



NMUN • NY

AFRICAN UNION
BACKGROUND GUIDE 2010



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NATIONAL MODEL
UNITED NATIONS

28 March - 1 April 2010 - Sheraton
30 March - 3 April 2010 - Marriott

WRITTEN BY: Ricardo Le, Charlotte Helene Marz, Maureen C. Erinne

CONTACT THE NMUN

Please consult the FAQ section of www.nmun.org for answers to your questions. If you do not find a satisfactory answer you may also contact the individuals below for personal assistance. They may answer your question(s) or refer you to the best source for an answer.

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NMUN•NY 2010 Important Dates

IMPORTANT NOTICE: To make hotel reservations, you must use the forms at www.nmun.org and include a \$1,000 deposit. Discount rates are available until the room block is full or one month before the conference – whichever comes first. **PLEASE BOOK EARLY!**

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--|
| 31 January 2010 | 31 January 2010 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm Attendance & Delegate Count. (Count may be changed up to 1 March) • Make Transportation Arrangements - DON'T FORGET! (We recommend confirming hotel accommodations prior to booking flights.) |
| 15 February 2010 | 15 February 2010 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee Updates Posted to www.nmun.org |
| 1 March 2010 | 1 March 2010 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotel Registration with FULL PRE-PAYMENT Due to Hotel - Register Early! Group Rates on hotel rooms are available on a first come, first served basis until sold out. Group rates, if still available, may not be honored after that date. See hotel reservation form for date final payment is due. • Any Changes to Delegate Numbers Must be Confirmed to: karen@nmun.org • Two Copies of Each Position Paper Due via E-mail (See Delegate Preparation Guide for instructions). • Preferred deadline for submission of Chair / Rapp applications to Committee Chairs |
| 1 March 2010 | 1 March 2010 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Conference Fees Due to NMUN for confirmed delegates. (\$125 per delegate if paid by 1 March; \$150 per delegate if received after 1 March. Fee is not refundable after this deadline. |
| NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS | | The 2010 National Model UN Conference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 March - 1 April – Sheraton New York • 30 March - 3 April – New York Marriott Marquis |

POSITION PAPER INSTRUCTIONS

Two copies of each position paper should be sent via e-mail by 1 MARCH 2010

1. TO COMMITTEE STAFF

A file of the position paper (.doc or .pdf) for each assigned committee should be sent to the committee e-mail address listed below. Mail papers by 1 March to the e-mail address listed for your particular venue. These e-mail addresses will be active when background guides are available. Delegates should carbon copy (cc:) themselves as confirmation of receipt. Please put committee and assignment in the subject line (Example: GAPLEN_Greece).

2. TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL

- Each delegation should send one set of all position papers for each assignment to the e-mail designated for their venue: positionpapers.sheraton@nmun.org or positionpapers.marriott@nmun.org. This set (held by each Director-General) will serve as a back-up copy in case individual committee directors cannot open attachments.

Note: This e-mail should only be used as a repository for position papers.

- The head delegate or faculty member sending this message should cc: him/herself as confirmation of receipt. (Free programs like Adobe Acrobat or WinZip may need to be used to compress files if they are not plain text.)

- Because of the potential volume of e-mail, only one e-mail from the Head Delegate or Faculty Advisor containing all attached position papers will be accepted.

Please put committee, assignment and delegation name in the subject line (Example: Cuba_U_of_ABC). If you have any questions, please contact the Director-General at dirgen@nmun.org.

www.nmun.org
for more information

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| United Nations Children's Fund | unicef.marriott@nmun.org |
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| Association of Southeast Asian Nations | asean.marriott@nmun.org |
| North Atlantic Treaty Organization | nato.marriott@nmun.org |
| Organisation of The Islamic Conference | oic.marriott@nmun.org |

OTHER USEFUL CONTACTS

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Entire Set of Delegation Position Papers | positionpapers.sheraton@nmun.org |
| (send only to e-mail for your assigned venue) | positionpapers.marriott@nmun.org |
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Dear Delegates,

It is with great enthusiasm that we welcome you to the 2010 National Model United Nations (NMUN) Conference. Ricardo Le and Charlotte Marz have the distinct privilege to serve as the Directors of the African Union (AU) at this year's Conference. We would like to take a moment to introduce the staff for the AU at NMUN 2010, as we will be your principle contact for this committee and hope that we can be of assistance to you if the need arises.

For the Sheraton venue Ricardo Le will serve as a Director to the Union. He will be assisted by Maureen Erinne. For the Marriott venue the Director will be Charlotte Marz who will be supported by Beatrice Soler as Assistant Director.

As delegates to the African Union, you should be prepared to discuss the following topics:

1. Limiting the impact of HIV/AIDS in Africa;
2. Investing in Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security;
3. Supporting the Sudan Peace Process.

The African Union is premised on the idea that a process of integration within the continent may enable African countries and peoples to find their rightful role in the international community. It provides a setting in which members can discuss how to rid the continent of the remaining vestiges of colonization and apartheid; to coordinate and intensify cooperation for development; to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of African countries; and to promote international cooperation within the framework of the UN. Africa is besieged by the cliché headlines of the 4D's: destruction, death, disease, and despair. However the AU is aspiring to achieve a common vision of a united and strong Africa and to build a strong partnership between governments and civil society. With pursuing this dedicated vision by you the delegates, can we have a triumphant simulation of the African Union. That being said, your knowledge should not only be limited to this Background Guide; it only serves as a starting point for your research.

Every participating delegation is required to submit a position paper prior to attending the Conference. NMUN will accept position papers via e-mail by March 1st, 2010 for both venues. Please refer to the message from your Directors-General explaining NMUN's position paper requirements and restrictions in this guide. Delegates' adherence to these guidelines is crucial.

Please check the NMUN website at www.nmun.org regularly for updates. Also, we strongly recommend the Delegation Preparation Guide available at the NMUN website.

We are very excited for your participation in this Conference. We look forward to the life long friendships we all will make and the growth that you will experience at NMUN. Please feel free to contact us with any questions or concerns you may come across. We wish you all the best during your preparations and we look forward to working with you in April. Good luck!

Sheraton Venue
Ricardo Le
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Assistant-Director
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Marriott Venue
Charlotte Marz
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Assistant-Director
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Message from the Directors-General Regarding Position Papers for the 2010 NMUN Conference

At the 2010 NMUN New York Conference, each delegation submits one position paper for each committee it is assigned to. Delegates should be aware that their role in each committee impacts the way a position paper should be written. While most delegates will serve as representatives of Member States, some may also serve as observers, NGOs or judicial experts. To understand these fine differences, please refer to the Delegate Preparation Guide.

Position papers should provide a concise review of each delegation's policy regarding the topic areas under discussion and establish precise policies and recommendations in regard to the topics before the committee. International and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action of relevance to the policy of your State should be identified and addressed. Making recommendations for action by your committee should also be considered. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference. NGO position papers should be constructed in the same fashion as traditional position papers. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned NGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee. It will be judged using the same criteria as all country position papers, and is held to the same standard of timeliness.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. ***The NMUN Conference will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism.*** In this regard, the NMUN Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to remind delegates that although United Nations documentation is considered within the public domain, the Conference does not allow the verbatim re-creation of these documents. This plagiarism policy also extends to the written work of the Secretariat contained within the Committee Background Guides. Violation of this policy will be immediately reported to faculty advisors and may result in dismissal from Conference participation. Delegates should report any incident of plagiarism to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

Delegation's position papers can be awarded as recognition of outstanding pre-Conference preparation. In order to be considered for a Position Paper Award, however, delegations must have met the formal requirements listed below. Please refer to the sample paper on the following page for a visual example of what your work should look like at its completion. The following format specifications are **required** for all papers:

- All papers must be typed and formatted according to the example in the Background Guides
- Length must **not** exceed two single spaced pages (one double sided paper, if printed)
- Font **must** be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Margins must be set at 1 inch for whole paper
- Country/NGO name, School name and committee name clearly labeled on the first page; the use of national symbols is highly discouraged
- Agenda topics clearly labeled in separate sections

To be considered timely for awards, please read and follow these directions:

1. **A file of the position paper** (.doc or .pdf) **for each assigned committee** should be sent to the committee email address listed in the Background Guide. These e-mail addresses will be active after November 15, 2009. Delegates should carbon copy (cc:) themselves as confirmation of receipt.

2. Each delegation should also send **one set of all position papers** to the e-mail designated for their venue: positionpapers.sheraton@nmun.org or positionpapers.marriott@nmun.org. This set will serve as a back-up copy in case individual committee directors cannot open attachments. These copies will also be made available in Home Government during the week of the NMUN Conference

Each of the above listed tasks needs to be completed no later than **March 1, 2010 for Delegations attending the NMUN conference at either the Sheraton or the Marriott venue.**

PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE, ASSIGNMENT AND DELEGATION NAME (Example: AU_Namibia_University of Caprivi)

A matrix of received papers will be posted online for delegations to check prior to the Conference. If you need to make other arrangements for submission, please contact Amanda Williams, Director-General, Sheraton venue, or Ronny Heintze, Director-General, Marriott venue at dirgen@nmun.org. There is an option for delegations to submit physical copies via regular mail if needed.

Once the formal requirements outlined above are met, Conference staff use the following criteria to evaluate Position Papers:

- Overall quality of writing, proper style, grammar, etc.
- Citation of relevant resolutions/documents
- General consistency with bloc/geopolitical constraints
- Consistency with the constraints of the United Nations
- Analysis of issues, rather than reiteration of the Committee Background Guide
- Outline of (official) policy aims within the committee's mandate

Each delegation can submit a copy of their position paper to the permanent mission of the country being represented, along with an explanation of the Conference. Those delegations representing NGOs do not have to send their position paper to their NGO headquarters, although it is encouraged. This will assist them in preparation for the mission briefing in New York.

Finally, please consider that over 2,000 papers will be handled and read by the Secretariat for the Conference. Your patience and cooperation in strictly adhering to the above guidelines will make this process more efficient and is greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions please feel free to contact the Conference staff, though as we do not operate out of a central office or location your consideration for time zone differences is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Sheraton Venue
Amanda Williams, LCSW
Director-General

amanda@nmun.org

Marriott Venue
Ronny Heintze
Director-General

ronny@nmun.org

Sample Position Paper

The following position paper is designed to be a sample of the standard format that an NMUN position paper should follow. While delegates are encouraged to use the front and back of a single page in order to fully address all topics before the committee, please remember that only a *maximum* of one double-sided page (or two pages total in an electronic file) will be accepted. Only the first double-sided page of any submissions (or two pages of an electronic file) will be considered for awards.

Delegation from
Canada

Represented by
(Name of College)

Position Paper for General Assembly Plenary

The topics before the General Assembly Plenary are: Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict; the Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy; and the Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa. Canada is dedicated to collaborative multilateral approaches to ensuring protection and promotion of human security and advancement of sustainable development.

I. Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict

Canada endorses the Kimberly Process in promoting accountability, transparency, and effective governmental regulation of trade in rough diamonds. We believe the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is an essential international regulatory mechanism and encourage all Member States to contribute to market accountability by seeking membership, participation, and compliance with its mandate. Canada urges Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2007 Kimberley Process Communiqué to strengthen government oversight of rough diamond trading and manufacturing by developing domestic legal frameworks similar to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. We call upon participating States to act in accordance with the KPCS's comprehensive and credible systems of peer review to monitor the continued implementation of the Kimberley Process and ensure full transparency and self-examination of domestic diamond industries. We draw attention to our domestic programs for diamond regulation including Implementing the Export and Import of Rough Diamonds Act and urge Member States to consider these programs in developing the type of domestic regulatory frameworks called for in A/RES/55/56. Canada recognizes the crucial role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the review of rough diamond control measures developed through the Kimberly Process and encourages States to include NGOs, such as Global Witness and Partnership Africa Canada, in the review processes called for in A/RES/58/290. We urge Member States to act in accordance with A/RES/60/182 to optimize the beneficial development impact of artisanal and alluvial diamond miners by establishing a coordinating mechanism for financial and technical assistance through the Working Group of the Kimberly Process of Artisanal Alluvial Producers. Canada calls upon States and NGOs to provide basic educational material regarding diamond valuation and market prices for artisanal diggers, as recommended by the Diamond Development Initiative. Canada will continue to adhere to the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and is dedicated to ensuring accountability, transparency, and effective regulation of the rough diamond trade through the utilization of voluntary peer review systems and the promotion of increased measures of internal control within all diamond producing States.

II. The Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy

Canada is dedicated to integrating alternative energy sources into climate change frameworks by diversifying the energy market while improving competitiveness in a sustainable economy, as exemplified through our Turning Corners Report and Project Green climate strategies. We view the international commitment to the promotion of alternative sources of energy called for in the Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Control (UNFCCC) as a catalyst to sustainable development and emission reduction. Canada fulfills its obligations to Article 4 of the UNFCCC by continuing to provide development assistance through the Climate Change Development Fund and calls upon Member States to commit substantial financial and technical investment toward the transfer of sustainable energy technologies and clean energy mechanisms to developing States. We emphasize the need for Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2005 Beijing International Renewable

Energy Conference to strengthen domestic policy frameworks to promote clean energy technologies. Canada views dissemination of technology information called for in the 2007 Group of Eight Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy Declaration as a vital step in energy diversification from conventional energy generation. We call upon Member States to integrate clean electricity from renewable sources into their domestic energy sector by employing investment campaigns similar to our \$1.48 billion initiative ecoENERGY for Renewable Power. Canada encourages States to develop domestic policies of energy efficiency, utilizing regulatory and financing frameworks to accelerate the deployment of clean low-emitting technologies. We call upon Member States to provide knowledge-based advisory services for expanding access to energy in order to fulfill their commitments to Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Canada urges States to address the concerns of the 2007 Human Development Report by promoting tax incentives, similar to the Capital Cost Allowances and Canadian Renewable and Conservation Expenses, to encourage private sector development of energy conservation and renewable energy projects. As a member of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, Canada is committed to accelerating the development of renewable energy projects, information sharing mechanisms, and energy efficient systems through the voluntary carbon offset system. We are dedicated to leading international efforts toward the development and sharing of best practices on clean energy technologies and highlight our release of the Renewable Energy Technologies Screen software for public and private stakeholders developing projects in energy efficiency, cogeneration, and renewable energy. Canada believes the integration of clean energy into State specific strategies called for in A/62/419/Add.9 will strengthen energy diversification, promote the use of cogeneration, and achieve a synergy between promoting alternative energy while allowing for competitiveness in a sustainable economy.

III. Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Canada views the full implementation of the treatment and prevention targets of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Especially in Africa, as essential to eradicating malaria and assisting African States to achieve Target 8 of Goal 6 of the MDGs by 2015. We recommend Member States cooperate with the World Health Organization to ensure transparency in the collection of statistical information for Indicators 21 and 22 of the MDGs. Canada reaffirms the targets of the Abuja Declaration Plan of Action stressing regional cooperation in the implementation, monitoring, and management of malaria prevention and treatment initiatives in Africa. To fully implement A/RES/61/228, Canada believes developed States must balance trade and intellectual property obligations with the humanitarian objective of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health. We continue to implement Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health into our compulsory licensing framework through the Jean Chrétien Pledge to Africa Act. We urge Member States to support compulsory licensing for essential generic medicines by including anti-malarial vaccines and initiating domestic provisions to permit export-only compulsory licenses to domestic pharmaceutical manufacturers, similar to Canada's Access to Medicines Regime. Canada calls upon Member States to establish advanced market commitments on the distribution of pneumococcal vaccines to developing States in cooperation with PATH and the Malaria Vaccine Initiative. We emphasize the need for greater membership in the Roll Back Malaria initiative to strengthen malaria control planning, funding, implementation, and evaluation by promoting increased investment in healthcare systems and greater incorporation of malaria control into all relevant multi-sector activities. Canada continues to implement the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) New Agenda for Action on Health to reduce malaria infection rates among marginalized populations in Africa, increase routine immunizations rates, and reduce infection rates of other neglected infections. Canada will achieve the goal of doubling aid to Africa by 2008-2009 by providing assistance to the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. We urge Member States to increase donations to intergovernmental organizations and NGOs that support malaria programming in Africa, exemplified by CIDA's contribution of \$26 million to the Canadian Red Cross. We continue our efforts to provide accessible and affordable vector control methods to African States through the Red Cross' Malaria Bed Net Campaign and the African Medical Research Foundation Canada by supplying insecticide-treated mosquito nets and Participatory Malaria Prevention and Treatment tool kits.

Committee History

Introduction

The African Union (AU) as a Regional Organization cannot be discussed without mentioning its predecessor, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which was created on May 25, 1963.¹ It was formed under the principles of state sovereignty and non-interference which primarily centered on the vision of newly independent African states and largely drew criticism from the international community.² By 1975, membership of the OAU increased from 30 original member countries to 42.³ This sudden surge in membership also contributed to an increasing number of dissatisfied members and a movement for reform due to the organization's lack of effectiveness and efficiencies to meet the changing demands of the twenty-first century. This reform went into effect on September 9, 1999; when Heads of States and Government of the OAU issued the Sirte Declaration calling for the establishment of an African Union.⁴ On July 2, 2002, the formal existence of the African Union as a legitimate body representing the African continent was launched. Although the AU was perceived to be the improved face of Africa, it still faces similar challenges known to other organizations.

The AU as an organization is independent from the United Nations. However collaborations between both organizations is widely known and was also made official on November 5, 2006 in Addis-Ababa with the "Declaration of UN-AU Cooperation".⁵ This cooperation focuses on a framework for a ten-year capacity building programme for the African Union and is centered on the maintenance of international peace, security and development on the African continent. In addition to a periodical review at three year intervals, some manifestations of this cooperation are evident on the continent.⁶ For example, the AU-UN Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID) was authorized by the Security Council on July 31, 2007 in order to take necessary actions to support the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement signed May 5, 2006.⁷ This bold step by both institutions serves as a model for future cooperations and collaborations in promoting peace and security amongst African states and beyond. Currently, the AU has 53 Member States, all countries on the African continent except Morocco.⁸ The acknowledgement of Western Sahara (a disputed territory) by the AU (then OAU) as an autonomous state and also as a member of the OAU resulted in the withdrawal of Morocco's membership from the organization in November 1984.⁹ Since this disputed territory is hindering Morocco from regaining its membership, the other countries that are current member of the African Union is listed in alphabetical order; Angola, Algeria Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Vert, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of West Sahara, Sao Tome, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.¹⁰

Mission and Structure

The mission of the AU is "to build an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the International arena."¹¹ For this reason, according to its charter, "the AU will promote and defend common African interests in international contexts, accelerate Africa's development, promote unity, solidarity and peace between the African countries, work for democracy and respect for human rights on the

¹ Legume, *The Organization of African Unity-Successes and Failures*, 1975, p.208.

² Hanson, *The African Union: Backgrounder*, 2009.

³ Legume, *The Organization of African Unity-Successes and Failures*, 1975, p.211.

⁴ African Union Organization, *Introduction-African Union In a Nutshell*, 2003

⁵ Permanent Observer Mission of the African Union to the United Nations, *Declaration Enhancing UN-AU cooperation*, 2006

⁶ Permanent Observer Mission of the African Union to the United Nations, *Declaration Enhancing UN-AU cooperation*, 2006

⁷ UN, *UNAMID Background*, 2008.

⁸ Palmer, *Building the African union: Any lessons from European Integration*, p.1.

⁹ Pazzaniata, *Morocco versus Polisario: A political interpretation*, 1994, p.272

¹⁰ African Union Organization, *Member States*, 2003.

¹¹ African Union, *Strategic Plan of the African Union Commission, Vol 1: Vision and Mission of the African Union*, 2004, p.26.

continent, and work towards political and economic integration between the different sub-regions on the continent.”¹²

The AU presently consists of 10 organs namely; The Assembly- consist of Heads of State, the Executive Council- composed of ministers or authorities designated by the government of Member States, the Commission- composed of a Chairperson, Deputy chairperson, eight commissioners and member staff, the Permanent Representatives’ Committee- composed of permanent representatives from Member States, the Peace and Security Council, Pan-African Parliament, ECOSOC- composed of different social and professional groups, Court of Justice, Financial Institutions, Specialized and Technical Institutions.¹³ Although each organ performs its special assignments, they often work interdependently to ensure even development is made across all areas on the continent. However, measuring the effectiveness these organs is quite premature and needs further observations.

Achievements

Overall levels of achievement can be used as a yard stick when measuring the effectiveness and efficiencies of an organization. Although the AU is still a relatively young organization and plagued by poor economic conditions, there are some achievements that should be mentioned. At the level of peacekeeping or peace enforcement, military intervention in conflict affected countries sponsored by African continental or sub-regional institutions is increasingly becoming a reality.¹⁴ The recent peacekeeping interventions in Liberia, Burundi, Cote d’Ivoire and the Democratic Republic of the Congo are all testaments of the AU’s involvement in the stabilization and resolution of regional conflicts. The AU further aims to promote sustainable development at economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies.¹⁵ Accounts of progress have been shown in regional economic integrations. It focuses on opening up boarders among countries of each sub-region with the primary purpose of ensuring easy movements of goods and services, ultimately resulting in some level of economic growth. The often mentioned sub regional economic blocs on the continent includes; The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), South African Development Community (SADC), East African Community (EAC) and the Arab Maghreb Union of North African States(UMA).¹⁶ Also, financial institutions like the African Development Bank (AfDB), currently in collaboration with the AU has placed a high priority on national and regional development operations by successful providing financial assistance in form of loans to its member countries.¹⁷ These huge accomplishments serve as building blocks in attaining continental economic growth and unity.

Obstacles and Limitations

The AU like other organizations is faced with obstacles which can sometimes hinder the overall effectiveness of the organization. While African armies currently have some significant experience in peacekeeping, the structures are not yet in place that would enable African states to establish, coordinate and maintain a peacekeeping force.¹⁸ For example, due to the lack of a standing army, the coordination of armies from different countries has been problematic because of language barriers and disunity among the forces. This also is the case because these forces encounter each other for the first time during assigned missions and therefore the decision as to what strategy to adopt for the mission becomes uncertain and sometimes countered by member forces. The problems of command and control, organization, logistics and coordination need to be overcome before an effective force (standing army) can materialize.¹⁹

According to Article 4(h) of the AU’s Constitutive Act, “the organization is empowered to intervene in Member States’ internal affairs during serious crises, such as genocide, war crimes or human rights abuse.”²⁰ Although this

¹² Makunda and Okunma, *The African Union*, 2007.

¹³ *Organs of the AU*, 2003.

¹⁴ Nowrojee, *Africa on its own: Regional intervention and Human Rights*, 2004, p.1.

¹⁵ AU organization, *AU in a Nutshell-Objectives*, 2003.

¹⁶ Otobo, *Regionalism and Trade: A glimpse of African Experience*, 2004, p. 81

¹⁷ African Development Bank, *Economic Cooperation and Regional Integration Policy*, 2000, p.14

¹⁸ May, *African Peace keeping: Still dependent?*, 1997, p.1.

¹⁹ May, *African Peace keeping: Still dependent?*, 1997, p.1.

²⁰ *African Union Constitutive Act*, Article 4(h).

clause is clearly accepted by all Member States, it is viewed more as a political rhetoric rather than a political will and also conflicts with the clause of defending sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of member states.²¹ The strong desire of Member States in protecting individual sovereignty, which in turn is hindering progress, is evident in the Sudanese region of Darfur. The first genocide of the twenty first century in the Sudanese region of Darfur has been a contentious issue for both the AU and the rest of the International Community. The unresponsive government of Sudan has restricted entry into the country, subsequently cutting off humanitarian relief and possibly preventing the end to the genocide. Furthermore, the AU suffers from severe budgetary constraints as a result of inadequate funding. It is extremely difficult for the AU to squeeze money from many of the member states that are in dire financial straits to support administrative costs and more importantly, peacekeeping missions.²² With limited finances and a small number of staff at its headquarters, the organization has great difficulty coordinating, organizing and implementing these ideas.²³

Conclusion

The AU, being a relatively young organization, is best described as a skeleton that must be given the time and opportunity to develop the capacity required to bridge the gap between ambition and actual ability.²⁴ Furthermore, critics of the AU view it as an organization that is at the mercy of its own members. This notion, although debatable, is being considered as one of many obstacles; however, it should not be dissolved or rendered totally useless. Regaining organizational strength should not be viewed as a daunting task, but rather as a motivation to attain levels of great efficiency and effectiveness as other regional organizations such as the European Union, which serves as a great model. Since the European Union (EU) currently serves as a model for all regional organizations by maintaining states' sovereignty while promoting economic integration; African countries should follow this example of economic integration. Also, in addition to being a role model, the European Commission and the African Union Commissions have signed a joint statement on the implementation of the first Action Plan of the Africa-EU Energy Partnership" and agreed on actions to be taken to speed up the implementation of the Partnership.²⁵ This promising partnership gives the AU a better insight of the success of the EU and will help ensure a much smoother political, social and economic integration of the African continent. On the contrary, emphasis must be made to dispel the notion of the certainty of duplicating the EUs successes. Africa as an ethnic mosaic has problems that countries in Europe have not experienced and as a result adopting the EUs blueprint of success might also face some difficulties at its implementation stages. While Africa has many faces, different history and diverse needs, it has now collectively embarked on a path of political, economic and cultural integration of the entire continent, crystallized in the regional integration efforts promoted by Africa's RECs and the launching of the AU.²⁶ Based on very limited knowledge of the AU, future research and observations are necessary to gain a relatively sound analysis of the organization and her achievements.

Must Reads

Introduction-African Union in a nutshell. (2003). *African Union Organization*. Retrieved August 15, 2009, from African Union Web site: http://www.africaunion.org/root/au/AboutAu/au_in_a_nutshell_en.htm This source gives a detailed description of the AU's objectives, visions, organs and structural makeup. It not only serves as one of the main sources on the AU, it is recognized as the official website for the organization. It is also a basic step for learners to get a general sense of the functions of the AU as well as factual information regarding membership composition and its possible role in the International Community.

²¹ African Union Constitutive Act, Article 3(b).

²² Fombad, *The African Union- democracy and good governance*, p.26.

²³ Bogland, *The African Union-A study focusing on conflict management*, 2008, p.8.

²⁴ Bogland, *The African Union-A study focusing on conflict management*, 2008, p.8.

²⁵ EU, *EU-African Union launch ambitious Energy partnership*, 2008.

²⁶ Commission of the European Communities, *EU strategy for Africa: Towards a Euro-African pact to accelerate Africa's development*, 2005, p. 2.

I. Limiting the impact of HIV/AIDS in Africa

*“Let AIDS not be an obstacle but let the AIDS response provide an opportunity to transform the continent.”*²⁷

Introduction

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that leads to an impairment or failure of the immune system due to infection of its cells.²⁸ Consequently, the immune system is no longer able to fulfill its role of fighting infections and diseases.²⁹ The incubation time may take several years.³⁰ This ‘immune deficiency’ is called Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).³¹

In 2007 an estimated 33 million people worldwide were infected, about 67% of them living in Sub-Saharan Africa.³² On a global perspective, since 2000, the numbers of newly infected persons has steadily increased whereas the percentage of people living with HIV/AIDS stabilized.³³ However, the highest rate of new infections, namely 35%, occurred in southern Africa.³⁴ Due to these high numbers, the impact of HIV/AIDS on daily (home and business) life in Africa is significant.³⁵ Yet the illness is not just a health issue but also an obstacle to development.³⁶ Since in comparison most of Africa’s population that is infected with HIV/AIDS die relatively early.³⁷ This has enormous influence on the stability of political, economic and social development, as people are not able to work and thus to contribute to the economic development.³⁸ Also high numbers of orphaned children lead to a regressive economic development, difficult demographic structures as well as social pressure to the country.³⁹ Therefore, HIV/AIDS response and treatment calls for a multisectoral/overall response.⁴⁰

As historical and medical research shows, the epidemic has its origins most likely in Africa, where HIV spread in the form of the Simian Immunodeficiency Virus (SIV) from chimpanzees to humans.⁴¹ Attempts were made to treat and contain SIV, but unfortunately it transformed into the HI-Virus.⁴² Awareness of the illness was first raised between 1980 and 1986 when more and more infected people came up with the same unknown but terrifying symptoms.⁴³ Beforehand, there were no statistics about the illness, no preventive actions taken and about 200,000 persons of the world’s population were infected.⁴⁴ Then the number of the HIV-infected increased extremely and the illness had spread to almost every continent due to rising number of national and international travels.⁴⁵

Altogether, HIV/AIDS is a dangerous and most times underestimated illness that deserves our closer attention due to occurring difficult consequences that need to be tackled.⁴⁶ One significant fact often forgotten is HIV/AIDS can be prevented.⁴⁷ In fact the steps to solve this problem and limit the impact of HIV/AIDS were already into account in the Millennium Development Declaration as well as in the Declaration of Commitment for finding new ways to

²⁷ UNAIDS, *Made in Africa*, 2009.

²⁸ UNAIDS, *Fast facts about HIV*, 2008, p. 1.

²⁹ UNAIDS, *Fast facts about HIV*, 2008, p. 1.

³⁰ UNAIDS, *Fast facts about HIV*, 2008, p. 1.

³¹ UNAIDS, *Fast facts about HIV*, 2008, p. 1.

³² UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, p. 30.

³³ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, p. 32.

³⁴ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, p. 32.

³⁵ UN Economic and Social Council, *Report of the Executive Director of UNAIDS (E/2009/70)*, 2009, p. 7.

³⁶ UN Economic and Social Council, *Report of the Executive Director of UNAIDS (E/2009/70)*, 2009, p. 7.

³⁷ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, p. 30.

³⁸ Okorosobo, Dr. T. *African Health Monitor – The Socio-economic Impact of HIV/AIDS in the African Region*, 2000, p. 19.

³⁹ Okorosobo, Dr. T. *African Health Monitor – The Socio-economic Impact of HIV/AIDS in the African Region*, 2000, p. 19.

⁴⁰ UN Economic and Social Council, *Report of the Executive Director of UNAIDS (E/2009/70)*, 2009, p. 7.

⁴¹ AVERT, *The origin of AIDS and HIV and the first cases of AIDS*, 2009.

⁴² AVERT, *The origin of AIDS and HIV and the first cases of AIDS*, 2009.

⁴³ AVERT, *History of AIDS up to 1986*, 2009.

⁴⁴ AVERT, *History of AIDS up to 1986*, 2009.

⁴⁵ AVERT, *History of AIDS up to 1986*, 2009.

⁴⁶ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, p. 30.

⁴⁷ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, p. 30.

solve the problem.⁴⁸ Also, effective strategies to monitor the progress made in combating HIV/AIDS were created such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Monitor.⁴⁹

Challenges about HIV / AIDS

There are three modes of HIV Transmission: blood borne, sexual and mother-to-child transmission and the groups facing high risk of being infected are defined through their main source of contact to HIV.⁵⁰ Most commonly, it is passed via unprotected penetrative sex with an infected person, blood transfusions, by using non-sterile sharp instruments like syringes and needles and from an affected mother to her child during the time of pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding.⁵¹ Women represent 60% of infected adults in Sub-Saharan Africa.⁵² The chance for those women being between 15 and 24 ages is three times higher in comparison to young men.⁵³ Above all, 90% of infected children received the disease during pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding.⁵⁴ Nevertheless globally, it must be noted that since 2002 rate of newly infected children has decreased.⁵⁵

Yet children are still disproportionately affected by the disease.⁵⁶ They have to face early infection and become orphans due to the disease causing the death of their parents.⁵⁷ In Sub-Saharan Africa the number of affected children still rises.⁵⁸ Furthermore, those that are not infected by birth are also in danger due to traditional views within their country.⁵⁹ In Africa, some people still believe in the myth of “virgin cure”: which means that it is believed that having sex with a virgin will cure/prevent men from HIV/AIDS by cleansing the body of all venereal diseases.⁶⁰ Due to this, the probability of being raped is higher than learning how to read for a girl born in South Africa.⁶¹ In addition, the HIV infected adults have to face human rights violations such as gender inequality, stigma and discrimination.⁶² Concerning gender inequality, women are mostly affected since in many cases they do not have the same (equal) rights in terms of property and economic means and still have to face high rates of rape.⁶³ Even if approximately 80% of the Sub-Saharan African countries have policies in place to ensure equality for men and women in terms of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support the law enforcement still lacks efficiency.⁶⁴ Women’s empowerment can be realized through appropriate programs and law enforcement which would limit the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, because there is clear evidence that self-conscious women are less defenseless.⁶⁵ Regarding stigma and discrimination, it is most important to raise public awareness to eliminate wrong prejudices and to increase knowledge and tolerance.⁶⁶ In addition, the compilation of strong anti-discrimination laws is necessary to protect high-level risk groups from being assaulted.⁶⁷ Thus where laws and protective legislation already exists, it should be enforced.⁶⁸

⁴⁸ UNGASS, *Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS*, 2001; UNGA, *United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2)*, 2000.

⁴⁹ UNDP, *Millennium Development Goals Monitor*, 2007.

⁵⁰ UNAIDS, *Modelling the Expected Short-Term Distribution of Incidence of HIV Infections by Exposure Group*, 2007, p. 4.

⁵¹ UNAIDS, *Fast facts about HIV prevention*, 2008, p. 1.

⁵² UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, 2008, p. 38.

⁵³ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, 2008, p. 38.

⁵⁴ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, 2008, p. 38.

⁵⁵ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, 2008, p. 38.

⁵⁶ UNGA, *United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2)*, 2000, p.7.

⁵⁷ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

⁵⁸ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic – Executive Summary*, 2008, p. 20.

⁵⁹ Allan Little, *AIDS: A South African horror story*, 2002, paragraph 2.

⁶⁰ Allan Little, *AIDS: A South African horror story*, 2002, paragraph 2.

⁶¹ Carolyn Dempster, *Rape - silent war on SA women*, 2002, paragraph 2.

⁶² UN General Assembly, *The Universal Declaration of Human rights*, 1948, Art. 25.

⁶³ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic – Executive Summary*, 2008, p. 20.

⁶⁴ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, 2008, p. 68; UN Economic and Social Council, *Report of the Executive Director of UNAIDS (E/2009/70)*, 2009, p. 7.

⁶⁵ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic – Executive Summary*, 2008, p. 20.

⁶⁶ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, 2008, p. 77.

⁶⁷ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic – Executive Summary*, 2008, p. 20.

⁶⁸ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic – Executive Summary*, 2008, p. 20.

Currently there is no cure for HIV/AIDS.⁶⁹ However, it is possible to end or rather impede the reproduction of the virus; during treatment, the patient usually has to take three kinds of these “Antiretroviral” (ARV) medicines.⁷⁰ This treatment can also prevent mother-to-child transmission.⁷¹ When antiretroviral treatment (ART) is successful, it saves lives, improves quality of life, contributing to the rejuvenation of households, communities and entire societies as well as preventing children from becoming orphans.¹ Likewise, there has been some progress, within the last six years the number of people having access to ART in developing countries has increased 10-fold, helping almost 3 million by 2007, there are still difficulties like continuous access to medication and standard fixed-dose combinations cannot be given to children.⁷²

Social and Economic Impact of HIV / AIDS In Africa

As Africa remains most heavily affected by HIV/AIDS, the epidemic, illnesses and deaths have a huge impact on the socio-economic structure of the country.⁷³ For example, the age-structure as well as the public and private sector are struck by the crisis.⁷⁴ These areas, must be addressed if Africa is to recover from the crisis.⁷⁵

HIV/AIDS has a huge impact on the education sector in Africa.⁷⁶ The functioning of qualified educational institutions has a great impact on how African societies will recuperate from this demanding challenge.⁷⁷ Keeping the standards is crucial to further social and economic development in Africa.⁷⁸ Additionally, education is one of the most (cost-) effective measures to prevent the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.⁷⁹ Therefore, trained personnel are necessary.⁸⁰ Teachers, in Africa now have an important role with respect to their pupils: acting as persons of trust, they are able to raise acceptance as well as to reduce stigmatization and rejection of orphans.⁸¹ Nevertheless, they are often overwhelmed by the crisis especially in rural areas, where schools are dependent on just a few teachers.⁸² In addition, absenteeism, leads to lack of education for children, which has further negative effects on social and economic development.⁸³ Furthermore in Africa, good teachers are not easy to replace.⁸⁴ To provide basic education, it is essential to find new measures to guarantee sufficient teachers and access to schools.⁸⁵ Education is also detracted by unstable family structures: families living with HIV/AIDS are mentally and physically deeply affected.⁸⁶ Family members die early; consequently orphaned children often quit school to start working, which again leads to shortage of education and therefore higher infection risks.⁸⁷

HIV/AIDS also affects the economy, on one hand, the private sector and thereby the GDP is influenced by intertwining social and economic developments caused by HIV and AIDS.⁸⁸ First, human resources are limited which lead to disruption of production, in the agricultural sector.⁸⁹ The skilled personnel in the working-age population (adults in their economically most productive years) in Africa is very small due to diseases, AIDS-related

⁶⁹ WHO, *Fast facts about HIV Treatment*, 2008 p. 3.

⁷⁰ WHO, *Fast facts about HIV Treatment*, 2008 p. 3.

⁷¹ WHO, *Fast facts about HIV Treatment*, 2008 p. 2.

⁷² AVERT, *HIV Treatment for Children*, 2009; UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic – Executive Summary*, 2008, p. 17.

⁷³ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

⁷⁴ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

⁷⁵ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

⁷⁶ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

⁷⁷ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

⁷⁸ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

⁷⁹ The World Bank, *Education and HIV/AIDS: A window of Hope*, 2002, p. xvii.

⁸⁰ The World Bank, *Education and HIV/AIDS: A window of Hope*, 2002, p. xvii.

⁸¹ The World Bank, *Education and HIV/AIDS: A window of Hope*, 2002, p. x.

⁸² The World Bank, *Education and HIV/AIDS: A window of Hope*, 2002, p. xvii.

⁸³ The World Bank, *Education and HIV/AIDS: A window of Hope*, 2002, p. xvii.

⁸⁴ The World Bank, *Education and HIV/AIDS: A window of Hope*, 2002, p. 12 and p. 38.

⁸⁵ Global Campaign for Education, *Learning to Survive: How education for all would save millions of young people from HIV/AIDS*, 2004, p. 4.

⁸⁶ Global Campaign for Education, *Learning to Survive: How education for all would save millions of young people from HIV/AIDS*, 2004, p. 4.

⁸⁷ Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, *Hitting Home: How Households Cope With HIV/AIDS*, p. 16f.

⁸⁸ The World Bank, *Education and HIV/AIDS: A window of Hope*, 2002, p. xvii.

⁸⁹ The World Bank, *Education and HIV/AIDS: A window of Hope*, 2002, p. xvii.

early retirement and death.⁹⁰ Second, investments as well as export rates are dropping.⁹¹ Thus, profits of companies are diminishing at least by 6-8% and costs are expanding, which is also influenced by falling market demands.⁹² Furthermore, the costs companies have to face emerge from additional education, sick leave, disability pensions, and pensions to dependents and funeral costs.⁹³ Absenteeism and lost of employees followed by depleting knowledge and work experience present a real threat to the company's existence, thereby for the whole economy to elapse.⁹⁴ Facing this situation, it becomes more and more unattractive to foreign investors to establish businesses in Africa.⁹⁵ All these developments lead to a vicious circle so that HIV and AIDS heavily avoid the necessary economic development or rather provide an obstacle to the foundations of it.⁹⁶ As a result, it becomes even more challenging for the countries to combat the disease.⁹⁷ Hence, business plays a vital role in response to the crisis.⁹⁸

Likewise, the public sector is affected by the disease's consequences.⁹⁹ Public revenues of national governments decline due to falling tax revenues and rising expenditures of labor costs and in the health sector.¹⁰⁰ Higher costs for the health sector emerge from increasing rates of infected people and enhanced availability of ART leads to increased demand for health services and trained personnel to administer health services.¹⁰¹ In many cases this same personnel is also affected and they cannot provide sufficient medical care whereas the demand is still very high.¹⁰² These are an estimated \$ 1,100 per patient per year (including medication and treatment costs).¹⁰³ Also the pressure put on hospitals is rising: on the one hand over 50% of the hospital beds are occupied by HIV infected people.¹⁰⁴ On the other hand crowded hospitals and unavailability of beds leads to delay of treatment what limits the recovery chances of the patients.¹⁰⁵ Eventually, the health system at this point is too weak to effectively manage the reduction of the disease.¹⁰⁶ Furthermore the growing mortality of employees in the health sector increases the costs of care because there is a drastic increase in the cost of medical and death-related benefits for employees.¹⁰⁷ For example, in Lesotho, where the dependants of a deceased employee receive up to 50% less annual income the effects of HIV/AIDS on the economy is staggering.¹⁰⁸ Furthermore, an environment that produces shortened annual income directly affects the ability of most governments and health organizations in Africa to combat this crisis.¹⁰⁹

Of course, HIV/AIDS also has significant impact on further areas such as the demographic structure of the country, as in most-affected countries the anticipated average life expectancy dropped by 20 years and on households; especially in cases involving orphanage there is an increased financial responsibility.¹¹⁰ In worst cases they need to cut down the money they spend on food.¹¹¹ There is also evidence HIV/AIDS affecting political stability in African countries, where situations could already have been improved.¹¹²

⁹⁰ The World Bank, *Education and HIV/AIDS: A window of Hope*, 2002, p. xvii.

⁹¹ The World Bank, *Education and HIV/AIDS: A window of Hope*, 2002, p. xvii.

⁹² UNAIDS, *HIV/AIDS: It's your business*, 2003, p. 7.

⁹³ UNAIDS, *HIV/AIDS: It's your business*, 2003, p. 7.

⁹⁴ Markus Haaker, *The economic consequences of HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa*, 2002, p. 21.

⁹⁵ Markus Haaker, *The economic consequences of HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa*, 2002, p. 21.

⁹⁶ Rosen S. et al, *The cost of HIV/AIDS to businesses in southern Africa*, 2004, p. 317-324.

⁹⁷ Rosen S. et al, *The cost of HIV/AIDS to businesses in southern Africa*, 2004, p. 317-324.

⁹⁸ UNAIDS, *HIV/AIDS: It's your business*, 2003, p. 5.

⁹⁹ Rosen S. et al, *The cost of HIV/AIDS to businesses in southern Africa*, 2004, p. 317-324.

¹⁰⁰ Rosen S. et al, *The cost of HIV/AIDS to businesses in southern Africa*, 2004, p. 317-324.

¹⁰¹ Rosen S. et al, *The cost of HIV/AIDS to businesses in southern Africa*, 2004, p. 317-324.

¹⁰² Markus Haaker, *The economic consequences of HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa*, 2002, p. 12.

¹⁰³ Markus Haaker, *The economic consequences of HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa*, 2002, p. 12.

¹⁰⁴ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

¹⁰⁵ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

¹⁰⁶ The new partnership for Africa's development (NEPAD), *General Introduction to the NEPAD Health Strategy*, p. 6.

¹⁰⁷ Markus Haaker, *The economic consequences of HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa*, 2002, p. 17.

¹⁰⁸ Markus Haaker, *The economic consequences of HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa*, 2002, p. 17.

¹⁰⁹ Rosen S. et al, *The cost of HIV/AIDS to businesses in southern Africa*, 2004, p. 317-324.

¹¹⁰ Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, *Hitting Home: How Households Cope With HIV/AIDS*, p. 16f.; UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, 2008, Chapter 6; UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, 2008, p. 13.

¹¹¹ Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, *Hitting Home: How Households Cope With HIV/AIDS*, p. 16f.; UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, 2008, Chapter 6; UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, 2008, p. 13.

¹¹² AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

Strategies to limit the spread of HIV / AIDS

Based on the complex health, social and economic issues that are caused by HIV/AIDS, strategies must be found to limit this impact at an early stage.¹¹³ All strategies presented here should aim at the prevention of HIV/AIDS prevalence (by raising commitment and awareness), diagnosis and treatment of the disease as well as eradicating further negative effects such as orphaned children. Political institutions, governments, NGOs (including healthcare professionals) and companies should be encouraged to work together to develop these strategies.¹¹⁴ This is important to help those affected overcome the crisis.¹¹⁵

Coordination and channeling of all these efforts is very important to the success of these strategies.¹¹⁶ To organize the diverse programs and plans, monitor and evaluate the epidemic and to mobilize financial as well as human resources and partnerships, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) was established.¹¹⁷ It unites resources and efforts of ten UN System organizations (Cosponsors: UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank) to lessen the diverse disadvantages of the epidemic.¹¹⁸ Building upon the 80 countries worldwide that already coordinate their efforts involvement on a global scale is fundamental to the success of programs and will deliver expanded results.¹¹⁹ Presently theme groups and other joint programs on AIDS coordinate actions by the UN in every country.¹²⁰ However, effective implementation of these various programs, plans and declarations depend highly on national development policy and broader accountability frameworks.¹²¹ Therefore, it is central to have monitoring measures to detect failures and to put improvements into practice as early as possible.¹²² To check progress and detect synergies, UNAIDS provides Reports on the global AIDS epidemic regularly.¹²³ However, the “Report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the review of the progress made by the UN systems organizations in achieving MDG 6, Target 7, to combat HIV/AIDS” brought new input to the discussion.¹²⁴ The JIU concluded that (1) the number of Cosponsors to UNAIDS should be reduced to the original six to make work more efficient and to avoid overlapping and duplication of work.¹²⁵ All other institutions should participate through the Cosponsors based on a memorandum of understanding.¹²⁶ (2) The mandate of UNAIDS and by that the role of the secretariat needs to be strengthened, because a successful lead, organization and monitoring is only possible under these adjusted circumstances.¹²⁷

The African Union (AU) has initiated several actions and programs to address the HIV/AIDS crisis.¹²⁸ Two important AU efforts to meet MDG 6 are the National Strategic Plan of the Commission of the African Union (NSP) and “New Partnership for Africa’s Development” (NEPAD).¹²⁹ The AU dedicates itself in its Constitutive Act to the “eradication of preventable diseases and the promotion of good health on the continent”¹³⁰ as well as to the promotion of gender equality and social justice and respect for e.g. human rights are mentioned in its principles¹³¹.

¹¹³ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

¹¹⁴ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

¹¹⁵ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

¹¹⁶ Yussuf, M., *Report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the review of the progress made by the UN systems organizations in achieving MDG 6, Target 7, to combat HIV/AIDS*, 2007, Introduction (JUI/REP/2007/12).

¹¹⁷ UNAIDS, *About UNAIDS – UNAIDS Secretariat*, 2008.

¹¹⁸ UNAIDS, *About UNAIDS*, 2008.

¹¹⁹ UNAIDS, *About UNAIDS*, 2008.

¹²⁰ UNAIDS, *About UNAIDS*, 2008.

¹²¹ UNAIDS, *Joint Action for Results UNAIDS Outcome Framework*, 2009, p. 9.

¹²² UNAIDS, *Joint Action for Results UNAIDS Outcome Framework*, 2009, p. 9.

¹²³ UNAIDS, *Joint Action for Results UNAIDS Outcome Framework*, 2009, p. 9.

¹²⁴ Yussuf, M., *Report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the review of the progress made by the UN systems organizations in achieving MDG 6, Target 7, to combat HIV/AIDS*, 2007, (JUI/REP/2007/12).

¹²⁵ Yussuf, M., *Report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the review of the progress made by the UN systems organizations in achieving MDG 6, Target 7, to combat HIV/AIDS*, 2007, p. 7 (JUI/REP/2007/12).

¹²⁶ Yussuf, M., *Report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the review of the progress made by the UN systems organizations in achieving MDG 6, Target 7, to combat HIV/AIDS*, 2007, p. 7 (JUI/REP/2007/12).

¹²⁷ Yussuf, M., *Report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the review of the progress made by the UN systems organizations in achieving MDG 6, Target 7, to combat HIV/AIDS*, 2007, p. 7 (JUI/REP/2007/12).

¹²⁸ African Union, *Constitutive Act*, 2000, Art. 14(f).

¹²⁹ NEPAD, *General Introduction to the NEPAD Health Strategy*, paragraphs 2, 4-5.

¹³⁰ African Union, *Constitutive Act*, 2000, Art. 3(n).

¹³¹ African Union, *Constitutive Act*, 2000, Art. 14(l)-(m).

“The Committee on Health, Labour and Social Affairs” was created to deal with the several topics.¹³² According to Constitutive Act Art. 15, “Functions of the Specialized Technical Committees” the committees created in Art. 14 shall “prepare projects and programs of the Union”¹³³. In addition, the Executive Council of the AU is obliged to take action in areas of common interest to the Member States including “education, culture, health and human resources development”.¹³⁴ To achieve these aims and visions, the AU developed several programs and plans.¹³⁵

One of the elaborated plans is the 2004-2007 Strategic Plan of the Commission of the African Union in May 2004.¹³⁶ “Stop AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis” is the priority program 20.¹³⁷ The following objectives should be reached here: the contribution to fight the high prevalence of illnesses in Africa should be improved, putting an end to HIV/AIDS transmission and the reversion of the alarming trend as well as the reduction of maternal mortality.¹³⁸ These aims are to be met by the following activities: (a) launching a robust initiative on generic drugs regarding the establishment of generic drugs manufacturing factories in Africa, (b) establishing monitoring systems and mechanisms for the Abuja Declaration and Action Plans aiming at the establishment of an integrated health system in African states and (c) the creation of an efficient surveillance system for the major illnesses in Africa.¹³⁹ The subsequent NSP 2009-2012 does not especially deal with the fight against HIV/AIDS but moreover aims at enhancing the health system and compliance with human rights.¹⁴⁰ Nevertheless, this will still have a positive effect on the fight against the epidemic. Developments made towards these objectives are topics to the agendas of the regular AU Assemblies.¹⁴¹ To monitor the implementation of the 2001 Abuja Declaration and accumulate resources, eight African leaders came together to establish AIDS Watch Africa (AWA).¹⁴² In 2004 it was included into the work of the AU Commission.¹⁴³ The objectives of the AWA Strategic Framework are: Advocacy for (a) Emergency Action, (b) Resources in terms of fund-raising, (c) Results (here e.g. achieving access to ART for 3 million HIV positive people by 2005 (“3 by 5”) and (d) Information for Action meaning monitoring actions.¹⁴⁴

Furthermore, the AU established an economic development program called NEPAD which is a vision and strategic framework for Africa’s development. It shall accelerate economic co-operation among the African nations. NEPAD has developed a health strategy, which was well thought-out by Africa’s Health Ministers at the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Committee for Africa in 2002.¹⁴⁵ It is a medium term strategy, which follows a comprehensive, integrated approach and identifies specific actions for the health sector.¹⁴⁶ Crucial to the strategy is the acknowledgement of broader social, economic and political factors that are also influencing the current situation and of the contribution of other action plans in NEPAD to also take into account further issues undermining improvement in the health sector.¹⁴⁷ NEPAD works towards a sustainable healthcare sector and developing surveillance measures to better monitor the achievement.¹⁴⁸

As mentioned above, education and thereby building human and technical competence to sustain prevention efforts, is crucial to limit the spread of the epidemic.¹⁴⁹ The content of teaching must contain basic knowledge about self-prevention (e.g. use of condoms), modes of transmission as well as HIV diagnosis and treatment.¹⁵⁰ But traditional and religious viewpoints must be considered as well. Reliable sexual education and thereby eradicating the belief

¹³² African Union, *Constitutive Act*, 2000, Art. 14(f).

¹³³ African Union, *Constitutive Act*, 2000, Art. 15.

¹³⁴ African Union, *Constitutive Act*, 2000, Art. 13(h).

¹³⁵ African Union, *Treaties, Conventions and Protocols*, 2009.

¹³⁶ AU, *2004-2007 Strategic Plan of the Commission of the African Union*, 2004, p. 51f.

¹³⁷ AU, *2004-2007 Strategic Plan of the Commission of the African Union*, 2004, p. 51f.

¹³⁸ AU, *2004-2007 Strategic Plan of the Commission of the African Union*, 2004, p. 51f.

¹³⁹ AU, *2004-2007 Strategic Plan of the Commission of the African Union*, 2004, p. 51f.

¹⁴⁰ AU, *2009-2010 Strategic Plan of the Commission of the African Union*, 2009, p. 6f

¹⁴¹ African Union, *Aids Watch Africa - MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF AIDS WATCH AFRICA (AWA)*, 2006, p.3.

¹⁴² African Union, *Aids Watch Africa - MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF AIDS WATCH AFRICA (AWA)*, 2006, p.3.

¹⁴³ African Union, *Aids Watch Africa - MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF AIDS WATCH AFRICA (AWA)*, 2006, p.3.

¹⁴⁴ African Union, *Aids Watch Africa - MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF AIDS WATCH AFRICA (AWA)*, 2006, p.3.

¹⁴⁵ NEPAD, *General Introduction to the NEPAD Health Strategy*, paragraphs 2, 4-5.

¹⁴⁶ NEPAD, *General Introduction to the NEPAD Health Strategy*, paragraphs 2, 4-5.

¹⁴⁷ NEPAD, *General Introduction to the NEPAD Health Strategy*, paragraphs 2, 4-5.

¹⁴⁸ NEPAD, *General Introduction to the NEPAD Health Strategy*, paragraphs 2, 4-5.

¹⁴⁹ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

¹⁵⁰ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, 2008, p. 71.

raping and sexual assault of girls and women may cure the disease is also of paramount importance.¹⁵¹ Not only the education of children is important but also teaching of adults is an inevitable necessity to improve the current situation.¹⁵² Studies have shown that young adults with low education levels are 2.2 times more likely to become infected with HIV compared to those having received full primary education.¹⁵³ This means that every additional year of school reduces the chance of becoming infected by 7%.¹⁵⁴ Further, high-quality education belongs to the most effective and above all cost-effective measures to preventing HIV.¹⁵⁵ Improving the access to primary education or rather achieving universal primary education belongs to the MDGs (MDG 2).¹⁵⁶ For that reason, several actions were taken to reach the goal. As school fees use up almost 25% of a family's disposal income, this is a huge hindrance for children to go to school.¹⁵⁷ African states such as Burundi, Ghana and Kenya, made it possible to abolish these fees.¹⁵⁸ A sudden rise of enrolment emerged.¹⁵⁹ The most representative successes could be achieved in Kenya: the number of primary school children getting enrolled increased by 1.2 million in 2003 and in 2004 Kenya had 7.2 million pupils.¹⁶⁰ For that reason, UNICEF, the World Bank and USAID created a "How To" guide for those countries that want to follow this example.¹⁶¹ Nevertheless, increasing enrolment also bears challenges for the education system in terms of school buildings, class sizes and demand for teachers.¹⁶² Therefore, it is imperative that there be some focused be placed on preventing teachers from being infected with HIV/AIDS.¹⁶³ If not, further problems like shortage of trained personnel would occur.¹⁶⁴ Political institutions and NGOs provide additional education, especially for adults.¹⁶⁵ The Declaration of Commitment is known as key HIV/AIDS international policy instrument in the war against AIDS.¹⁶⁶ It was adopted at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) in 2001.¹⁶⁷ Its first objective is to ensure that all people know what to do to prevent transmission.¹⁶⁸ To make sure that the UN member states comply with the commitments and promises made in the declaration, the World AIDS Campaign is strongly campaigning for universal access until 2010.¹⁶⁹

To limit the various impacts of HIV/AIDS and to stop weakening the African economy and society including their foundations, access to ART and improved drugs is vital. Several successes could recently be reached in terms of mother-to-child transmission.¹⁷⁰ A new combination of drugs reduces the probability of transmission throughout breastfeeding according to a new study initiated by the World Health Organization (WHO).¹⁷¹ If pregnant women living with HIV/AIDS are given a special combination of ARV drugs during a modified time of intake, the chance of infection of their children can be reduced by 40%.¹⁷² There are several programs providing medication. First of all, some African companies began to provide cheap or even free ART to employees and their spouses.¹⁷³ Even if this strategy is expensive, the positive effects such as decreasing numbers of employee fluctuation and new

¹⁵¹ Allan Little, *AIDS: A South African horror story*, 2002, paragraph 2; Carolyn Dempster, *Rape - silent war on SA women*, 2002, paragraph 2.

¹⁵² AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

¹⁵³ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

¹⁵⁴ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, 2008, p. 69f.

¹⁵⁵ The World Bank, *Education and HIV/AIDS: A window of Hope*, 2002, p. 8.

¹⁵⁶ UNAIDS, *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, 2008, p. 14.

¹⁵⁷ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

¹⁵⁸ MDG Monitor, *Achieve Universal Primary Education – Success Stories*, 2007, 1st paragraph.

¹⁵⁹ MDG Monitor, *Achieve Universal Primary Education – Success Stories*, 2007, 1st paragraph.

¹⁶⁰ MDG Monitor, *Achieve Universal Primary Education – Success Stories*, 2007, 1st paragraph.

¹⁶¹ MDG Monitor, *Achieve Universal Primary Education – Success Stories*, 2007, 1st paragraph.

¹⁶² MDG Monitor, *Achieve Universal Primary Education – Success Stories*, 2007, 1st paragraph.

¹⁶³ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

¹⁶⁴ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

¹⁶⁵ AVERT, *The Impact of HIV & AIDS in Africa*, 2009.

¹⁶⁶ UNGASS, *Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS*, 2001, p.1.

¹⁶⁷ UNGASS, *Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS*, 2001, p.1.

¹⁶⁸ UNGASS, *Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS*, 2001, p.1.

¹⁶⁹ UNGASS, *Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS*, 2001, p.1 f.

¹⁷⁰ UNAIDS, *Evidence shows new drug combination dramatically reduces mother-to child transmission of HIV during breastfeeding*, July 22nd 2009.

¹⁷¹ UNAIDS, *Evidence shows new drug combination dramatically reduces mother-to child transmission of HIV during breastfeeding*, July 22nd 2009.

¹⁷² UNAIDS, *Evidence shows new drug combination dramatically reduces mother-to child transmission of HIV during breastfeeding*, July 22nd 2009.

¹⁷³ UNAIDS, *HIV/AIDS: It's your business*, 2003, p. 19.

infections exceed the expenses.¹⁷⁴ Further ideas implemented by companies are for example free testing, mass distribution of condoms and avoiding the growth of the sex industry by providing appropriate family accommodation, especially in the mining industry, where men usually left their families due to work in other regions).¹⁷⁵

The establishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) is another outcome of the Declaration of Commitment.¹⁷⁶ This international financing institution has disbursed, up to now, \$15.6 billion in 140 to provide significant prevention, treatment and care programs against the mentioned illnesses.¹⁷⁷ The following successes could be achieved up to now: for 2.3 million people ARV therapy is provided, 79 million consultations were performed and 3.7 million orphans received medical services, education and community care.¹⁷⁸

Conclusion

Looking at the various efforts made to limit the impact of HIV/AIDS, it is alarming that so many people are still suffering directly and indirectly from its consequences. Hence, it is important to review all measures, strategies, plans, programs and even organizations to see if there are synergies and capacities to find solutions to the epidemic. What can be done to provide universal access to the already existing help? As the decisions of the UNAIDS Secretariat and the Programme Coordinating Board (PBC) are not automatically binding, the UNAIDS mandate requires an urgent reform.¹⁷⁹ Reduction of the numbers of Cosponsors would lead to an increase of efficiency and a decrease of double work because it is easier to find synergies.¹⁸⁰ Furthermore, NGOs lose credibility by reason of too many existing ones.¹⁸¹ How can this be changed? Many countries are overstrained with implementing the requirements and frameworks into work and practical plans made by the international institutions. These struggles emerge from lack of funding and competence.¹⁸² Often important stakeholders turn disappointed and withdraw their contributions.¹⁸³ How can countries be supported in order to make the strategies work effectively? How can the implementation and compliance with these commitments be tracked and monitored in countries still struggling with providing adequate survey data? And how can monitoring be simplified? HIV-infected people still have to face unawareness of their fellows. How can e.g. the media or other communication channels be used to prevent discrimination and assaults to increase commitment and tolerance? Is it necessary to change laws like intellectual property rights to make research and development of an HIV/AIDS vaccine easier? Finally, is there a way to exchange best practices efficiently?

It is crucial to the process that new approaches are found and that also the consequent adherence to existing efforts is guaranteed. Furthermore, an early detection of problems and synergies is necessary also to secure the progress already made.

Must Reads

AVERT. (n.d.). AVERT [AVERTing HIV and AIDS]. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from AVERT Web site: <http://www.avert.org/>

AVERT is an international HIV and AIDS charity based in the UK, working to AVERT HIV and AIDS worldwide. AVERT has HIV and AIDS projects in countries where there is a particularly high rate of infection, such as the countries of southern Africa, or where there is a rapidly increasing rate of infection

¹⁷⁴ UNAIDS, *HIV/AIDS: It's your business*, 2003, p. 19.

¹⁷⁵ UNAIDS, *HIV/AIDS: It's your business*, 2003, p. 19.

¹⁷⁶ GFATM, *About the Global Fund*, 2009.

¹⁷⁷ GFATM, *About the Global Fund*, 2009.

¹⁷⁸ GFATM, *About the Global Fund*, 2009.

¹⁷⁹ Yussuf, M., *Report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the review of the progress made by the UN systems organizations in achieving MDG 6, Target 7, to combat HIV/AIDS*, 2007, p. 7 (JUI/REP/2007/12).

¹⁸⁰ Yussuf, M., *Report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the review of the progress made by the UN systems organizations in achieving MDG 6, Target 7, to combat HIV/AIDS*, 2007, p. 6 (JUI/REP/2007/12).

¹⁸¹ Yussuf, M., *Report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the review of the progress made by the UN systems organizations in achieving MDG 6, Target 7, to combat HIV/AIDS*, 2007, p. v (JUI/REP/2007/12).

¹⁸² Yussuf, M., *Report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the review of the progress made by the UN systems organizations in achieving MDG 6, Target 7, to combat HIV/AIDS*, 2007, p. 15 (JUI/REP/2007/12).

¹⁸³ Yussuf, M., *Report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the review of the progress made by the UN systems organizations in achieving MDG 6, Target 7, to combat HIV/AIDS*, 2007, p. 15 (JUI/REP/2007/12).

such as in India. *We also take AIDS education and information to people in almost every country in the world through our web site, www.avert.org, the world's most popular AIDS website.*

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). (2008, July). (UNAIDS /08.27E / JC1511E). In *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic* [Executive Summary]. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from UNAIDS Web site: http://data.unaids.org/pub/GlobalReport/2008/JC1511_GR08_ExecutiveSummary_en.pdf
This report is on the development and progresses that could be made concerning the global AIDS epidemic. It is very comprehensive due to country inputs with unprecedented scope and detail. It includes useful information about which measures work out and why and gives an overview those challenges that still need to be fought and measures that have to be improved. Furthermore it contains numbers regarding to e.g. HIV prevalence in general and among special groups as well life expectancy in different countries. It discusses also measures to monitor the implementation of the various programs, action plans and strategies.

United Nations General Assembly, & Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. (2001, June). (UNAIDS/02.31E). In *Keeping the Promise - Summary of the Declaration of Commitment*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from UNGASS, UNAIDS Web site: http://data.unaids.org/pub/report/2002/jc668-keepingpromise_en.pdf
This summary deals with the backgrounds of the "Declaration of Commitment" created at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) dedicated to HIV/in 2001. What were the causes for establishing such a declaration, how are the fields of action defined and what can be done to improve the situation on several levels? It also contains the full text of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/.

II. Investing in Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security

*"The rapid march of urgent hunger continues to unleash an enormous humanitarian crisis. The world must pull together to ensure emergency needs are met as long term solutions are advanced."*¹⁸⁴

Introduction

Agriculture has always been an important factor contributing to the livelihood of African Nations. As a rural continent, the agricultural sector accounts for approximately 60% of the total labor force, 20% of the total merchandise exports, and 17% of the GDP.¹⁸⁵ Despite the emphasis put in agricultural development, there are still issues within the industry. Figures from 1997-99 show that about 200 million people (or 28% of Africa's population) are chronically hungry, compared to just 173 million in 1990-92.¹⁸⁶ The proportion of the population that is chronically hungry is slowly decreasing, but the absolute numbers are quickly increasing due to the fact that Africa's population is growing.¹⁸⁷ As of 2001, about 28 million people in Africa were facing food emergencies due to droughts, flood, and strife, of which 25 million needed emergency food and agricultural assistance.¹⁸⁸ The World Food Programme (WFP) has spent \$12.5 billion in Africa, which is 45% of its total investment since its establishment, and the WFP as a whole accounts for two-fifths of total international food aid to the continent.¹⁸⁹

The economics of food security can be described as fairly straightforward through a food security synthesis: "that food insecurity traces to poverty, that poverty must be addressed by economic development, and that economic development flows from application of the standard model that is now mainstream economics."¹⁹⁰ The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations defines food security as "access by all people at all times to

¹⁸⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. *1.02 Billion Hungry: One Sixth of Humanity Undernourished – More Than Ever Before*. 2009.

¹⁸⁵ New Partnership for Africa's Development, *Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program*, 2003, p.1.

¹⁸⁶ New Partnership for Africa's Development, *Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program*, 2003, p.1.

¹⁸⁷ New Partnership for Africa's Development, *Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program*, 2003, p.1.

¹⁸⁸ New Partnership for Africa's Development, *Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program*, 2003, p.1.

¹⁸⁹ New Partnership for Africa's Development, *Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program*, 2003, p.1.

¹⁹⁰ Tweeten, *The Economics of Global Food Security*, 1999, p. 473.

sufficient food to meet the dietary needs for a productive and healthy lifestyle.”¹⁹¹ Two other dimensions of food security that must be considered are availability and utilization. For example, in the Bengal famine of 1943, food was available, but most people could not access it because they lacked buying power, the price was excessive, or they did not have access to transfers.¹⁹² The same holds true for most African famines; anyone can get access to food if they are willing to pay the price for it, but it is the lack of buying power that causes communities to go hungry. As we delve deeper into this topic, it is important to consider agricultural development, but more importantly, the accessibility of this agriculture to the majority of the citizens of African nations given their current socioeconomic conditions.

New Partnership for Africa’s Development’s (NEPAD) Actions

The African Ministers of Agriculture met in Rome on June 9, 2002 to review a draft of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, a document prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and in cooperation with the NEPAD Steering Committee.¹⁹³ They formulated four “pillars” on which immediate improvement of Africa’s agriculture, food security, and trade balance were to be based: (1) Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems, (2) Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access, (3) Increasing food supply and reducing hunger, and (4) Agricultural research, technology dissemination, and adoption.¹⁹⁴ The first pillar includes important initiatives for African nations because reliance on irregular rainfall is a major constraint on crop productivity, resulting in crops being unable to reach their full production potential.¹⁹⁵ Secondly, an improvement in rural infrastructure such as roads, storage, markets, packaging and handling systems, and input supply networks are necessary if local products are going to be competitive with imports in the local market, and also in export markets.¹⁹⁶ An increase in food supply can be accomplished relatively easy if the focus is put on the home front, meaning that an increase in local food production to feed local populations is favored over an increase in imports. By accessing improved technology such as plows or irrigation systems that reduce the need for manpower, most of which is relatively simple and low-cost, small farmers can play a major role in increasing food availability close to where it is needed, which in turn results in increasing rural incomes and employment opportunities, as well as a contribution to growth in exports.¹⁹⁷ Finally, the pillar dealing with agricultural research and technology dissemination is focused on the long-term, and calls for an enhanced rate of adoption for the most promising available technologies, technology delivery systems that rapidly bring innovations to farmers and agribusinesses, renewing the ability of agricultural research systems to efficiently adapt new knowledge, and development of mechanisms that reduce the costs and risks of adapting these new technologies.¹⁹⁸ Developing countries are especially vulnerable during these tumultuous economic times since they have less room to adjust to these deteriorating economic conditions.¹⁹⁹

In June 2002, NEPAD leaders attended a G-8 meeting in Canada, where agricultural access was included on the agenda.²⁰⁰ At the meeting the idea of information and communication technology (ICT) was discussed as a helpful tool in agricultural planning.²⁰¹ If used intensively, it is believed that ICTs will bring an unprecedented comparative advantage to the continent and technology can provide the force needed for the democratization process and good governance by enabling the African agricultural industry to manage all of its aspects locally, thus facilitating the integration of Africa into the global information framework.²⁰² One unique characteristic of ICTs is that

¹⁹¹ Tweeten, *The Economics of Global Food Security*, 1999, p. 474.

¹⁹² Tweeten, *The Economics of Global Food Security*, 1999, p. 475.

¹⁹³ New Partnership for Africa’s Development, *Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program*, 2003, p.1.

¹⁹⁴ New Partnership for Africa’s Development, *Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program*, 2003, p.2-3.

¹⁹⁵ New Partnership for Africa’s Development, *Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program*, 2003, p.2.

¹⁹⁶ New Partnership for Africa’s Development, *Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program*, 2003, p.2.

¹⁹⁷ New Partnership for Africa’s Development, *Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program*, 2003, p.1.

¹⁹⁸ New Partnership for Africa’s Development, *Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program*, 2003, p.3.

¹⁹⁹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. *1.02 Billion Hungry: One Sixth of Humanity Undernourished – More Than Ever Before*. 2009.

²⁰⁰ Ngwainmbi, *Globalization and NEPAD’s Development Perspective: Bridging the Digital Divide with Good Governance*, 2005, p.284.

²⁰¹ Ngwainmbi, *Globalization and NEPAD’s Development Perspective: Bridging the Digital Divide with Good Governance*, 2005, p.298.

²⁰² Ngwainmbi, *Globalization and NEPAD’s Development Perspective: Bridging the Digital Divide with Good Governance*, 2005, p.298.

modifications can be made to address local conditions, and in conjunction with personnel requirements and operational processes, technology can be recreated and used locally according to the needs of that particular demographic, thus representing an efficient use of western technology in a non-western socioeconomic environment.²⁰³

NEPAD brings many innovative ideas such as the four pillars discussed above to the table that deal with improving the agricultural situation of African nations, but the relationship between NEPAD and the African Union (AU) tends to be unclear.²⁰⁴ NEPAD has been described as an “instrument,” “program,” or “mandated initiative” of the AU, but it was clear from its onset that key leaders of the initiative did not want it to become subject to the slow procedures of AU decision-making.²⁰⁵ Formalizing the relationship between NEPAD and the AU is considered to be a challenge for both parties involved.²⁰⁶ One of the most important differences between both African initiatives is that the AU is a club with no criterion for membership other than the fact that one must exist upon African soil, while NEPAD’s “enhanced partnership” is only open to participation by those who meet standards of governance and economic management deemed “acceptable” by NEPAD’s governing body that are decided upon by consensus, and this element of discrimination is an extremely politically sensitive element.²⁰⁷

Problems Leading to Current Conditions

With a long agricultural history, it is important to note the differences that prevent Africa’s agricultural industry to progress in the way that those on other continents have. There are several natural conditions that contribute to the current state of the industry on the African continent, such as drought or the lack of arable land, and these factors are difficult to change. However, factors such as agricultural inputs and farm size, poverty, and government policies towards agriculture can be influenced to ameliorate the state of the agricultural industry.²⁰⁸ Agricultural input and farm size are important in Africa because many countries make limited use of modern agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, improved seeds, and improved agricultural tools and machinery.²⁰⁹ Labor demand and availability is considered to be a major constraint on productivity, especially where unused land is still available.²¹⁰ The potential for larger farms exists, but they are kept small in areas of relative land abundance because of the lack of manpower available to care for them, and this manpower is in demand only for a short period of the year during growing season, thus creating a labor bottleneck.²¹¹ Secondly, the concept of poverty has placed a large constraint on Africa’s agricultural industry, like it has on many other industries of the continent. Combined with associated constraint or slowly changing factors such as poor infrastructure and limited education and skills, poverty has a direct correlation with the state of a nation’s agriculture as stated in the statistical analysis carried out by Morgan and Solarz.²¹² In the end, it tends to be those farmers with better education and resources who were able to benefit rather than the rural poor.²¹³ Finally, agricultural development has had a strong dependency on government policy over the last three decades. Government funding has been the chief source for the support of agricultural research and development, and the lack thereof impacts agricultural productivity.²¹⁴ Additionally, many governments have focused on agricultural exports because it is easier to tax than production for the home market and in several countries agricultural exports are the leading foreign currency earner, thus generating income and creating simplicity for the government at the expense of local agricultural development.²¹⁵

²⁰³ Ngwainmbi, *Globalization and NEPAD’s Development Perspective: Bridging the Digital Divide with Good Governance*, 2005, p.299.

²⁰⁴ de Waal, *What’s New in the “New Partnership for Africa’s Development”?*, 2002, p.467.

²⁰⁵ de Waal, *What’s New in the “New Partnership for Africa’s Development”?*, 2002, p.467.

²⁰⁶ de Waal, *What’s New in the “New Partnership for Africa’s Development”?*, 2002, p.469.

²⁰⁷ de Waal, *What’s New in the “New Partnership for Africa’s Development”?*, 2002, p.469.

²⁰⁸ Morgan and Solarz, *Agricultural Crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa: Development Constraints and Policy Problems*, 1994, p.63.

²⁰⁹ Morgan and Solarz, *Agricultural Crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa: Development Constraints and Policy Problems*, 1994, p.63.

²¹⁰ Morgan and Solarz, *Agricultural Crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa: Development Constraints and Policy Problems*, 1994, p.63.

²¹¹ Morgan and Solarz, *Agricultural Crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa: Development Constraints and Policy Problems*, 1994, p.63.

²¹² Morgan and Solarz, *Agricultural Crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa: Development Constraints and Policy Problems*, 1994, p.63.

²¹³ Morgan and Solarz, *Agricultural Crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa: Development Constraints and Policy Problems*, 1994, p.64.

²¹⁴ Morgan and Solarz, *Agricultural Crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa: Development Constraints and Policy Problems*, 1994, p.64.

²¹⁵ Morgan and Solarz, *Agricultural Crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa: Development Constraints and Policy Problems*, 1994, p.64.

Case Study: The Memorandum of Understanding Between Namibia and Zambia

The signing of a Memorandum of Understanding at the Second Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the AU during April 2004 to establish an agricultural joint venture to boost the agriculture potentials in Namibia and Zambia serves as a model for other African countries.²¹⁶ This project is specifically aimed at boosting food exports and addressing food insecurity in both countries.²¹⁷ The Ministers of Agriculture of Zambia and Namibia both signed the memorandum that calls for the establishment of a joint technical committee that should investigate possible joint ventures in food production.²¹⁸ At the time of the agreement, Zambia was considering providing 10,000 hectares for the project in Kaoma District in the Western Province, and Namibia could maximize agricultural output and minimize poverty and food shortages by tapping water from the Congo River.²¹⁹ The root of the project deals with countries working together and sharing resources to improve the agricultural conditions of the parties involved. Namibia proposed for the land in this project to be situated between Sesheke and Senanga because of the area's proximity to the border to minimize transportation costs, while relying on the Southern African Development Community's (SADC) project to utilize water from the Congo River into the Zambezi River and eventually into Namibia due to Namibia's extremely dry conditions.²²⁰ This primitive partnership lays the groundwork for the future of agricultural cooperation in Africa, as it is believed that many African countries should come together to construct dams for hydro-electric power and irrigation projects to enhance agricultural development due to Africa's basic geography and the fact that many rivers flow through many countries.²²¹ Very little of this project was funded by the local governments of the nations involved, as \$6 million came from an African Development Bank loan, \$2 million from the Development Bank of Southern Africa, and \$4 million from Namibian and Zambian power utilities.²²²

Recent Actions

The Assembly of the African Union recently met in Sirte, Libya on July 1, 2009, with an address from UN Deputy Secretary-General Asha-Rose Migiro highlighting some important points regarding the critical role of agriculture in creating economic growth and food security.²²³ Emphasizing that the current number of people in sub-Saharan African is up 12 percent compared to 2008, the United Nations projects that the rate of economic growth in African will only be 0.9 percent in 2009, and poverty as a whole will rise 1.2 percent.²²⁴ At a meeting of African ministers earlier this year in Windhoek, a sustainable green revolution was called for.²²⁵ A prime example of how this policy could work is with Malawi; a decade ago this country was hit by famine, and today it is a food exporter with agriculture making up 35 percent of its GDP.²²⁶ In addition to the framework that the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program provides, the MDG Africa Steering Group estimated that annual agricultural aid will need to increase from 1 to 2 billion dollars per year to 8 billion dollars to allow Africa to halve extreme poverty.²²⁷ Subsequently, aid alone cannot solve the program, as the Danish African Commission and the Aid for Trade Initiative have highlighted some other necessary actions: private capital can play a key role in processing raw commodities, creating value chains, building transportation networks, and ensuring more food makes it to the market.²²⁸ Finally, it is noted that climate change must be a priority for African nations, since unaddressed climate

²¹⁶ Ghana News Agency, *Translating African Union Agriculture Dreams into Reality*, 2004.

²¹⁷ Times of Zambia, *Zambia, Namibia Sign Memo of Understanding*, 2004.

²¹⁸ Times of Zambia, *Zambia, Namibia Sign Memo of Understanding*, 2004.

²¹⁹ Ghana News Agency, *Translating African Union Agriculture Dreams into Reality*, 2004.

²²⁰ Ghana News Agency, *Translating African Union Agriculture Dreams into Reality*, 2004.

²²¹ Ghana News Agency, *Translating African Union Agriculture Dreams into Reality*, 2004.

²²² Times of Zambia, *Zambia, Namibia Sign Memo of Understanding*, 2004.

²²³ United Nations, *Food Security, Violent Conflict, Return of Coups Among Challenges Requiring Resolute Action*, Deputy Secretary-General Tells African Union Summit, 2009.

²²⁴ United Nations, *Food Security, Violent Conflict, Return of Coups Among Challenges Requiring Resolute Action*, Deputy Secretary-General Tells African Union Summit, 2009.

²²⁵ United Nations, *Food Security, Violent Conflict, Return of Coups Among Challenges Requiring Resolute Action*, Deputy Secretary-General Tells African Union Summit, 2009.

²²⁶ World Bank, *Country Brief: Malawi*, 2009.

²²⁷ United Nations, *Food Security, Violent Conflict, Return of Coups Among Challenges Requiring Resolute Action*, Deputy Secretary-General Tells African Union Summit, 2009.

²²⁸ United Nations, *Food Security, Violent Conflict, Return of Coups Among Challenges Requiring Resolute Action*, Deputy Secretary-General Tells African Union Summit, 2009.

change issues will make efforts to support agriculture and reduce hunger more difficult and more expensive, pushing for a new climate agreement that will help these nations adapt to climate change and reduce greenhouse-gas emissions.²²⁹

Conclusion

An overview of Africa's agricultural industry shows technological and logistical factors that contribute to its slow economic growth in comparison to other continents. Food security is a pressing concern for this region because of the sheer number of chronically hungry people. There seems to be a lack of any long-term solutions to this problem, as most of the previous efforts have focused on short-term emergency relief programs by the World Food Organization.²³⁰

The case study exhibits how simple partnerships between countries to share resources can result in large mutual gain, and more growth on ideas such as these will be able to help the situation of the agricultural industry in Africa. But if this seems like a clear solution, why don't more partnerships form between other countries? As delegates delve further into research, they should consider what factors have prevented a clear-cut path to agricultural growth and development in Africa as experienced by industries on other continents, and why have African nations been hesitant to help each other out? Why does governmental policy in Africa tend towards finding the easiest path instead of doing what is best for the citizens, like most other democratic governments do? Since poverty plays a key role in lack of economic growth and poverty tends to be stuck in cycles, what would be a feasible way to break this cycle, particularly in the agricultural industry? It will likely be inevitable that foreign intervention will be necessary to make any impact on development, but what should be done differently if a long-term solution is desired over the short-term "rescue" funding? It is important to consider the current agricultural situation in your nation before branching out and trying to conceive international solutions to the problem.

Must Reads

Morgan, W.B. & Solarz, J.A. (1994, March). *Agricultural Crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa: Development Constraints and Policy Problems*. The Geographical Journal: 160, 1. p. 57-73.
This paper provides a comprehensive overview of factors that are responsible for the agricultural crisis in African nations, with a focus on the Sub-Saharan African region. It provides numerical and visual support evidence to give delegates a thorough understanding of the above factors. This source is especially important for delegates to understand the underlying causes behind the current agricultural situation, and a good understanding of these causes is important to formulate strong arguments and provide backing for their positions.

New Partnership for Africa's Development. (2003). *Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme*. Retrieved August 15, 2009, from the New Partnership for African's Development web site: <http://www.nepad.org/2005/files/documents/caadp.pdf>
This document outlines every aspect of NEPAD's Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme. It is not necessary for delegates to read the entire document, but a general understanding of the ideas discussed in each chapter is important to conceptualize the importance and breadth of this program. This program forms the basis of agricultural programs based on improving economic growth in Africa, and thus forms the general basis for this topic.

Ngwainmbi, E.K. (2005, January). *Globalization and NEPAD's Development Perspective: Bridging the Digital Divide with Good Governance*. Journal of Black Studies: 35, 3. p. 284-309.
This paper discusses the rationale behind the development work that NEPAD does. It is not necessary for delegates to understand all of the theory contained within this document, but it is important to get the general idea of how NEPAD runs its programs. Since the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme that forms the basis of this topic is a NEPAD initiative, general knowledge of the underlying theory is important.

²²⁹ United Nations, *Food Security, Violent Conflict, Return of Coups Among Challenges Requiring Resolute Action*, Deputy Secretary-General Tells African Union Summit, 2009.

²³⁰ New Partnership for Africa's Development, *Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program*, 2003, p.1

United Nations. (2009, July). *Food Security, Violent Conflict, Return of Coups Among Challenges Requiring Resolute Action, Deputy Secretary-General Tells African Union Summit*. Retrieved October 23, 2009 from <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/dsgsm465.doc.htm>

This is an excellent primary source document directly from Deputy Secretary-General Asha-Rose Migiro. It summarizes many important issues addressed at the recent summit of the African Union, and highlights some future ideas about where the issue of Food Security is heading. References are made to other organizations, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program, so it is also a good starting point for research.

de Waal, A. (2002, July). *What's New in the "New Partnership for Africa's Development"?* *International Affairs*: 78, 3. p. 463-475.

This article outlines the background of the New Partnership for Africa's Development. It also offers a candid view on the relationship between NEPAD and the African Union. This analysis is important for delegates as it outlines some of NEPAD's actions and gives readers an idea of where they fit into the realm of activities that the African Union deals with.

III. Supporting the Sudan Peace Process

"Close partnerships are crucial for addressing the continent's peace and security challenges. The United Nations and the African Union have a long-standing and fruitful collaboration in this field."²³¹

Introduction

During the early months of 2003, the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) attacked Sudanese Government troops in Darfur (AI).²³² The attacks were a form of protest against the Sudanese government's failure to protect local villagers against repeated attacks from nomadic groups and long-term economic marginalization.²³³ Despite early indications that the Sudanese government would resolve this internal conflict with its citizens peacefully, in March of 2003, the government began using military force.²³⁴

Mandated to monitor and report in an attempt to provide security for civilians and aid workers in Darfur, the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) deployed in July 2004.²³⁵ Underequipped from its inception AMIS was too limited to provide security for civilians.²³⁶ On July 31, 2007, the Security Council passed Resolution 1769 which authorized a United Nations-African Union hybrid mission to Darfur (UNAMID). The deployment of 26,000 peacekeepers and police took place soon after.²³⁷

In another attempt to establish peace to the region, the Security Council passed Resolution 1778 to authorize a European Union mission in eastern Chad and northeastern Central African Republic EURFOR.²³⁸ Supported by a small UN peacekeeping mission, MINURCAT, the deployment has not effectively decreased the violence and insecurity that continues throughout the conflict region.²³⁹

Internal and External Barriers to Peace

Further complicating the peace process are the elements of the protracted conflict that initially brought instability to the region.²⁴⁰ Before 2003 when the international community first addressed the conflict, in 1983 the Sudanese

²³¹ Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon, *Address to the Summit of the African Union*, 2008, July 3, paragraph 10.

²³² Amnesty International USA, *Darfur History*, 2009, paragraph 1.

²³³ Amnesty International USA, *Darfur History*, 2009, paragraph 5.

²³⁴ Amnesty International USA, *Darfur History*, 2009, paragraph 5.

²³⁵ Amnesty International USA, *Darfur History*, 2009, paragraph 7.

²³⁶ Amnesty International USA, *Darfur History*, 2009, paragraph 7f.

²³⁷ Amnesty International USA, *Darfur History*, 2009, paragraph 15.

²³⁸ Amnesty International USA, *Darfur History*, 2009, paragraph 16.

²³⁹ Amnesty International USA, *Darfur History*, 2009, paragraph 16.

²⁴⁰ International Crisis Group, *Sudan Endgame* 2003, p. 3f.

government which was made up by a northern Arab majority attempted to impose Islamic Sharia law in all of Sudan.²⁴¹ The rebellion that followed began in the south by black African Christians opposed to the imposition of Sharia law.²⁴² Besides ethnic and religious issues, the conflict also involves access to resources.²⁴³

One of the factors for the continued protracted conflict in Sudan has roots in the ethnical differences in Sudan.²⁴⁴ Hundreds of thousands of black African villagers have been killed by the Government of Sudan's militia, the Janjaweed competing for fertile land.²⁴⁵ The humanitarian emergency in Darfur is a result of violence perpetrated by the Government of Sudan forces and the Janjaweed against the Fur, Zaghawa and Massalit. Historically, the Darfurians have been marginalized socio-economically and politically.²⁴⁶ With power and land at stake, Sudan's central government "is stoking racial and ethnic animus more than it ever has been in Darfur history", said Eric Reeves, one of the leading academic experts on Sudan.²⁴⁷

For example, there have been numerous Human Rights violations committed by the National Islamic Front in the capital of Khartoum and by the rebels the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army operating out of the south.²⁴⁸ These reported violations received by the UN pertain to the forced enslavement of Blacks in the south, primarily members of the Dinka tribe.²⁴⁹ Raids are reportedly sponsored and sanctioned by the government.²⁵⁰ The slavery debate is complicated by international economic and political interests as well as ancient religion.²⁵¹

Many parts of Darfur have suffered significant, recurrent droughts allowing for the Sudan government to maintain that the conflict is primarily centered on competition for land between pastoralists and crop farmers.²⁵² Crop yields have been low and unpredictable due to rainfall and infestation; livestock has been lost due to pastoral land and water scarcity.²⁵³ Both factors have pushed laborers to migrate in search of employment, reducing the solidarity of communities.²⁵⁴ During recent years, several oil companies from countries, including Canada and China, have discovered untapped oil reserves and water resources in Sudan's southern region.²⁵⁵ With international economic interests focusing on the region, quest for control of the region has intensified.²⁵⁶ In addition to the aforementioned internal and regional complications to peace, it is also important to address the impact of the International Criminal Court's issuance of an arrest warrant for Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir on the peace process and its conflict with the African Union.²⁵⁷ African countries bordering on Sudan have complicated the progression of building sustainable peace in Sudan. Chad's civil conflict during the 1980s extended beyond its border and into western Darfur (Military).²⁵⁸ Not only did the spill over exacerbate protracted historical tensions between the non-Arab Fur and Zaghawa ethnic groups, the perception of the Fur was that Khartoum had encouraged and armed militia to attack governmental facilities and forces in Darfur.²⁵⁹

Peace Agreements and Darfur

Since the conflict in Darfur began in 2003, approximately 300,000 are thought to have been killed. Nearly 2.5 million have experienced displacement, rape and other atrocities since the Sudanese government and its militia the

²⁴¹ Katendeko, F., *Sudan's 50 Year War*, 2003, paragraph 4f.

²⁴² Katendeko, F., *Sudan's 50 Year War*, 2003, paragraph 4f.

²⁴³ Suliman, M., *Resource Access: A Major Cause of Armed Conflict in the Sudan. The case of the Nuba Mountains*, 1998, paragraph 1.

²⁴⁴ Willemse, K., *Dafur in War, The politicization of Ethnic Identities?*, 2005, p. 1.

²⁴⁵ Knickmeyer, E., *Darfur slaughter rooted in Arab-African slavery*, 2004, paragraph 7.

²⁴⁶ GlobalSecurity, *Military: Darfur Liberation Front, part 1*, paragraph 8.

²⁴⁷ Knickmeyer, E., *Darfur slaughter rooted in Arab-African slavery*, 2004, paragraph 10.

²⁴⁸ Davis K., *The Truth About Slavery*, 2001, p. 1, paragraph 16.

²⁴⁹ Davis K., *The Truth About Slavery*, 2001, p. 1, paragraph 17.

²⁵⁰ Davis K., *The Truth About Slavery*, 2001, p. 1, paragraph 6.

²⁵¹ Davis K., *The Truth About Slavery*, 2001, p. 1, paragraph 13.

²⁵² GlobalSecurity, *Military: Darfur Liberation Front, part 1*, paragraph 6.

²⁵³ GlobalSecurity, *Military: Darfur Liberation Front, part 1*, paragraph 6.

²⁵⁴ GlobalSecurity, *Military: Darfur Liberation Front, part 1*, paragraph 6.

²⁵⁵ Davis K., *The Truth About Slavery*, 2001, paragraph 12.

²⁵⁶ Davis K., *The Truth About Slavery*, 2001, paragraph 12.

²⁵⁷ GlobalSecurity, *Military: Darfur Liberation Front, part 1*, paragraph 13.

²⁵⁸ GlobalSecurity, *Military: Darfur Liberation Front, part 1*, paragraph 1.

²⁵⁹ GlobalSecurity, *Military: Darfur Liberation Front, part 1*, paragraph 1.

Janjaweed began fighting against rebel groups.²⁶⁰ Finding a resolution to the conflict has been an issue the United Nations has worked towards since 2003. In 2006, in cooperation with the African Union, the Darfur Peace Agreement was signed.²⁶¹ The Darfur Peace agreement made on 5 May, 2006 was an accord signed between the Sudanese government, and Sudan Liberation Movement, the largest rebel faction in Darfur.²⁶² However, two other significant rebel factions refused to sign the accord, citing that it was not adequate in its power sharing agreements.²⁶³

The Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) covers four main subject areas: Power Sharing, Wealth Sharing, Security Arrangements and Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation.²⁶⁴

Power Sharing “reserves for members of rebel groups that sign the DPA a minority of government positions, including one governorship, two deputy governorships, and almost 30 percent of the seats in the regional legislatures, until national and regional elections are held in three years,” and furthermore “requires that no later than 2010, a referendum is to be held in Darfur to determine whether the three regional states should be consolidated into one region (seen as likely to increase Darfur’s influence in the national government) or remain separate states.”²⁶⁵ Wealth Sharing “provides for a Panel of Experts to establish a formula for allocation to Darfur of a fair portion of national revenues, including from the oil industry” and will “establish a new Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund to manage rehabilitation, reconstruction and development—to be funded by the national government at levels of \$300 million in 2006 and \$200 million each in 2007 and 2008 and also financed by international donors.”²⁶⁶

Security Arrangements “sets out a specific timeline and organizational structures for (1) disarming the pro-governmental Janjaweed militia within five months, (2) incorporating members of the rebel groups into the Sudanese military forces or assisting their integration into civilian life, and (3) returning principal responsibility for law enforcement in Darfur to a reformed civilian police force,” and grants “expand powers to the African Union-run Ceasefire Commission including to identify those responsible for ceasefire violations and to recommend measures against them by the AU Peace and Security Council,” and provide “that these security arrangements will be monitored by African Union peacekeeping forces (which are expected to be strengthened and then integrated into a United Nations peacekeeping force by later this year.”²⁶⁷

Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation (DDDC) “provides for the African Union to convene 60 days after the Agreement comes into force a community-based reconciliation process in Darfur—in recognition that many stakeholders in Darfur were not represented by the negotiating parties in Abuja,” and “provides that this process is to be organized by a Preparatory Committee appointed by the African Union and to include members of the rebel groups and the Government of Sudan, as well as tribal leaders and representatives of civil society and international organizations including the African Union, United Nations and Arab League.”²⁶⁸

Declaration of Principles for the Resolution of the Sudanese Conflict in Darfur

This constituted a signed agreement between the Government of Sudan, Sudan Liberation Movement and the Justice Equality Movement. Consisting of 17 points, the Declaration provided a framework for negotiations on wealth and power sharing.²⁶⁹ The agreement was also meant to create security conditions that would allow for the return of the

²⁶⁰ GlobalSecurity, *Military: Darfur Liberation Front*, part 2, paragraph 24.

²⁶¹ Human Rights first, *The Darfur Peace Agreement - Key Provisions of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA)*, part 1.

²⁶² Human Rights first, *The Darfur Peace Agreement - Key Provisions of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA)*, part 1.

²⁶³ Human Rights first, *The Darfur Peace Agreement - Key Provisions of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA)*, part 1.

²⁶⁴ Human Rights first, *The Darfur Peace Agreement - Key Provisions of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA)*, part 1.

²⁶⁵ Human Rights first, *The Darfur Peace Agreement - Key Provisions of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA)*, part 2.

²⁶⁶ Human Rights first, *The Darfur Peace Agreement - Key Provisions of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA)*, part 3.

²⁶⁷ Human Rights first, *The Darfur Peace Agreement - Key Provisions of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA)*, part 4.

²⁶⁸ Human Rights first, *The Darfur Peace Agreement - Key Provisions of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA)*, part 5.

²⁶⁹ GlobalSecurity, *Military: Darfur Liberation Front*, part 2, paragraph 1.

internally displaced person as well as refugees who fled to Chad.²⁷⁰ The Principles were established to further “good faith political dialogue between the parties.”²⁷¹

UN-AU Mission- UNAMID

United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon announced at the Summit of the African Union 31, January, 2008 that the unprecedented joint operation, AU-UN Hybrid Mission in Darfur reflected the shared determination of the United Nations and the African Union to end the conflict in Darfur once and for all.²⁷² He also addressed the ultimately, UNAMID would only be as effective as the political process it is mandated to support, and to support the long-term economic development of the region.²⁷³

To address a long- term solution, the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme for the African Union has become an umbrella for AU-UN cooperation under which a capacity-building framework for African peace and security can be established.²⁷⁴ Under Security Council resolution 1881, 31 July 2009 UNAMID’s mandate was extended for another year. The Security Council acknowledges an improvement in the Government of Sudan’s cooperation with UNAMID.²⁷⁵ In addition to commending the work of the Tripartite Commission, the Council demanded that all parties involved in the conflict cease violent attacks on civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel.²⁷⁶ The Council stated that there could be no military solution to the conflict that “an inclusive political settlement and the successful deployment of UNAMID are essential to re-establishing peace.”²⁷⁷

Recommendations for Peace Process in Darfur

Human Rights Watch (HRW) outlined prerequisites for lasting peace in Darfur: the protection of civilians, the realization of fundamental human rights, and justice for grave crimes.²⁷⁸ Also recommended is the inclusion of representatives of all ethnic groups, women and young adults and groups should be able to speak freely without retribution.²⁷⁹ Human Rights Watch also recommends that any peace agreement should provide full independent investigation into human rights violations and all parties to the conflict, bring them to justice before fair, impartial and independent courts (for example the ICC).²⁸⁰ Furthermore, it has also been discussed that in addition to the on the ground enforcement/implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and other Security Council Resolutions which will be covered in the examination of UNAMID’s peacekeeping initiatives, the peace process should also include examining the outcomes of the seven separate rounds of the Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks on the Conflict in Darfur; the African Union Panel on Darfur (AUPD); and the Doha meeting in February 2009.²⁸¹

Conclusion

The topic of the peace process in Sudan will offer delegates the opportunity to work through a complicated relevant issue concerning safe guarding human rights in a part of the world that is influenced both by internal and external political interests. While international attention focuses on Darfur, it is also important to not to overlook a broader peace process that includes all of Sudan. The United Nations, together with the African Union and other partners, are working hard to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Taking in to account the Security Council position that there could be no military solution to the conflict, how can an inclusive political settlement and the successful deployment of UNAMID be used to foster peace in Darfur? And who should take the lead here? Bearing that in mind, how do we overcome the issues that surround legitimacy? Likewise, should there

²⁷⁰ GlobalSecurity, *Military: Darfur Liberation Front*, part 2, paragraph 1.

²⁷¹ GlobalSecurity, *Military: Darfur Liberation Front*, part 2, paragraph 1.

²⁷² Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon, *Address to the Summit of the African Union*, 2008, July 3, paragraph 11.

²⁷³ Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon, *Address to the Summit of the African Union*, 2008, July 3, paragraph 11.

²⁷⁴ Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon, *Address to the Summit of the African Union*, 2008, July 3, paragraph 18.

²⁷⁵ UNAMID, *JSR Adada welcomes extension of UNAMID mandate*, 31 July 2009.

²⁷⁶ UNAMID, *JSR Adada welcomes extension of UNAMID mandate*, 31 July 2009.

²⁷⁷ UNAMID, *JSR Adada welcomes extension of UNAMID mandate*, 31 July 2009.

²⁷⁸ Human Rights first, *The Darfur Peace Agreement - Key Provisions of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA)*, part 4.

²⁷⁹ Willemse, K., *Dafur in War, The politicization of Ethnic Identities?*, 2005, p. 2.

²⁸⁰ Africa Today Associates, Inc. *Dafur: In Search of Peace – Exploring Viable Solutions to the Dafur Crisis: Report of a Consultation held in Nairobi, Kenya, West Africa*, June 9-11, 2008, p. 12.

²⁸¹ Sudan Tribune, Peace and Security Council Report 29 October 2009.

be an overhaul in the approach to peace and if so what issues or problems should this work aim to resolve? How can all parties to the conflicts be involved towards the peaceful solution? (Should every party be involved?) How can the protection especially of the civilians be guaranteed? What conclusion can be drawn from the ongoing (but not successful) peace initiatives?

Must Reads

Africa Today Associates, INC. (June 9-11, 2008). *Dafur: In Search of Peace – Exploring Viable Solutions to the Dafur Crisis: Report of a Consultation held in Nairobi, Kenya, West Africa June 9-11, 2008.*

Retrieved August 8, 2009, from University of Denver website:

<http://www.du.edu/korbel/hrhw/working/2009/50-ATADarfur-2009.pdf>

This report is about the Consultation on Darfur carried out in Nairobi, in June 9-11, 2008. It aims to build upon the findings of the Consultation in Abuja, Nigeria and show their overlapping.

Furthermore it gives a good introduction to the topic and advice for further research.

Human Rights first. (n.d.). *The Darfur Peace Agreement - Key Provisions of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA).* Retrieved August 1, 2009, from Human Rights first website:

http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/international_justice/darfur/policy/dpa.asp

The Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) was established at the Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks on the Conflict in Darfur, held in Abuja, Nigeria, on May 5th, 2006. It is an agreement between the Government of Sudan and one faction of the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) rebel group. It covers four main subject areas: Power Sharing; Wealth Sharing; Security Arrangements; and Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation (DDDC). These are summarized in this article.

International Crisis Group. (2003, July 7). *Sudan Endgame* [ICG Africa Report N°65]. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from ICG website:

http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/report_archive/A401038_07072003.pdf

This report gives a short introduction to the problem. Furthermore it analyzes the attempts to solve the crisis; the successes and failures and what can be learned from this. It gives good recommendations for new approaches to solve the problem.

Suliman, M. (1998, May). *Resource access: A major cause of armed conflict in the Sudan. The case of the Nuba mountains.* Retrieved August 8, 2009, from Institute for African Alternatives, London website:

<http://srdis.ciesin.columbia.edu/cases/Sudan-Paper.html>

The author in this article analyzes the correlation of famine and the war in Sudan but form a totally new perspective. He wants to refrain from the traditional approaches to conflict analysis and conflict resolution. Therefore he studied the three major violent conflicts in Sudan and came to new conclusions and approaches to solve the conflict.

Sudan Tribune. (2009, October 29). *Peace and Security Council Report.* Retrieved November 7th, 2009, from Institute for Security Studies Website:

http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/AU29OCT09ABUJA.PDF?link_id=3893&slink_id=8831&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3

This report (PSC/AHG/2(CCVII)) made available by the Sudan Tribune conveys the progress and recommendations made by the AUPD during this most recent term. It covers challenges to establishing peace Darfur, implantation strategies of accountability and governmental transparency. Along with methods that could be used to address the overall instability situation in Sudan and Africa.

Annotated Bibliography

Committee History

African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). (2008). *Background*. Retrieved August 18, 2009, from United Nations Web site: <http://www.un.org.html>

The UNAMID website gives detailed analysis and description of the collaborative effort of the AU and UN on the peacekeeping mission in Darfur. It also provides links to other sources that might be considered useful. UNAMID exemplifies the AU's cooperation with other organizations such as the United Nations.

African Union Commission. (2004, May). *Strategic Plan of the African Union Commission, Vol 1: Vision and Mission of the African Union*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: AU.

This report by the AU Commission lays emphasis on some root problems facing the African Continent and the role regional integration has in alleviating these problems. Key differences in structure and goals between the OAU and the AU are also outlined. Also, specific details are given as to how the current mission of the AU is to be accomplished. Furthermore, the ethnic breakdown in each member country helps delegates to better understand ethnic diversity as an underlying element.

Constitutive Act of the African Union. (n.d.). Retrieved August 15, 2009, from African Union (AU) Web site: <http://www.african-union.org/AU/Act.htm>

This website provides some factual information regarding the Constitutive Act which was ratified in 2002 and honored by every member state. It sheds light on the binding document of the African Union and can be considered one of the primary sources for basic research. To fully grasp the concept of the AU, the charter must be comprehended by delegates.

Columbia University Libraries' African Studies Internet Resources. (n.d.). Retrieved October 13, 2009, from African Studies, Columbia University website: <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/africa/cuvl/>

According to Columbia University, the African Studies Internet Resources is an on-going compilation of electronic bibliographic resources and research materials on Africa available on the global Internet, created under the purview of the African Studies Department of the University. It provides on-line catalogs of the world's top libraries with large African materials. It also provides full-length reports on Africa from US, African, and international organizations which provides different views on very similar issues.

May, R., & Cleaver, G. (1997, Summer). *African Peacekeeping: Still Dependent*. *International Peacekeeping*, 4(2), 1-21. Abstract obtained from *Peace studies*.

The authors investigate the capacity of Africa's militaries to carry out peacekeeping operations and indicate the type of assistance they continue to require and offers of help they have received. Although this article was written when the Organization of African Unity was still in existence, it is still considered a useful resource because past experiences and practices serve as a learning process to help shape events of the future especially since the existence of the African Union.

African Developmental Bank. (2000, February). *Economic Cooperation and Regional Integration Policy* (Monograph). African Developmental Bank(AfDB).

This policy outlines a broad set of guiding principles which will underpin Bank group strategy on economic cooperation and regional integration of African economies in a rapidly globalizing world economy. In order for the bank to reach these objectives, the Bank will draw from the experience of its past activities in support of integration as well as strengthening its relationship with sub regional groups(AfDB policy).

World Bank Organization. (n.d.). *Africa*. Retrieved October 6, 2009, from World Bank website: <http://web.worldbank.org/0,,menuPK:258649~pagePK:158889~piPK:146815~theSitePK:258644,00.html>

This site serves a good source of acquiring factual information. In more specific terms, it contains information on current news and information of both the World Bank and Africa. It also provides links to various information on partnerships, projects and programs. Also, the availability of Data and statistics as well as publications and reports is a good tool in the quest for gaining more information.

Pazzanita, A. G. (1994, June). *Morocco versus. Polisario: A Political Interpretation*. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, 32(2), 265-278. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/>

In this article, the author explores the long and agonizing dispute between Morocco and the questioned sovereignty of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic under the leadership of both King Hussein II and the Polisario Front respectively. Also, numerous accounts of both UN and then OAU intervention for peace has been very unsuccessful but this has not hindered further attempts by both organizations. He also point out that due to this dispute, Morocco has yet to reinstate its membership in the AU since its withdrawals as a member of the then OAU. Furthermore, several attempts by both parties has also led to an unfruitful and stagnant out. However, tensions between both parties has appeared to decrease

Baimu, E., & Sturman, K. (2003). *Amendment to the African Unions right to intervene: A shift from human security to regime security?* *African Security Review*, 12(2). Retrieved from <http://www.iss.co.za/html/Anchor-30974>
This article focuses on the amendment to article 4 (h) which extends the right of the Union to intervene in a member state to include situations where there is a serious threat to legitimate order for the purpose of restoring peace and stability in that member state. It examines the political context in which this amendment was introduced, in order to explain the apparent shift in emphasis of the AU's grounds to intervene, from humanitarian justifications to the rationale of preserving "order" (From article).

Packer, C. A., & Rukare, D. (2002, April). *The New African Union and its Constitutive Act*. *The American Journal of International Law*, 96(2), 365-379. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/?origin=crossref>
The authors explores the Constitutive Act as the engine for the formation of the newly formed African Union. It gives several arguments as to why OAU's Charter was seen as inadequate for the organization. Also comparisons of both the OAU Charter and the AU's Constitutive Act was made. Additionally, strengths as well as weaknesses is also outlined with series of explanations. It is a basic literature piece for understanding the OAU's transition into the AU

African Union Organization. (2008). *Membership*. Retrieved October 20, 2009, from <http://www.africa-union.org/html.htm>

This gives a list of all the members in the African Union (AU). It serves as a basic source for individuals that wish to have a better knowledge of countries membership and also the first step for acquiring a better knowledge of the AU in general.

Bogland, K., Egnell, R., & Lagerstrom, M. (2008). *The African Union- A study focusing on conflict management (Rep. No. FOI-2475-SE)*. Stockholm: Sweden Defense Research Agency. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. A12014)

The emphasis of conflict management is heavily noted in this article. Furthermore, the African Union's interaction and relation with other regional actors and organizations is addressed. Organizations like the Peace and Security Council and the African Standby Force are also discussed, as well as their possible roles in the future.

Commission for European Communities. (2005, October 12). *EU Strategy for Africa: Towards a Euro-African pact to accelerate Africa's Development* (Monograph No. COM(2005) 489 final). Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/pdf/COM_2005_0489_F_EN_ACTE.pdf

This Commission outlines their strategic plan with the African Union to promote economic development on the African continent. These partnerships also serve as renewed and progressive partnership between both regions, because of the unpleasant history between Europe and Africa. The EU will also serve as a guiding light for the AU to establish a very strong institution.

European Union (Ed.). (2008, August 7). *EU News Brief*. Retrieved from http://www.eurunion.org/.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=2887&Itemid=108

This news brief mentions a joint partnership between the African Union and the European Union on energy resources. The joint statement stressed the need to promote the electrification of Africa and promised the launch of an Electricity Master Plan for Africa to promote energy interconnections in Africa and between Africa and Europe. It is major collaborative step between both organizations.

Fombad, C. M. (2006). *The African Union- Democracy and good governance (H. Melber, Ed.) (Rep. No. 32)*. Sweden. Abstract obtained from AU, NEPAD and THE APRM-Democratization efforts explored. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. 0280-2171)

Fombad understands the continent in which he belongs and expresses his view not necessarily from a western standpoint but from the sight of an individual who understands both ideological points of view. He criticizes some African leaders' lack of accountability and transparency in governments. He also indicates that the exploitation of ethnicity hinders the growth of democracy. This piece of literature can help in understanding the complex political climate of the continent.

Legume, C. (1975, April). *The Organization of African Unity-Success or Failures. International Affairs (Royal Institute of International Affairs, 51(2), 153-322.*

This article sheds some light on the Organization of African Unity (OAU) making the transition and becoming the African Union (AU). The author also highlights the initial purpose of the OAU and points out the division which existed between leaders of countries. Most importantly, it stresses the OAU's role in post colonial Africa and how it succeeded and failed on certain issue. This article is vital in giving information on AU's predecessor since its part of the AU's history and creates a better understanding for the AU as an organization.

Makinda, S. L., & Wafula, O. F. (2007). *The African Union-Challenges of Globalization, Security and Governance (Monograph).* Routledge.

This article highlights problems of globalization, security and governance facing the African Union. It also indicates several actions that must be implemented by the African Union organization which in turn can promote efficiency and effectiveness the organization so desperately needs. The issues of promoting accountability and good governance throughout the government were a major step in the gradual change.

Nowrojee, B. (2004). *Africa on its own: Regional Intervention and Human Rights. Human Rights Watch World Report. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. 65.202.220.120)*

The author in his writing outlines the new institution of the African Union and sub-regional organizations' commitments to human rights through an increase in peace keeping missions. Although such efforts are applauded, the AU must take more of a preventive approach in conflict resolution rather than a reactive approach. Also, case studies on countries like Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo(DRC) are critically analyzed, especially in areas of peacekeeping. The report serves a good source in understanding the AU's role in trying to promote peacekeeping missions in conflict torn areas.

Otobo, E. E. (2004). *Regionalism and Trade: A Glimps of Africa's Experience. New School Economic Review, 1(1), 75-81. Retrieved from <http://www.newschoolljournal.com//\pdf>*

Otobo in the article analysis regionalism from a historical into a contemporary context. He also does a emphasis sub-regional groups in Africa as an importance medium for economic growth and development. Also detailed comparisons are made between sub-regional groups in Africa, Asia and Latin America and their levels of integration in the international markets. He concluded that Africa has not fully integrated and has least benefited from globalization primarily because of the huge decline of the value of its exports. He refers to this effect as "Commodity trap".

Palmer, J. (2007, April). *Building the African Union: Any Lessons from European Integration?* Open Society Institute.

Palmer in his literature uses the European Union (EU) as a model for the development of other regional organizations like the African Union (AU). He notes that a driving force behind the European integration was to prevent the horrors of World War I and II from recurring. This difference instantaneously sets the EU apart from other regional organizations. Ultimately, an economic interdependence of African States is a major solution to promoting an effective organization.

University of Pennsylvania. (n.d.). *Facts about African countries. In African Studies Center. Retrieved October 14, 2009, from http://www.africa.upenn.edu//Home_Page/.html*

This website provides factual information on all countries on the continent of Africa. It also provides direct links to respective countries news paper. Also, history and cultural aspects of the countries is provided for interested viewers. It is a basic step for acquiring general knowledge of a country. In addition, direct links to parastatals are available.

I. Limiting the impact of HIV/AIDS in Africa

African Union. (2006). *Minutes of meetings of AIDS Watch Africa (AWA)*. Retrieved September 2, 2009, from African Union website: <http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Conferences/Past/2006/July/summit/doc/AWA/Jan%2006%20-MINUTES%20OF%20THE%20MEETING%20OF%20AWA%20Jan%2006.pdf>

These minutes of an African Union meeting gives an introduction to the AU Program AIDS WATCH AFRICA(AWA). They contain the objectives and current action taken by AWA. Furthermore the AU Assembly defines further action that it to be done by AWA.

AVERTing HIV and AIDS. (2009, June 22). *History of AIDS up to 1986* [Fact Sheet]. Retrieved September 2, 2009, from AVERTing HIV and AIDS website: <http://www.avert.org/aids-history-86.htm>

This factsheet gives a good overview of the worldwide history of HIV / AIDS from 1881 on up to 1986. It gives more background concerning the spread of the disease and its causes. Furthermore the problems coming up with the disease are described.

AVERTing HIV and AIDS. (2009, July 30). *The origin of AIDS and HIV and the first cases of AIDS* [Fact Sheet]. Retrieved September 2, 2009, from AVERTing HIV and AIDS website: <http://www.avert.org/origin-aids-hiv.htm>

This factsheet provides a general as well as medical background to the topic. It also gives information and an introduction to theories how and where HIV / AIDS was transmitted to humans. Furthermore it contains sources for further research.

AVERTing HIV and AIDS. (2009, September 22). *HIV Treatment for children* [Fact Sheet]. Retrieved September 28, 2009, from AVERTing HIV and AIDS website: <http://www.avert.org/hiv-children.htm>

This factsheet gives answers to several questions concerning HIV/AIDS and children. How effective is antiretroviral treatment in children, when to start the therapy and how can children be tested for HIV/AIDS. It also gives answers to a very crucial question: where are the differences in treating children.

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). (2009, July 20). *Articles about African countries*. In CIA World Factbook [Fact Sheets about the world's countries. See Library and Publications in the menu on the left.]. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from CIA Web site: http://www.cia.gov//world-factbook/egion/_afr.html

The World Factbook provides information on the history, people, government, economy, geography, communications, transportation, military, and transnational issues for 266 world entities. The Reference tab includes: maps of the major world regions, as well as Flags of the World, a Physical Map of the World, a Political Map of the World, and a Standard Time Zones of the World map.

Commission of the African Union. (2004, May). *2004-2007 Strategic Plan of the Commission of the African Union Volume 3* [Strategic Plan]. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from <http://www.africa-union.org/%20summit%202004/%20%20Strategic%20Plan%20final.pdf>

This strategic plan was formulated to translate the Vision of the African Union (AU) into concrete action. Action areas and objectives as well as activities to meet the aims are defined. Furthermore it contains a "Recap table by Department" including the mandates of the different AU departments.

Dempster, C. (2002, April 9). *Rape - silent war on SA women* [Press release]. Retrieved September 2, 2009, from BBC website: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1909220.stm>

Carolyn Dempster reports about a very serious problem in Africa: rape. The press release gives a short introduction and some facts about this issue and presents some helpful suggestions regarding further research. Links to further African stories are also provided.

Declaration of Commitment on HIV/ AIDS [Legal text]. (2001). Retrieved August 8, 2009, from UN General Assembly Web site: http://data.unaids.org/pub03/_en.pdf

This document contains the full text of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS from 2001. In it, the UN member states dedicate themselves to eradicate this epidemic. They identify the current problems, propose solutions to them and define monitoring measures at the national and international level. This document gives an important introduction to the topic and presents the UN view.

Global Campaign for Education. (2004, April). *Learning to Survive: How education for all would save millions of young*

people from HIV/AIDS [Joint Agency Briefing Papers]. Retrieved August 9, 2009, from http://publications.oxfam.org.uk//.asp?K=002P0142&sf1=series&st1=Joint%20Agency%20Briefing%20Papers&sort=sort_d ate/&m=29&dc=37#descrip

Universal primary education (UPE) could save at least 7 million young people from contracting HIV over a decade. However, without dramatic increases in aid to education, Africa will not be able to get every child into school for another 150 years. This report sets out why UPE is crucial to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS, and outlines what both rich and poor countries need to do now to enable millions of children to learn to survive.

Haacker, M. (2002, February). *The Economic Consequences of HIV / AIDS in Southern Africa*. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from International Monetary Fund (IMF) Web site: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2002/wp0238.pdf>

Abstract:

The paper provides an analysis of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the health sector, public education, the supply of labor and the returns to training in nine Southern African countries. Drawing on the preceding sections, it assesses the impact of HIV/AIDS on per capita income in a neoclassical growth framework. HIV/AIDS affects per capita income mainly through its impact of human capital, as measured by the supply of experienced workers. Other factors include the impact on capital accumulation, on education, and on total factor productivity.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). (2003). (UNAIDS/ 03.41E). In *HIV/AIDS: It's your business*. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from http://data.unaids.org/Publications/IRC-pub06/JC1008-Business_en.pdf

Foreword

At the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on HIV/AIDS in June 2001, many world leaders, including prominent representatives of the business sector, met to formulate a coordinated global response to the AIDS crisis. As a result, the vital role of business was acknowledged in the UNGASS Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS. The Declaration of Commitment seeks urgently to bring to bear the resources of a wide range of serious players against the ravages of this appalling pandemic. Businesses have no option but to step forward and join the global war against HIV/AIDS. The disciplined and dedicated application of the energy and expertise residing within global business is crucial to this process. This document deals with the perspectives of companies and discusses several strategies to respond to the crisis.

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). (2005, March). *Modeling the expected short-term distribution of incidence of HIV infections by exposure group* [Spreadsheet]. Retrieved September 2, 2009, from http://data.unaids.org/pub/Manual/2005/IncidenceSpreadsheet_manual_en.pdf

The aim of this spreadsheet is to estimate the number of new infections over the upcoming year on the basis of a description of the current distribution of infections and patterns of risk within the population. It also contains concrete definitions of the risk groups regarding their main source of exposure to the disease.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). (2009). In *Made in Africa* [Press release]. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from

http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/Resources/FeatureStories/archive/2009/20090702_Made_in_Africa.asp

The executive director of UNAIDS, Michel Sidibé chose these words at the 2009 African Union Summit on economic growth in Africa to emphasize the necessity to support and strengthen the fight against HIV / AIDS in the country. This Summit was focused on the economic development especially in the agricultural sector. Successes like enhanced access to HIV/AIDS treatment and ways to make treatment available for a growing part of the population were discussed. Also the fact that the manufacturing of the medicines must be improved especially in terms of quality was taken into account.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), & World Health Organization (WHO). (2007, December). *07 AIDS epidemic update* (UNAIDS/ 07.27E / JC1322E). Retrieved August 8, 2009, from UNAIDS, WHO Web site:

http://data.unaids.org/pub/EPISlides/2007/2007_epiupdate_en.pdf

This Report provides recent numbers and development of HIV/AIDS from a global perspective as well as from the different regions. It also gives a background to the charts presented; in which ways and by what are the trends influenced; which successes could already be made and where is action still needed? In the "Regional Overview" the statistics of different African countries and their development are compared.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), & World Health Organization (WHO). (2008). *About UNAIDS*. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from UNAIDS Web site: www.unaids.org/en/AboutUNAIDS/default.asp

A short introduction and background to UNAIDS and its work is presented here. Also the organization of UNAIDS is

explained here as well as its objectives. Furthermore an overview of some important documents concerning the topic can be found and downloaded here.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), & World Health Organization (WHO). (2009, July). *Joint Action for Results UNAIDS Outcome Framework 2009-2011*. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from UNAIDS Web site:

http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2009/jc1713_joint_action_en.pdf

This document contains information about the progress UNAIDS already made to limit the impact of HIV/AIDS worldwide and which measures will be important in the future. It also reveals, where action still needs to be taken. The overall focus is on the open issues concerning the topic and which measures would be helpful.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), & World Health Organization (WHO). (2009, July 22). *Evidence shows new drug combination dramatically reduces mother-to child transmission of HIV during breastfeeding* [Press release]. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO Web site:

http://www.unaids.org/en/knowledgecentre/resources/featurestories/archive/2009/20090722_keshobora.asp

The press release presents a short overview of the results of a WHO study regarding the prevention of mother-to-child transmission. It confirms that the risk of being infected for the children of HIV-positive women can be reduced by 40% when these women receive a combination of ARV drugs from late in pregnancy until 6 months into breastfeeding. This shows that research and development is an important factor to limit the impact of HIV/AIDS.

Little, A. (2002, October 14). *AIDS: A South African horror story* [Press release]. Retrieved September 2, 2009, from BBC website: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/correspondent/2311067.stm>

South Africa is in the grip of an unprecedented increase in the most despicable crime - baby rape. Allan Little reports for BBC Two's Correspondent on the devastating phenomenon and talks to the individuals involved in a case that shook the world. He also writes about the "virgin cure".

Dr. Okorosobo, T. (2000, December). *The Socio-economic Impact of HIV/AIDS in the African Region – The Socio-economic Impact of HIV/AIDS in the African Region*. In *African Health Monitor - Africa fights against HIV/AIDS* (page 17) [A magazine of the World Health Organization Regional Office in Africa]. Retrieved September 2, 2009, from

<http://www.afro.who.int/press/periodicals/healthmonitor/juldec2000.pdf>

This magazine contains eleven articles concerning the situation caused by HIV / AIDS and its consequences discussed by experts for each topic. The cited article is especially about the socio-economic impact. The author analyzes the influence on the following sectors: households, health care, demographic, service and industrial sector as well as on agriculture.

Rosen, S. E. A. (2004). *The cost of HIV/AIDS to business in southern Africa*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from

http://journals.lww.com/aidsonline/Fulltext/2004/01230/The_cost_of_HIV_AIDS_to_businesses_in_southern.23.aspx

This paper deals with the growing labor expenditures and at the same time shrinking competitiveness and numbers of consumers, companies have to face due to HIV/in Africa. Furthermore economic developments are described and ways in which companies could respond to this challenge. One key result of this paper is that research on the effectiveness of workplace interventions is urgently needed.

Steinberg, M. E. A. (2002, October). *Hitting Home: How Households Cope With HIV/AIDS* [A Survey Of Households Affected by HIV/AIDS in South Africa]. Retrieved August 9, 2009, from <http://www.kff.org///Home-How-Households-Cope-with-the-Impact-of-the-HIV-AIDS-Epidemic-Report.pdf>

This report summarizes the results of a survey of 771 AIDS-affected households in different parts of South Africa. The survey and this report are an attempt to document the impact of HIV/AIDS on South African households. How does the disease in terms of family structure, the financial situation and orphanage affect family life. Although it is not representative of all AIDS-households in South Africa, the report provides a snapshot of the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS on already poor families. As bleak as the findings of this survey are, the households in this survey are likely better off than most since all households in the survey had contact with non-government organizations providing support to HIV-affected households. An executive summary can be found at: <http://www.kff.org//.cfm?url=///.cfm&PageID=14027>

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. (2009). *About the Global Fund*. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from GFATM Web site: <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/?lang=en>

The Website provides an introduction to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria its work, backgrounds and the achievements already made. It was founded in order to guarantee funding for the fight against HIV/AIDS. The money is e.g. used as support for plans evolving from national plans.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development /World Bank. (2002). *Education and HIV/AIDS: A window of Hope* [Paper]. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from World Bank Web site:

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EDUCATION/Resources/278200-1099079877269/547664-1099080042112/Edu_HIVAIDS_window_hope.pdf

The central message of this paper is that the education of children and youth merits the highest priority in a world afflicted by HIV/AIDS. This is because a good basic education ranks among the most effective - and cost-effective - means of HIV prevention. It also merits priority because the very education system that supplies a nation's future is being gravely threatened by the epidemic, particularly in areas of high or rising HIV prevalence. Thus countries face an urgent need to strengthen their education systems, which offer a window of hope unlike any other for escaping the grip of HIV/AIDS. Vigorous pursuit of Education for All (EFA) goals is imperative, along with education aimed at HIV prevention.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank. (2002). *Education and HIV/AIDS: A window of Hope* [Paper]. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from World Bank website:

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EDUCATION/Resources/278200-1099079877269/547664-1099080042112/Edu_HIVAIDS_window_hope.pdf

This paper discusses the necessity of education to limit the impact of HIV and AIDS worldwide. The authors analyze the different ways of education and how effective education is and can be. It also defines a World Bank's strategic direction in responding to the impact of the disease education systems, and in helping develop an effective preventative response.

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). (2008, April). *Fast facts about HIV prevention* [Fact sheet]. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from UNAIDS, WHO Web site:

http://data.unaids.org/pub/.../20080501_fastfacts_prevention_en.pdf

This document gives a short overview to some of the most important questions regarding HIV/AIDS prevention. Some of them are: Where is HIV found? How is HIV transmitted? Can I get HIV from casual contact? How can you limit your risk of getting HIV through sex? Can you further reduce the risk of HIV infection through sex? How can you prevent the other ways of HIV transmission? How effective are condoms in preventing HIV? How can mother-to-child transmission be prevented?

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). (2008, May). *Fast facts about HIV* [Fact sheet]. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from UNAIDS, WHO Web site: http://data.unaids.org/pub/FactSheet/2008/20080519_fastfacts_hiv_en.pdf

This document gives a short overview to some of the most important questions regarding HIV/AIDS: What is HIV? What is AIDS? What are the symptoms of HIV? When does a person have AIDS? How quickly do people infected with HIV develop AIDS?

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). (2008, June). *Fast facts about HIV treatment* [Fact sheet]. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from UNAIDS, WHO Web site:

http://data.unaids.org/pub/FactSheet/2008/20080903_fastfacts_treatment_en.pdf

This document gives a short overview to some of the most important questions regarding HIV/AIDS treatment. Some of these are for example: How does HIV treatment - or antiretroviral (ARV) therapy - work in someone who is HIV positive? What is treatment adherence and why is it important? What are the side-effects of HIV treatment? How can ART prevent mother to child transmission of HIV? Is there a cure for HIV?

The new partnership for Africa's development (NEPAD). (n.d.). *General Introduction to the NEPAD Health Strategy* [Factsheet]. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from NEPAD, African Union Web site:

http://www.nepad.org/Documents/sector_id/5/lang/en/document/19

This introduction gives a short overview of NEPAD and how it is working towards limiting the impact of HIV/AIDS via improving the health care systems and keeping the Head of States committed to the topic. NEPAD has evolved a health strategy, which was well thought-out by Africa's Health Ministers at the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Committee for Africa in 2002, approved by the First Conference of Health Ministers of the AU and adopted by the AU in 2003. It is a medium term strategy that follows a comprehensive, integrated approach and identifies specific actions for the health sector.

United Nations Economic and Social Council. (2000, September). (E/ 2009/ 70). In *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) - Report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/ AIDS (UNAIDS)*. Retrieved September 2, 2009, from <http://unbisnet.un.org/> database.

This report is a summary of the current worldwide status of the epidemic. During the reporting period results were already achieved in the global response to AIDS. It shows that collective and comprehensive commitment to addressing the disease can produce positive outcomes. Nevertheless it also shows that action still needs to be taken. It gives helpful suggestions to meet the complex problems caused by AIDS.

United Nations General Assembly. (2009, May 11). (A/RES/55/2). In *United Nations Millennium Declaration*. Retrieved September 2, 2009, from <http://unbisnet.un.org/> database.

This Resolution contains the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The issues “Values and principles”, “Peace, security and disarmament”, “Development and poverty eradication”, “Protecting our common environment”, “Human rights, democracy and good governance”, “Meeting the special needs of Africa” and “Strengthening the United Nations” are covered. Finally, eight goals were defined that should be met by 2015.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Millennium Development Goals Monitor. (2007). *Achieve Universal Primary Education – Success Stories* [Press release]. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from UNICEF, the World Bank, USAID Web site: <http://www.mdgmonitor.org/cfm?goal=2>

This website is dedicated to tracking the progress and developments countries and societies regarding all Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The current situation is described and also success stories are told. Furthermore recent information and news about each MDG is available.

Yussuf, M. (2003). (UN doc. A/63/152). In *Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of the progress made by the UN systems organizations in achieving MDG 6, Target 7, to combat HIV/AIDS*. Retrieved August 24, 2009, from <http://unbisnet.un.org/> database. (A/63/152)

This report presents a detailed analysis of the progress made by the UN in achieving MDG 6, target 7. The author points out progress already made and open issues. He also provides suggestions and concrete recommendations how the process can be improved. He addresses e.g. the urgent reform of UNAIDS and the decreasing prestige of involved NGOs. Altogether, this report can provide good background and ideas for further research as well as proposals to improve the situation.

II. Investing in Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security

Ehrlich, P, Ehrlich, A & Daily, G. (1993). *Food Security, Population and Environment*. Population and Development Review: 19, 1. p. 1-32.

This article discusses how food production can keep up with population growth. With a rapidly-growing population in Africa, this issue is one that is quickly becoming relevant. Additionally, the sustainability concerns over food production is relevant to this topic as sustainability is considered a barrier to economic growth in agriculture.

Falcon, W.P. & Naylor, R.L. (2005). *Rethinking Food Security for the Twenty-First Century*. American Journal of Agricultural Economics: 87, 5. p.1113-1127.

This article provides a thorough analysis of general food security. It offers strong numerical evidence through statistical analysis and the use of figures and charts, so it is useful to delegates if they wish to use solid evidence to back up their positions. Additionally, this paper also focuses on some situations outside the African Union, so it will give delegates an idea of food security and how the United Nations as a whole deals with it.

Fisher, G, Shah, M, Tubiello, F & van Velhuizen, H. (2005). *Socio-Economic and Climate Change Impacts on Agriculture: An Integrated Assessment, 1990-2080*. Philosophical Transactions: Biological Sciences: 360, 1463. p. 2067-2083.

This journal article assesses how climate change impacts ecosystems in agricultural areas. The biological details may be a bit more than delegates are required to understand, but the overarching idea is of utmost importance. Climate change is an issue that has recently come into the spotlight, so it is important to understand the impact that climate change will have on agriculture in order to maintain strong economic development in the area.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2009.) *1.02 Billion Hungry: One Sixth of Humanity Undernourished – More Than Ever Before*. Retrieved September 10, 2009, from the Food and Agriculture Organization website: <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/20568/icode/>

This article is useful to delegates due to the first-hand nature of all the information presented. There are many quotes used which give a direct view of what the FAO is currently dealing with, and leaves the interpretation and

analysis up to the reader. Generic information about the hunger crisis is useful to add importance as we discuss the ways to invest in agriculture.

Gleave, M & Morgan, W. (2001). *Economic Development in Tropical Africa from a Global Perspective: A Comparative Study of African Economies*. The Geographical Journal: 167, 2. p.139-162.

This article discusses the similarities between the economics of Tropical African nations in terms of their development problems. The level of economic analysis may be a bit more than delegates are required to understand. However, the concept of the similarities between issues that face African nations is an important idea that can be used to motivate nations to work together towards solving a common problem.

Ghana News Agency. (2004, April 13). *Translating African Union Agriculture Dreams into Reality*. Retrieved August 15, 2009, from the Modern Ghana web site:

<http://www.modernghana.com/news/114007/50/translating-african-union-agriculture-dreams-into-.html>

This news article is a first-hand source detailing the discussions of the Second Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union in April 2004. It describes the general direction that African nations are focused on in their efforts to improve the agricultural industry on the continent. This source is useful to delegates as it goes into detail about the Memorandum of Understanding between Namibia and Zambia, which is a good example of how countries can partner together to form mutual working relationships around their agricultural sectors.

Goldman, A. (1995). *Threats to Sustainability in African Agriculture: Searching for Appropriate Paradigms*. Human Ecology: 23, 3. p. 291-334.

This paper examines how African agricultural systems are threats to sustainability. As sustainability issues are considered key barriers to economic growth, this issue in agriculture is important to delegates. Additionally, crop declines due to biophysical and social factors are important issues to consider when examining the continent's agricultural situation as a whole.

Guelke, L. (1976). *Frontier Settlement in Early Dutch South Africa*. Annals of the Association of American Geographers: 66, 1. p.25-42.

This article describes the Dutch settlement that was unable to produce enough food for its colony. This can be used as a microcosm for the current situation in Africa as a whole. The issues that had to be dealt with in South Africa such as requiring large amounts of capital for agricultural growth are ones that can be learned from and applied to modern-day Africa.

Haggblade, S, Hammer, J & Hazell, P. (1991). *Modeling Agricultural Growth Multipliers*. American Journal of Agricultural Economics: 73, 2. p. 361-374.

This article discusses the connection between agricultural industry success and the production and consumption factors in rural regions. The specific mathematics dealing with growth multipliers are not necessary for delegates to understand. However, it is important to keep in mind the connection that the paper establishes so that discussion of rural agriculture is one that is kept on the agenda when this topic is brought to the table.

Hopkins, R. (1988). *Ending Hunger in Africa*. Issue: A Journal of Opinion: 16, 2. p. 36-44.

This journal article gives an overview of the African food crisis of 1983-85. While it is several decades in the past, the political commitment garnered from African governments during this food crisis is important to examine to figure out why the situation has not ameliorated more than 20 years later. The link to food and development is discussed, which is an important point in the debate over economic growth.

Kloos, Helmut. (1991). *Peasant Irrigation Development and Food Production in Ethiopia*. The Geographic Journal: 157, 3. p. 295-306.

This paper discusses small-scale irrigation in Ethiopia and how it affected food production during the 1984-85 famine. This is an important example because one of the constraints on agricultural growth is infrastructure. This case can be used as a model on how changing infrastructure can impact agricultural development.

Lubeck, P. (1992). *The Crisis of African Development: Conflicting Interpretations and Resolutions*. Annual Review of Sociology: 18. p. 519-540.

This article focuses on the economic crisis in sub-Saharan Africa. It zeroes in on the need to follow market-oriented economic policies in order to manage development and reform African institutions. While it does not focus solely on agricultural development, the overarching theme of economic development is relevant to the agriculture and food security debate.

Mundlak, Y. (2005). *Economic Growth: Lessons from Two Centuries of American Agriculture*. *Journal of Economic Literature*: 43, 4. p. 989-1024.

This journal article provides a general overview of the growth in the American agricultural industry over the past couple centuries. While there is no explicit mention of Africa, this is an important article for delegates because the technology, incentives, constraints, and institutions used within the American framework may be useful when discussing the possible future for African nations. Additionally, the performance of the US agricultural industry is placed within a global framework to be relevant for delegates.

Patnaik, U. (2005, July). *Theorizing Food Security and Poverty in the Era of Economic Reforms*. *Social Scientist*: 33, 7/8. p. 50-81.

This paper discusses the links between food security and poverty, and its effects on changing economic policies. While the main case discussed focuses on examples from India, the underlying link between food security and poverty that is developed throughout the paper is important. An understanding of this relationship will help delegates tie together agricultural development in Africa with the current food security and poverty issues.

Plümper, T & Graff, M. (2001). *Export Specialization and Economic Growth*. *Review of International Political Economy*: 8, 4. p. 661-688.

This article discusses the link between trade and economic performance. Agricultural trade can be popular for some African nations, especially the ones that supply products to a niche market. By examining the impact that trade has on economic development, delegates can understand how governments can stimulate economic growth by implementing policies that successfully create competitive advantages in favorable sectors.

Smith, D. (1998). *Urban Food Systems and the Poor in Developing Countries*. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*: 23, 2. p. 207-219.

This article examines cases of hunger and malnutrition in instances where food is relatively abundant. As the population of people living in large cities is rapidly rising in Africa, it is important to consider the development of urban food systems to sustain the high population density. Additionally, the barriers that allow hunger to exist even when food is present are important to examine, especially from the policy point-of-view.

Times of Zambia. (2004, March 16). *Zambia, Namibia Sign Memo of Understanding*. Retrieved August 15, 2009, from the Zamnet Communications System web site:

<http://www.zamnet.zm/newsys/news/viewnews.cgi?category=30&id=1079446353>

This news article provides a primary account of the agreement between Namibia and Zambia on the establishment of their joint agricultural project aimed at boosting food exports and addressing food insecurity. The details of the project are of interest to delegates because similar ventures may be successful between other African nations. Consequently, this idea may form the basis of any proposals to ameliorate the current economic growth and food security issues on the continent.

Tiffen, M. (2003.) *Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: Agriculture, Urbanization, and Income Growth*. *World Development*: 31, 8. p. 1343-1366.

This paper discusses the recent economic shifts in the agriculture industry in Sub-Saharan African nations. It also proposes a model of the relationship over time of the rural agricultural sector with the urban. This idea is useful to delegates to get them thinking about potential solutions to the topic at hand, and may provide numerical evidence as to the viability of proposed ideas.

Tweeten, L. (1999). *The Economics of Global Food Security*. *Review of Agricultural Economics*: 21, 2. p. 473-488.

This article brings importance to the issue of global food security. It draws a link between food insecurity, poverty, and economic development that result from the two. This is important for delegates because it connects the problem of food insecurity to socioeconomic changes that are necessary to improve the situation, thus giving readers a solid backing on which to base their proposals to solve this topic.

World Bank. (2009, June). *Country Brief: Malawi*. Retrieved October 23, 2009 from <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/MALAWIEXTN/0..menuPK:355882~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:355870,00.html>

This source provides an overview of Malawi. Of particular importance to this topic is the mention of Malawi's agricultural industry and its significance on the nation's GDP. This is an important development example as Malawi was recently in a famine and they were able to transform the agricultural industry into one capable of exporting, so it could serve as a model to other African nations.

III. Supporting the Sudan Peace Process

Amnesty International USA. (2009). *Darfur History*. Retrieved August 5, 2009, from Amnesty International USA website: <http://www.amnestyusa.org/darfur/darfur-history/page.do?id=1351103>

This article gives a short overview of the history of Darfur with a focus on political developments. It starts with a general introduction to the topic. Then, there is a small article for each year from 2003 up to 2008 including the major changes in the country. It also gives an introduction to the involvement of AI USA and other organizations.

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General. (2008, July 31). *Address to the Summit of the African Union* [Speech]. Retrieved July 9, 2009, from UN News Centre website:

http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocus/speeches/search_full.asp?statID=180

This speech held at the Summit of the African Union by the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon is about the situation in Africa and which successes could already be achieved. He also describes, where progress must be made urgently. Reaffirming the UN support in achieving this he recalls the crucial need to pacify the country immediately.

Davis, K. (2001, August). *The Truth About Slavery In Sudan* [Press release]. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from Johnson Publishing Co., Gale Group website: http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1077/is_10_56/ai_76770615/
The author discusses the background and reasons for the war in Sudan. Furthermore it explains the USA's involvement. Here, she compares the different views of the parties to the conflict. Furthermore it includes information for further research.

GlobalSecurity.org. (2007, October). *Military: Darfur Liberation Front, Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM), Sudan Liberation Army (SLA), Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)*. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from 2000-2009

GlobalSecurity.org website: <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/darfur.htm>

This Web site gives a good overview over the movements and armies that are parties to the conflict. It explains, where they are based, their backgrounds, conflict parties, the involvement of the UN and successes already made. It also gives a short summary of the topic.

Katendeko, F. (2003, September 29). *Sudan's 50 Year War* [Analysis]. Retrieved August 29, 2009, from Peace and Conflict Monitor website: http://www.monitor.upeace.org/archive.cfm?id_article=87

Ferdinand Katendeko analyzes the fortifications of the conflict in Sudan. A lot of lives fell victim to this war: over 4.5 million inhabitants. He also questions if and how the parties to the conflict must change their attitudes, to bring peace to the country and make this peace sustainable.

Knickmeyer, E. (2004, July 2). *Darfur slaughter rooted in Arab-African slavery* [Press release]. Retrieved August 4, 2009, from The Associated Press website:

http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/html/nationworld/2001970382_slavery02.html

In this press release, Ellen Knickmeyer reports about the conflict between Arabs and Africans that is still present. It has its origins in the Arab-African slave trade. This racism and discrimination has an impact on the everyday lives of the people and put the solution of the conflict at risk.

United Nations Mission in Darfur. (2009, July 31). *JSR Adada welcomes extension of UNAMID mandate* [Article]. Retrieved August 5, 2009, from UNAMID website:

<http://unamid.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=888&ctl=Details&mid=1062&ItemID=4986>

This article reports about the extension of UNAMID mandate. The UN Security Council adopted the regarding resolution 1881 (2009) at his 6175th meeting on July 30th 2009. Furthermore it gives a short summary of the mission.

Willemse, K. (2005, March). *Darfur in War: The Politicisation of Ethnic Identities?* Retrieved August 8, 2009, from Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities and Social Sciences (NIAS) website:
http://www.nias.knaw.nl/en/news_forthcoming_activities/new_1/new/Darfur+in+War.pdf

In this report the author discusses whether the conflict is socio-economic and political rather than ethnic due to the latest developments of the war. She comes to the conclusion, that the war taken a troubling gender dimension. So, the focus while solving the crisis has to be especially put on young men and women.

Rules of Procedure African Union

Introduction

1. These rules shall be the only rules which apply to the African Union (hereinafter referred to as “the Union”) and shall be considered adopted by the Union prior to its first meeting.
2. For purposes of these rules, the Plenary Director, the Assistant Director(s), the Under-Secretaries-General, and the Assistant Secretaries-General, are designates and agents of the Secretary-General and Director-General, and are collectively referred to as the “Secretariat.”
3. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Director-General or her or his designate. Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the National Model United Nations and in furtherance of the educational mission of that organization.
4. For the purposes of these rules, “President” shall refer to the chairperson or acting chairperson of the Union.

I. SESSIONS

Rule 1 - *Dates of convening and adjournment*

The Union shall meet every year in regular session, commencing and closing on the dates designated by the Secretary-General.

Rule 2 - *Place of sessions*

The Union shall meet at a location designated by the Secretary-General.

II. AGENDA

Rule 3 - *Provisional agenda*

The provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least sixty days before the opening of the session.

Rule 4 - *Adoption of the agenda*

The agenda provided by the Secretary-General shall be considered adopted as of the beginning of the session. The order of the agenda items shall be determined by a majority vote of those present and voting. Items on the agenda may be amended or deleted by the Union by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

The vote described in this rule is a procedural vote and, as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting” means those delegates, including observers, in attendance at the meeting during which this motion comes to a vote.

Rule 5 - *Revision of the agenda*

During a session, the Union may revise the agenda by adding, deleting, deferring or amending items. Only important and urgent items shall be added to the agenda during a session. Permission to speak on a motion to revise the agenda shall be accorded only to three representatives in favor of, and three opposed to, the revision. Additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than thirty days before the opening of a session, may be placed on the agenda if the Union so decides by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. No additional item may, unless the Union decides otherwise by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, be considered until a committee has reported on the question concerned.

For purposes of this rule, the determination of an item of an “important and urgent character” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final. If an item is determined to be of such a character, then it requires a two-thirds vote of the Union to be placed on the agenda. It will, however, not be considered by the Union until a committee has reported on the question. The votes described in this rule are substantive vote, and, as such, observers are not permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, “the members present and voting” means those members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.

Rule 6 - Explanatory memorandum

Any item proposed for inclusion in the agenda shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and, if possible, by basic documents.

III. SECRETARIAT

Rule 7 - Duties of the Secretary-General

1. The Secretary-General or her/his designate shall act in this capacity in all meetings of the Union.
2. The Secretary-General shall provide and direct the staff required by the Union and be responsible for all the arrangements that may be necessary for its meetings.

Rule 8 - Duties of the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall receive, print, and distribute documents, reports, and resolutions of the Union, and shall distribute documents of the Union to the Members of the United Nations, and generally perform all other work which the Union may require.

Rule 9 - Statements by the Secretariat

The Secretary-General, or her/his representative, may make oral as well as written statements to the Union concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 10 - Selection of the President

The Secretary-General or her/his designate shall appoint, from applications received by the Secretariat, a President who shall hold office and, *inter alia*, chair the Union for the duration of the session, unless otherwise decided by the Secretary-General.

Rule 11 - Replacement of the President

If the President is unable to perform her/his functions, a new President shall be appointed for the unexpired term at the discretion of the Secretary-General.

IV. LANGUAGE

Rule 12 - Official and working language

English shall be the official and working language of the Union.

Rule 13 - Interpretation (oral) or translation (written)

Any representative wishing to address any United Nations organ or submit a document in a language other than English shall provide interpretation or translation into English.

This rule does not affect the total speaking time allotted to those representatives wishing to address the body in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the interpretation must be within the set time limit.

V. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 14 - Quorum

The President may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the members of the Union are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the members of the Union shall be required for any decision to be taken.

For purposes of this rule, "members of the Union" means the total number of members (not including observers) in attendance at the first night's meeting.

Rule 15 - General powers of the President

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him or her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare

the opening and closing of each meeting of the Union, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The President, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Union and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. He or she shall rule on points of order. He or she may propose to the Union the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times the representative of each member may speak on an item, the adjournment or closure of the debate, and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting.

Included in these enumerated powers is the President's power to assign speaking times for all speeches incidental to motions and amendment. Further, the President is to use her/his discretion, upon the advice and at the consent of the Secretariat, to determine whether to entertain a particular motion based on the philosophy and principles of the NMUN. Such discretion should be used on a limited basis and only under circumstances where it is necessary to advance the educational mission of the Conference. For purposes of this rule, the President's power to "propose to the Union" entails her/his power to "entertain" motions, and not to move the body on his or her own motion.

Rule 16

The President, in the exercise of her or his functions, remains under the authority of the Union.

Rule 17 - Points of order

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, which shall be decided immediately by the President. Any appeal of the decision of the President shall be immediately put to a vote, and the ruling of the President shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting.

Such points of order should not under any circumstances interrupt the speech of a fellow representative. Any questions on order arising during a speech made by a representative should be raised at the conclusion of the speech, or can be addressed by the President, sua sponte, during the speech. For purposes of this rule, "the members present and voting" mean those members (not including observers) in attendance at the meeting during which this motion comes to vote.

Rule 18

A representative may not, in rising to a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 19 - Speeches

1. No one may address the Union without having previously obtained the permission of the President. The President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.
2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Union, and the President may call a speaker to order if her/his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
3. The Union may limit the time allowed to speakers and all representatives may speak on any question. Permission to speak on a motion to set such limits shall be accorded only to two representatives favoring and two opposing such limits, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. When debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call her or him to order without delay.

In line with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN, in furtherance of its educational mission, and for the purpose of facilitating debate, if the President determines that the Union in large part does not want to deviate from the limits to the speaker's time as it is then set, and that any additional motions will not be well received by the body, the President, in her/his discretion, and on the advice and consent of the Secretariat, may rule as dilatory any additional motions to change the limits of the speaker's time.

Rule 20 - Closing of list of speakers

Members may only be on the list of speakers once but may be added again after having spoken. During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Union, declare the list closed. When there are no more speakers, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by decision of the Union.

The decision to announce the list of speakers is within the discretion of the President and should not be the subject of a motion by the Union. A motion to close the speakers list is within the purview of the Union and the President should not act on her/his own motion.

Rule 21 - Right of reply

If a remark impugns the integrity of a representative's State, the President may permit that representative to exercise her/his right of reply following the conclusion of the controversial speech, and shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. No ruling on this question shall be subject to appeal.

For purposes of this rule, a remark that "impugns the integrity of a representative's State" is one directed at the governing authority of that State and/or one that puts into question that State's sovereignty or a portion thereof. All interventions in the exercise of the right of reply shall be addressed in writing to the Secretariat and shall not be raised as a point of order or motion. The reply shall be read to the Union by the representative only upon approval of the Secretariat, and in no case after voting has concluded on all matters relating to the agenda topic, during the discussion of which, the right arose.

Rule 22 - Suspension of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension of the meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass.

Rule 23 - Adjournment of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to the vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. After adjournment, the Union shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time.

As this motion, if successful, would end the meeting until the Union's next regularly scheduled session the following year, and in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and in furtherance of its educational mission, the President will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last meeting of the Union.

Rule 24 - Adjournment of debate

A representative may at any time move the adjournment of debate on the topic under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to two representatives favoring and two opposing adjournment, after which the motion shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. If a motion for adjournment passes, the topic is considered dismissed and no action will be taken on it.

Rule 25 - Closure of debate

A representative may at any time move the closure of debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified her/his wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Closure of debate shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. If the Union favors the closure of debate, the Union shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under that agenda item.

Rule 26 - Order of motions

Subject to rule 23, the motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

- a) To suspend the meeting;
- b) To adjourn the meeting;
- c) To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;
- d) To close the debate on the item under discussion.

Rule 27 - Proposals and amendments

Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretariat, with the names of twenty percent of the members of the Union would like the Union to consider the proposal or amendment. The Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the proposal or amendment for circulation among the

delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be put to the vote at any meeting of the Union unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments or of motions as to procedure, even though such amendments and motions have not been circulated. If the sponsors agree to the adoption of a proposed amendment, the proposal shall be modified accordingly and no vote shall be taken on the proposed amendment. A document modified in this manner shall be considered as the proposal pending before the Union for all purposes, including subsequent amendments.

For purposes of this rule, all “proposals” shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the Union by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of the working papers. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and for the purpose of advancing its educational mission, representatives should not directly refer to the substance of a working paper that has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution. After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the Union. These draft resolutions are the collective property of the Union and, as such, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all representatives in some form.

Rule 28 - Withdrawal of motions

A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting has commenced, provided that it has not been amended. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Rule 29 - Reconsideration of a topic

When a topic has been adjourned, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Union, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, so decides. Reconsideration can only be moved by a representative who voted on the prevailing side of the original motion to adjourn. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to the vote immediately.

For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting” means those representatives, including observers, in attendance at the meeting during which this motion is voted upon by the body.

VI. VOTING

Rule 30 - Voting rights

Each member of the Union shall have one vote.

This rule applies to substantive voting on amendments, draft resolutions, and portions of draft resolutions divided out by motion. As such, all references to “member(s)” do not include observers, who are not permitted to cast votes on substantive matters.

Rule 31 - Request for a vote

A proposal or motion before the Union for decision shall be voted upon if any member so requests. Where no member requests a vote, the Union may adopt proposals or motions without a vote.

For purposes of this rule, “proposal” means any draft resolution, an amendment thereto, or a portion of a draft resolution divided out by motion. Just prior to a vote on a particular proposal or motion, the President may ask if there are any objections to passing the proposal or motion by acclamation, or a member may move to accept the proposal or motion by acclamation. If there are no objections to the proposal or motion, then it is adopted without a vote.

Rule 32 - Majority required

1. Unless specified otherwise in these rules, the Union shall take its decisions by **consensus or, failing which, by a two-thirds majority** of the members present and voting.
2. For the purpose of tabulation, the phrase “members present and voting” means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

All members declaring their representative States as “present and voting” during the attendance roll call for the meeting during which the substantive voting occurs, must cast an affirmative or negative vote, and cannot abstain. Just prior to a vote on a particular proposal or motion, the President may ask if there are any objections to passing the proposal or motion by acclamation, or a member may move to accept the proposal or motion by acclamation. If there are objections to the proposal or motion, then the report segment is voted on, requiring a two-thirds majority to pass.

Rule 33 – Omitted

Rule 34 - Method of voting

1. The Union shall normally vote by a show of placards, except that a representative may request a roll call, which shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the member whose name is randomly selected by the President. The name of each present member shall be called in any roll call, and one of its representatives shall reply “yes,” “no,” “abstention,” or “pass.”

Only those members who designate themselves as “present” or “present and voting” during the attendance roll call, or in some other manner communicate their attendance to the President and/or Secretariat, are permitted to vote and, as such, no others will be called during a roll-call vote. Any representatives replying “pass,” must, on the second time through, respond with either “yes” or “no.” A “pass” cannot be followed by a second “pass” for the same proposal or amendment, nor can it be followed by an abstention on that same proposal or amendment.

2. When the Union votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by show of placards and a recorded vote shall replace a roll-call vote. A representative may request a recorded vote. In the case of a recorded vote, the Union shall dispense with the procedure of calling out the names of the members.
3. The vote of each member participating in a roll call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in the record.

Rule 35 - Explanations of vote

Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of explanation of their votes after the voting has been completed. The representatives of a member sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended, and the member has voted against the proposal or motion.

All explanations of vote must be submitted to the President in writing before debate on the topic is closed, except where the representative is of a member sponsoring the proposal, as described in the second clause, in which case the explanation of vote must be submitted to the President in writing immediately after voting on the topic ends.

Rule 36 - Conduct during voting

After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representatives shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual process of voting.

Rule 37 - Division of proposals and amendments

Immediately before a proposal or amendment comes to a vote, a representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment should be voted on separately. If there are calls for multiple divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the President where the most radical division will be voted upon first. If objection is made to the motion for division, the request for division shall be voted upon, requiring the support of a majority of those present and voting to pass. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment which are involved shall then be put to a vote. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

For purposes of this rule, “most radical division” means the division that will remove the greatest substance from the draft resolution, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses. The determination of which division is “most radical” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 38 - Amendments

An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from, or revise part of another proposal.

An amendment can add, amend, or delete operative clauses, but cannot in any manner add, amend, delete, or otherwise affect perambulatory clauses.

Rule 39 - Order of voting on amendments

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal shall be voted on first and then the amendment next furthest removed there from, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

For purposes of this rule, "furthest removed in substance" means the amendment that will have the most significant impact on the draft resolution. The determination of which amendment is "furthest removed in substance" is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 40 - Order of voting on proposals

If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Union decides otherwise, be voted on in the order in which they were submitted.

Rule 41 - The President shall not vote

The President shall not vote but may designate another member of her/his delegation to vote in her/his place.

VII. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS OF THE UNION

Rule 42 - Participation of non-governmental organization and intergovernmental organizations

Representatives of non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations accorded consultative observer status by the General Assembly and other non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Organization, may participate, with the procedural right to vote, but not the substantive right to vote, in the deliberations of the Union on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations.