2012

APC African Presidential Roundtable 2012

Boston University African Presidential Center

Boston University

http://hdl.handle.net/2144/22108

Boston University
Cover photo (left to right)- Ambassador Charles Stith (Director APC), His Excellency Nicéphore Dieudonné Soglo (Former President of the Republic of Benin), His Excellency Amani Abeid Karume (Former President of Zanzibar), His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi (Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania), His Excellency Thabo Mbeki, (Former President of the Republic of South Africa), His Excellency Olusegun Obasanjo (Former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria), His Excellency Pedro Pires (Former President of the Republic of Cape Verde), His Excellency Benjamin Mkapa (Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania), His Excellency Rupiah Bwezani Banda (Former President of the Republic of Zambia)
WELCOME NOTE TO THE AFRICAN PRESIDENTIAL ROUNDTABLE 2012 IN JOHANNESBURG

The City of Johannesburg is honoured to host the African Presidential Roundtable 2012 which brings together the Continent’s most respected statesmen and elders as well as public and private sector leaders to discuss issues of great importance.

This year’s discussion focuses on the theme of a “21st Century Energy Agenda for Africa.” The leaders will meet in Johannesburg at a time in history when Africa is playing an increasingly important role on the global stage as an exporter of energy resources and a producer of strategic minerals.

Energy security is an issue that affects the future of every man, woman and child on the Continent. The management of these resources will require creative strategies and long-term plans, as well as exceptional leadership and coordination between government and the private sector.

We welcome the active participation by students in these roundtable discussions – emphasising the fact that the decisions on energy security taken today, will have an impact on the future of generations to come.

As one of the premier cities in Africa, Johannesburg has an abiding interest in your discussions and we trust that your discussions and recommendations will provide us with guidelines on how the City can manage its energy resources in an efficient and responsible manner.

We want to thank the African Presidential Centre at Boston University, and especially the Director, Ambassador Charles R. Stith, for their on-going initiatives to mobilise the collective wisdom and experience of Africa’s great generation of leadership.

We trust that you will enjoy your stay in Johannesburg and experience some of the rich culture and tourism opportunities that this world-class, African City can offer.

Councillor Mpho Parks Tau
Executive Mayor
City of Johannesburg
The African Presidential Roundtable 2012: 21st Century Energy Agenda for Africa was held from May 23rd – 25th, 2012 in Johannesburg, South Africa. This multi-continental conversation involved former African Heads of State and Government, diplomats, industry leaders, international dignitaries, and students and faculty from the United States, Europe, and Africa. They met together in order to follow up last year’s energy discussion at the African Presidential Roundtable 2011 in Mauritius.

The African Presidential Roundtable 2012 focused on how governments, institutions, and individuals can aid in bringing Africa closer to achieving a resolution to the pressing challenge of energy security. The three-day event yielded an incredible array of perspectives, opinions, and information that resulted in a set of recommendations for policy-makers across the continent and around the world.

The Witwatersrand Communiqué was released on the final day of the Roundtable to the international press summarizing the deliberations and proposals put forward at the Roundtable.

The Roundtable was held at the University of the Witwatersrand, located in Johannesburg, South Africa. The history of the University is linked with the country’s history of political and civic activism, and has become internationally recognized for excellence in academics and extensive research activities. This year’s Roundtable took place in the context of the 90th Anniversary celebrations for the University of the Witwatersrand. Over 420 public and private sector leaders participated in the deliberations, forums, and functions, alongside more than 100 student leaders and faculty in attendance under the sponsorship of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).
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In anticipation of the coming days’ proceedings, a Welcome Reception was held at Moyo’s, Zoo Lake the evening of Wednesday, May 23rd, sponsored by Safika Holdings, a South African company. Delegates were welcomed with a performance by local musicians, and had the opportunity to introduce themselves to local and international dignitaries and engage in conversations with former Heads of State and Government.

Ambassador Stith introduced the former Heads of State and Government in attendance. His remarks were followed by a moving song-filled tribute by My Father’s House Church choir, to U.S. Congressman Donald Payne, who had recently passed.

The African Presidential Center honored Mr. Saki Macozoma, Chairman of Safika Holdings, and presented him with an African Presidential Center Leadership in Business Award in recognition of his significant contribution to business and development in South Africa. Mr. Macozoma made some comments on the work he does with Safika Holdings.

The evening closed with comments from His Excellency Nicéphore Dieudonné Soglo, former President of the Republic of Benin, who toasted his colleagues for their participation in the Roundtable, as well as the students and delegates. He also offered a thank you toast to Mr. Macozoma and Ambassador Stith for hosting the Welcome Reception.
“Hello and welcome to you all. Many of us have traveled far to experience this momentous occasion! We who are gathered here represent a constellation of cultures, languages, religions, and peoples worldwide. We have come together to discuss one of the most pressing issues of the day. This Roundtable on energy, one of the most important yet, also falls on the tenth anniversary of the African Presidential Center.

Your commitment to this Roundtable summit heartens me. Our work here represents a desire to effect change in the world, especially in the essential sector of energy. I commend you all for traveling here from across the globe to meet and discuss an issue that affects us all. Your dedication to Africa and the world is truly inspirational.

I would like to extend a gracious thank you to our friends at Safika Holdings, who have generously sponsored this reception. I would also like to thank Ambassador Charles Stith and his team from the African Presidential Center for planning and executing this Roundtable summit. I would also like to thank each of the guests at this reception for your time, commitment, and energy at this year’s conference. We are working to build a bright future for all African nations. You are all profound people working towards a profound goal. Thank you all.”

His Excellency Nicéphore Dieudonné Soglo, Former President of the Republic of Benin
American-African Universities (AAU) Students’ Forum:
21st Century Energy Agenda for Africa:
Challenges for the Next Generation of Leadership
The Great Hall
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg
Wednesday, May 23, 2012

The Roundtable proceedings began with a Students’ Forum, organized as a prelude to the Roundtable to prepare participating student observers for the Roundtable. This year’s student forum continued the theme from the previous year, “21st Century Energy Agenda for Africa: Challenges for the Next Generation of Leadership,” and was held at the Great Hall at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. The student representatives were from the African Presidential Center’s American-African Universities Collaborative, which is comprised of students and faculty from Boston University, Morehouse College, Elizabeth City State University, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, The University of Dar es Salaam, The University of Ghana, and the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. Also in attendance were representatives from the Center for American Progress and Harvard University.

The AAU Students’ Forum opened with a performance by the Wits Choir, who delighted guests with their rousing welcome. His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, delivered welcoming remarks to student attendees. Aleta Williams, Senior Education Advisor at the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), moderated the Students’ Forum. One of the objectives of this session was to encourage students in attendance to get a better sense of the type of research and development needed in renewable energy, and to emphasize the need for more students to pursue courses of study in these technical fields.
“Good afternoon distinguished colleagues, Mr. Vice Chancellor, Mr. Ambassador, faculty of the University of the Witwatersrand, and all you students. My distinguished colleagues, it is an honour to be here with you all, and I look forward to our deliberations over the next few days.

It is my great honour and pleasure to welcome you all to the 2012 African Presidential Roundtable. The topic of this year’s African Presidential Roundtable is “21st Century Energy Agenda for Africa.” Our deliberations will continue over the next two days, where we will hear from energy sector experts, Ministers of Energy, and students.

I want to stress the importance of having students involved in these important discussions. As we all know, globally we have experienced an energy crisis and it is critical for the sustainability of the planet that we address this urgent topic in collaboration with young people. It is for this reason that we start the African Presidential Roundtable deliberations by hearing from these young people from Boston University and the University of the Witwatersrand who will be discussing their work in the field of energy. Once we have heard from these representatives there will be time for our distinguished guests to respond with questions and comments. This afternoon’s proceedings kick-off 3-days of extended deliberation on the “21st Century Agenda for Africa.”

I want to thank my colleague Ambassador Charles Stith and his team at Boston University’s African Presidential Center for putting on this and the previous years’ Roundtables. The African Presidential Center has provided leadership in the area of supporting democracy in Africa. Ambassador Stith often reminds us that 10 years ago when the African Presidential Center started, there were only 11 democratically retired presidents in Africa. Today there are more than 34. This is something for us to celebrate.

It is special that this year we get to host the Roundtable on this beautiful campus at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa, especially as the university celebrates its 90th year. Wits has been a longtime collaborator of the African Presidential Center and we are happy to return to the campus for our deliberations. It is important to note that we are also celebrating our 10th year of the African Presidential Roundtable, and are glad we can share in these celebrations with all of you in Johannesburg.”

- His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania
Ms. Aleta Williams, Senior Education Advisor at the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), opened and moderated the Students’ Forum. She stressed the importance of programs, such as the Roundtable, in terms of USAID’s goals for youth development.

“We see this program as an important contribution to our efforts to develop the next generation of leaders.”

Ms. Williams went on to explain how the President of the United States, Barack Obama, in 2010 hosted a delegation of young African leaders at the White House. This meeting was followed by a forum in southern Africa, which was hosted by U.S. First Lady Michelle Obama. The United States State Department, USAID, and Peace Corps have responded to these conversations with new programs and outreach.

Ms. Williams continued,

“USAID looks forward to the release of our new youth policy, which gives further focus to these efforts. We want to engage with youth as full partners throughout the whole process, not just as beneficiaries at the end. We’re delighted that the conversation has really changed and we are all talking about the economic dividend. We see youth as assets, not liabilities. And as accelerators for sustainable and economic growth.”
Dr. Muhammad H. Zaman, Associate Professor of Biomedical Engineering and Director of the Laboratory for Engineering Education and Development at Boston University, started his presentation by asking an important question: "What is the role of higher education to meet the energy needs of the African continent?" Dr. Zaman offered a systems-level perspective on the needs in the fields of biomedical engineering, nanotechnology, and industrial engineering. He explained that complex systems-level problems require complex responses. He spoke about the importance of capacity-building in the energy sector, and the role a strong higher education sector plays in this development.

Dr. Zaman explained his analysis of Africa’s energy-sector human resource needs for the next 50 years. He stated that over the next five decades, Africa would need up to 40,000 C1 Technicians, 30,000 C2 Technicians, 17,000 Engineers, and 7,000 Research Scientists. He stated that in order for us to meet these demands,

“What we need right now is technical training – we need people on the ground, people to fix things, the first band-aid, the first line of defense. This will hopefully lead to small-scale manufacturing, some sort of technical maintenance. This...can be achieved in about 2-5 years. In the long-term you want to develop degree programs that are generating a lot more people who are not only able to do the first line of things, but who are able to have undergraduate and graduate degree programs, who are able to think interdisciplinary. We are able to take corn and apply it to energy; we are able to take bacteria and put it into energy; we are able to take solar energy power and apply it to energy; we are able to think interdisciplinary. Eventually you want research and innovation happening on the continent in every major university, making it a center of learning, and eventually we will get this research and development to develop the energy needs of the continent. We will get to the point where we get into this perpetual cycle of growing more and more people who are able to meet these needs.”

Dr. Zaman stressed the importance of students enrolling in technical tracks when they reach higher education, and impressed on young people at the Roundtable the important role they and their peers will play in meeting the energy needs on the continent, saying,

“We need to strengthen this pipeline if we are ever going to be serious about energy dependence, energy development, and energy export, we need to capitalize on the potential that we have.”
Mr. George Bepete is a PhD candidate in Nanotechnology at the University of the Witwatersrand. Mr. Bepete started his presentation “Solar Energy and Nanotechnology: Prospects for Solar Energy in the 21st Century” by showing the audience an image of the world at night, where it is clear how little electric light is being used on the African continent, by comparison with other continents.

Mr. Bepete’s presentation made a strong case for developing renewable energy technology. After touching on the problems of depending on fossil fuels, he explained the basics of solar energy, and how the sun’s energy is harnessed and converted into usable energy such as electricity. Mr. Bepete quoted Nobel Laureate, Steven Chu saying,

“If we can’t cure cancer in 50 years, it will be tragic but life will go on. But if we can’t develop carbon-neutral fuel sources, life will change for everyone.”

Mr. Bepete pointed out that in this statement Mr. Chu omitted the converse implications, namely that if we CAN develop highly economical carbon-neutral fuel sources, life will also change for everyone. Not for the worse, but for the better.

Mr. Bepete closed by extending a challenge to the students at the Roundtable:

“Energy is THE great challenge of this century. Go forth and tackle it!”

Ms. Manoko Maubane is also a PhD candidate in Nanotechnology at the University of the Witwatersrand. She was the third and final speaker in the Student Forum and presented on the topic “Application of Carbon Nanomaterials in Solar Cells.”

Ms. Maubane explained that the motivation for her doctoral research grew out of the energy crisis South Africa has experienced in recent years, namely a substantial period of electricity “load-shedding” in 2008. She went on to explain some of the technical details of her work in carbon nanotechnology, specifically how carbon nanotubes (CNTs) feature in solar technology and can be integrated into solar cell devices as electron acceptor materials.

Ms. Maubane stressed that Africa is a desert-rich continent, so it therefore makes sense to develop solar energy technology to meet the continent’s energy needs. Specifically, she recommended technical research and development in the area of solar batteries and capacitors. She explained that we need African scientists, engineers, governments, and the general public to buy into the idea of solar energy as a viable option. Ms. Maubane also encouraged governments to provide support to set up energy research groups in order to create the necessary expertise in the field, and explained that we need to better market renewable energy.

Ms. Maubane closed with a call to action, reworking a statement by Thomas Edison:

“Africa, put your money in renewable energy before oil and coal run out!”
The African Presidential Roundtable Convenes
His Excellency Thabo Mbeki, Former President of the Republic of South Africa, welcomes his colleagues and attendees to the African Presidential Roundtable.
Call to Order by
His Excellency Rupiah Bwezani Banda
Former President of the Republic of Zambia
Wits Club, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg
Thursday, May 24, 2012

“Your Excellencies, distinguished guests, students and faculty,

The issue of energy security and sustainability is one of Africa’s most daunting challenges. This problem, if left unresolved, has the potential to destabilize otherwise vibrant countries. If solved, it has the potential to drive development on the continent to unprecedented levels.

During last year’s deliberations in Mauritius, those who attended the African Presidential Roundtable devised a set of recommendations to mobilize African society to prepare for the energy needs of the 21st century. We look forward to continuing this discussion and planning specific ways we can all – governments, institutions, and individuals - contribute to energy security and sustainability in Africa, and how we can aid in bringing Africa closer to achieving a resolution to this pressing dilemma.

Since the African Presidential Center inaugurated the African Presidential Roundtable in April 2002, each year has seen a significant growth in the size and stature of the initiative. The involvement of my fellow former African Heads of State and Government, foreign diplomats, and international dignitaries has produced cutting-edge conversation and policy discussion about the continent. I specifically want to note that this is the Tenth African Presidential Roundtable and we celebrate the achievements of previous years.

Most notably, the African Presidential Roundtable has fostered the development of a new generation of leaders that recognize:

• Education and its importance to achieving peace and democracy;
• Development priorities and securing an economic future through sustainable development; and
• Good governance and the importance of leadership.

I would also like to recognize the participation of more than 100 college students and faculty from the United States and Africa that are present for these deliberations.

I would now like to call to order this year’s African Presidential Roundtable: “21st Century Energy Agenda for Africa”

Please allow me to introduce my colleague, His Excellency Pedro Pires, former President of Cape Verde and 2011 Mo Ibrahim Prizewinner, who will be moderating this session. President Pedro Verona Rodrigues Pires was born on April 29, 1934 in the county of S. Filipe, on the Island of Fogo. President Pires held office from March 2001 to September 2011. Before becoming President, he was Prime Minister from 1975 to 1991. After the ruling African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV) decided to institute multiparty democracy in February 1990, Pires replaced President Aristides Pereira as General Secretary of PAICV in August 1990. The PAICV lost the multiparty parliamentary and presidential elections held in early 1991. At a party congress in August 1993, Pires was replaced as General Secretary by Aristides Lima and was instead elected as President of PAICV. He stepped down as PAICV President in 2000 in preparation for a presidential bid in the next year’s election. Pires was the PAICV candidate in the February 2001 presidential election, defeating former Prime Minister Carlos Veiga of the Movement for Democracy (MpD). Pires took office on March 22. He ran for a second term in the presidential election held on 12 February 2006 and again prevailed over Veiga, this time winning in the first round by a 51%-49% margin. Pires was awarded the 2011 Mo Ibrahim Prize for Achievement in African Leadership. The prize was awarded in recognition of Pires’ role in making Cape Verde a “model of democracy, stability and increased prosperity.”

Please join me in welcoming His Excellency Pedro Pires.”

- His Excellency Rupiah Bwezani Banda, Former President of the Republic of Zambia
"Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with great honor and pleasure that I find myself in Johannesburg, in order to participate in this important event that allows me to share and discuss with the distinguished participants, the major concerns and the many global challenges and, above all, those affecting the African continent. Indeed, the theme of this annual conference – 21st Century Energy Agenda for Africa – gives us an excellent opportunity to ponder on the situation of the continent’s energy shortage and, also, on the search for innovative solutions to this crucial question for the future of our countries, namely with regard to the availability, energy security, and climate change.

The world is faced with enormous challenges directly related to the availability and sustainability of modern and efficient energy services. The promotion of sustainable and long-term solutions, with the ability to keep up with the increasing demand for energy, is one of the leading challenges for the global development and, mainly, for the African countries.

Regardless of its recognized wealth of natural energy resources, Sub-Saharan Africa currently has the lowest rate of access to electricity (24%), being the traditional and inefficient biomass responsible for more than 85% of satisfaction of current energy needs. Such a situation has a very negative impact on the socioeconomic development of the region, contributing to the persistence of the current poverty. By the end of 2011, the 47 countries of the Sub-Saharan region, excluding South Africa, with a population of 780 million inhabitants, had an installed capacity of electricity of only 30 Gigawatts. We are talking about an installed capacity of less than one third of the installed capacity in Brazil (about 100 Gigawatts), a country with a population of about 193 million inhabitants.

The performance of the energy sector in Africa has been deficient all through the times. In spite of the reforms implemented in the sector, with the objective of its liberalization and the consequent attraction of private investment, the national energy enterprises remain, in general, operating in precarious financial and economic conditions, largely supported by Government subsidies, unable, therefore, to attract and access sources of financing that allow them to modernize and keep pace with new demands. In accordance with experts of the sector, to meet the increasing demand of energy, capable of supporting an effective social and economic development in the coming years, it will be necessary to install annually around 7,000 Megawatts of energy production, representing an investment of around 40 billion dollars. Therefore, it is clear the extent of the challenge that lies ahead.

It should be emphasized, on the other hand, that a large part of the production of electricity in the Sub-Saharan region is made with a basis on oil originated products. The recent and extraordinary escalation in oil prices came to stress the weakness of such a bet, with devastating repercussions for the economies of the countries, in particular for those non oil-producing countries.

However, the African continent has a huge potential in what is referred to as solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass resources, capable of potentially satisfying the demand of energy required by rising development. To this end, it is urgent that renewable energies and energy efficiency are placed at the center of public policies, combined with a firm commitment to the training of local human resources, so that they may contribute to overcome the challenges created by the sustainable development of the sector.

I believe that it is imperative for us, it must be a priority to attract foreign investment, as well as to commit to the preparation and training of national technical and academic cadres in order to take in hand the battle for overcoming this huge deficit.

Likewise, it is imperative that there is preparation and commitment to education, research, and training institutions at different levels, so they can take over the necessary leadership of the development process aimed at the energy sector. Similar tasks fall upon African public and private enterprises and investors.”

- His Excellency Pedro Pires, Former President of the Republic of Cape Verde
Session I:
Africa: A World Energy Hub:
Global Development and Africa’s Development
His Excellency Olusegun Obasanjo, Former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, chaired the first session of the proceedings. The topic for discussion was "Global Development and Africa’s Development."

The discussants for the session were Mr. Chris Sattler, CEO of Uranium One, Dr. Tunde Fahm, Director of CAMAC International, South Africa, and Dr. Kenneth Jennings, Managing Director of K2J Environmental.

Mr. Sattler opened the session by delivering an overview of the work Uranium One does in Africa. He explained that Africa currently produces 17% of the world uranium market, but this is expected to grow to 27% by 2020. He encouraged this level of development, stating that increased uranium production will happen when we develop untapped resources through:
- Exploration and discovery of resources
- Development of projects
- Ability to provide financial support to execute on growth plans
- Establish infrastructure in remote areas

Mr. Sattler went on to explain that increased uranium production will improve local and national economies through job creation and the training and education of local communities. Sattler stated that through increased tax revenues, uranium-producing African countries, such as Niger, Namibia, Malawi, and South Africa, will also be able to help development and spending on social programs, such as schools, medicine, and environmental protection.

Next, Dr. Tunde Fahm focused his comments on "Global Development and Africa’s Development," during which he gave his perspective on why Africa will be the next major energy producer and exporter. He opened his presentation by stating that Africa contains 8-10% of the world’s oil and natural gas, and explained that these are still the major resources used for energy production.

Dr. Fahm offered a detailed analysis of oil and natural gas resources on the continent, suggesting that the four leading oil producers (Libya, Nigeria, Algeria, Angola) combined have over 100 billion barrels of oil reserves.
After drawing attention to the political implications that this topic raises, Dr. Fahm offered the following advice: “What the energy producing regions across Africa need is a clear action plan for using its energy, exporting to other nations, and utilizing of the revenues it derives to benefit the entire society in the regions; and developing and maintaining a labor force with educational, technical and other skills essential for a sustained energy economy.”

Dr. Kenneth Jennings concluded the session with his comments on energy security. He responded to the data shared by Dr. Fahm on Africa’s wealth of energy resources by asking the question, “Does Africa fully leverage this wealth for its own development?” After reviewing issues of energy security, Dr. Jennings offered a Functional Framework for African Energy Security, which included: (i) Accessible and affordable resources, (ii) Institutional Arrangements, (iii) Supportive Interventions, and (iv) Supraregional Planning and Coordination.

He explained that accessible and affordable energy requires balancing energy sources, such as non-renewables (oil, gas, coal, nuclear) and renewables (hydroelectric, solar, wind, geothermal), as well as finding a balance between centralized and distributed energy systems. Dr. Jennings stressed the need for the education sector to play a major role in this multidisciplinary field, requiring expertise in areas such as economics, engineering, public health, urban and rural planning, environment, law, medicine, and that education is required on multiple levels. He closed with the statement, “The countries of Africa must take bold, proactive steps to finance energy security. In order to do this they must inventory all energy sources and estimate current and future needs; coordinate into strategic blocs; leverage public-private partnerships; and craft innovative proposals for international lending agencies.”
Session II:
Toward a Secure Energy Future:
Options and Opportunities
His Excellency Benjamin Mkapa, Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, moderated Session II of the African Presidential Roundtable - Toward a Secure Energy Future: Options and Opportunities
Session II: Toward a Secure Energy Future: Options and Opportunities
Moderator: His Excellency Benjamin Mkapa, Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania
Discussants: Dr. Latsoucabaé Fall, Regional Manager, Africa, World Energy Council, Mr. Cleveland Thomas, Regional Energy Advisor for Southern Africa, USAID, Dr. Malcolm McCulloch, Head of Energy Power Group, ICERT, Oxford University, Mr. Hari Natarajan, Senior Consultant and CEO, Inclusive Infrastructure Development Consulting
Wits Club
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg
Thursday, May 24, 2012

His Excellency Benjamin Mkapa, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania moderated Session II of the Roundtable: “Toward a Secure Energy Future: Options and Opportunities.”

Dr. Latsoucabaé Fall, Regional Manager of the African World Energy Council, opened the session by outlining both Africa’s energy challenges and its opportunities.

"Developing our huge energy resources in a sustainable way would address the challenges and offer competitive advantages & enormous opportunities for the region. Significant & secure energy supplies would indeed contribute to drive the economic development of the region and foster its sustainable development."

He gave an overview of the World Energy Council’s agenda on African Energy Issues and outlined a “Roadmap” towards a sustainable energy future for Africa.

Key points / objectives:
• Developing & implementing effective policies & innovative regulations
• Securing affordable & efficient energy supply and a diversified energy mix to meet growing demand and boost industrial, economic and social development
• Improving modern energy access & use
• Developing & implementing innovative and sustainable financing mechanisms to finance huge investment requirements
• Addressing climate change challenges – pursuing a holistic & proactive approach, privileging mitigation & adaptation measures in harmony with continued growth
• Deploying renewables and other clean energy technologies, and promoting their large-scale penetration through sound policies & incentives
• Setting the bar high for Energy Efficiency, by accelerating broad deployment of energy-efficient technologies & best practices, and promoting energy efficiency along the entire energy chain.

Second to speak was Mr. Cleveland Thomas, Regional Energy Advisor for USAID in Southern Africa, who discussed USAID’s Africa Infrastructure Program (AIP).

"Our objective is to ensure that there is an enabling environment in place with proper regulations and policies to attract private investment and support the unique features and demands of clean and renewable energy technologies and their development. And to ensure that governments have the evaluation and negotiation capacity in place to actually bring these projects from concept to financial closure and construction... Criteria for successful secure energy include: clean energy, government support, and private and public sector cooperation."
Following Mr. Thomas was Dr. Malcolm McCulloch, Head of Energy Power Group, ICERT, at Oxford University, who gave an enlightening presentation on how the sustainability of our people, our planet, and our prosperity requires us to adapt to the changing requirements for prosperity in energy, as they evolve. Dr. McCulloch focused on how an understanding of how we actually use energy can be achieved by studying energy practices, material culture, and cognitive norms.

“What we need to try to do is understand what is the culture of the people, and the way that they use their energy. This is a useful way of thinking about how we actually use energy; not only as an individual, but also as a company or as a nation. We have cognitive norms, which decide what our aspirations are. We have a material culture, which is stuff that we own. And, we have energy practices, which is the way we use it. By moving to renewable energy, we can deploy them extremely rapidly and hopefully we can deploy things that are not just about climate change. It’s about improving the quality of life for all our people - our people, our planet, our prosperity.”

Lastly, Mr. Hari Natarajan, Senior Consultant and CEO of Inclusive Infrastructure Development Consulting, spoke on the best ways to provide access to electricity on the continent, “It’s not just having access to the sources but what you do with them.”

Mr. Natarajan furthered the discussion by explaining that in order to approach this issue, it’s going to require vision, leadership and business models that understand and address the needs of the community. He used as a case example Selco Solar, a successful Indian company delivering basic lighting solutions to the poor in rural India:

“What they did differently is they actually went and understood the community/user, and customized their solutions to match that requirement. They then backed it up with a very strong service network to ensure that the solutions are reliable and are not failing as soon as they are out. Thirdly, they also brought about appropriate financing that match the requirements of the user. So, they actually customized both the solution as well as the financing needs to ensure that the user can adopt the solution.”
American - African Universities (AAU) Students’ Leadership Breakfast with African Heads of State
On the third and final day of the Roundtable, the students and faculty from our AAU Collaborative were provided an opportunity to engage in conversation with the former Heads of State and Government. His Excellency Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Former President of the Republic of Mozambique, welcomed the students to the continental breakfast and thanked them for their participation in the Roundtable.

“Good morning, I am so happy to be with you all today. It is wonderful to see so many students invested in the future of Africa, in particular its energy infrastructure. As we have learned from our discussants, investing in energy projects in Africa is imperative to further the development of the Continent. Seeing you all here today reaffirms my belief that the future of Africa lays in great hands and I hope that you will all use this opportunity to continue to build upon your knowledge in order to participate in this great future. For now, let us all enjoy our meals and keep in mind, over the course of these deliberations and beyond, the important work that we all must continue. Thank you.”

- His Excellency Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Former President of the Republic of Mozambique
Session III: 
The Challenges to Achieving Energy Security: the Ministers’ Perspective
Session III:
The Challenges to Achieving Energy Security: the Ministers’ Perspective
Moderator: His Excellency Amani Abeid Karume, Former President of Zanzibar
Discussants: The Honorable Mahaman Laouan Gaya, Secretary General of the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum of the Niger Republic, Mr. Pascoal Bacela, National Director for Electrical Energy, Mozambique, and Dr. Tony Surridge, Senior Manager at the South National Energy Development Institute Wits Club
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg
Friday, May 25, 2012

On the final day of the Roundtable, His Excellency Amani Abeid Karume, Former President of Zanzibar, moderated the final session: “Challenges to Achieving Energy Security: The Ministers’ Perspective.

The Honorable Mahaman Laouan Gaya, Secretary General of the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum of the Niger Republic spoke first about Niger’s petroleum potential, as well as the growth Niger has experienced throughout the year and where they stand today:

“Throughout the previous year, there has been the creation of the Ministry of Energy and Petrol. Since November of 2011, Niger has become a modest producer of petrol, with 20,000 barrels a day sold locally and internationally. In terms of regulations, Niger has worked on the transparency of the extractive industry. We have a new constitution (that of the 7th Republic) that has articles on good governance in the extractive industry. Today we have a number of multinationals lining up at our doors demanding the exploitation of our petrol...The fundamental problem of our country was its governance and now we are being insistent and firm about the transparency of governance so that our natural resources are rationally exported and used for the benefit of the people of Niger.”
Also speaking was Mr. Pascoal Bacela, National Director for Electrical Energy for Mozambique. Mr. Bacela discussed the renewable energy sources that are so prevalent in Mozambique, including hydro- and coal-based energy production. He talked about how Mozambique’s high-levels of production of hydro- and coal-based energy result in a surplus that is then exported to neighboring South Africa and other African regional nations. He stressed the importance of energy security saying,

“For developing countries, energy security should start with the problem of access to modern energy. But in countries like Mozambique, where access to electricity for instance is still at 20 percent level, the discussion of energy security has to go in a different direction. I have data indicating the kilowatt-hour per capita. We can see for the United States, European Union, and China they are at a level of 24-26 kWh, while Africa is at 7.7kWh...Last year we realized in Mozambique we are sitting on potentially more than 70 trillion cubic feet (Tcfs) of natural gas… In terms of hydro, we have one of the largest hydro power plants in Africa, with the capacity of two thousand and seventy-five megawatts! More than seventy percent of the power generated is exported to South Africa.”
Dr. Tony Surridge, Senior Manager at the South National Energy Development Institute, closed this session. Dr. Surridge discussed energy usage patterns, as well as the diversity of types of energy used in South Africa. He also discussed the importance of increasing energy capacity to meet the growing need for electricity consumption in South Africa’s domestic market. He cautioned that this should happen quickly, before things reach a crisis point, as they have done in the past few years.

“Fossil fuels including coal, gas, and oil comprise about ninety percent of South Africa’s prime energy supply...The big crunch is going to occur in the year 2020, when we will not only have to start building new capacities to take into account increasing demand, but we will also have to look at capacities to take into account the existing ones that are able to come offline. How that is going to occur is yet to be determined. This is a time of opportunities.”

These three presentations were followed by a lively discussion from the official observers, ranging from sustainable solutions to the impending energy crisis in Africa. Following the formal discussions, Ambassador Stith, the Heads of State and Government, and discussants drafted a summary of the Roundtable recommendations regarding a 21st Century Agenda for Africa. These recommendations were presented at a press conference as a final call to action after the three days of formal deliberations.
I. INTRODUCTION

The African Presidential Roundtable 2012: A 21st Century Energy Agenda for Africa was held from May 23-25, 2012, at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. The Roundtable was a multi-continental conversation involving former African Heads of State and Government, diplomats, industry leaders, international dignitaries, and students and faculty from the United States, Europe, and Africa.

The Roundtable marked the 10th Anniversary of the African Presidential Roundtable and coincided with University of the Witwatersrand’s 90th Year Celebrations.

The 2012 Roundtable was a follow-up to the Balaclava Summit held the year before in Mauritius, which also focused on energy security in Africa. The charge we received in Balaclava - to reconvene to refine our recommendations and expand the stakeholders in the conversation - was the focus of this meeting.

The Roundtable deliberations were led by experts in the public and private sector, from institutions such as the World Energy Council, USAID, CAMAC Energy, the Energy Power Group, Uranium One, the World Bank, the Ministries of Energy of Niger, South Africa, and Mozambique, Boston University and the University of the Witwatersrand. Over 420 public and private sector leaders participated in the deliberations, forums, and functions. More than 100 student leaders and faculty from American and African universities attended as official observers under the sponsorship of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The following Heads of State and Government were co-conveners of the Roundtable:

- His Excellency Nicéphore Dieudonné Soglo, former President of the Republic of Benin,
- His Excellency Pedro Pires, former President of the Republic of Cape Verde,
- His Excellency Joaquim Chissano, former President of the Republic of Mozambique,
- His Excellency Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria,
- His Excellency Thabo Mbeki, former President of the Republic of South Africa,
- His Excellency Benjamin Mkapa, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania,
- His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania,
- His Excellency Rupiah Bwezani Banda, former President of the Republic of Zambia, and
- His Excellency Amani Abeid Karume, former President of Zanzibar.

This year’s African Presidential Roundtable focused on how governments, institutions, and individuals can aid in bringing Africa closer to achieving energy security. The challenge of achieving energy security for Africa, if left unresolved, has the potential to bring development to a standstill in otherwise successful countries. If solved, it has the potential to drive development on the continent to unprecedented levels.

The deliberations explored ways to maximize the value/potential of Africa’s renewable, non-renewable, and sustainable energy resources; and the importance of mobilizing its human resources in order to reach its potential. The Roundtable discussions also addressed the demand for qualified energy-sector personnel on the continent to meet the demands of Africa’s energy needs for the next fifty years, and stressed the importance of more young people committing to scientific courses of study so as to contribute to the solution of this pressing problem.

II. AFRICA’S ENERGY PROFILE

Africa is becoming the next World Energy Hub because it is strategically situated and has a wealth of natural resources. Africa has at least an 8-10% share of the proven global world oil and gas reserves, and has already overtaken the Middle East as the major oil supplier to the U.S.
• Libya has oil reserves of 43.7 - 46.4 billion barrels, and close to 55 trillion cubic feet of natural gas reserves; Nigeria, the fifth-biggest source of U.S. oil imports, had a total reserve of 38.7 billion barrels in 2010; Algeria has 12.2 billion barrels of proven oil reserves, and 159 trillion cubic feet of natural gas reserves; Angola has 9.5 billion barrels of oil and gas, as of January 2011, and crude oil production is currently between 1.52 and 1.6 million barrels per day.
• Other African countries, such as Sudan, Gabon, Cameroon, Gambia, Kenya, Guinea, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Uganda, Ghana, Côte D’Ivoire, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Tanzania are also believed to have huge deposits of oil and natural gas, which are likely to be exported.
• East Africa, and particularly Mozambique, is entering the energy league, with huge natural gas reserves. The LNG export terminal in Mozambique is currently under development by U.S., British, Japanese, and Indian investors and will be worth $1.8 billion by 2018.
• Africa also has at least 15% of the world’s known uranium resources. Niger will soon be the 2nd largest uranium producer in the world. Significant reserves have also been found in Tanzania, Namibia, and Botswana.

III. OPTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR AFRICA TO ACHIEVE ENERGY SECURITY

Africa is energy-rich in non-renewable and renewable resources. Africa’s coal, oil, and uranium reserves are enough to literally light the world and power the planet. The potential is also promising for Africa as a source of renewable energy, including hydro, solar, and wind power. The 2,000km coastal corridor from Morocco to Senegal provides an opportunity to harness the wind’s power in unprecedented ways. In terms of hydropower, the Nile, Congo, Limpopo, and Zambezi Rivers have the potential to light every household and satisfy energy requirements of every village and town on the African continent. In addition to Africa’s largest rivers, it is also important to consider the potential of the medium-size rivers and dams in each region. These rivers hold the potential to provide regional energy security while progress is made on larger-scale development projects using the larger rivers. Given Africa’s vast expanse of deserts, which are veritable magnets to harness the sun’s power, Africa has the potential to lead the world as an innovator in the production and use of solar and wind power. Some examples discussed
during the Roundtable of how Africa and the developing world is taking steps to ensure energy security include the following:
- In Tanzania, Uranium 1 is expected to produce 120 million pounds of Uranium. Phase one investment in this project will be $430 million or about 2.1% of Tanzania’s GDP. This project will produce 1,600 jobs and 4,500 additional jobs, and Tanzania will likely gain over $1 billion in taxes and royalties. As a result, 8.3 million children could be educated in primary schools; 175 thousand teachers could be hired; and more resources could be allocated to address health issues such as HIV, malaria, and tuberculosis.
- In 2009, the Maldives made a commitment to go to 0 Carbon Emissions, and enshrined this commitment as an act of parliament during an underwater meeting. The forum developed a framework to ensure delivery, and participants worked to ensure international finance loan guarantees so as to de-risk the project and enable it. The initial assessment outcome was that renewable technologies were cheaper than non-renewable ones, such as diesel, and that if you have a strong energy framework design there are economic benefits, as well as an environmentally-friendly technology.
- Celco, based in Bangalore, have been innovative in destroying the myth that renewable energy is not appropriate for the poor. They have developed innovative business models that have improved the bottom end of the economy to transform their businesses by moving towards appropriate solar technologies, primarily in lighting and mobile-phone charging.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

Africa’s ability to attain energy security rests on political leadership, policy, and its people. We encourage political leaders at every level to lead the necessary country and continental dialogue, which must take place if energy security is to get the sustained attention it needs to be achieved. As policy issues go, energy isn’t sexy; but it is serious. Dealing with energy security is a long-term challenge, and as such requires sustained political will. As representatives of those who have participated in this process, we make the following recommendations:

1. Supra-regional Structures
We need a commitment to supra-regional structures in the development of energy strategies. By supra-regional we mean that African governments need to coordinate their overarching development plans at the continental level so as to ensure continent-wide energy security. The nations included in these supra-regional blocs must provide:
- Policies and practices that ensure social and political stabilization across Africa,
- Consistent regulatory environment, especially compliance and enforcement,
- Coordinated leadership among energy-producing countries throughout the continent,
• On-going policies within the continent that support oil and gas enterprises,
• Complementary growth rates and strategies,
• Compatible tax law, especially incentives for renewable energy, and
• A comprehensive energy plan for each bloc that addresses each sector’s needs (industry, government, business, residential, transportation).

This is the point at which politics and policy meet. There have been innumerable suggestions and summits focused on the need for coordinated strategies to attain energy security. Yet, progressing beyond talk to action is a problem. To move beyond the gridlock, we must first recognize that the problem exists. Engaging a broader expanse of Africans (and friends of Africa) in this conversation, hopefully will result in gaining enough momentum to move from dialogue to decisions on cooperative strategies on achieving energy security over the next fifty years.

2. Human Resource Development

Beyond politics and policy, Africa’s people, particularly its next generation, must get personally invested in solving Africa’s energy crisis. For Africa to fulfill its potential and increase its energy capacity will require a tremendous infusion of human resources in the energy sector. Over the next 5 decades Africa will need:

• 40,000 C1 Technicians,
• 30,000 C2 Technicians,
• 17,000 Engineers, and
• 7,000 Research Scientists.

The call for Africa’s young people to rise to the occasion and look at training in these fields is the contribution they must make if Africa is to fulfill its future promise. There is an urgent need for education to prepare for energy security. This education has to be at all levels, and extensive research is necessary to accurately assess and understand the full extent of Africa’s energy needs. In securing Africa’s energy future, Africa’s young people can either be a part of the solution or a part of the problem.

3. Public and Private Partnerships

Many of the first generation contracts and compacts that African governments negotiated with multinational corporations and multilateral organizations did not yield fair and reasonable returns for many African countries. In recent years, many African governments have revisited the laws and regulations that provided the framework for previous agreements to explore and exploit Africa’s resource potential. The rules and regulations for how Africa’s resources get tapped are changing. There are new, and in some cases, increased requirements for royalties and taxes, as well as for expanded local procurement and employment opportunities for country nationals. These sorts of initiatives are welcomed and important; but today we issue a call to a higher standard of corporate citizenship on the part of companies doing business on our continent. We call on companies to do more than simply comply with baseline legal requirements; but look for other ways to bring value-added to the countries in which they do business that reflect a greater sense of moral obligation. We also urge the international organizations to make studies that use appropriate expertise to identify the specific energy needs in the different regions of Africa. These studies provide a basis on which African governments can source financing, and should also provide direction as to how to recover the financial support committed to large-scale development projects.

V. CONCLUSION

Finally, on behalf of Their Excellencies convening this summit and the Roundtable participants, let us express our gratitude to Professor Loyiso Nongxa, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, for so generously hosting the 2012 African Presidential Roundtable. I also thank our generous partners and sponsors for this year’s Roundtable, CAMAC Energy and CAMAC International, Standard Bank, Liberty, Safika Holdings, Joburg Tourism, McGuireWoods, and of course, the United States Agency for International Development. We thank our distinguished guests and all participants for their optimism and charge our emerging leaders to face head-on the challenges and opportunities of establishing energy security for Africa, and commit to lighting the continent.
The African Presidential Roundtable Closing Dinner
On the evening of May 25, Roundtable delegates and participants, international dignitaries, former Heads of State and Government, and guests gathered together at Thaba Ya Batswana Eco Hotel to celebrate the conclusion of the Tenth African Presidential Roundtable. Mr Walter White, Partner at McGuireWoods, LLP and APC Advisory Board member, delivered a message of hope and encouragement to the young people in attendance, urging them to be a part of the solution to Africa’s energy crisis.

Before presenting awards to the student observers, Aleta Williams of USAID noted,

“This year’s Roundtable is significant because it has allowed us to discuss important solutions to energy difficulties, while simultaneously promoting the development of a new generation of leaders. This summit has brought together over 100 students and faculty, from eight universities in the APC’s American-African Universities Collaborative. These participants represent the future generation of leaders who recognize the role that good governance, sustainable development, and global education play in achieving a peaceful, democratic, and economically secure future.”

His Excellency Benjamin Mkapa, Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and his wife, Her Excellency Anna Mkapa, Former First Lady of the United Republic of Tanzania, honored guests at the Roundtable Closing Dinner.