

Kennesaw State University High School Model United Nations XXXI

African Union

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Hello Delegates,

Welcome to Kennesaw State University's HSMUN Conference! My name is *Crystal Morris* and I am thrilled to be the director for your committee! I am a senior at Kennesaw State University getting my degree in Integrative Studies with concentrations in International Affairs and Geography and a minor in International Affairs. This is my second year being apart of HSMUN and first year as a director. All of us are extremely excited to have you join us in the African Union for this Conference and cannot wait to see what you all have to say.

In the Dias this year we have the Assistant Director *Samiha James* and the Chair *O'Bryan Moore*. This is Samiha's second year at Kennesaw and she is majoring in Anthropology and Public Health on a pre-med track. This is her first year working with Kennesaw on the HSMUN conference and she is extremely excited. O'Bryan is a freshman and it is also his first time in HSMUN, he is honored to be the chair for this committee and is excited to be able to work with each of you.

The African Union can cover a wide range of issues, from very specific to extremely broad, and can impact any country in Africa. Since these two topics have no nation in particular in mind, they are meant to be used as an overarching theme to help create a better Africa as a whole. In order for you to succeed as a delegate, it is crucial that you read through this background guide to gain an overview of the topics and a sense of how the conference will go. The background guide will have directives pertaining to each topic, which will give insight for writing a Member State's position paper and additional sources for further, individual research.

The topics for this Committee are as follows:

- I. Promoting Sustainable Ecosystems and Climate Resilient Economies: Aspirations and Implementations**
- II. Developing Strategies to Protect Infrastructures in Times of Conflict**

Each delegation is required to submit a two page, 1 - inch margins, single spaced, Times New Roman & 10 point font, chicago style cited, position paper in which both of the agenda topics are covered. Information for properly formatting the position papers, as well as valuable advice for writing a quality paper, can be found on our website <http://hsmun.hss.kennesaw.edu/>, and by using the resources provided in the appendix. Plagiarism in an academic setting is unacceptable and will nullify any and all scores for the paper and delegation in question.

The objective of a position paper is to present the diplomatic position and solutions your Member State has on both agenda topics as closely as possible to how an actual diplomatic representative would present the position of his or her native state. When researching for your position papers and preparing for this committee, we highly encourage you to carefully read this background guide and utilize the resources we have provided for you. This background guide contains information that will benefit you not only for your work in the African Union at this conference, but for your potential future studies as well.

We hope that this guide is of great help to you in your preparations for the conference and we cannot wait to see you in March!

History of the African Union

"Africa's story has been written by others; we need to own our problems and solutions and write our story."
President of Rwanda, Paul Kagame¹

¹ "Top Ten Quotes of Davos 2013." World Economic Forum. January 26, 2013. Accessed November 25, 2016. <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2013/01/top-ten-quotes-of-davos-2013/>.

Overview

The African Union (AU) is an intergovernmental organization charged with mitigating issues concerning nations on the African continent. It was created in order to eradicate the shadow of colonialism and create social, economic, and cultural unification. The AU's vision is to create "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens to represent a dynamic force in global arena."² Through the spirit of Pan-Africanism—the idea that peoples of African descent have common interests and should be unified³—the AU has continued to dedicate itself to the African people.

On 25 May 1963 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 32 recently independent African states joined together to create the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The main goal of the OAU was to create unity between nations to better the lives of the African people. They worked toward the goals of destroying colonisation and apartheid and finding peace between members through political, economic, and diplomatic policies.

After close to 30 years the OAU changed from the Organization of African Unity to the African Union, in the late 90s. A declaration developed between 1999 and 2002 called for the creation of the AU, the adoption of the AU Constitutive Act, and the creation of the first Assembly. The four official languages of the African Union are Arabic, English, French, and Portuguese. The most recent addition to the AU was South Sudan in 2011 which brought the total number of Member States to 54, as seen in Map 1.

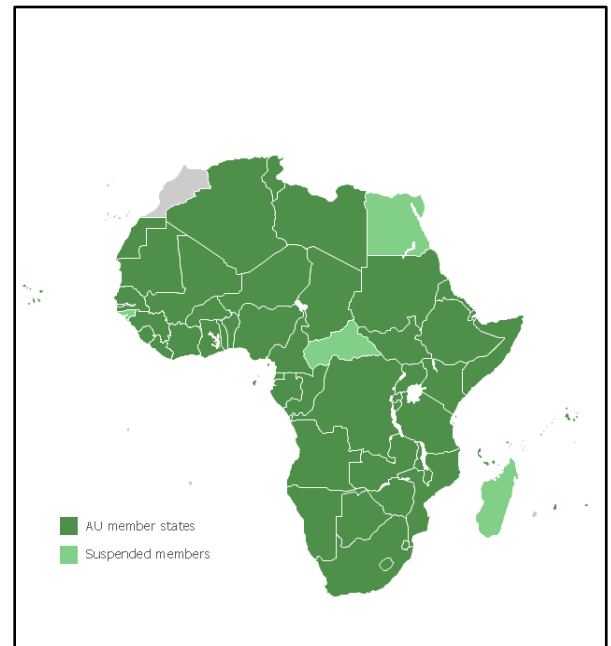
The Assembly is where all of the AU's policies and decisions are made, and is made up of all the Heads of States from participating nations. All decisions made are to help integrate the continent politically, socially, and economically.⁵

Since its creation, the African Union has had much success settling conflict. They have worked to minimize conflict in areas like Sudan, and have helped to stop election violence in Kenya and Cote D'ivoire through the Peace and Security council. The main purpose of the AU is not only to promote peace, but is developing the continents economies and many other things.⁶

Current Members

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sahrawi, Arab Democratic Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Map 1⁴



² "Vision and Mission." Vision and Mission | African Union. Accessed November 25, 2016. <http://www.au.int/en/about/vision>.

³ "Pan-Africanism." Encyclopedia Britannica Online. Accessed November 25, 2016. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Pan-Africanism>.

⁴ "Map of the African Union with Suspended States." Map of the African Union with Suspended States. Accessed December 07, 2016. <https://conceptdraw.com/a1134c3/preview>.

⁵ "History of the OU and AU." History of The OAU and AU | African Union. Accessed December 02, 2016. <https://www.au.int/en/history/oau-and-au>.

⁶ "Vision and Mission." Vision and Mission | African Union. Accessed November 25, 2016. <http://www.au.int/en/about/vision>.

Important Components

The African Union has two very important components that will be beneficial to know. The first is the the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR). The ACHPR is responsible for the promotion and protection of Human Rights and the Interpretation of the African Charter of Human and People's Rights, also known as the Banjul Charter. Established in 1998, the ACHPR is the judicial component of the AU and is legally binding, presiding over all cases concerning the African Charter of Human and People's Rights. Composed of 11 experts nominated by each states party, members are elected to serve on the commission for six year terms.⁷

The other is the Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the African Union. They are responsible for adopting resolutions to prevent, manage, and resolve conflicts within Africa. The PSC is an integral part of the African Peace and Security Architecture—an umbrella term for peace building committees that “promote peace, security and stability in Africa”.⁸ The council oversees various Peacemaking and Peacekeeping operations including The African Stand-By Force (ASF).⁹

Regional Economic Communities

AU Members are typically divided regionally into separate Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Their Duties are mainly to facilitate commerce on a regional scale to the wider African Economic Community. These communities include:

- Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
- Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN–SAD)
- East African Community (EAC)
- Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
- Southern African Development Community (SADC).¹⁰

I. Promoting Sustainable Ecosystems and Climate Resilient Economies: Aspirations and Implementations

Introduction

Climate change has become an extremely important issue in the past 15 years and the entire world is feeling the effects. However, for many developing nations preventing and alleviating climate change has not been a priority. The rush to industrialize and improve their economies has made many developing nations adopt practices that are not environmentally friendly. In order to adopt environmentally friendly practices, these developing countries must first create an economy that allows them the financial freedom to do so, while still protecting the current ecosystem. The big issue is that trying to expand the current economy can have adverse effects on the ecosystem only exacerbating the situation.

⁷ "Structure." Structure / About ACHPR / ACHPR. Accessed November 25, 2016. <http://www.achpr.org/about/structure/>.

⁸ "African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights." African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights / Legal Instruments / ACHPR. Accessed November 25, 2016. <http://www.achpr.org/instruments/achpr/>.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ "The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) of the African Union." Office of the Special Adviser on Africa. Accessed November 25, 2016. <http://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/peace/recs.shtml>.

History

Since the discovery of climate change and its effects in 1859¹¹, many people have tried to create ways to reverse the process. The first intergovernmental response to climate change, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Program and launched in 1988.¹² Its main purpose was to create a scientific consensus regarding climate change and develop a way to adapt to and alleviate the problem. This panel created the framework for future committees and organizations with similar goals.

The first efforts to directly stop climate change came two years later in 1990 with the signing of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) treaty during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro Brazil. At the time it was one of the largest conferences, in terms of both attendance and scope, that the United Nations had held.¹³ Hundreds of thousands of people showed up in Brazil to voice their concerns and urge their leaders to do something about depleting natural resources. The conference lasted nearly two weeks and with the help of thousands of journalists, millions of people heard the message about global warming: “that poverty as well as excessive consumption by affluent populations place damaging stress on the environment”.¹⁴ It was at this conference that many different governments acknowledged that they must implement policies “to ensure that all economic decisions fully [take] into account any environmental impact”.¹⁵ This set in motion a new generation of businesses, corporations, and governments that operated on an eco-efficient principle.

The outcome of the conference was monumental for the time. Over one hundred participating governments came to a consensus on what needed to be changed, and how to achieve that goal. Multiple topics were discussed such as, the growing scarcity of water, the need for alternative energies to replace fossil fuels, the need to stop hazardous production of poisonous waste, and increasing the use of public transportation as a way to cut down emissions, air pollution, and smog. This all led to the adoption of Agenda 21, a framework for worldwide sustainable development. In short Agenda 21 tried to “integrate economic, social and environmental policies in order to achieve reduced consumption, social equity, and the preservation and restoration of biodiversity”.¹⁶ Many people saw this as a way to make societal decisions based on the impact it had on the environment. Since they planned to use this as a worldwide plan, many negotiations had to be made to adapt this plan to every government's needs and it was dubbed “a historic moment for humanity”.¹⁷ The 1990 Earth Summit continues to be a very influential conference in UN history.

The next step the United Nations took was to adopt the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 which “committed developed countries to reducing their greenhouse gas emissions by 5 to 7 percent from 1990 levels by 2012.”¹⁸ The main objective behind this was to create a heavier burden on developed nation—the ones contributing the most to greenhouse gas emission levels—in hopes of them lowering global levels. The internationally binding protocol states that countries must meet their measures through national efforts. Thus far the Kyoto Protocol has been “an important first step towards a truly global emission reduction regime that will stabilize GHG emissions.”¹⁹ Most

¹¹ "Global Warming Timeline." The Discovery of Global Warming. February 2016. Accessed November 26, 2016. <http://history.aip.org/climate/timeline.htm>.

¹² "Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change." IPCC. Accessed November 26, 2016. https://www.ipcc.ch/organization/organization_history.shtml.

¹³ "Earth Summit." United Nations Confreb. May 23, 1997. Accessed November 26, 2016. <http://www.un.org/geninfo/bp/enviro.html>.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ "Agenda 21/Sustainable Development." American Policy Center. Accessed November 25, 2016. <http://americanpolicy.org/agenda21/>.

¹⁷ "Earth Summit." UN News Center. May 23, 1997. Accessed November 25, 2016. <http://www.un.org/geninfo/bp/enviro.html>.

¹⁸ "Global Action to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions." Climate Change Authority. Accessed December 02, 2016. <http://climatechangeauthority.gov.au/chapter-4-global-action-reduce-greenhouse-gas-emissions>.

¹⁹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. "Kyoto Protocol." United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Accessed November 25, 2016. http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php.

recently the United Nations chartered the 2015 Paris Agreement, intended to build on previous works and take combatting climate change in a new direction. In order to attain a low carbon future, “the Paris Agreement seeks to accelerate and intensify the actions and investments”²⁰ of all Member States and keep global temperatures less than two degrees above that of the pre-industrial level by “strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change”.²¹ Another objective is to help countries gain the ability to become resilient to the effects of climate change.²² With more to come in future years, the world can only hope that an effective solution is made before it is too late.

Current Situation

Due to the African continent’s “limited adaptive capacity” and widespread poverty, it is extremely vulnerable to climate change and has limited resources to fix it.²³ Climate change is constantly threatening Member States’ economic growth, natural resources and their populations, which is what makes this a such pressing issue. Many people believe that climate change only affect the climate that we feel on a daily basis, but it extends to all aspects of life. Climate plays a large role in agriculture, sea levels, human health, and biodiversity.

From an agricultural standpoint climate change is the biggest threat around. Many regions like the Northern Sahara and Southern Africa are experiencing droughts; in fact, tropic and subtropic regions that were once areas with high amounts of rainfall are now experiencing more frequent droughts. It is projected that by 2020 rain fed agriculture, or agriculture watered solely by rainfall, could fall dramatically to 50 percent . This would most heavily affect small-scale, local farmers by threatening their food security and exacerbating malnutrition.²⁴

With thousands of miles of coastlines, rising sea levels are threatening more than 320 different cities around the continent. The 56 million people living in low lying areas and the hundreds of thousands of people living in these coastal cities are in danger of losing their home from flooding and therefore face potential displacement. Flooding also has adverse effects on human health. According to the World Health Organization, flooding increases the risk of infection, for example, the 1980 diarrhoeal disease outbreak in Sudan.²⁵

Climate change is a complex multifaceted problem that needs to be assessed and stopped. Seeing the potential for disaster, many countries are trying to adopt sustainable ecosystem management (SEM). There is no definitive definition of SEM but a widely accepted definition is that it “is the application of ecological science to resource management to promote long-term sustainability of ecosystems and the delivery of essential ecosystem goods and services to society.”²⁶ The United Nations Environment Programme works heavily on integrated ecosystem management where they focus on “sustaining ecosystems to meet both ecological and human needs.”²⁷

Currently, Ethiopia is leading the field in Africa with their development of a climate resilient economy. Developed in 2010, Ethiopia has proposed a 5 year project called the Green Growth Strategy aimed at revamping their economy

²⁰ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. "Background on the UNFCCC: The International Response to Climate Change." United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Accessed November 25, 2016. http://unfccc.int/essential_background/items/6031.php.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ AMCEN Secretariat. "Fact sheet climate change in Africa- what is at stake"? " United Nations Environment Programme. 2007. Accessed November 20, 2016. http://www.unep.org/roa/amcen/docs/AMCEN_Events/climate-change/2ndExtra_15Dec/FACT_SHEET_CC_Africa.pdf.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ "WHO | Flooding and Communicable Diseases Fact Sheet." WHO. Accessed November 20, 2016. http://www.who.int/hac/techguidance/ems/flood_cds/en/.

²⁶ Smith, Alison, Pam Berry, and Paula Harrison. "Sustainable Ecosystem Management | Openness Project." Sustainable Ecosystem Management | Openness Project. Accessed November 20, 2016. <http://www.openness-project.eu/library/reference-book/sp-sustainable-ecosystem-management>.

²⁷ "About Ecosystems | Ecosystem Management." About Ecosystems | Ecosystem Management. Accessed November 20, 2016. <http://web.unep.org/ecosystems/who-we-are/about-ecosystems>.

in efforts to achieve middle income status by 2025.²⁸ They are planning to switch to a more green resilient economy by regulating emissions in the forestry, agricultural industry as well as investing in low carbon infrastructure. The Ethiopian government is also looking into ways to reduce their economic vulnerability to disease and natural disasters. A few of the main reasons behind developing this drastic switch to a green economy were increased poverty, decreased food security, reduced quality of life, and loss of natural resources and biodiversity. Ethiopia's strategy for building a green economy is based on four main industries:

1. Agriculture- Improving crop and livestock practices
2. Forestry- Protecting and growing forests as carbon stocks
3. Power- Deploying renewable and clean power
4. Industry- Using advanced technologies to improve industry energy efficiency

Ethiopia's Green Growth Strategy has become a model that many other countries are starting to follow. Through its innovative action plan, attaining a more sustainable economy is becoming more and more achievable.²⁹ Unless something is done soon climate change will continue to wreak havoc on the world until it is irreversible.

Committee Directives

During topic research, delegates should remember that both the environment as well as their Member State's own population's economic well being are to be addressed. Both of these areas are key to success during future struggles for development. This topic is designed to promote inter-connectedness between the nations of Africa as well as continent wide solutions. When deciding what course of action to take on this subject, there are a few key points to consider. What is sustainability, resilience, and climate change in regards to your Member State? What is your Member State's history with natural resources and environmental issues? Is your Member State rich in some areas (forest, ocean, farmland) or has it experienced problems such as desertification and drought? Has your Member State passed any legislation or started projects that deal with these issues? How many people are affected and what areas are more important for your Member State to protect? How has your Member State's economy been affected by these issues? What has your Member State done to work with other Member States and Non-Member States in the area that are experiencing the same issues?

II: Developing Strategies to Protect Infrastructures in Times of Conflict

Introduction

Unfortunately many Member States involved in the African Union are in areas of high conflict. On a daily basis many nations are riddled with conflict, from the Somalian civil war, to anti-government militant groups attacking civilizations all over the continent. These conflicts are what prompted the establishment of the African Union's Peace and Security Council, and later the African Peace and Security Architecture council to combat the growing conflict and rebuild post-conflict areas ravaged by war. It is uncommon for laws to be followed in modern combat zones because goals are too to be achieved by any means necessary. A vast majority of conflicts end with the destruction of entire towns and cities homes, hospitals, and roads are all demolished to prove a point. During these times civilians are the most vulnerable and often have no access to shelter, food or proper medical care. Delegates are expected to research and debate to develop resolutions that will help stop the unnecessary destruction of critical African infrastructure.³⁰

²⁸ Tadesse, Wondwossen. "Overview of the Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy." Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Environmental Protection Authority. http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/Wondwossen_Tadesse_Ethiopia_Climate_Resilient_Green_Economy.pdf.

²⁹ Ibid.

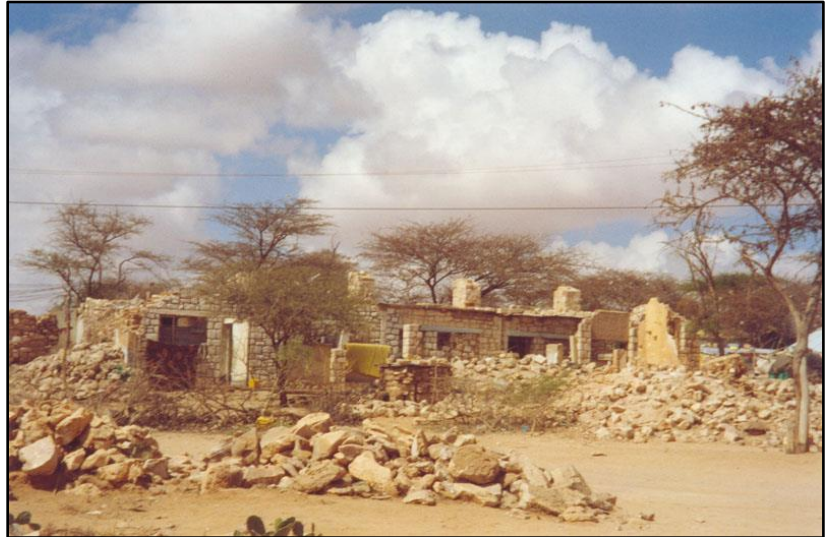
³⁰ Kodjo, Tchioffo. "The African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)-African Union - Peace and Security Department." African Union, Peace and Security Department. Accessed November 25, 2016. <http://www.peaceau.org/en/topic/the-african-peace-and-security-architecture-apsa>.

History

As callous as it may seem war has been an integral part of human nature since the beginning of mankind. As civilization and technology have continued to advance, war strategies have as well. Most military tactics are invented to inflict the most damage onto the enemy, allowing them to either be captured or eliminated. In the modern age, this has not changed. Researching and understanding different military tactics will help immensely when writing position papers.

Image 2.1³¹

A particularly devastating military tactic is the scorched earth policy. This tactic is extremely destructive because it calls for the total destruction of a place and is usually employed as a last resort to help suppress enemy forces. The name “scorched earth” comes from the fact that everything deemed essential to the enemy is destroyed, whether it is food sources, infrastructure, or people.³² The idea behind scorched earth is that without proper food sources, buildings to use, or people to exploit, the military that is doing the destruction has the upperhand. A vast majority of the time the intended target is military or rebel groups, with civilizations oftentimes caught in middle.³³ An example of this is shown in Image 2.1 depicting the destroyed remnants of the Hargeisa Nursing School demolished during the Somaliland Civil War.³⁴



The next most destructive tactic is area bombardment. Like the scorched earth policy, area bombardment is used to inflict the most amount of damage in any given area to eliminate the enemy. Using planes, armies drop bombs in areas spanning from small towns to entire cities. The main purpose of area bombardment is to either kill the enemy or damage enough surrounding areas to where communication and military resources or defences are destroyed. Although many people believe that aerial bombings must stop, there are no international laws stating that aerial bombings are illegal, as long as they comply to a guidelines set during the Geneva Convention. Although this tactic was mainly used in the World Wars on the pacific fronts, it has also been used in Africa. There were many big historical events involving these military tactics and Africa: the Boer War in South Africa where the British utilized scorched policy³⁵, the first recorded airstrike occurred in Libya when the Italians invaded, the British campaign against the Dervish State (Somaliland),³⁶ and the Sudanese government’s destruction of Darfur.³⁷

³¹ "Somaliland Civil War." Somaliland Civil War. Accessed December 03, 2016. <http://www.ednahospital.org/hospital-mission/somaliland-civil-war/>.

³² Schwarz, Alexander, and Maria Grigat. "Autonomous Weapon Systems." Oxford Public International Law. 2016. Accessed November 25, 2016. <http://opil.ouplaw.com/view/10.1093/law:epil/9780199231690/law-9780199231690-e2134>.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ "British 'scorched Earth Policy' during Second Boer War." South Africa Today. June 17, 2015. Accessed November 25, 2016. <http://southafricatoday.net/south-africa-news/british-scorched-earth-policy-during-second-boer-war/>.

³⁶ Lang, Stefan. "Dervish State." History's Shadow. January 13, 14. Accessed November 26, 2016. <https://historyshadow.wordpress.com/tag/dervish-state/>.

³⁷ Polgreen, Lydia. "Scorched-Earth Strategy Returns to Darfur." The New York Times. March 01, 2008. Accessed November 25, 2016. <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/03/02/world/africa/02darfur.html>.

The vast majority of recurring conflicts on the African continent stem from the period of European Colonization from the 16th through 20th century. Before European powers invaded and colonized Africa, they met at what is now called the Berlin Conference. It was at this conference which laid down the rules for the “Scramble for Africa” where the continent was carved up and “distributed” out to the Imperial powers. Between 1888 and 1914, 90 percent of the continent was under colonial rule with only Ethiopia, present day Somalia, and Liberia remaining independent.³⁸ The Scramble for Africa set in motion many issues that still occur in the region today. When European powers were carving out their territories, that had no regard for the borders that had existed for centuries before. Many state lines were drawn that put rival ethnic groups together within the same state and in some cases divided certain ethnic groups. This caused interstate conflict that has lasted to the 21st century. Two examples of conflict was the Rwandan genocide involving the Hutus and the Tutsis³⁹, and the Arab African conflict in Sudan.⁴⁰

The AU has taken all of this into account and in 2003 decided to adopt the Peace and Security Council and outline the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) responsibilities. The main objectives of the APSA is the “decision-making processes relating to the prevention, management and resolution of crises and conflicts, post-conflict reconstruction and development in the continent.”⁴¹ Although for our purposes we will be discussing how to prevent destruction during a crisis in this committee, it is good to note that there is a specific committee that already deals with conflict.⁴²

Current Situation

As a means of protecting cities and governments during conflict, researchers have developed technologies to protect homes, towns, and cities from total destruction. Currently there are many different companies that are trying to develop different blast mitigating technologies. These technologies are being built for governments and private citizens to be able to withstand things like terrorist attacks and combat crossfire. Although mitigation technologies are relatively new there are many companies that specialize in creating mitigation products. This year the South African government introduced the Draft Critical Infrastructure Protection Bill to their cabinet in hopes of getting it passed. This bill focuses on:

[t]he identification and declaration of infrastructure as critical infrastructure; to provide for guidelines and factors to be taken into account to ensure transparent identification and declaration of critical infrastructure; to provide for measures to be put in place for the protection, safeguarding and resilience of critical infrastructure.⁴³

This is important because in times of conflict the South African Government will most likely use this Bill to determine what infrastructure should be protected. Similarly the Kenyan Parliament introduced a bill that will create a Critical Infrastructure Protection Unit that will assess certain infrastructure to decide if it is critical or not. The Critical Infrastructure Protection Unit will also develop solutions to better protect critical infrastructure from terrorism, vandalism, and encroachment.⁴⁴ Bills such as the two aforementioned will help immensely when writing position papers as are insight to governmental positions.

³⁸ "Scramble for Africa." - New World Encyclopedia. Accessed November 03, 2016. http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Scramble_for_Africa.

³⁹ Johnson, Bridget. "Understanding the Conflict Between Rwanda's Tutsis and Hutus." Why Is There Conflict between Tutsis and Hutus? June 10, 2014. Accessed November 26, 2016. <http://worldnews.about.com/od/africa/f/tutsihutu.htm>.

⁴⁰ "Darfur Conflict." News Home. July 2014. Accessed November 26, 2016. <http://news.trust.org//spotlight/Darfur-conflict>.

⁴¹ Kodjo, Tchioffo. "The African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)-African Union - Peace and Security Department." African Union, Peace and Security Department. Accessed October 26, 2016. <http://www.peaceau.org/en/topic/the-african-peace-and-security-architecture-apsa>.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ "Draft Critical Infrastructure Protection Bill, 2016 Notice Calling for Public Comments." May 13, 2016. http://www.gov.za/sites/www.gov.za/files/39985_gen276_0.pdf.

⁴⁴ "The Critical Infrastructure Protection Bill." ITC Authority. 2015. Accessed December 3, 2016. <http://www.icta.go.ke/downloads/critical-bill.pdf>.

Committee Directives

In committee we want delegates to have a narrow focus on infrastructure and conflict. Rather than creating resolutions that help the pre-conflict resolution or the post-conflict rebuilding, the dais would like to see how delegates propose agendas for safeguarding infrastructure during conflict. The following should be taken into consideration when researching and writing your position papers: What is infrastructure? What should and should not be protected? What is conflict? Is there a difference between rebellions, riots, and combat? What is the difference between an army base and a civilian camp/town/city with military occupation?

Research Appendix

This appendix is meant to be a starting point to your research and development of ideas and positions. This is in no way everything you will need in order to be adequately prepared for the conference. If you have any questions please feel free to ask and remember - it's better to over-research/prepare than under-prepare.

African Union History

“AU In A Nutshell.” *African Union a United and Strong Africa*. Last modified June 2014. <http://www.au.int/en/about/nutshell>.

A webpage dedicated to the history and organization of the African Union.

“Organization of African Unity (OAU)/African Union (AU).” International Relations & Cooperation. Last modified 12 Feb. 2014. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/foreign/Multilateral/africa/oau.htm>.

Describes the predecessor of the African Union and the reasons for the transition.

“Organisation of African Unity.” *South African History*. Last modified May 2009. <http://www.sahistory.org.za/topic/organisation-african-unity-oau>.

A history of certain African states, including South Africa.

“The African Union.” *Council On Foreign Relations*. Last modified 1 Sep. 2009. <http://www.cfr.org/africa-sub-saharan/african-union/p11616>.

An in depth description of the African Union and its make up.

“Transition From the OAU to the African Union.” *African Union Summit*. Last modified May 2002. http://www.au2002.gov.za/docs/background/oau_to_au.htm.

An article on the transition from the OAU to the AU.

“New Partnerships for Africa’s Development.” *Office of the Special Adviser on Africa United Nations*. Last Modified 11 Oct 2010. <http://www.un.org/africa/osaa/nepad.html>.

This UN website goes over the terms, agreements, and objectives of NEPAD.

I. Promoting Sustainable Ecosystems and Climate Resilient Economies: Aspirations and Implementations

“About the Convention.” United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. <http://www2.unccd.int/about-the-convention>.

This website focuses more on the Sahara and Sahel regions and the climate problems facing them.

“Overview | About UNEP.” Overview | About United Nations Environmental Programme <http://web.unep.org/about/who-we-are/overview>.

This is the United nations Environmental Programme’s about page, just provides a brief overview of ecosystems and economies. This website has multiple branch of committees and websites [that can all be reached through this link] that will be extremely helpful.

II. Developing Strategies to Protect Infrastructures in Times of Conflict

“Challenges of Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Reconstruction In War-affected Economies” *African Development Bank Group*. <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/00157630-EN-ERP-48.PDF>.

This is a great pdf to use for more background information on how infrastructure is affected and rebuilt after conflict.

“Air Power, Coercion, and Dual-Use Infrastructure: A Legal and Ethical Analysis” *International Affairs Review*. <http://www.iar-gwu.org/node/40>.

This is an ethical and legal analysis of neutralizing dual-use infrastructure.

“Environmental and Socioeconomic Impacts of Armed Conflict” *United Nations Environment Programme: Africa Environment Outlook 2*. <http://www.unep.org/dewa/Africa/publications/AEO-2/content/203.htm>.

This is a great site for research about the destruction & decay of infrastructure & the consequences of both.

MUN and Delegate Resources

United Nations Website: <http://www.un.org/en/index.html>.

This is the homepage of the UN and where you can access any information on any UN related topic.

African Union Website: <http://www.au.int/>.

This is the official site for the AU.

Best Delegate Website: <http://bestdelegate.com/>.

This is great tool to use to become more familiar with how to be a delegate and how to write your papers.

United Nations Association of the United States of America - Model United Nations: <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation>.

This site is another great tool to use to learn about rules, procedures, caucusing, and writing in MUN.

University of Washington - Resolution Writing: <http://www.uw-mun.org/delegate-resources/resolution-writing>.

This web page gives a rough overview of the process of resolution writing.

Vancouver Model United Nations Conference: <http://vmun.com/writing-position-paper-model-united-nations/>.

Although this website is for another conference, it will still give you a good starting point and outline on how to write your position papers.

United Nations - Model UN Program: <http://outreach.un.org/mun/>.

This is the UN's page on their MUN conference. Although the specific information on their conference will be of no use, their pages of delegate preparations will be particularly helpful for you.