2013

APC African Presidential Roundtable 2013

Boston University African Presidential Center

Boston University

http://hdl.handle.net/2144/22109

Boston University
APC African Presidential Roundtable

A PICTORIAL CHRONICLE

2013
Cover photo (left to right) - Ambassador Charles Stith (Director APC), His Excellency Frederick Tluway Sumaye (Former Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania), His Excellency Joaquim Chissano (Former President of the Republic of Mozambique), His Excellency Pedro Pires (Former President of the Republic of Cape Verde), His Excellency Thabo Mbeki (Former President of the Republic of South Africa), His Excellency Raila Odinga (Former Prime Minister of the Republic of Kenya), His Excellency Karl Auguste Offmann (Former President of the Republic of Mauritius), His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi (Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania), His Excellency Nicéphore Soglo (Former President of the Republic of Benin), His Excellency Amani Abeid Karume (Former President of Zanzibar)

Photo on opposite page - Former African Heads of State and Government, delegates, and official observers of the 2013 Roundtable at the Closing Dinner.
African Presidential Roundtable 2013: The Cost of Democracy
The African Presidential Roundtable 2013: The Cost of Democracy was held from June 5th – 8th, 2013, 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.

The four-day event yielded an incredible array of perspectives, opinions, and information that produced a set of recommendations for public and private sector leaders, as well as policy-makers across the continent and around the world.

The Roundtable was held at the historic Constitution Hill. The summit's location is connected to the country's history of political and civic activism as Constitution Hill was once a prison where both Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela were held and is now the seat for the country's highest court. Over 200 public and private sector leaders participated in the deliberations, forums, and functions, along with 90 student leaders and faculty in attendance under the sponsorship of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The Constitution Hill Communiqué was released on the final day of the Roundtable to the international press. It summarized the deliberations and proposals put forward over the course of the summit.
American - African Universities (AAU) Students’ Forum:
Challenges for the Next Generation of Leadership
American-African Universities (AAU) Students' Forum:
2K63: The Future of Democracy in Africa
Challenges for the Next Generation of Leadership
AULA Hall
University of Pretoria
Wednesday, June 5, 2013

The Roundtable proceedings began with a students’ forum. The forum was organized as a prologue to the discussions for participating student observers in the Roundtable, the general public, and student population. The students’ forum was held at the University of Pretoria in AULA Hall on the theme “2K63: The Future of Democracy in Africa.” The student representatives were part of the African Presidential Center’s American–African University (AAU) Collaborative. The AAU consists of students and faculty from Boston University, Morehouse College, Elizabeth City State University, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, Morgan State University, The University of Dar es Salaam, The University of Ghana, and the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

Dr. Walter E. Fluker, Martin Luther King Jr. Professor of Ethical Leadership at Boston University, moderated the session. The objective of the forum was to enable student observers attending the Roundtable to discuss their views on the future of the African continent, as well as to engage the former Heads of State and Government and others in attendance, on the subject.
Dr. John Tesha, Executive-Secretary of the Africa Forum (the organization of Former African Heads of State and Government), introduced the first discussant, former Kenyan Prime Minister, His Excellency Raila Odinga. Prime Minister Odinga discussed the history of Africa and its relevance to the long term future of democracy on the continent. Odinga stressed that the continent must be patient and persevere because sustaining democratic governance will be a long and arduous procedure, “Democracy is a process; it's not instant coffee that you brew and drink at the same time.”

After the presentation by Prime Minster Odinga, Dr. Fluker introduced the forum's three student discussants: Ms. Beatrice Anowah Brew (University of Ghana), Mr. Kudzai Moyo (University of the Witwatersrand), and Mr. Zablon Bwire (University of Dar es Salaam).
Beatrice Brew is currently pursuing a Master's Degree in International Affairs and Diplomacy at the University of Ghana. While her primary interests are peace and security issues, Ms. Brew is also interested in development assistance and how the international community is involved in that process. Ms. Brew spoke about her vision for the emergence of democracy as a continent-wide trend and the importance of each step along the way, stating, “Elections are a do or die affair in African countries striving for democracy.”

Kudzai Moyo is currently enrolled in a Master's Degree Program studying International Relations and Political Science at the University of the Witwatersrand. He graduated with distinction from the University of the Witwatersrand as an undergraduate, with a double major in International Relations and Political Science. Mr. Moyo is a Mellon Fellow and the chairman of the International Human Rights Society at the University of the Witwatersrand, an organization based in the School of International Human Rights. Mr. Moyo is also an aspiring political leader.

Zablon Bwire is a Master's degree candidate at the University of Dar es Salaam studying Development Management. He is deeply interested in the issues surrounding development and spends much of his time exchanging new ideas with colleagues about potential avenues of development.
Welcome Reception
Chargé d’Affaires Virginia E. Palmer’s House
Pretoria, South Africa
Wednesday, June 5, 2013

The Welcome Reception was held on Wednesday evening, June 5th, at the home of the Honorable Virginia E. Palmer, Chargé d’Affaires at the U.S. Embassy in South Africa. The reception was an occasion for all to continue the discussions from the Student Forum. It also presented those in attendance an opportunity to converse with former Heads of State and Government.

The reception began with a few words by Ambassador Stith. He reinforced the importance of the African Presidential Center’s mission and commended all attendees for coming together for the Roundtable: “We have come together to plan a better future for Africa and a better future for Africa will result in a better future for the world.”

Chargé d’Affaires Virginia E. Palmer offered opening remarks and a welcome. His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, toasted his colleagues, as well as the students and delegates, for their participation in the Roundtable and offered a vote of thanks.

- His Excellency Ali Hasan Mwinyi, Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania
While a number of delegates had participated in previous Roundtables, many were meeting for the first time. The welcome reception gave everyone an opportunity to get to know one another and prepare for the discussions over the following days.

"Among us are leaders, diplomats, businessmen, and students; we are joined here this week in a common cause. We will continue working on the advancement of our continent, and the only way to do so is to join together for events as important as this one. Today was a wonderful example of the vital nature of the public forum. I believe such discussions are the foundation for fundamental progress in our movement for stronger democracies across the continent. I'd like to thank the University of Pretoria administrators, faculty, and students for their generosity of time and effort in preparing for today's event. We work this week to prepare our next generation of leaders for the challenges that lie ahead. The Roundtable is a unique opportunity to work with our future and share our insights and our experiences with these impressive, young leaders for the benefit of Africa."

- His Excellency Ali Hasan Mwinyi, Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania
The African Presidential Roundtable Convenes
His Excellency Nicéphore Soglo, Former President of the Republic of Benin, welcomes his colleagues and attendees to the African Presidential Roundtable.
Dr. John Tesha, Executive Secretary of the Africa Forum, opened the proceedings by welcoming all participants to the Roundtable, from the former Heads of State and Government and distinguished guests, to the students and faculty. Dr. Tesha has a long history of international service, serving as a Senior Diplomat with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the United Republic of Tanzania. Dr. Tesha has also served as Deputy Chief of Staff at the Organization of Africa Unity and as Director of the OAU Conflict Management Centre. He was a Policy Advisor at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and was the Regional Representative for Southern Africa at the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Dr. Tesha taught International Relations and Diplomacy at the University of Dar es Salaam and was Director of the Mozambique/Tanzania Centre for Foreign Relations. He is the former Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Security Institute of Governance and Leadership (SIGLA) at Stellenbosch University, South Africa.

Dr. Tesha encouraged participants to work towards sustaining democracy on the continent, a challenge that is difficult, but worthwhile. He expressed his optimism for the continent’s future, noting that increased economic success will occur alongside flourishing democracies.
Welcome Remarks by
The Honorable Virginia E. Palmer
Chargé d’Affaires of the US Embassy in South Africa
Old Fort Parade Ground, Constitution Hill, Johannesburg
Thursday, June 6, 2013

The Honorable Virginia E. Palmer, Chargé d’Affaires of the United States Embassy in South Africa, also welcomed participants to the proceedings. Ms. Palmer is a career member of the Senior Foreign Service. She served in Hanoi, Vietnam, as a Deputy Chief of Mission, and eventually Chargé d’Affaires, from 2008 to 2011. Prior to that, she was the Deputy Coordinator for Counter Terrorism from 2005 to 2008. She was also the Director of East Asia Bureau’s Office of Economic Policy and Economic Counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya.

Chargé d’Affaires Palmer voiced her excitement that discussions regarding democracy were occurring in South Africa. She recognized the historical significance of holding the Roundtable proceedings in South Africa, particularly at Constitution Hill.
Session I:
The State of Democracy in Africa:
Triumphs, Trouble Spots, and Trends
His Excellency Frederick Tlouwa Sumaye, Former Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, moderated Session I of the African Presidential Roundtable - The State of Democracy in Africa: Triumphs, Trouble Spots, and Trends.
Session I: The State of Democracy in Africa: 
Triumphs, Trouble Spots, and Trends
Moderator: His Excellency Frederick Tluway Sumaye, Former Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania
Discussant: Ambassador Charles Stith, Director of the African Presidential Center
Old Fort Parade Ground
Constitution Hill, Johannesburg
Thursday, June 6, 2013

His Excellency Frederick Tluway Sumaye, former Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, chaired the first session of the proceedings. The topic for discussion was “The State of Democracy in Africa: Triumphs, Trouble Spots, and Trends.”

The discussant for the session was Ambassador Charles R. Stith, former US Ambassador to Tanzania and Director of the African Presidential Center. There were three seminal points that Ambassador Stith emphasized during his presentation:

“The first...relative to the State of Democracy in Africa is there are triumphs:
• Democracy is alive and well, the roots are growing deeper and stronger;
• Approximately 650 million Africans live in stable states, with democratic governments, i.e. systems of government where they can hold leaders accountable;
• Transitions in power are becoming institutionalized in clearly demonstrable ways. When APC started 11 years ago there were 11 democratically retired African heads of state and government, but today there are 36. In addition, in the last 11 years there have been a couple of cases where after the death of the sitting head of state transitions took place in a constitutionally prescribed manner;
• African leadership and institutions are becoming more assertive about the spread of democracy. We see it in the work of former heads of state and government in their work in election monitoring and mediation and efforts by the AU, for example.

The second point is obvious, and that is, relative to democracy Africa is not without its problems. When examining the state of democracy in Africa I would suggest that states fall into one of three categories - Anchor States, Fragile States, and Failing States.
Before going on to define these characterizations, let me start by saying that understanding the state of democracy in Africa is as much an art as a science. What I mean is that it is about more than simple data points. The Ibrahim Index on Governance, which claims to have come up with an objective data-based system to evaluate government performance, is the best example of my point. In its 2011 report, which was the year of the so-called Arab Spring, on its list of best-governed countries was: Tunisia listed as number 9, Egypt listed as number 10, Algeria listed as number 18, and Libya listed as number 28. Clearly their metrics missed something. I’m not saying that numbers don’t matter in assessing the state of democracy, what I am saying is that there is something more. Back to my typologies—Anchor States, Fragile States, and Failing States.

**Anchor States** are stable countries in which there is a clear process of secession in leadership and there is a record of secession. By our count there are now 15 such states, some of which are represented by the leaders in this room. Mali was counted in this column until it became ‘collateral damage’ in the deposition of Gaddafi.

**Fragile States** are countries that are reasonably stable; but have the potential to become failing states because they don’t have a clear process of secession in leadership and there is no record of secession. A good example of a fragile state is Rwanda. While it has run up a stellar record in terms of economic performance and while there are some laudable things in governance, until there is a clear process of secession in leadership and there is a record of secession, it is vulnerable. Uganda also falls into this category for the same reason. There are other fragile states, which are so characterized because while in a state of transition in the right way they have yet to achieve a state of stasis. Ethiopia, Niger, and Angola are three such countries. Something positive seems to be happening but it’s too early to tell where things will wind up.

**Failing States.** I call them ‘failing’ instead of ‘failed’ because I’m an optimist, and I believe anything is possible, but, more to the point, a change is possible. We’ve seen it in Liberia! The attribution ‘failing states’ means all that it implies; things just aren’t working. One of the most troubling things about the states I categorize this way is that a disproportionate number of them are Francophone.”
Session II:
Making Government Work
Beyond highlighting the economic successes of Mauritius, President Offmann went on to discuss their political successes as well:

"The Republic of Mauritius is a sovereign, democratic state within the Commonwealth. It is one of the very few countries in our part of the world where a democratic system of government, adopted after independence, has survived. It is indeed one where the pillars, on which true democracy rests, are all present. While possessing the democratic tools to redress many of the imbalances that exist in many societies, it is our constant commitment to further consolidate the base of democracy. Being a pluri-cultural country, in the process of nation building, we had to secure the unity among our countrymen and also ensure the protection of minorities. Hence, our motto of Unity in Diversity."

President Offmann cited numerous accomplishments during his tenure as President as evidence that democracy and economic success are both possible goals for African countries. Offmann did stress that the process of democratization is not a "copy and paste process." His point being that, while other African nations can look to Mauritius' success for guidance, other countries should not attempt to copy their practices completely. Democracy and economic growth both take different forms in their conception and practice in every nation.

Session II: Making Government Work
Moderator: His Excellency Joaquim Chissano, Former President of the Republic of Mozambique
Discussant: His Excellency Karl Auguste Offmann, Former President of the Republic of Mauritius
Old Fort Parade Ground
Constitution Hill, Johannesburg
Thursday, June 6, 2013

His Excellency Joaquim Chissano, former President of the Republic of Mozambique, moderated Session II of the Roundtable: "Making Government Work."

His Excellency Karl Auguste Offmann, former President of the Republic of Mauritius, served as the discussant for the session. His Excellency discussed his experiences as the President of Mauritius and offered advice to the next generation of leaders on how to best proceed.

"The country from which I come - Mauritius - is a tiny island off the East coast of Africa. It is tiny in size, with an area of 1,864 sq km for the main island of Mauritius. It was first recorded in the files of history in the 16th century. Malay and Arab sailors visited it and the Arab located it on a chart in 1502. The Portuguese sailor, Domingos Fernandez Mascarenas, was the first European who set foot on it. The Dutch established temporary settlements from 1598 to 1710. They called the island Mauritius after their Prince Maurice de Nassau; they depleted the island of its forests, gave to the English language an expression: Dodo was destroyed all the dodos. They left the island to its fate when it became infested with rats. After their departure in 1715, permanent settlement started with the French, who incidentally renamed the island Isle de France and occupied it until 1810. The future of Mauritius was decided when the Union Jack was hoisted on the island that very year.

Today, Mauritius presents an altogether different picture. We have been able to make steady progress, despite the fact that our country does not have any natural or mining resources. Besides, it is remotely situated from the major world centres and is often the prey to devastating tropical cyclones, not to speak of occasional prolonged droughts. All the same, Mauritius has experienced remarkable transformation in all spheres of economic activity during the last two decades. Many observers find in this transformation an economic miracle. I am more inclined to believe that it is thanks to the determination and sheer hard work of the Government and people of Mauritius that has enabled the country to achieve a steady rate of growth, full employment for quite some time, and to diversify its economic base, which rested almost entirely on sugar cane and now comprises agriculture, industry, textiles, the Export Processing Zone, tourism and the services sector and, most recently, the Information Technology Sector. Mauritians can legitimately take pride in the fact that without a single sheep in the country, we are today, one of the biggest exporters of woollen products."
Beyond highlighting the economic successes of Mauritius, President Offmann went on to discuss their political successes as well:

"The Republic of Mauritius is a sovereign, democratic state within the Commonwealth. It is one of the very few countries in our part of the world where a democratic system of government, adopted after independence, has survived. It is indeed one where the pillars, on which true democracy rests, are all present. While possessing the democratic tools to redress many of the imbalances that exist in many societies, it is our constant commitment to further consolidate the base of democracy. Being a pluri-cultural country, in the process of nation building, we had to secure the unity among our countrymen and also ensure the protection of minorities. Hence, our motto of Unity in Diversity."

President Offmann cited numerous accomplishments during his tenure as President as evidence that democracy and economic success are both possible goals for African countries. Offmann did stress that the process of democratization is not a "copy and paste process." His point being that, while other African nations can look to Mauritius' success for guidance, other countries should not attempt to copy their practices completely. Democracy and economic growth both take different forms in their conception and practice in every nation.
American - African Universities (AAU) Students’ Leadership Breakfast with African Heads of State
On the third day of the Roundtable, students and faculty from the American-African Universities Collaborative were provided the opportunity to engage in conversation with the former Heads of State and Government. Ambassador Charles Stith welcomed the students to the continental breakfast and thanked them for their participation in the Roundtable.

Students from Morgan State University and Morehouse College were able to converse with His Excellency Nicéphore Soglo, who spoke of his hopes for the future growth of the continent. His Excellency Joaquim Chissano sat with students from Boston University and the University of Dar es Salaam during the Leadership Breakfast. His Excellency Chissano shared his story of how he became President of Mozambique and offered students advice for the future. President Offmann sat with the students from the University of Dar es Salaam, they had an engaging and open discussion. The Elizabeth City State University faculty and students, along with the students from the University of the Witwatersrand, were able to have a dialogue with President Amani Abeid Karume during the breakfast. His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi led discussions with a small group of students from Morehouse College and Elizabeth City State University. Prime Minister Frederick Thwane Sumaye met with the students from North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University and the University of Dar es Salaam.
Session III:
Democracy: The Social Contract
Moderator: His Excellency Amani Abeid Karume,
Former President of Zanzibar
Discussant: Bernard Katompa, Former CEO of
Liberty Africa and Civic Leader
Old Fort Parade Ground
Constitution Hill, Johannesburg
Friday, June 7, 2013

On the final day of the Roundtable, His Excellency Amani Abeid Karume, former President of Zanzibar, moderated the third session titled "Democracy: The Social Contract".

Mr. Bernard Katompa, former CEO of Liberty Africa and civic leader, served as the discussant for the session. His presentation focused on the importance of a common vision and shared values between Africa's "haves and have-nots" as the key factor to sustain democracy and stability on the continent. A common vision and shared values are at the heart of the "social contract" that binds citizens in a way that will sustain communities and stabilize countries.

Mr. Katompa started his presentation by providing a context for the relationship between democracy and the social contract that must exist among citizens. The context being that ineffective leadership and weak institutions hinder democracy and development in African countries.

Understood within this context, he went on to make a number of points. First of which was that the substance of the social contract that undergirds democracy in Africa starts with a commitment to closing the gap between Africa's haves and have-nots. The gap is not simply economic; it is a gap in capacity and opportunity. Closing that gap requires competent and corruption-free government, stable institutions, a friendly business environment, and public-private partnerships.
Another point made was that while the onus for reforming Africa rests with Africans, western nations have a role to play and a responsibility to participate in Africa's revitalization.
The former Heads of State and Government attending the Roundtable held a press conference where a formal statement was released to the international press summarizing the deliberations and proposals put forward during the summit.

President Soglo, President Pires, and Prime Minister Sumaye presented the following statement on behalf of their colleagues:

I. INTRODUCTION
The African Presidential Roundtable 2013: The Cost of Democracy was held from June 6 – 7, at Constitution Hill in Johannesburg, South Africa. The historic Constitution Hill was built in 1893 as a fort for the South African military. Soon after, the fort was converted into a prison that housed political prisoners and criminals. Constitution Hill has the distinction as the only place in the world where Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela were both jailed. During apartheid it was a symbol of repression. With the end of apartheid it has become a symbol of South Africa’s promise and potential, and a symbol of its multiracial democracy. This was the perfect venue to stage this 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 on the future of democracy in Africa.

This year’s Roundtable coincided with 50th Anniversary celebrations of the Organization for African Unity/African Union. Our discussants and participants at this year’s Roundtable acknowledged the progress and development across the African continent over the last fifty years, but a central question that remains to be answered is “What about the next fifty years in Africa - 2K63?”

The 2013 Roundtable explored some of the challenges in strengthening and sustaining democracy in Africa. Democracy should not be understood as a revelation in the same way as religion. It should be understood for what it is, a historical product and a discovery through social practice and overcoming conflicts produced within societies. Constructing democracies is as much an art as a science. The same can be said for understanding the trends and tensions in factoring democratic regimes.

The Ibrahim Index on Governance, which claims to be an objective data-based system to evaluate government performance, is the best example of this point. In its 2011 Report,
which was the year of the Arab Spring, the index listed on its list of best governed countries: Tunisia, Egypt, Algeria, and Libya.

As many African countries move forward after fifty plus years of independence, the complexity and cost of governance are still being sorted out. Having said this, the spirit of the times would suggest that Africans see their future being secured through developing democratic institutions and traditions.

This year’s African Presidential Roundtable focused on how governments, institutions, and individuals can aid in thinking through what this means.

The Roundtable deliberations were led by experts in the public and private sector, from institutions such as Nexus Africa, Mersyn Capital, IBM Africa, the Ubuntu Institute, McGuire Woods, Africa Forum, Uranium One, as well as representatives from local, state, and national governments across the continent. More than 200 public and private sector leaders participated in the deliberations, forums, and functions. We were joined by 96 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 former Heads of State and Government were co-conveners of the Roundtable:
- His Excellency Nicéphore Dieudonné Soglo of Benin;
- His Excellency Pedro Pires of Cape Verde;
- His Excellency Fredrick Sumaye of Tanzania;
- His Excellency Rupiah Banda of Zambia; and
- His Excellency Amani Abeid Karume of Zanzibar.

II. THE STATE OF DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA

Despite concerns over deteriorating political situations, especially in Mali where we hope for a return to normalcy, democracy is alive and well in Africa. Democracy’s roots are growing deeper and stronger:
- Approximately 650 million Africans live in fifteen stable states and live under democratic governments, that is, systems of government where they can hold leaders accountable.
- Transitions in power are becoming institutionalized in clearly demonstrable ways. When the first African Presidential Roundtable was held eleven years ago, there were eleven democratically retired African Heads of State and Government. Today there are thirty-seven. In addition, in the last eleven years, there have been a couple of cases where, after the death of the sitting head of state, transitions took place in a constitutionally prescribed manner.
- African leadership and institutions are becoming more assertive about the spread of democracy.
We see it in the work of former heads of state and government in their work in election monitoring and mediation and efforts by the African Union, for example.

- There are anchor states in Africa that reflect the continent’s potential for sound government. These stable states have a clear process of succession in leadership, and there is a record of that succession. By our count there are now fifteen such states, some of which are represented by the leaders in this room.

Relative to democracy, Africa is not without its problems:

There are Fragile States on the continent, that is, countries that are reasonably stable, but have the potential to become failing states because they don’t have a clear process of succession in leadership, and there is no record of succession. While some fragile states have a stellar record in terms of economic performance, and while there are some laudable notes in governance, until there is a clear process of succession in leadership, and there is a record of succession, fragile states remain vulnerable. There are other fragile states, which are so characterized because, while in a state of transition in the right way, they have yet to achieve a state of stasis. Fragile states are starting to show positive development, but it is too early to measure their success.

Finally, there are Failing States. We identify them as “failing” instead of “failed” because we remain optimistic and believe anything is possible. But, more to the point, a change is possible. We’ve seen it in Liberia! The attribution “failing states” means all that it implies; things just aren’t working.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Some of Africa’s fragile and failing states pose a transnational security threat for the West and the rest of the world. But nowhere is the sense of urgency in dealing with these situations more acute than in Africa. Unstable states anywhere in Africa are a threat to stability everywhere in Africa.

Given the stakes for African states, the best option for dealing with unstable states and preventing them from becoming safe havens for terrorists are partnerships with countries in the community of nations that respect Africa’s interests and strategies for
countering such threats.

- For democracy to be sustained, there must be a dividend. There must be multiple investors for the fulfillment of Africa's potential: business and the private sector, emerging young leaders, and democratically retired leaders.

- Anchor states across the continent must be more proactive. That does not necessarily mean intervention into affairs of sovereign states, but being creative in using leverage to encourage countries to institute principles and practices of good governance.

- On the issue of development and democracy, African nations should explore establishing a youth emergency empowerment fund. Countries cannot expect stability with sixty percent of Africa's population under 30 unemployed. This statistic represents 200 million Africans and is both a recipe for disaster and a ticking time bomb that will most certainly blow up the foundations of democracy in any country.

- Philanthropic initiatives like Nexus Africa are pulling together the next generation of philanthropists. Such initiatives need to be strengthened and encouraged. To strengthen the "social contract" we must encourage a consciousness of wealth building in order to promote self-sustaining seed monies on the continent.

- Technology was a critical factor in the Arab Spring; given that this is the Twitter generation, we need to think about how technology can be used as effectively as a tool to sustain democratic governments.

This list is indicative, not exhaustive, of strategies to strengthen and further democratization in Africa. Clearly there are a number of other issues worth considering, for example:

- Africa needs to explore more fully the relation between democracy and development. Democracy needs to deliver a dividend to be sustained. There is a need to explore more fully managing Africa's youth bubble and looking for innovative ways to engage young people and best practices to empower them, psychologically, socially, politically, and economically.

- We must define corruption on the continent. So often, corruption is defined in terms of government officials. What about the $50 billion dollars in illegal outflows from the continent every year, sixty-five percent of which is exported by multinational corporations?

IV. CONCLUSION

On behalf of Their Excellencies convening this summit and the Roundtable participants, let us express our gratitude to the city of Johannesburg and Constitution Hill for supporting the 2013 African Presidential Roundtable. We also thank our generous partners and sponsors for this year’s Roundtable - McGuire Woods, IBM Africa, Nexus Africa, Uranium One, the University of Pretoria, the Africa Forum, and of course, the United States Agency for International Development and the African Presidential Center at Boston University. We thank our distinguished guests and all participants for their optimism and charge to our emerging leaders to face head-on the challenges and opportunities of spreading democratic institutions and ideals throughout Africa.
The African Presidential Roundtable Closing Dinner

2013
The closing Gala Dinner was held at the Thaba Ya Batswana Resort and Conference Center. Roundtable delegates, student participants, international dignitaries, and former Heads of State and Government were present to celebrate the conclusion of the Tenth African Presidential Roundtable.

All students in attendance from the American-African University Collaborative received Certificates of Participation in recognition of their involvement in the Roundtable. Students were from Boston University, Elizabeth City State University, Morehouse College, Morgan State University, North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State University, University of Dar es Salaam, University of Ghana, and University of the Witwatersrand.

"Your participation in this year's Roundtable has been invaluable. The wealth of intellectual capital you have invested in this process—even before we gathered here in Johannesburg was critical to the quality of our deliberations. On behalf of my colleagues, I thank you." – Dr. Walter Fluker
African Presidential Roundtable 2013
Closing Dinner
Thaba Ya Batswana, Johannesburg
Friday, June 7, 2013
CEO/Young Leaders' Breakfast

2013
CEO/Young Leaders' Breakfast
Westcliff Hotel, Johannesburg
Saturday, June 8, 2013

On June 8th, business and civic leaders met with university students over breakfast at the Westcliff Hotel to discuss the role of the private sector in realizing Africa’s potential. This was the final event of the African Presidential Center’s African Presidential Roundtable 2013. The event was co-sponsored by the Ubuntu Institute and Nexus Africa, along with the African Presidential Center.

Among the corporate leaders in attendance were Bank of America President Leslie Maasdorp, ABN Executives Roberta Naidoo and Bronwyn Nielsen, WEDI Chairperson Sharon McPherson, KPMG Executive Yunus Suleman, Johannesburg Stock Exchange Executive Geoff Rotschild, and Intellskills CEO Devan Naicker.

Prince Cedza Dlamini, Ubuntu Institute CEO, welcomed everyone to the event and punctuated the importance of students and future young leaders remaining engaged to further development on the continent. He also underscored the significance of Africa-based philanthropy and public-private partnerships in advancing Africa’s growth and development. This was the first such breakfast, modeled after the Heads of State-Student Breakfast, and is likely to become a permanent feature of the African Presidential Roundtable. The breakfast provided an opportunity for students to solicit career advice as well as get an insider’s view of the challenges of running a company in emerging market countries.