



**Working Agenda for the 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Model African Union Simulation  
University of Pittsburgh  
Tuesday, March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2016  
O'Hara Student Center**

**Tentative Schedule:**

**8:00-8:30 a.m.: Registration/Check-in**

**8:30-9:00 a.m.: Welcome and Keynote Address**

**9:00-11:30: Morning Session of Simulation**

**11:30-12:45 p.m.: Lunch Break**

**12:45-2:45 p.m.: Afternoon Session**

**2:45-3:00 p.m.: Closing Remarks and Distribution of Certificates**

The Heads of State for all African Union members have been called to meet in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to develop an AU-wide plan of action to address the following agenda items: *(Always approach each issue from the point of view of your country- for example, your country may not entirely agree with some of the "facts" listed in this agenda).*  
Good luck!

**I. Social/Economic Matters: Revisiting NEPAD to Catalyze Economic Development on the Continent**

In the 2002 African Union summit in Durban, the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was approved to facilitate economic growth on the continent. Its objectives include poverty eradication, promotion of sustainable economic growth and development, and the empowerment of women. Its principles include increased economic participation by all sectors of African society, partnership between and amongst African peoples, forging economic partnerships with the industrialized world, and acceleration of economic and continental integration. Achievement of these goals will increase Africa's global influence, accelerate social equality, and improve the quality of life for millions on the continent and across the world. (<http://www.au.int/en/NEPAD>)

The fruits of this labor are evident. The African economy was estimated to have grown by 4.5% in 2015 despite setbacks from Ebola and other outbreaks, and is expected to further grow by 5% in 2016, with East and West African nations primarily driving this growth.

Further, foreign investment is expected to grow by over 10%. (<http://www.wsj.com/articles/african-economies-to-grow-4-5-on-average-in-2015-1432544482>). This growth has been spurred by improved governance and economic reforms, particularly the diversification of African economies. Instead of relying mainly on the exportation of natural resources, African economies now benefit from expanding manufacturing, a booming service sector, and the continued growth of tourism (<http://www.economist.com/news/middle-east-and-africa/21638141-africas-growth-being-powered-things-other-commodities-twilight>). The African Development Bank committed over \$1 billion towards power and infrastructure developments in 2015, a significant step in building up infrastructure on the continent (<http://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/article/2015-private-sector-achievements-afdb-has-committed-usd-1-billion-in-power-and-infrastructure-in-africa-15267/>).

Despite these positive developments, there are still many challenges yet to be overcome. Economic inequality continues to afflict the continent; for instance, there is a 33.6% loss in the inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) in sub-Saharan Africa, when accounting for inequality in distribution of income, health and education outcomes. Further, human development for women is 13% lower than for men ([http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/fileadmin/uploads/aeo/2015/PDF\\_Chapters/Overview\\_AEO2015\\_EN-web.pdf](http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/fileadmin/uploads/aeo/2015/PDF_Chapters/Overview_AEO2015_EN-web.pdf)). And, although the percentage of Africans living in poverty has declined substantially since 1990, the number of people under the poverty threshold has increased to nearly 330 million as of 2012 (<http://www.worldbank.org/en/region/afr/publication/poverty-rising-africa-poverty-report>).

Hence, it is clear that while NEPAD and other initiatives have strengthened the African economy, additional work is needed to accomplish the goals of NEPAD. The Executive Committee of the African Union calls upon the heads of state of all African Union members to develop a comprehensive plan for economic growth and development. Specifically, we ask that delegates develop plans that will address economic growth, infrastructure development, poverty alleviation, and increased participation for women and other represented groups. Please be creative in addressing these issues, and consider the broad implications of your proposals and the individual factors that relate to economic development.

**Questions to consider:** What is the economic outlook for your specific country/region? What are the dominant sectors of your economy? What are the barriers to economic growth in your country, and what steps could be taken to overcome these barriers? Can economic growth and environmental sustainability be balanced, and should either be prioritized over the other? Are women active participants in your economy? What can be done to increase female labor force participation? Does your nation favor increased economic cooperation with other African nations? Does your nation favor increased trade with the rest of the world? How can infrastructure be further developed in your country?

## II. Peace and Security Matters: Human Security Development

Human security is a broad term that focuses on areas of personal, political, community, environmental, health, and food security for people within a country or region. Human security issues continue to act as a scourge for African development. Terrorist organizations such as Al-Shabab, Islamic State, and Boko Haram have continued to grow and take innocent lives through acts of vicious and senseless violence: on Jan. 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2015 estimates as high as 2,000 people were killed by Boko Haram in Nigeria, and an additional 91 were killed in Cameroon a month later, followed by at least 145 in Nigeria on June 30<sup>th</sup>. On April 2<sup>nd</sup>, Al-Shabab killed at least 147 people in Kenya. Al-Qaeda remains active in Mali. Indeed, many of the worst acts of terrorism occurred within the continent in 2015 (<http://foreignpolicy.com/2015/11/16/its-not-just-paris-from-nigeria-to-egypt-ten-of-2015s-worst-terror-attacks/>).

Yet terrorism is only one component of human security. A second issue facing the continent is food security. A 2015 report indicates that although the food security index in Africa has risen rapidly relative to the rest of the world, many African nations continue to be ranked at the bottom ([www.fao.org/3/a-i4635e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4635e.pdf)). Public health outbreaks such as Ebola devastated much of West Africa in 2014 and 2015, with 11300 deaths in Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia alone. As of November 2015, 8220 cases and 117 deaths have resulted from cholera in Tanzania, with new cases also reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (<http://www.afro.who.int/en/clusters-a-programmes/dpc/epidemic-a-pandemic-alert-and-response/outbreak-news.html>). These outbreaks tested the readiness of African nations to respond to public health crises, and was a subject of our meeting last year. Economic and political instability has forced many migrants, particularly in Northern Africa, to flee to Europe; some 1700 have died in 2015 alone attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea into Italy (<http://www.economist.com/blogs/economist-explains/2015/05/economist-explains-6>)

It is the solemn duty of the African Union to ensure the security of its people. Human security is a broad topic that involves many interrelated issues. As such, it is critical to develop a comprehensive plan that addresses ways in which the continent can better protect its people. We ask that delegates consider steps that the African Union can take to improve food security, prevent terrorism and conflict within our borders, respond effectively to public health outbreaks and improve access to healthcare, protect natural resources, and protect the rights of persecuted minorities or political groups.

**Things to consider:** What human security issues face your country, and what steps has your nation taken to address these issues? Can the African Union assist your nation in addressing these issues? Has your country had success in its past in eliminating human security threats? Should these issues be dealt with at a national, regional, or continental level? What resources are needed to promote human security? What reforms are needed to the African Union to improve its ability to protect its people?

**Rules and Procedures for Debate:**

In order to ensure that the ideas of the member states are exchanged as effectively and efficiently as possible, there are certain rules that will govern the debate, and several important motions and procedural points of which you should be aware. **Note that these rules are meant as a guideline to make the discussions as efficient as possible. They should NOT be exploited to stifle the debate of your fellow members. The goal of this simulation is to resolve the above agenda items...there are no special rewards for sponsoring the most resolutions or speaking the most. This is a learning experience, NOT a competition!**

## I. The Chair

All discussions will be moderated by a chairperson. Any delegate who wishes to speak must raise his or her placard and be recognized by the chairperson prior to speaking or making points/motions. In addition, the chair reserves the right to rule a motion or point out of order at his or her discretion. There will be no motions to override or replace the chair in this simulation (i.e. the chair's word is final).

## II. Points and Motions (no votes are required for points)

- **Motion to set the speaker's time-** this motion should also be proposed early on in the discussion. This is to prevent any member from filibustering (i.e. delaying the passage of a resolution by talking for an extended period of time). A typical proposal is a speaker's time of one to two minutes. If passed, each person speaking during the discussion will be cut off by the chair if he or she exceeds the speaker's time limit. This motion requires a simple majority.
- **Motion for a Moderated Caucus-** if this motion passes, the chair will moderate a more informal discussion, typically with a shorter speakers time. This enables more people to speak, and can be helpful in hashing out ideas for a resolution. This motion requires a simple majority, and the length of duration for this caucus must be stated (typically five or ten minutes).
- **Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus-** if this motion passes, delegates may move anywhere in the room or in the hallway to hold informal discussions on the agenda issues and may write resolutions without the intervention of the moderator. If you stay on task, this motion can lead to very productive sessions. This motion requires a simple majority, and the length of duration for this caucus must be stated (typically five or ten minutes).
- **Motion to Suspend the Session-** this is used to temporarily close debate. It will be used before lunch and at the end of the simulation. This requires a simple majority.
- **Motion to Close Debate-** this is used to immediately end debate and move directly into voting procedure on any resolutions submitted addressing the agenda item. This motion requires a **2/3rds** majority for passage.

- **Motion to Table the Agenda Item-** if no progress is being made on the agenda item being discussed, this motion can be used to move on to the next item on the agenda without submitting a resolution. This motion requires a **2/3rds** majority for passage.
- **Motion to Re-open Discussion on Agenda Item-** This can be used to revisit a topic that has been tabled, or to continue discussion on an agenda item in which all proposed resolutions failed to pass. This motion requires a **2/3rds** majority for passage.
- **Point of Personal Privilege-** this can be used in a variety of situations. For example, if you cannot hear what the speaker is saying, you would rise to this point. Essentially, this motion is used to address anything about the simulation that is causing you distress.
- **Point of Personal Inquiry-**this can be used to ask a question to the chair about rules, procedures, or if you have a question for another delegate.

### Voting Procedures

- **Motion for Roll Call Vote-**this is used if you wish to vote in an alphabetical and verbal manner
- When voting, you either vote “yes,” “no,” “abstain,” or “pass”
- If you pass, the vote will go through every delegation before returning to you. Once the vote returns to you, you must vote “yes,” “no,” or “abstain”
- Only “yes” and “no” votes are counted in determining the simple majority or 2/3 vote needed
- When voting on resolutions, a 2/3rds majority is needed for passage. **However, you should do everything you can to garner unanimous support for any course of action.**

### Resolution Writing

There is a certain format that must be used when drafting resolutions. Here are the components of a written resolution (a sample resolution is included below):

**Sponsors:** These are typically the countries who were involved in drafting the resolution. All nations involved in drafting the resolution should be included.

**Signatories:** These are the nations that would like to see the resolution discussed and voted upon. Note that this does not necessarily mean that the signatories will vote “yes” on the resolution.

For both sections, simply list the names of the countries that fall under each category. Note that you will need a certain number of sponsors and signatories (announced by the chair) to submit a resolution.

**Resolution Title:** Just a brief title to give a sense of what the resolution entails

**Preamble:** This is the section that lists WHY a resolution is being proposed and what it hopes to accomplish. You will begin each clause with a per-ambulatory phrase (such as “Recognizing,” “Hoping to,” “Pleased with,” “Alarmed by,” etc.). See the sample resolution for examples.

After the Preamble, write: “The Executive Council of the African Union hereby:”

**Action Clauses:** This is the section that lists HOW your resolution will address and resolve the agenda issue. Here you use verbs or action phrases for each clause (such as “demands,” “deploys,” “Calls upon,” “Raises,” etc.). See the sample resolution below for examples.

### **Sample Resolution:**

Sponsors: Malawi, Ghana, South Africa, Kenya, Chad

Signatories: Rwanda, Nigeria, Benin, Botswana, Ethiopia, Egypt, Mozambique, Djibouti

#### **The Establishment of a Healthy Democracy in Cote d’Ivoire**

Recognizing the value of democracy as a means of promoting social stability and personal empowerment;

Encouraged by the adoption of the **African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance** in January 2007;

Noting with Disdain the failure of Cote d’Ivoire to hold regular, democratic elections;

Disgusted by attempts by Cote d’Ivoire’s president, Laurent Gbagbo, to continually delay scheduled elections and to deprive certain elements of the Ivorian population of the right to vote;

Recognizing the value of election monitors in ensuring free and fair elections,

Affirming that democracy and the right to vote must be promoted by the African Union;

The Executive Committee of the African Union hereby:

1. Supports the tenets of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections, and Governance adopted by the African Union in January 2007;
2. Calls Upon Cote d’Ivoire to hold elections prior to May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010;
3. Requests that these elections be monitored by officials from the Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, SADC Election Support Network, the Electoral Institute of Southern Africa, and other, similar organizations;

4. Expresses concern over the actions of Cote d'Ivoire's president, Laurent Gbagbo, for his decision to dissolve the government and electoral authority, which will delay the democratic path in Cote d'Ivoire;
5. Deplores the recent police attacks in Cote d'Ivoire on protestors;
6. Recommends that the African Union remain actively involved in the establishment of an effective democracy in Cote d'Ivoire.