has the highest fertility rates, with an average of seven children per woman in Niger and northern Nigeria, six in Mali and Chad, and five in Sudan and Burkina Faso.

Interesting article "The World Is Becoming More African" in The New York Times regarding the future of the planet's population. The world, according to demographers, will become African in this century. If in 1950 Africans made up 8% of the total population of the Earth, then a century later they will make up a quarter of humanity, and a third of all youth aged 15 to 24 years. The average age on the African continent is 19 years, and in the most populous country in the world, India, it is already 28 years. For comparison, in China and the United States it is 38 years, in Russia about 40. Over the next decade, Africa will surpass China and India in terms of labor supply.

Researchers have called this almost inevitable process a "youth earthquake," the consequences of which will radically change the relationship of 54 African countries with other states. According to NYT journalists, changes have already begun and are expressed in the strengthening of the political influence of Africa, whose leaders are increasingly invited to international summits in order to open new markets with tens of millions of new consumers for transnational corporations. In this regard, I believe that the problems raised by the authors are very relevant.

