

MARCH 21 - 25, 2018

Foundations for a Sustainable Future



ALAMAU 2018 POST-CONFERENCE REPORT

About ALAMAU

African Leadership Academy Model African Union (ALAMAU) is an annual leadership conference for young leaders around Africa and across the world, simulating the activities of the African Union. ALAMAU was established in 2013 as a platform for young leaders to develop implementable solutions to African development challenges through diplomacy and international cooperation, in a format inspired by the Model United Nations and the African Union.



Delegates to ALAMAU serve as representatives of various African governments on organs of the African Union, affording them the opportunity to study complex African issues, understand the positions of African countries, and learn to successfully negotiate without compromising national interests. By assuming the roles of African leaders, ALAMAU aims to empower young leaders to model international cooperation for development while celebrating diversity.

www.alamau.org

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Faith Abiodun
Founder/Director, ALAMAU



Mubarak Adetunji
Chairperson, ALAMAU 2018

Preface

Over the course of five days in March 2018, we were privileged to host 250 young leaders drawn from several countries within and outside Africa, as well as 40 educators who had worked alongside them for several months in preparation for the fifth session of the African Leadership Academy Model African Union. On the campus of African Leadership Academy, another set of 55 young leaders had spent even longer imagining the future of the continent and laying the groundwork for shaping that future.

This fifth conference was organized on the theme: "**Foundations for a Sustainable Future**", reflecting an acute awareness that the future which we so desire and which we are working to develop will need to be built on strong foundations of investment in education, healthcare, energy infrastructure, conflict prevention and resolution, resource processing, gender equality and a drive towards financial independence for all African countries and the African Union.

Putting young people at the centre of these conversations, is not only a great opportunity to embed them early in the work of transforming the continent, it is also very strategic. These young African leaders are the custodians of the continent's future, and it is thus of critical importance to build that future around them and with them. Furthermore, these five days revealed not just the importance of Pan-African cooperation, but also the need to evaluate past successes and design future inventions to avoid existing pitfalls.

This post-conference report details some of the recommendations that were proposed in the different committees as well as the ideas for implementation which were outlined in the respective action plans. While we are aware that the journey to sustainable development is a long and tortuous one, we are greatly encouraged by the passion and commitment of the delegates and the overall outcomes of this conference.

ALAMAU 2018 in Numbers



345
participants

=



151
female delegates

+



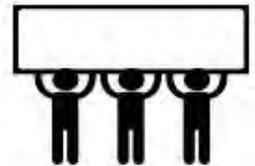
99
male delegates

+



40
faculty advisors

+



55
student organizers



27
schools
represented



20
nationalities
represented



10
committees
simulated and
topics discussed



200
cumulative hours
spent on
parliamentary
debate



250+
preambulatory and
operative clauses
debated

Testimonials

“I found the conference really pushed my boundaries and challenged me beyond my expectations. I learnt really valuable skills and thoroughly enjoyed meeting such a diverse range of people. I enjoyed the debates we had as well as seeing how everyone thought differently on how things could be improved. I loved working with my group to reach a solution and found we collaborated really well. We had lots of fun together and it was a fantastic group of people!”

– Caryn Phipson, St Mary’s School Waverley, South Africa

“I was really inspired by all the amazing, intelligent, passionate and kind people I met here. Attending this conference has made me more mindful about my role in shaping Africa than before. This conference has been very impactful and I’ll never forget my experience or the people I met. Thank you for this opportunity!”

– Aba Forson, SOS-Hermann Gmeiner International College, Ghana

“It was an amazing experience which I’m sad to see end, as it allowed me to meet lots of amazing people. I really enjoyed everything but the committee sessions were extra special”

– Nicole Cal-Akpuogwu, Chrisland High School Abuja, Nigeria

Committees at ALAMAU 2018

At ALAMAU 2018, ten organs and subsidiary bodies of the African Union were simulated. Each committee engaged in parliamentary debate, speeches and caucus negotiations over the course of three days, ultimately culminating in resolutions passed to solve the issues for which the committees were convened.

Building on the adopted resolutions, each committee was tasked to draft a comprehensive action plan outlining the strategy to implement the solutions proposed. All committees subsequently presented their action plans for adoption at the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

ALAMAU 2018 Theme: Foundations for a Sustainable Future

Since 2002, the African Union has focused on accelerating Africa's economic and political growth and integration, with the ultimate aim of achieving sustained peace and prosperity for all African states. As a continent, we have experienced successes and failures in achieving this aim, from our rising literacy rates to our turbulent political elections. We have seen the triumph and tribulations of revolutions and renovations, and now, as the African Union begins to push towards a more youth-focused mandate, we must address the root causes of the challenges the continent faces today.

By reflecting on the root causes of our challenges, we can begin to create viable and practical solutions that can be implemented in the present and future. In seeking to make great strides in our development, we must ensure that the systems and structures we have in place are able to withstand the pressures placed on them by our progress.

As we shift focus towards preparing future generations for continental leadership through harnessing our current demographic dividend, we must invest in the foundational policies and infrastructure for future growth through education, economic diversification, environmentalism and sustainable resource management. For the African Union's vision of an "integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa" by 2063 to be realized, we must lay the proper foundations today for a sustainable future tomorrow.





African Commission on Science & Technology

Chairperson – Amine Soufaih
Deputy Chairperson – Michelle Myambo
Moderator – Asha Guled

Fostering Technological Innovation to Bolster Socio-Economic Development

The twentieth and twenty-first centuries witnessed more technological advancement in the world than ever before. While technological innovation during the first half of the twentieth century concentrated on the two World Wars, the second half had a specific focus on digital and information technology, especially in the western world. Yet throughout these decades of technological progress, Africa was unable to join the movement and tap into the technological revolution. Preoccupied by political instability and indebted economies after independence, most African countries were not concentrated on the role that technology would play in shaping the world.

Technological innovation could bring many benefits to the African continent. Firstly, it could alleviate Africa's dependence on foreign investments, since it could develop local companies that could gain authority in the markets on the continent and compete with multinational tech firms on an international level. Secondly, the promotion of technological innovation could lead to the establishment of entrepreneurial startups and the creation of job opportunities.

Technological innovation has proven to be extremely effective in achieving socio-economic development. It could accordingly offer an opportunity to African states to solve many of the current issues in education, health and governance, among others. Along with the AU, these countries therefore need to implement a clear strategy and focus on technological innovation in order to catch up to other major powers and grapple with the challenges faced by the continent.

Key Findings

Technological advancement must not be at the expense of other sectors, such as health and education.

246 survey participants were asked to respond to the following statement, indicating whether they strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree or are undecided: **“Governments should redirect budget spending from public sectors like education and healthcare towards financing a robust program for technological advancement”**. 41.7% of respondents disagreed with the statement along with 15% of respondents that strongly disagreed. While 17.4% of respondents agreed that funds should be diverted from the various sectors to finance technological advancement with 8.5% of respondents strongly agreeing with the statement. 17.4% of participants were undecided

Debate

The debates in the African Commission on Science and Technology were centred on the following during the conference:

1. Tackling obstacles that are contributing factors to setbacks in Africa's technological development such as poor educational systems, unsupportive policies, and the lack of funding.
2. Cultivating ways in which AU member States can learn from countries such as Kenya and South Africa, which have shown massive potential in the technological sector.
3. Considering how technological innovation can be a platform to solve Africa's socio-economic issues, and create a long-lasting and sustainable impact for the future.



Resolution

1. What issues did the resolution address?

The African Commission on Science and Technology proposed a resolution that primarily aimed to curb the lack of investment in the technological and scientific sectors amongst AU member States. The resolution also sought to address the lack of cooperation and communication that exists between the various technological advancements on the continent.

2. What were the specific recommendations in the resolution?

The resolution suggested that:

- African governments should invest 1.25% of their GDP into research and development technologies such as Pan-African fibre optic cables.
- An investment of 5% should be made of the aforementioned 1.25% into a loan fund directed by the African Commission on Science and Technology. The loans will be granted to start-up businesses in science and technology industries that the African Commission on Science and Technology deems beneficial to the socio-economic development for the Pan-African population. Loans will especially be directed to countries seeking to invest in tech hubs and decrease foreign influence.

- African states should create a linkage of tech hubs across Africa allowing for the sharing of information through the use of a single research database known as "Research 2 Practice" ("Research To Practice 2018 – Res2prac Conference At PAUWES"). This would allow research programmes to be coordinated across the continent to innovate solutions to problems that are specific to the African context, such as climate change and natural disasters on agriculture.
- The development of a single Pan-African peace agreement concerning the restriction on the development of weapons technology
- AU member States should implement a policy of job protection in which companies using Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology must maintain 85% of employees that would be employed if the company were not using AI for a period of 20 years, this would be until the youth can diversify employment opportunities.

Action Plan

The committee foresees the following as areas of conflict in the execution of the resolution: the physical base of the research centre, the amount of revenue going to participant countries, the quota of participants in the research, and travel restrictions. There is a need for good transport links between countries, networking equipment (e.g. Fibre-optic cables), Integration of ICT into current working systems as well as land, capital and labour.



African Development Bank

Chairperson – Cyril Michino
Deputy Chairperson – Jitu Alemu
Moderator – James Sloane

Promoting the African Union's Efficiency by Fostering its Financial Independence

Financial Independence of the African Union has been a front-line topic of the body since the Rwanda 2015 AU Summit. Since 2010, AU's financial resources have significantly reduced due to internal political challenges in Algeria, Egypt, South Africa, Nigeria and Libya, countries that were among the greatest financial contributors to the AU. This reduction resulted in the overdependence on foreign funding with more than 80% of the AU's budgetary funds coming from the European Union, World Bank and China at the moment.

Unfortunately, this overdependence has caused a worrying trend, as the funds generally come with a blueprint that limits and confines AU actions, with the funds to projects only supported or recommended by these foreign fund sources.

One area strongly affected by these financial strings has been the AU's quest in promoting peace in the continent. The blueprint limits funds for peace and security and this has made it impossible for the AU to contribute to stopping civil wars in countries such as Somalia, South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Moreover, this foreign blueprint has created an emphasis on infrastructure development while limiting the AU's input in the food and security crisis in the continent.

As we lay the foundations for a sustainable future, finance remains a key pillar in supporting all AU systems. If the AU is ever to have its own objective plan then this self-sufficiency rather than 'dictated foreign funds' will be a huge factor to actualization of continentally championed projects, ideas or systems.

Key Findings

The African Development Bank (AfDB) is an organ of the African Union concerned with social and economic development of African States within the continental organization. Its mission is to help reduce poverty, improve living conditions, and mobilize resources for the continent's economic and social growth. AfDB is best suited to address the topic on fostering financial independence in Africa as it aligns with its mission of mobilizing resources and finding self-sustainability.

Debate

The debates in the African Development Bank were centred on the following during the conference:

1. How can the AU generate its own funds to sustain its operations?
2. Most proposed funding models will require compliance by member States. What are some of the ways to make sure countries implement proposed solutions on a national level for the models, such as taxes and levies to be actualized by the African Union?

Complexities around this topic include finding viable financial resources and addressing any drawbacks of any new revenue sources as well as the creation of an independent financial blueprint for AU's internal finances.



Resolution

1. What issues did the resolution address?

The resolution agreed upon by the African Development Bank addressed the issue of financial dependency and sought ways to ensure the AU achieves financial independence. The resolution presented tackled the following issues.

2. What were the specific recommendations in the resolution?

The resolution suggested that:

- African states should engage in the implementation of the 0.2% levy on all eligible goods being imported into Africa; the funding received from the levy would be used to fund the AU. After careful evaluation of the potential of the options the 0.2% levy emerged as the most viable in that the rate was the same across all countries, sustainable in the sense that it will be available over the short, medium and long term.
- The blockchain technology should be adopted continent-wide through which all African countries are obliged to pay their contribution through the levy with the use of a smart contract. This will be done to promote the transparency and accountability of member states in terms of the payments they must make to the AU.

- The establishment of a Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) in order to make the proposed 0.2% levy compatible with the legal guidelines of the World Trade Organisation.

Action Plan

The committee, through deliberation developed a comprehensive action plan with detailed emphasis of each stage of implementation of the solutions earlier discussed.

The proposed solution was the 0.2% levy on eligible imports with the aid of blockchain smart contracts to ensure the process is efficient and effective.

The resources identified that would be key for the implementation of this project include human capital necessary to operate and maintain this system as well as the financial capital required to start up this venture.

The projected cost of this undertaking is estimated to be in the region of \$100,000 and this is mainly to cater for the running as well as implementation of this system.

The effectiveness of this project could be measured by a variety of methods such as identifying the number of countries that adopt the above policy, tracking finance patterns of the AU in relation to external funding and investigating to establish any increase in internally generated funds.



African Energy Commission

Chairperson – Layne Hailu
Deputy Chairperson – Chisom Ndubisi
Moderator – Jesse Mwangi

Advancing the Energy Sector Through Resource-Processing Development

Africa is rich in energy resources but poor in its capability to exploit and use these resources. Many African countries face an energy crisis. Power is inaccessible, unaffordable and unreliable, trapping people in poverty. In spite of substantial investment, the power sector in Africa is characterized by unreliability of supply, low capacity utilization and availability factor, deficient maintenance, poor procurement of spare parts and high transmission and distribution losses. This inefficiency in harnessing the energy potential has resulted in the low level of economic development of countries in Africa.

Africa's energy sector is vital to its development and yet is one of the most poorly understood parts of the global energy system. This creates a debate, as resource processing demands a huge amount of investment to advance the energy sector. Furthermore, the involvement of countries like China in infrastructure development further increases the debt of African countries to developed nations and negatively impacts their economy.

Understanding where the opportunities for tapping this wealth exist and where shortages occur is fundamental to developing these solutions. In creating a foundation for a sustainable future, stakeholders in energy resources, the impact and demands of resource-processing development on the African economic, political and social structure should be well considered and negotiated. Furthermore, a strong collaboration in policy making and implementation within the African Union and NGOs is required so as to execute sustainable solutions to Africans by Africans

Key Findings

The African Energy Commission is a continental African structure with the objective of providing leadership in the development of the Africa's energy resources. It also aims to enhance energy security, generate rapid economic and social growth, protect the environment, eradicate poverty and improve the standard and quality of life of the African populations in sustainable ways.

Debate

Africa is rich in energy resources but poor in its capability to exploit and utilize these resources. Africa's energy sector is vital to its development and yet is one of the most poorly understood parts of the global energy system. This creates a debate, as resource processing demands a huge amount of investment to advance the energy sector.

The delegates discussed ways to implement sustainable solutions to ensure the effective utilization and generation of power across the African continent through:

1. Investing more in energy infrastructure in countries.
2. Finding ways to improve access to electricity on a large scale.
3. The possibilities of boosting cross-border energy exchange.

Resolution

1. What issues did the resolution address?

The resolution sought to lay a foundation for sustainable future, stakeholders in energy resources, delegates through the impact and demands of resource-processing development on the African economic, political and social structure.

2. What were the specific recommendations in the resolution?

- The committee requests that African states create a series of local, nationwide youth conferences on the subject of renewable energy and sustainability.
- These conference events will include debates on competing views on energy and quizzes on energy terminologies.
- The African Energy Commission also calls for the establishment of an open, global competition for best renewable energy designs to be implemented in African countries. The winning designs will be bid upon by African nations to then be installed experimentally in their countries for a temporary period of one year. The process of bidding on designs will allow for lower prices as well as opportunities to demonstrate interest in specific sectors of renewable energy design.
- The committee recommends the specialization of the African energy sectors on clean renewable sources of energy. Non-renewable sources (such as coal, mining, fossil fuels, and nuclear) of energy should be discouraged as they are expensive, in terms of cost of production and non-renewable sources like fossil fuels emit carbon (IV) oxide and nitrous oxide which damage the ozone layer creating the greenhouse effect.



Action Plan

The African Energy Commission proposed the privatization of the energy sector for decentralized grids and renewable energy projects in order to maximise the efficiency of energy production and to reduce the pressing issue of endemic corruption.

The committee will implement renewable energy technology in geographical hotspots where they will be most effective. These technologies will include hydroelectric dams, solar panels, wind turbines, and geothermal power generators.

ECOWAS, African Development Bank, Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and New Partnership for African Development will be important in leading regional integration in African countries, funding and intervening in readjusting the political framework of African countries.



Executive Council

Chairperson – Olif Hordofa
Deputy Chairperson – Jojo Walugembe
Moderator – Kater El Nada Helali

Bolstering Conflict Prevention Mechanisms to Tackle Legacies of Sectarian Violence

Sectarianism and sectarian violence are both common phenomena in Africa. Various political, social and economic factors have and are causing conflicts between people with ideological differences as well as difference in identity here in Africa. Africa has a religiously, culturally, traditionally and ideologically diversified community. However, the Rwandan Genocide, the recent religious violence in Egypt and Central African Republic and the ethnic conflict in Ethiopia can be good examples of the said sectarian violence within this large, diversified community. Therefore, Africa needs a sustainable method to prevent the growing trend of sectarian violence in order to achieve its development goals as per Agenda 2063.

In this regard, the enactment of an Anti-discrimination law in the respective African countries can be a solution that could contribute to solving this issue. These laws will be enacted to ban religious discrimination in public and private institutions, expediting the legal procedures in cases of discrimination and addresses them by correction and compensation. Nevertheless, with the private sectors, in countries with free market system, such laws can cause their own political and social turmoil.

What is the current approach of concerned nations and other international organization including AU, in the process of healing previous victims of sectarian violence? What should be done by the African countries to minimize the effects of external forces which in some cases have affiliations with the violent actions taking place in the continent.

Key Findings

African countries must support refugees within the continent as a matter of obligation.

A survey was conducted and 58.8% of the participants believed that their country is obligated to host refugees displaced from other countries due to conflict. However, 41.2% disagreed with this viewpoint and believed that it is a country's individual responsibility to take care of their refugees.

Debate

Certain questions that the Executive Council discussed during the conference included the following:

1. On national and institutional levels, what should African nations and the African Union do to prevent such issues of sectarian violence?
2. What is the current approach of concerned nations and other international organizations including the AU, in the process of healing previous victims of sectarian violence?
3. What should be done by the African countries to minimize the effects of external forces which in some cases have affiliations with the violent actions taking place in the continent



Resolution

1. What issues did the resolution address?

The resolution addressed how member states of the African Union can work collectively in order to prevent issues of sectarian violence in the continent. The Executive Council proposed a resolution that recommends the formation of intertribal associations across all member states to be registered as civil societies in order to act as pressure groups to influence legislature of their respective countries.

2. What were the specific recommendations in the resolution?

- Member states should increase cooperation and diplomacy amongst one another to streamline points of view of the Assembly on matters of peacekeeping and produce a lasting sustainable African Union force.
- AU and the governments of the respective countries should give seed money and funding to ethnically and religiously marginalized groups to make them self-sufficient and help increase their level of employment and living standards.
- Equal allocation of primary, secondary and tertiary education amongst different ethnicities that reside within member states so as to allow for a steady supply of human resource for varying ethnicities.

- Finally, The Executive Council declared that the 0.2% import levy be better enforced by putting sanctions like quotas (which are physical limit on the amount of goods a country imports and exports) on arms. Embargoes and similar bans could be utilized to ensure compliance by member states to the rules set by the AU and other international organs.

Action Plan

The Executive Council adopted an Action Plan taking the following into account:

1. The integration of religious and moral education into the curriculum to foster memorialization and increase tolerance towards marginalized groups will be analysed as part of the peer review.
2. The creation of an index to monitor the inclusivity of the public sector; reduction of aid sanctions and embargoes towards countries that do not comply could be utilized.

Resources required include capital in the form of transportation, technological instruments and skilled manpower, land for the construction of buildings and bases for the peer review committee and partner organs such as civil societies which was setup under the review committee as well as conflict resolutions experts and professional education sector workers.



New Partnership for Africa's Development

Chairperson – Diana Spencer
Deputy Chairperson – Houcine Jedli
Moderator – Ubongabasi Asuquo

Strengthening Gender Policies for Employment Equality in Africa

Gender equality is achieved when men and women enjoy the same rights in society and various economic sectors. Despite some initiatives taken by the African Union such as the Fund for African Women or the African Women's Decade, the gender disparities remain stark, especially in light of economic activity. The restricted labor markets reduce women's rights and access to credit, ownership, and employment in general. These major challenges faced by African women prevent them from achieving their socio-economic potential, creating the largest gender income gap in the world, with women annually earning 65.1% less than men in 2013.

Working towards a sustainable future evidently involves improving women's conditions and mainstreaming gender equality in employment policy areas. On the continent, efforts should be made to improve women's access to credit and other resources such as land and capital. A study from Tanzania on smallholder coffee cultivators proved that efforts to lessen gender constraints in the household resulted in increases in the household income by 10 per cent, labor productivity by 15 percent, and capital productivity by 44 per cent among. In addition, the establishment of public institutions that guarantee the protection of women against discrimination in their workplace can help in incorporating the principle of equality.

What can be done to improve the existing gender policies in order to empower women in the workplace for a stronger economy and a more sustainable future?

Key Findings

Women contribute enough to development in Africa.

Participants were asked to deliberate on the role of women in the workplace and more specifically if they thought that women contribute to the overall economy in their country. A considerable percentage- 52.6% of the respondents presumed that women contribute just enough, 30.9% believed that women contribute too little while 16.5% assumed that women actually contribute too little to the economy.

Debate

Debate in The New Partnership for Africa's Development focused on these various points of discussion:

1. Developing strategies to improve existing gender policies in order to empower women in the workplace for a stronger economy and a more sustainable future.
2. Exploring ways in which women's accessibility to credit, capital and employment can be vastly improved.
3. Recognising that Africa has the largest gender income gap in the world, with women annually earning 65.1% less than men in 2013, the committee also focused on ways in which the gender income gap can be resolved on the continent.
4. The establishment of public institutions that guarantee the protection of women against discrimination in the workplace which can help in incorporating the principle of equality.



Resolution

1. What issues did the resolution address?

The resolution mainly dealt with creating reforms within the education system as well as government and judicial sectors in order to empower women in the workplace and create a stronger economy for a sustainable future.

2. What were the specific recommendations in the resolution?

- The resolution adopted included the following recommendations:
- All member states should establish compulsory and financially accessible education for all people, especially for women, with the purpose of allowing them to acquire the skills they need for them to be able to compete in the secondary and tertiary sectors.
 - There should be an introduction of “gender fines” which acts as a sanction for the organizations unwilling to abide with the laws and regulations set forth by the Parliament.
 - Providing a voice to the women in the process of making legislations, by having a minimum of 30% of the seats in each parliament to be occupied by women, allowing them to effectively participate in decision making, the amendments of laws, and fight for their own rights.
 - Abolishing all laws which undermine and deprives the female gender from their basic human rights.

- The resolution supports the introduction of programs and organisations which aim to sensitize woman in rural areas and every other sector of the economy about their rights and opportunities, as a starting point to eradicate the traditional perception of women.

Action Plan

The main focus of the Action Plan drafted encompassed how member states would combine efforts in order to make sure that there is funding, and resources for ensuring that women are empowered in the workplace, educated and are given equal opportunities so as to enhance economic growth and development in the continent.

The resources needed are: facilities for the initiative, internet connection, transportation and investments in human capital specifically focused on empowering women.

The African Union urges that each member state should allocate at least a 0.5% of their annual budgets towards these micro financing institutions. This committee's recommendation would be implemented within two separate time frames. In countries where the micro financing has already been implemented, a 2 year time frame would be ensured. For the remaining countries that do not already have this implemented, a 5 year time frame would be issued. The cost of implementation will range from \$1.5 - \$2.5 billion taking into account varying political and economic climates among countries.



Pan-African Parliament

Chairperson – Ayanda Ngobeni
Deputy Chairperson – Lobna Jbeniani
Moderator – Alvin Omach

Enhancing Internal Responsibility Structures within Governments to Improve Transparency

In a democratic state, the government represents the voice of the people. Nevertheless on many occasions in Africa, governmental institutions miss the opportunity to review whether they are in accordance with the needs of citizens. This is especially problematic given that Africa has countless examples of citizens voting in their leader or the political party in power, merely due to their historical connection or involvement in the struggle for independence. This often means that for periods of time, citizens are willing to overlook poor leadership and forms of corruption, with the respective leaders or political parties taking advantage of their trust.

To combat the pervasiveness of this trend on the continent, the AU has made attempts similar to an internal review system. Recognized as the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), this system aims to “focus on diagnosing problems and improving governance in the political, economic, corporate and developmental spheres. While the APRM is a promising initiative, only five Member States are currently involved. Nevertheless, in its fourteen years of existence it has been able to begin the process of entrenching transparency and the inclusion of public opinion in countries such as Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

The lack of participation in the APRM across the continent and the absence of similar types of systems indicates a certain absence of desire to build strong foundations for democratic transformation in Africa. This needs to change, as forms of review to ensure transparency and the refinement of governmental policies would help states better fulfil their responsibilities.

Key Findings

Continental judicial institutions should handle the persecution of African leaders accused of crimes against humanity.

149 survey participants were asked which should be the first institution to handle cases of African leaders who are found guilty of crimes against humanity: national judicial institutions, regional judicial institutions, continental judicial institutions or international judicial institutions. 31.8% of respondents voted that the national judicial institutions should retain that right. While 37.8% said that continental judicial institutions should have the power to oversee such cases, 8.1% of respondents voted for regional judicial institutions and 16.9% voted for international judicial institutions.

Debate

The absence of institutions that promote accountability in governments does not provide a foundation strong enough to uphold the transformation of the African continent.

Having a peer-to-peer feedback structure within government gives the citizens of the nation an internal view of what is going on in the government, as the Heads of State will answer to institutions other than themselves.

The Pan-African Parliament worked on answering the following questions:

1. Who exactly would be part of the peer-to-peer feedback sessions?
2. How would the feedback be facilitated?
3. How can we develop a sustainable system that is difficult to alter to the benefit of ill agendas?



Resolution

1. What issues did the resolution address?

The resolution presented by the Pan-African Parliament aims to tackle institutional boundaries and erroneous policies in order to ensure the enhancement of internal responsibility structures within governments in order to enhance accountability. The resolution passed tries to tackle the aforementioned problems with the following policies:

2. What were the specific recommendations in the resolution?

- The resolution passed called for the introduction of the African Peer Review Mechanism into the constitutions of member states to ensure it is backed by law, it is enforced and most importantly carrying out its duties still preserves the sovereignty of member states.
- The resolution further called for the introduction of a pan African media station to sensitize the public about politics and the crucial role they must play in order to ensure good governance.
- Further the resolution strongly recommended the introduction of a system similar to South Africa's public protector to ensure government accountability and preserve the ideals of the nation.

Action Plan

After thorough deliberation, the Parliament developed a comprehensive action plan with detailed emphasis of each stage of implementation of the solutions earlier discussed. The main focus of the action plan was the introduction of a Pan-African media platform to sensitize the population and ensure they are more active within politics and advocate for transparency and accountability of their leaders.

Key resources identified were fibre optic cables and radio towers for the transmission of media broadcasts, land to house the facility and personnel to run and facilitate operation of the media platform.

The proposed project is estimated to cost in the region of \$350 million that will be used to hire and pay personnel, the development of the necessary infrastructure as well as content development as well as monitoring current situations within countries. Its proposed source of funding is the Commission on Science and Technology under the African Union research grant programme.

The success of this initiative would be measured from periodic viewer statistics as well as net traffic on the app forum and finally the revenue collections of the company.



Peace & Security Council

Chairperson – Rahma Safraoui
Deputy Chairperson – Kiinga Kioi
Moderator – Moitse Moatshe

Revising the Responsibility to Protect Doctrine to Expand its Potential in African Conflict Settings

Since its creation in 1963, the Organization of African Unity attempted to create frameworks responsible for protecting human rights violations across the continent, in alignment with its Charter. These attempts were largely unsuccessful however, owing in part to the fragile institutional set-up of the OAU itself. Hence, it was unable to halt both small-scale outbreaks of violence as well as full-scale genocide. Once the AU was established, it aimed to avoid the recurrence of similar failures.

In 1994 approximately 800 000 Rwandans were slaughtered, during which time the international community turned a blind eye and chose to not act. The silence on this genocide has been considered a major blight on the international community. In its 2001 report, the ICISS outlined the three major components of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), namely: the responsibility to prevent, the responsibility to react and the responsibility to rebuild. R2P remained in discussion until 2005 during the World Summit, where 190 nations agreed that they had a “responsibility to prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity.”

The assessment report of the African Standby force (ASF) recognizes that the AU’s peace operations have increased in number and quality in the past few years. Nevertheless, the AU remains relatively passive in the face of conflicts across the continent. As the R2P is an evolving norm, it is challenging to enforce its instructions or to punish deviation. As such, creating clear guidelines on and limitations to the R2P should be a priority for the AU to ensure its proper implementation.

Key Findings

The African Union should have the mandate to approve military intervention into African states.

Respondents to the survey were asked who should give the approval for military intervention into African states: the United Nations, The African Union, the regional bloc involved and the affected country. 44.4% of 126 respondents said the African Union should have that power. 26.2% of the survey participants voted that the affected country should have that right. 17.5% of respondents said the United Nations should reserve that power while 9.5% of participants were in support of the regional bloc having that power.

Debate

The Peace and Security Council is the organ of the African Union responsible for promoting and ensuring peace across the continent. The PSC was designed to have a preventative approach to diplomacy, conduct peacebuilding operations and in certain instances, recommend military interventions to ensure the promotion of peace, security and protection of human rights.

What the Peace and Security Council focused on during the conference is:

1. How can the Responsibility to Protect doctrine be revised in order to prevent its abuses and ensure proper channels of financing it.
2. How can the doctrine become more preventative than reactive so that it goes beyond taking military action?
3. How can the AU get into analysing a timely flow of information to predict war crimes further in advance?



Resolution

1. What issues did the resolution address?

The resolution mainly tackled how member states can revise the current conflict resolution mechanisms as well as the R2P framework in order for the R2P doctrine to become a more preventative measure as opposed to a reactive one.

2. What were the specific recommendations in the resolution?

- The resolution supports the idea that the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) should only be invoked in the case where the government has either failed to support its citizens or when it is committing atrocities against its citizens. This is in the case of the government recognizing, but not acting for the basic needs of its citizens.
- Furthermore the resolution emphasizes that all nations that send soldiers to the AU for peacekeeping missions should sign a document allowing the African Union to hold these soldiers accountable to their actions during peacekeeping missions.
- Lastly, the resolution proclaims that R2P should primarily focus on protecting human life and should not be involved in the choosing of sides, in the case where a conflict exists between two communities or parties, R2P should not be selective on who is to be protected or not, it should aim to protect all civilians from danger despite the side of the conflict they fall into.

Action Plan

In their action plan, delegates came up with these methods of implementation for the solutions mentioned in their resolutions. The main focus of the action plan was Clause 9 of the resolution that amplified the need of the R2P to focus on preventative measures and early warning mechanisms rather than dealing with the aftermath of humanitarian violations.

The committee strongly believes that all countries should be involved in supporting this intervention. However, South Africa and Egypt will be major funders of this operation due to their economic standpoint. These two countries will be heavily involved in the supply of arms, training facilities and other resources required for the intervention.

Furthermore, this action plan calls on member states to provide support and resources in the case that R2P is being invoked. In the case where R2P has been invoked by the Peace and Security Council, the Council will fund this intervention. These funds will come from a levy/a tax system that will be imposed on all member states based on GDP. In the case where a state independently imposes R2P but with the support of the African Union, the country should fund the intervention.

This implementation has been estimated to take about 1 year. Six months will be dedicated to the formation of legal documents and six months is the timeline for it to be fully active.



Social Affairs & Health Committee

Chairperson – Soumaya Dammak
Deputy Chairperson – Tania Twinoburyo
Moderator – Adnan Shafi

Establishing Preventative Mental Health Care Structures for Africa's Children

Mental illness is considered a silent epidemic throughout most of Africa due to the inadequate prevention of mental disorders and promotion of mental health. It is a neglected yet serious problem that highly impacts all segments of the society but especially the youth. According to the WHO, most low-income countries have only one child psychiatrist for every 4 million kids. This includes the majority of African countries where 75% of those that suffer from mental illness cannot easily access the care they need. In South Africa, a third of all hospital admissions for suicide attempts involve teens. Given that Africa has the fastest growing and most youthful population in the world, strong preventative mental health care structures are vital.

Promotion and prevention in the mental health field are conceptually distinct but have similar approaches. Preventing mental disorders aims to reduce the symptoms but may use mental health promotion strategies to achieve that. What specific measures need to be taken by African countries to establish a preventative system for mental health care? For different stages of development, how could all African countries collaborate to establish a strong preventative structure? Should African countries reallocate resources to increase the budget for mental health care infrastructures or research and innovation?

Are there feasible macro-preventative strategies that can be adopted, such as nutritional interventions accompanied with counseling; early interventions targeted at children of minority and impoverished families and reducing child neglect and abuse through home-based interventions and self-defense programs?

Key Findings

Mental health care is presently of little priority to African governments.

Participants were asked to share their thoughts on mental health issues, an increasing problem in African countries. Respondents were asked to consider the priority level of mental health in their country and an alarming 79.4% thought that this was low, 6.2% expressed that there was no priority and 14.4% believed that mental health was a high priority in their country.

In relation to the previous question, participants were then asked what is most needed currently to improve the mental health system in their country. 40.2% of the respondents presumed that the training of mental health practitioners is most needed, 28.9% reckoned that it was financial support that was lacking, 25.8% believed that a more effective management of mental health is required and 5.2% concluded that better collaboration between traditional and modern forms of mental health was most needed.

Debate

The Social Affairs and Health committee attempted to explore possible solutions to selectively prevent mental disorders through discussing the following macro-preventative strategies:

1. Improving nutrition through nutritional interventions accompanied with counselling.
2. Early interventions targeted at children of minority and impoverished families.
3. Reducing child neglect and abuse through home-based interventions and self-defence programs.



Resolution

1. What issues did the resolution address?

The committee formulated preventative strategies by thinking about the specific measures that need to be taken to establish mental health care system as well as the possibility for collaboration between African countries of differing developments.

2. What were the specific recommendations in the resolution?

The solution suggested in the resolution were:

- Initiating Mental Health Awareness Campaigns with the aim of increasing knowledge on mental health. This was said to be done through approaching established national soccer federations with the intention of gaining support for mental health campaigns as soccer is a popular sport and has a wide influence.
- Establishing training systems in order to appease the low numbers of qualified mental health counsellors.
- Initiating dialogue between governments to endorse mental healthcare workers and traditional kings and chieftains with the aim of influencing their communities to approach relevant mental health facilities to seek help.

Action Plan

In their action plan, delegates formulated these methods of implementation for the solutions mentioned in their resolutions. The focus of the action plan was the implementation of counsellors within schools to offer basic support to children and training more mental health workers.

The country leading this intervention is South Africa since it already has mental health policies such as The Mental Health Care Act, 17 of 2002, that needs enforcement. Also assisting in the intervention will be Rwanda, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Egypt.

Resources required include land, labour and capital as well as the support of organizations like the Carter Centre, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, African Development Bank group and The African Mental Health Foundation.

The project is estimated to cost 3.5 billion US\$. The committee is looking to receive grants from China for the construction of the housing units and computers and professional trainers from the Carter Centre and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.



Specialized Technical Committee on Education

Chairperson – Amukelani Machabi
Deputy Chairperson – Mathabeli Molaoli
Moderator – Ooreoluwa Fasawe

As the world continues to transition into an era of diverse forms of education, Africa is not necessarily where it could be. Many students are not pushed to develop their critical thinking and creativity, for example. This leaves room to question whether African education breeds as many change makers as it could.

Although Africa has made significant progress towards the achievement of Education for All and Millennium Development Goals, a number of challenges continue to threaten its progress, with the quality and type of education being prominent. There needs to be a greater emphasis on the type of education that is offered, especially with the rest of the world slowly moving away from traditional forms of education. Traditional forms of education can no longer produce new fruits; we are stuck in the past as long as we depend on them.

We need to find and lay foundations that are going to drive our educational systems forward. We need to start looking at different approaches for teaching and learning, as well as restructuring our early-childhood development programs to see what foundations can be laid in order to eradicate the educational deficit in Africa. The greater focus needs to be on primary education because that is where foundations can be laid, as the first few years of schooling clearly impact the rest of a child's schooling career.

An expected outcome could be a resolution with new forms of pedagogy necessary for the improvement of the systems, as well as an early childhood development program that will be consistent across Africa.

Diversifying Educational Methods to Boost Quality of Primary Education in Africa

Key Findings

The Specialized Technical Committee on Education is not an existing organ of the African Union; it was hypothetically created exclusively for the purposes of the simulation at ALAMAU 2018. Its delegate representatives are top educational and development experts, prepared to collaboratively find solutions to transform education in Africa.

Debate

The discussions in the committee addressed the need to innovate the delivery of education on the continent. In particular, Africa needs to expand the types of education offered and improve the quality of instruction, particularly at the early childhood stage. It takes into account the diversity of approaches that exist in relation to education globally, and believes that Africa needs to move away from utilizing predominantly traditional forms of instruction. In doing so, we can push harder to create critical and creative learning environments, starting at the foundational level.

It tried to find ways to move toward more creative, critical, project-based learning approaches. It also focused on overcoming the lack of student access to quality schools in the continent. Achieving a more equitable and inclusive education in the continent would assist the aims of the African Union Commission Education division.

Delegates identified The Republic of South Africa as it's leading actor due to it's high GDP and growing economy.

To execute the proposal put forth by the committee, energy will be needed to power up the technology used in the classrooms and school initiatives, and land for the reconstruction of schools and development of new schools. Capital is needed to fund the inclusion of innovative methods in the curriculum, as well as Teachers and IT graduates will be needed in implementing these innovative methods in the classroom. The committee estimated that a total of US\$20 million is needed to fund the solution in at least one country.

Action Plan

The Specialized Technical Committee on Education introduced the use of innovative methods such as learner-centred education, interactive learning and technology to boost the quality of education in primary schools.

Resolution

1. What issues did the resolution address?

Delegates sought to create an equilibrium between traditional methods such as teacher based learning with the teacher acting as the sole knowledge provider and innovative methods where students are able to solve problems on their own and the teachers are the facilitators

2. What were the specific recommendations in the resolution?

- The resolution addressed the type and quality of teaching in primary education specifically.





United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

Chairperson – Abdelaziz Benmehrez
Deputy Chairperson – Louis Okon
Moderator – Kopo Kiaikitse

Ensuring Economic Stability through Improved Management and Diversification of Resources

The attempt to cooperate on an economic level is often motivated by the ideal and challenge to transform the theoretical aspects of economics into feasible, concrete initiatives. The problems on the African continent have been, and continue to be, considerable; for instance, Africa has seen the slowest growth of all continents in the world since 1860. The long-lasting impact of slavery, exploitation, colonialism and post-colonialism, could indeed explain the slow growth of the continent. Nevertheless, these are not the only factors that influence the low economic performance of Africa and the poor management of resources.

Until recently, these factors among others have meant that fifteen African countries, on average, have been rated among the twenty most impoverished countries globally for the last century. While most African countries have faced steady progress and sharp growth periods, nothing ensures this in the long term.

Historical, geographical, social, economic, and demographic factors hinder the economic progress of Africa. Although progress is being made in organizational and resources management, countries still lack the fundamental means and expertise to secure their economic future. The continent needs to adopt various strategies to set pillars of stability that could propel Africa onto the international economic scene. For example, stronger trade organization between African countries could be a solution to reinforce their economic safety. Additionally, new deals and partnerships regarding resource exchanges on a bigger scale could empower stakeholders to improve their economies.

Key Findings

African countries are heavily dependent on a few resources of the abundance within the continent.

A survey was conducted on the use of resources in African countries. Participants which include Delegates, Staff and Advisors were asked whether their countries of origin are heavily dependent on a small pool of its natural resources. Participants were expected to respond as to whether they strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree. 53% of 149 participants agreed that their countries were heavily dependent on a few of its natural resources as 14.8% of respondents strongly agreed. While 28.9% of respondents disagreed and 3.4% of respondents strongly disagreed with the statement.

Debate

Diversifying sources of revenue within the continent is a very critical issue, hence, delegates discussed the idea of collaboration between countries to become more reliable on the continental scene. The committee explored the ideas of:

1. Determining “next strategies” to improve the condition of such countries and their security in cases of potential drawbacks.
2. Ensuring economic and financial security and it’s vital to a country’s sustainability,
3. Debating the complexities of getting countries to think and act as a union rather than individuals, and to agree on solutions that can benefit and be applicable to everyone.



Resolution

1. What did the resolution address?

The committee’s resolution touches on a range of ideas ranging from limiting the protectionism of some countries to increasing free trade in Africa, and putting in place new limits to imports to encourage more production in the continent.

2. What were the recommendations in the resolution?

- The resolution suggested that all member states work towards the elimination of corruption and keeping government institutions accountable through the establishment of a task force under the AU that monitors government transparency and whose membership is determined by the Pan African Parliament, as well as the creation of databases that hold records on government transactions.
- The resolution also stressed the importance of natural resource protection and management and called on member states to adopt sustainable land management practices. Consequently, intervening strongly in the illegal extraction of resources, especially those practices which are damaging to the environment through legal actions.

- The resolution also recommended Initiating natural resource development planning that considers the impact of extraction and renewability of resources by imposing quotas on the amount of particular resources that can be extracted.

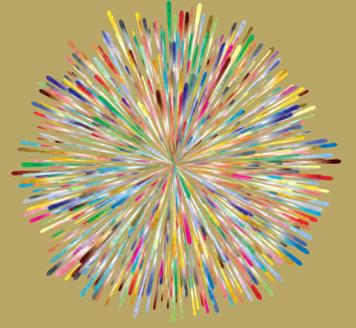
Action Plan

The Action Plan drafted in UNECA called upon all member states and Regional Economic Communities to prioritize the development of transportation infrastructure, especially along trade corridors, through the improvement of road networks, more frequent maintenance, paving of roads and the creation of a robust regional railway networks within and connecting RECs. This includes the improvement of infrastructure in airports to improve the ease of movement of labour.

Resources required to implement the plan include capital for the improvement of road and rail networks, the redevelopment of airports and their quality in order to provide more means of transportation of goods as well as proper supervision of the projects to ensure that quality is maintained and there is no misallocation of funds.







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