### TABLE 3. Summary of Scenarios

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCENARIO</th>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Implications (2040 to 2045)</th>
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</table>
| 1. More of the Same       | **Regional organization and EU sign agreement**: Expanded aid package exchanged for restrictions on EU-bound migrants.  
                            | **Maternal allowances**: Region’s states use EU aid to pay stay-at-home mothers, subsidizing child health and education.  
                            | **Slow social transformation**: In cities, the rise in girls’ educational attainment and contraceptive use contribute to moderate declines in family size, widening urban-rural human development gap.  
                            | **Blockade reroutes migrants**: Sahelian diasporas in coastal West Africa and southern Africa outgrow those in Europe.  
                            | **Fragile food security**: Food subsidies, food aid, and irrigation feed region in adequate rainfall years. Low reserves make this a highly drought-vulnerable region.  
                            | **Jihadists occupy rural Sahel**: Jihadist protostates rule towns, shuttering rural schools, restricting women, taxing relief supplies.  
                            | **Conflict stalemate**: EU supports G5 Sahel counterterrorism, but expanded effort makes few permanent gains. Cities isolated. |
| 2. Breakthrough           | **Meaningful reforms**: Region's states enforce age-18 minimum marriage age, mandate education to age 16, and expand women’s rights in marriage and civil family courts.  
                            | **Surprising fertility declines**: Fertility in Senegal, Mauritania, and Burkina Faso track near or below the UN's most optimistic fertility scenario (in the Population Division's 2019 projections).  
                            | **New urban norms**: Small-family norm spreads through urban Western Sahel.  
                            | **High secondary enrollments**: Sahelian women close gap in educational attainment and exceed men’s participation in college.  
                            | **Bigger remittance impact**: Cash influx to small rural families spurs educational gains and underwrites agricultural mechanization.  
                            | **Sporadic violence remains**: Militant Islam retains some of its appeal by using backlash to women’s rights to drum up support.  
                            | **Urban renewal**: Urban growth slows. Reforms provide property rights for long-term slum dwellers, encouraging investment. |
| 3. Downward Spiral        | **Local leaders reject reforms**: Rural leadership eliminates girls’ educational facilities and shuns women’s rights reforms. Religious movement declares modern contraception “un-African.”  
                            | **EU, US adopt containment**: Donors disengage from development efforts, shifting their focus to containing militant Islamism.  
                            | **Persistent conflict and drought**: Relations between agro-pastoral herders and farmers worsen. Water-sharing and seasonal grazing agreements abandoned. ISIS active in all Western Sahelian states.  
                            | **Jihadists consolidate territory**: ISIS governs an inland empire. Criminal networks traffic through major airports.  
                            | **Mali, Chad splinter into ethnic states**: Warring ethnic militias disrupt humanitarian effort.  
                            | **Regional famine hits hard in Niger**: Crop failures and conflict trigger mass influx into urban Sahel and coastal West Africa.  
                            | **Senegal serves relief efforts and migrants**: Dakar functions as gateway for humanitarian shipments and illegal out-migration. |