



# **ALA MAU 2021**

## **Delegate Preparation Guide**



**ALAMAU**  
African Leadership Academy Model African Union



# Table of Contents

The ALAMAU 2021 Pre-Conference Events .....3

ALAMAU 2021 Conference Schedule .....4

ALAMAU: What It Is and the Benefits of Participating.....5

Guidelines for a Virtual ALAMAU.....7

How to Prepare for ALAMAU 2021.....8

What to Expect in Your Committee at ALAMAU 2021.....16

Awards at ALAMAU.....20

Appendices.....21



## **The ALAMAU 2021 Pre-Conference Events**

### **Pre-Conference Indabas**

#### **February 12th, 2021** *(Optional)*

17:00-18:30 Committee Indaba (How to Research & Prepare Conference Documents)

17:00-18:30 Press Corps Indaba (How to Report)

#### **February 26th, 2021** *(Optional)*

17:00-18:30 Committee Indaba (Public Speaking & Parliamentary Procedure)

17:00-18:30 Press Corps Indaba (How to Research)

#### **March 12, 2021** *(Mandatory)*

17:00-18:30 Committee Indaba (Delegate Registration & Committee Introductions)

17:00-18:30 Press Corps Indaba (Delegate Registration & Committee Introductions)

—

### **Instagram Live Sessions (@alamau2021)**

**January 16, 2021** – 15:30-16:30

**January 23, 2021** – 15:30-16:30

**February 6, 2021** – 15:30-16:30



## **ALAMAU 2021 Conference Schedule**

### **March 18, 2021**

16:00-18:00 Opening Ceremony

### **March 19, 2021**

12:00-13:00 First Committee Session

12:00-13:00 Faculty Advisor Session I

13:00-13:45 Second Committee Session

14:00-16:00 Third Committee Session

16:00-16:30 Delegate Feedback Session

17:00-18:00 Executive Speaker Seminar

### **March 20, 2021**

12:00-12:45 Press Conference

12:45-13:45 Fourth Committee Session

12:45-13:45 Faculty Advisor Session II

14:00-16:00 Fifth Committee Session

16:30-18:00 Cultural Night

### **March 21, 2021**

12:00-13:45 Assembly of Heads of States

14:00-15:00 Closing Ceremony

*\*Times shown in South African Standard Time (SAST)\**

## ALAMAU: What It Is and the Benefits of Participating

The African Leadership Academy Model African Union (ALAMAU) is an annual leadership conference taking place virtually this year, for young leaders from across Africa and the globe to simulate the activities of the African Union (AU). It was established in 2013 as a platform for young leaders to develop solutions to the continent's challenges and to unlock Africa's potential through diplomacy and international cooperation; a format inspired by the Model United Nations.



<http://www.alamau.org/download-prospectus/>

Participation at ALAMAU is open to high school students who are at minimum in Grade 10, as well as recent high school graduates aged 15-19. Participants register either as individual delegates or as part of a school delegation, accompanied by an educator. Students who participate should be passionate about Pan-African development and keen to improve their academic research, writing and public speaking skills. This conference enables them to learn first-hand about the continent's unique growth opportunities, to understand their fellow delegates, the strengths, and weaknesses of international organisations such as the AU, and the value of collaboration and compromise.

The main activity of ALAMAU is the virtual parliamentary debates and negotiations. Prior to the conference, the organising team therefore decides which AU committees will be simulated, the topics to be discussed and the countries represented. Once registered, each delegate is assigned a country and committee, so as to serve as the ambassador of that country to the AU. It then becomes the responsibility of the delegate to research their assigned country and its foreign policy objectives in respect to the committee and topic they are assigned. This includes the historical background, current situation, and proposed solutions. ALAMAU provides a comprehensive Study Guide for each committee. Armed with the information from this and their independent research, the delegate will accordingly submit a one-page position paper that outlines their adopted country's perspectives on the topic and its recommendations for resolving the issue. During the virtual conference, delegates will reach a consensus through the recommendations proposed by participating countries. Ultimately, countries with similar ideologies will form blocs and work together to draft a resolution. At ALAMAU, only one resolution can be passed by a committee. Once discussions are concluded, only a simple majority vote is required for a resolution to be passed.

Through these processes, students who participate at ALAMAU acquire several skills and competencies. Firstly, they develop critical thinking skills in relation to wide ranging content. Delegates also tap into a variety of sources to find information about countries different from theirs. In learning about the topics, delegates often carry out cross-disciplinary research in the Sciences and Humanities. Secondly, by taking on the roles of ambassadors, delegates attempt to resolve issues of



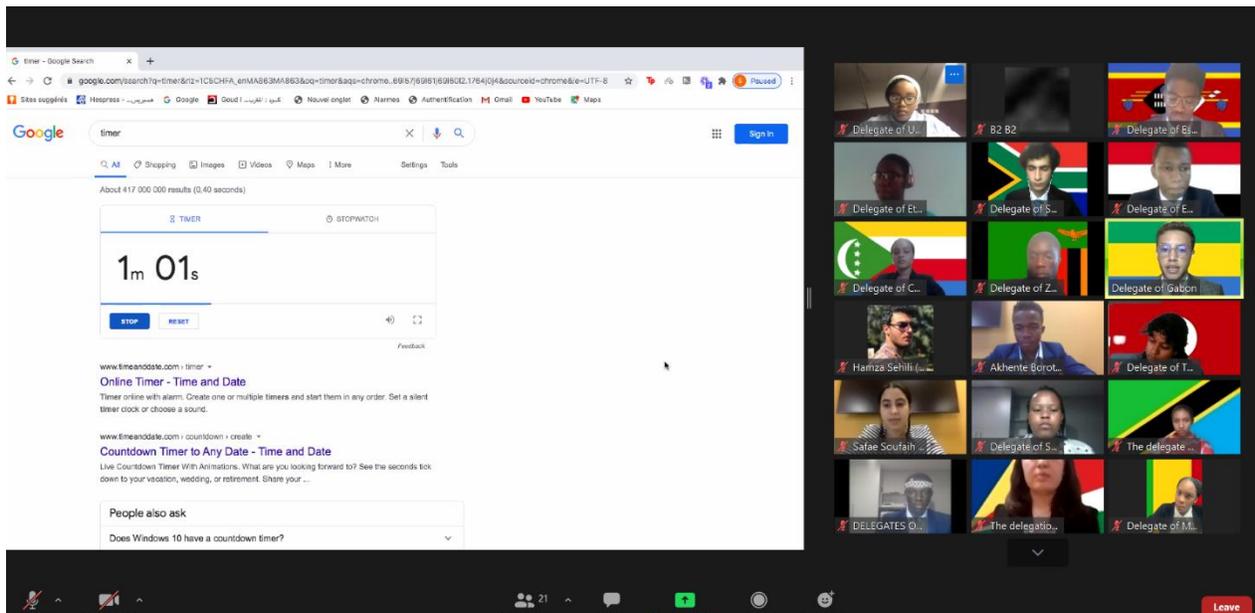
[http://www.alamau.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/alamau\\_2020\\_brochure.pdf](http://www.alamau.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/alamau_2020_brochure.pdf)

international relevance and deal with the complex process of negotiating with other nations. Each delegate may start out by protecting their national interests but then find themselves accommodating other perspectives and collaborating to resolve issues that might not even affect their countries directly! All in all, the experience of interacting with young leaders from across the world, learning from guest speakers, and working towards creating solutions for African challenges adds up to a tremendous learning opportunity.

The conference also includes much more than the committee debates. Guest speakers are often experienced ambassadors and AU officials; there is a picturesque cultural night filled with music, dance, drama, and cuisine; and the conference wraps up after a colourful closing ceremony. Undeniably, the ongoing pandemic has had significant impacts on the world at large and the health and safety of our delegates and advisors remain our utmost concern. Despite these obstacles, we maintain our strong commitment to providing a quality conference for our delegates and advisors.

## Guidelines for a Virtual ALMAU

1. Delegates are to join their committee sessions 10 minutes before commencement.
2. Delegates are to have their cameras on, with their full frame showing (not a view of their forehead or the ceiling) and the virtual background should be the flag of the country being represented.
  - a. If they are unable to turn their cameras on for any reason (internet issues, stepping out for a bit) they should communicate with the Chair and/ Moderator.
  - b. If they do not communicate, chairs will be compelled to see it as a sign of disengagement with the session, pending an explanation afterwards.
3. Delegates are to change their profile names to "X" (the full name of the country they are representing) for the duration of the mock session and are to refer to each other as "Delegate of X" (the country).
4. Delegates are not to chat/comment publicly but may chat privately with other delegates, especially towards creating blocs. It is advised that they use this chat function exclusively to communicate about session-related topics.
  - a. Delegates may only use the chat publicly to raise points that are permitted to interrupt a speaker, e.g., point of personal privilege. However, since this is a virtual session, it is unlikely that we will need to use this point.
5. Delegates should use the "Raise hand" function if they intend to speak, in place of raising their placards, and should only speak/ unmute themselves when called upon.
6. Delegates are not allowed to be on their phones or on other sites, as this is a sign of disrespect to the speakers and may give them access to materials that they would typically not have.
7. This session will be recorded for future reference and learning/reflection purposes.



ALA Mock Session, 2021



## How to Prepare for ALAMAU 2021

Information is a delegate's most powerful tool! Through your experience as an ALAMAU delegate, you will gain valuable research skills that can be applied to your everyday school assignments.

### Research

#### Understanding your Topic

1: Develop an overall understanding of the topic: read through the Study Guide written by the committee Chairperson. As you read, break up the topic to make it easier to understand. Also, get to know the key actors: which countries are most affected by the topic and which have had the most impact on it? Read about the topic through articles published in newspapers, academic journals, foreign policy magazines and statements made by topic experts.

2: Know past actions: visit the committee's website and look for the most important resolutions. Moreover, your committee is not the only body working on this; other committees and countries have likely taken action as well. Develop a timeline of important events and major actions taken on the topic.

3: Understand the current context: conduct a news search on Google News, BBC, The Guardian, Al Jazeera, and national newspapers, and even blogs (however, utilise these with caution as supplementary sources rather than primary sources). You should also seek to find official documents and statements about the topic, including a statement by the president of your allocated country at the AU or the UN, a statement made by one of the cabinet ministers in your country's government or any other top ranking official. Similarly, search the AU website to find the most recent resolutions that have been passed on the topic.

4: Determine Future Outlook: search for predictions and trends indicating where your topic is going. Is the situation improving or deteriorating? Are the actions being taken effective or inhibitive?

#### Understanding your Country

You have most likely been assigned a country that you are not so familiar with, in a different region to the one you are from. Do not fear, as a number of research avenues are available! It is most important to know the background of your country before you begin to research specific topics. Even a general search on Wikipedia may prove to be helpful, although please do not cite this as your primary source. If you are not well acquainted with the country you represent, then the best place to start is here:

Type of Information	Website Name	Website Address	Additional Notes:
General Information Profile	CIA fact-book	<a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-worldfactbook/index.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-worldfactbook/index.html</a>	Here you will find a list of the basic information pertaining to your country, including its Gross Domestic Product, population, literacy, and brief historical summary. It will also give you a list of the international treaties and organisations the country is a party to, as well as a brief account of the several international disputes that the country is involved in.
Economics	The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund World	<a href="http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx">http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx</a> <a href="http://www.imf.org/en/Data">http://www.imf.org/en/Data</a>	
Media	BBC Africa	<a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/country_profiles/default.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/country_profiles/default.stm</a>	Seek out reputable media agencies around the world and in the continent. The BBC also has profiles on every African country, the AU and several other international organisations.

**Step 1:** Turn to the ‘Questions a Resolution Must Answer’ section in your study guide.

**Step 2:** Find focus. This means highlighting and noting down key words. This will help when entering search terms into Google, Bing, or any other search engine by ensuring that you are immediately linked to the relevant results.

**Step 3:** Ask the right questions. From the key words, start formulating questions about how the issue being addressed relates to the country that you are representing.

**Step 4:** Collate and synthesise. Gather the information acquired, cross-checking it to see if you are able to answer the questions from the Study Guide as well as your own. Use your findings to deduce your country’s stance on the issue and the possible recommendations that your nation would make. At this

point, you are ready to begin work on your position paper as well as to discuss plausible solutions within the committee.

## Understanding your Committee

It is important that you understand the committee in which you will be a delegate. Here are some questions that could act as a starting point for your committee research.

- What is the full name of your committee? How does it function?
- When and why was it founded?
- What document established your committee? What are your committee's powers?
- How many members does your committee have? Who are the current members?
- How is membership determined in your committee? How long does membership last?
- When and how frequently does your committee meet?
- Does your committee report to another committee? Does it have sub-committees?
- How would you describe its role in the African Union system?

The Study Guide provides an overview of the above information however you are encouraged to use secondary online sources.

## Writing

To build on your research, ALAMAU delegates are required to practice the skill of policy writing before and during the conference.

### The Position Paper: Purpose

The purpose of a position paper is to outline a country's perspective on the assigned topic for each committee. Once you have completed your preliminary research, you are ready to write it. The ALAMAU staff will read the position papers before the conference to measure the quality of the discourse and the preparedness of delegates. All ALAMAU 2021 delegates must submit a position paper, except for delegates in the Press Corps who will have to submit a 300-700-word editorial article.



[http://www.alamau.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/alamau\\_2020\\_brochure.pdf](http://www.alamau.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/alamau_2020_brochure.pdf)

### The Position Paper Requirements:

- A list of the delegate's name, the name of their school, the country represented, the committee and the topic, at the top left-hand corner.



- Citation of sources and a list of references at the end in Modern Language Association (MLA) format, in accordance with the ALAMAU code of academic integrity. To learn more about MLA citation and to check out some examples, please visit the Purdue Online Writing Lab: <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/>
- One single-spaced page.
- Roughly three parts: your country's national interests, national policies, and your opinion on potential solutions.
  - **National interests:** these are what a country would like to see happen (for example the Republic of Niger, a lesser developed country troubled by terrorism, might want to reduce terrorism in the west African region to stabilise its government). These interests are not subject to compromise but are generally idealised goals or methods of solving specific problems. To make this simple, attempt addressing these questions: What is your country's perspective on the issue? Do you support or not the definition of the challenge or opportunity? How big of a concern is this issue to your country? Is your country one of the most affected by this issue or are you involved in helping to resolve it? How does this issue affect the domestic and/or international interests of your country?
  - **National policies:** these are the country's attempts to secure its interests (for example, the Republic of Niger, in an effort to combat terrorism, has sought to incorporate dissatisfied sections of its population into government). These policy positions are usually open to negotiation. To make this simple, attempt addressing these questions in your position paper: What (if any) action has your country taken so far with regard to this issue? (For example, which treaties/agreements has it signed? What programs has it implemented domestically? What international efforts has it participated in?) What (if any) actions or further action does your country plan to pursue in the future with respect to this issue? What statements have been made by top government officials in your country with regards to this issue?
  - **Proposed solutions:** Your opinions on potential resolution components are your responses to the "Proposed Solutions" and "Questions a Resolution Must Answer" sections of the Study Guide. Although these sections provide flexibility, you need to keep in mind the interests of your nation. Possible resolutions must be consistent with your country's national interests and current national policies (for example, the Republic of Niger will be open to discussions of amnesty with former members of terrorist organisations but will not support any moves to integrate them into its military). To make this simple, attempt addressing these questions in your position paper: What means of addressing the issue does your country propose? (Try proposing three options). What do you predict will be the main opposition to your proposals and how will your country address them?

## The Position Paper Checklist:

### Introduction

- Does the opening adequately align the reader with your nation's point of view?
- Does it clearly state the main problem in a single, concise sentence?
- Does it summarise the issue and generate interest concerning the matter?
- Does it show what the continent stands to lose if this issue is not urgently addressed?

### Body

- Is the body of the document well-structured?
- Are all relevant links included?
- Is the intersection between your country's national interests and policies concerning the matter and the issue's overall impact on the continent clear?

### Concision and Coherence

- Are explanations clear, with no extraneous material or repetition of the same idea?
- Do all explanations and evidence show a definite link to the problem stated in the introduction and the impact caused on the delegate's represented country?
- Are all points raised logically according to the layout of a position paper?

### Conclusion

- Does the conclusion compel the reader to accept the delegate's proposed solutions?
- What advantageous outcomes will your propositions lead to?

### Grammar and References

- Is the document in the correct format?
- Is the position paper readable, clear, and correct?
- Has the final copy of the document been proofread, and all revisions integrated?
- Are the paragraphs well-structured?
- Is all the evidence adequately referenced to each and every single source consulted?
- Is the citation style used correct?



[http://www.alamau.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/alamau\\_2020\\_brochure.pdf](http://www.alamau.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/alamau_2020_brochure.pdf)



## Working Papers and Resolutions

Working papers are the first step towards a resolution. They are the result of caucusing and coordinated writing efforts by the delegates. They are the first attempt to place the abstract ideas from debate and position papers into written form. Please note that there is no set format for working papers: they are usually one-page proposals and help to focus discussion on certain aspects of the topic. Likewise, as the papers themselves are drafts, they can be combined or altered to piece together a coherent resolution.

Resolutions represent the committee's final attempt to draw together the interests of many competing nations into a comprehensive solution that serves the interests of the continent. The resolution is the formal document upon which the committee will take action via the amendment and voting processes. Before a resolution can be formally introduced into a committee, it must receive the approval of the Committee Chair when the delegates send it by email. He/she will sign a resolution if it demonstrates an adequate understanding of the issue, answers the questions posed in the Study Guide and has a wide base of support.

### **Draft Resolution Requirements** \*These will occur in breakout rooms.

- A minimum of four delegates per bloc (per breakout room)
- Two-four blocs per committee
- A minimum number of 4 delegates must sign a working paper.
- Two-three primary sponsors and a minimum of two secondary sponsors
  - A sponsor is country that fully supports the resolution and has played a role in drafting it.
  - Primary Sponsors are the delegates that contribute a significant number of ideas to a draft resolution. They will present the resolution paper to the committee.
  - Secondary Sponsors are those that contributed to a lesser extent to the creation of a draft resolution.
- 2/3 of the committee need to be signatories (a sponsor also counts as a signatory)
  - A signatory does not necessarily support the resolution. By signing it, they are only expressing their desire to have the resolution introduced and debated. Being a signatory does not bind a country to voting in favour of a resolution.
- At least two draft resolutions per committee. Usually, there will be as many draft resolutions as there are blocs.

### **Final Resolution Requirements:**

- **Familiarity with the problem:** relevant background information and previous international actions should be referenced. In addition, a good resolution should keep in mind the actual power and influence of the committee. An ambiguous, unenforceable resolution does not work.
- **Recognition of the issues:** at minimum, the resolution should address the ideas in the 'Questions a Resolution Must Answer' section of the Study Guide.
- **Concision:** Every clause and phrase need to have a purpose.

- **Good form:** All sections of a resolution must be written with clear grammar and editing. The heading of a resolution should include the committee's name, the list of sponsors, the list of signatories, and the topic addressed by the resolution.
- The body of the resolution is written in the format of a long sentence. It includes:
  - **Preambulatory clauses:** these describe the problem being addressed, recalls past actions taken, explains the purpose of the resolution, and offers support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with an italicized participle and ends with a comma.
  - **Operative Clauses:** numbered and underlined and state the action to be taken by the body.

Amendments allow delegates to alter parts of a resolution without scrapping the entire document, strengthening consensus on the resolution by allowing delegates to change sections they disagree with. Amendments could be deemed 'friendly amendments' if they have the approval of the sponsors, while they are deemed 'unfriendly' if they do not have the approval of the sponsors. At the time when the amendment is proposed, the Committee Chair will ask the sponsors if the amendment is friendly or unfriendly. Amendments to your resolution, assuming they do not radically alter the intention of your resolution, are beneficial in that they validate the legitimacy of your resolution: no one would amend a resolution that they thought would never pass.

## Speaking

A delegate is only as good as the eloquence with which they present their ideas! As a delegate at ALAMAU, you will have the opportunity to grow as a public speaker by finding opportunities to speak during the committee sessions. Committee sessions at ALAMAU will be governed by the official ALAMAU Rules of Parliamentary Procedure and committee time will be divided between formal debate and caucus sessions. During formal debate, delegates have the opportunity to make speeches to the entire committee, take questions and comments, and debate resolutions and amendments.



[http://www.alamau.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/alamau\\_2020\\_brochure.pdf](http://www.alamau.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/alamau_2020_brochure.pdf)

## Knowing the Committee Staff (dais)

Each committee at ALAMAU is made up of three staff members, each with their own area of expertise; collectively known as the dais. Their task is to work with delegates to achieve the goals of the conference.

- **Chairperson:** also known as 'The Chair', this person is the expert on the topic in discussion. The Chair has chosen the topic and written the Study Guide to aid and focus your research. He or she



reviews all position papers before the conference and approves resolutions. The Chair guides the flow of debate and ensures the smooth running of the committee.

- **Deputy Chairperson:** this is the performance expert who monitors the participation of delegates and performs fact-checking where necessary. The Deputy Chairperson evaluates all delegates, leads the decision on awards and prepares conference reports.
- **Moderator:** this is the expert on the rules of Parliamentary Procedure and is empowered to chair the committee when it is in formal debate. His or her primary responsibility is to facilitate debate by ensuring the smooth running of committee session. The Moderator will assist the Chair in the logistics of the committee by keeping track of the speakers' list, votes, and other procedural motions.



## What to Expect in Your Committee at ALAMAU 2021?

The first committee session will commence with a roll call to determine the countries represented in each session followed by a motion to set the agenda. Since all committees have only one topic each, the agenda will automatically be set to the topic question. Once the topic of discussion is selected, a speakers list will be opened, and delegates will sign up to give opening speeches in a formal setting. The opening speech, typically drawn from the content of the position paper, provides an opportunity for delegates to emphasise their country’s perspectives on the issue being discussed and stress the need for international cooperation for successful resolutions. After the opening speeches, a delegate will move a motion for a caucus to discuss ideas in a structured or informal manner.

Concept	What is it?	What do I do?
<p><b>1. The Speakers’ List</b></p>	<p>During formal debate, the order in which delegates make their speeches is dictated by their order on the speakers’ list. The Moderator will often ask delegates if they would like to be added to the list for either formal debate or a moderated caucus.</p>	<p>If you would like to address the committee often, it is important to get on the speakers’ list from the start and then as often as you can. In fact, we recommend that all delegates opt to be added in order to add to the debate. Do not worry about not knowing what you will say each time; by the time your turn comes around there will be plenty of issues to talk about.</p>
<p><b>2. Delivering Speeches</b></p>	<p>Most speeches at ALAMAU will range between 60-90 seconds. When you are planning your speech, you do not need to write it out word for word.</p>	<p>Writing speeches takes much time to prepare. You may prefer to outline your points and jot down a few key phrases. Pay attention to the previous speeches: their content may prompt you to change what you were planning to say. Also, by referring to previous speeches you make it clearer how your position relates to the positions of other delegates. In your speeches, you can introduce new ideas, elaborate on earlier ones, support, and defend certain positions, attack opposing positions, or do any combination of these. Keep in mind, however, that the content</p>

		<p>of your speech should be a balance between what you want to say and what the committee is currently discussing. You should not be a nuisance in your committee by repeating things you have already said and distracting focus from the committee's work - your speeches should always be focused on moving the agenda forward towards a successful resolution.</p>
<p><b>3. Yields</b></p>	<p>Every time you rise to make a speech, you will be allotted a specific time to speak. For example, one minute or forty-five seconds. In the course of making your speech, you might conclude your presentation and still have some time left. At this point, your best option is to 'yield' your time.</p>	<p>There are three different types of yields. Firstly, the chair may select delegates who wish to ask you questions. Each delegate is allowed one question and your answer time is subtracted from your remaining time. Often this is the best kind of yield that you can make, as it allows you to clear any misconceptions that delegates may have. Secondly, you may yield to another delegate, giving them your remaining time to speak. You usually opt for this when an ally knows a particular idea well and would be better able to express it. Thirdly, you may yield your time to the chair. After this, the chair proceeds to the next speaker, unless there are any motions.</p>
<p><b>4. Comments</b></p>	<p>If a delegate's speech is made while the speaker's list is open during formal debate only and involves no yields, then two 30-second comments are allowed. These short speeches allow delegates to address issues that arise during formal debate without necessarily being on the speakers' list.</p>	<p>The only restriction is that the comment must pertain directly to the content of the speech made by the preceding speaker. Questions cannot be asked of the delegate who just spoke if he/she did not yield to questions.</p>

## Caucuses

### Moderated Caucus

A virtual moderated caucus is a session with a specific allotted time during which delegates sign up to speak on a specified set of issues with a time limit. One successful format for a moderated caucus invites the delegates to address the pros and cons of adopting a stance on a particular issue and then alternates speaking time between delegates from both groups, according each one minute to speak. Such moderated caucuses combine the best elements of formal debate and a caucus. For instance, if a committee is exploring options of resolving the continent's energy crisis, a



[http://www.alamau.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/alamau\\_2020\\_brochure.pdf](http://www.alamau.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/alamau_2020_brochure.pdf)

delegate may move a motion for a 15-minute moderated caucus to “explore the possibility of sharing water resources from the Nile River to allow three or four countries to generate hydropower from the Nile River.” If this motion passes, then delegates will sign up to be on the speakers’ list to address the issue either supporting the motion or disagreeing with the motion.

### Unmoderated Caucus

An unmoderated caucus is a period during a committee session when formal activity is suspended to allow delegates speak directly with each other to build consensus on issues being discussed. This will take place in breakout rooms. Though no debate takes place, the committee invariably hums with activity. During unmoderated caucuses, delegates often try to organise blocs and write documents. For instance, with the same issue proposed above for a moderated caucus, an unmoderated caucus might be called to enable delegates to interact virtually with each other to gather consensus rather than wait to speak in turn. Unmoderated caucuses also enable delegates to draft working papers or to discuss specific sections of a draft resolution.

A motion to move to a caucus is a non-debatable procedural motion, meaning that it takes precedence over all other motions except for parliamentary points. When you motion for an unmoderated caucus, the Moderator will ask you for how long and for what purpose you want to move to caucus. If you feel that discussion among delegates outside of formal debate is necessary, then you will move to caucus and be separated into break out rooms. Generally, delegates will call for a caucus to accomplish one of the following specific goals:



- **Review ideas:** One of the first things you should do in caucus is meet with your allies and review what has been said, deciding which new ideas are acceptable and which are not. Encourage delegates in your caucus session to put forth any new ideas they have. Also, you should analyse the response of the rest of the committee to the ideas you and your allies have brought up.
- **Establish consensus:** try to establish consensus on the major points in your draft resolution as soon as you can. Do not expect to hammer out all the differences, as that will take a while. Just reach an agreement on the fundamentals so that your bloc can present a unified front to the committee during the formal debate session.
- **Contact other people:** besides talking to delegates in your own bloc, it is good to talk to delegates in other blocs. Try to get a rough idea of the positions of the other blocs and see which delegates are potential allies and which will be your opposition. In addition, you should talk to the dais and let them know your ideas and how negotiations are proceeding. Finally, you should think about forming strong coalitions.

During unmoderated caucus, you are free to discuss with any and all delegates in the committee, regardless of established blocs or historical alliances.

## Awards at ALAMAU

ALAMAU places more priority on the participation of each delegate and ensuring that delegates enjoy an exciting and educational experience, rather than spotlighting the accomplishments of particular students. Our conference strives to create an environment better suited to active learning than to competition. However, we do recognise the achievement of students and delegations that have accomplished outstanding work. The underlying consideration for awards is the attempt at advancing the overall goal of the committee and the conference.

In each committee, there will be four categories of awards:

- **Best Position Paper:** for the delegate who demonstrated a solid grasp of the topic, their country's position and offered pragmatic solutions in their position paper.
- **Best Speaker:** for the delegate who best utilised their skills of speech preparation and delivery to advance the work of the committee.
- **Best Delegate:** for the delegate who did an overall outstanding job before the conference in writing a good position paper and in the committee through speeches, caucusing, working papers and resolutions.
- **Honourable Mentions:** two awards will be given in this category for committees with less than 25 delegates and three awards in committees with more than 25 delegates for delegates who were outstanding runner-ups to the Best Delegate.





## Appendices

### Appendix 1

#### Sample Position Paper

This paper provides an outline of a position paper with commentary on the structure of the paper in italics.

*[Delegate's Name]* Diana Marie Spencer

*[School]* African Leadership Academy

*[Country Represented]* Republic of Congo.

*[Committee]* African Development Bank

*[Topic]* Fast Tracking Africa's Green Revolution for Subsistence and Trade

*Introduction: What is the topic and how does it affect the African continent as a whole?*

The revolution of agricultural practices that occurred in Mexico in the 1940s led to an improvement of the agricultural sector worldwide. Known as the green revolution, this renovation of techniques increased the amount of calories produced per acre of agriculture and made some countries self-sufficient. However, this revolution did not occur in Africa where political issues, corruption and, in many cases, a lack of will on the part of the government restrain its success. Agriculture averages 24% of GDP across the continent and the World Bank projects that the sector will become a US\$1 trillion industry in Africa by 2030 [2]. However, this outcome can only be promoted if the countries work together towards an African Green Revolution.

*In brief:*

- *What is the Africa's projected outlook of development within this sector?*
- *What does the continent tend to lose if this issue is not urgently addressed?*

*National Interests: How the problem affects the country you are representing*

With ten million hectares available, the Republic of Congo is full of agricultural potential [3]. The agricultural area represents 31% of the total land of the country and two third of the population are supported by the broad agricultural sector which mainly produces rice, plantains, cassava, maize and yams. According to its agricultural potential, the country can be food self-sufficient but still imports 30% of its needs, especially meat, oil, cereals, and vegetables [4]. In this way, it is important to promote agriculture in Congo, especially because the decrease of oil prices affects the petroleum sector, the country's main revenue earner. As a matter of fact, the World Bank established the Agricultural Development and Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project in collaboration with the Congolese ministry of agriculture, Rigobert Maboundou. This project which received 40 million dollars funding from the International Development Association and the government, aimed to enhance the income generation capacity of small-scale farmers by improving technologies and rehabilitation of rural roads. From 2008 to 2013, the project succeeded in restoring 13 000 kilometers of rural roads in order to improve access to agricultural areas and to facilitate the transportation and disposal of products [5].



*Essentially:*

- *What is your country's perspective on the issue? Do you support or not support the challenge or opportunity?*
- *How significant of a concern is this issue to your country? Is your country one of the most affected by this issue or are you involved in resolving it?*
- *How does this issue affect the domestic and/or international interests of your country?*

*National Policies: How has your country tackled/ how is it currently tackling the issue? Consider:*

- *Where does your country stand on this issue?*
- *What (if any) action has your country taken, so far? (E.g., which treaties/agreements has it signed? What programs has it implemented domestically? What international efforts has it participated in?)*
- *What (if any) actions or further action does your country plan to pursue in the future with respect to this issue?*
- *What statements have been made by governmental officials in your country with regards to this issue?*

*Proposed Solutions: Your country's recommendations on addressing the issue as a country, a committee, and a continent.*

The Republic of Congo believes that the promotion of a green revolution in Africa would be beneficial for all the African countries, as the continent holds about half of the world's fertile yet non-exploited land. [6] We believe that this revolution can be achieved by first, investing in research and technology as well as encouraging agricultural research and development through the allocation of scholarships to scientific students. This development of agricultural knowledge can thus connect higher education to the productive sector. It can also lead to a better use of fertilizers and high-yield variety to increase agricultural output. Secondly, as we have done so in The Republic of Congo, we urge the committee to support rural households financially and materially to adopt better agricultural practices, which ensure their survival and increase the economy of the continent on the long term. Finally, the African Development Bank should implement Irrigation Development Projects in order to increase crop production and productivity.

*In brief:*

- *What means of addressing the issue does your country propose? (Try proposing three options)*
- *What advantageous outcomes will your propositions lead to?*
- *What do you predict will be the main opposition to your proposals and how will your country address them?*

*This is the example Works Cited page for the Position Paper used in this template:*

### **Works Cited**

"Congo Agriculture." Congo Agriculture ~ Agriculture in Republic of Congo ~ Congo Brazzaville Agriculture. N.p., n.d. Web. 11 Feb. 2017. Juma, Calestous.



"What Is Africa's Agriculture Potential?" World Economic Forum. N.p., 03 Sept. 2015. Web. 11 Feb. 2017.  
"Lessons from McDonald's That Can Help to Solve Africa's Food Crisis." The National. N.p., 15 Oct. 2015. Web. 11 Feb. 2017. Loutoumba, Nancy France.  
"Développement Agricole: Une Nouvelle Approche Pour Le PDARP." Développement Agricole: Une Nouvelle Approche Pour Le PDARP | Adiac-congo.com: Toute L'actualité Du Bassin Du Congo. N.p., 07 Feb. 2015. Web. 11 Feb. 2017. Page | 24

## Appendix 2

### *Sample Resolution*

**Committee:** Executive Council

**Topic:** Gender Equality in Africa

**Sponsors:** Republic of South Africa and Republic of Cameroon

**Secondary sponsors:** Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Djibouti,

**Signatories:** The Federal Republic of Nigeria, Republic of The Gambia, The Kingdom of Lesotho, The Republic of Namibia:

**Reaffirms** our commitment to the principle of gender equality as enshrined in Article 4 (I) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union, as well as other existing commitments, principles, goals and actions set out in the various regional, continental and international instruments on human and women's rights, including the Dakar Platform for Action (1994), the Beijing Platform for Action (1995), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW - 1979), the African Plan of Action to Accelerate the Implementation of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action for the Advancement of Women (1999); the Outcome Document of the Twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (2000); UN Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security; and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003),

**Recalls** the decision on gender parity taken at the Inaugural Session of the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in July 2002 in Durban, South Africa implemented during the Second Ordinary Session of the Assembly in Maputo, Mozambique, 2003 through the election of five female and five male Commissioners,

**Notes with satisfaction** that the decision on gender parity is a historic achievement that does not yet exist in any other continent or regional organisation,

**Reaffirms** our commitment to continue, expand and accelerate efforts to promote gender equality at all levels,



**Takes into account** the landmark decision to adopt the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa during the Second Ordinary Session of the Assembly in Maputo, Mozambique, 2003,

**Notes the decision** of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to transform the African Women's Committee on Peace and Development (AWCPD) into the African Union Women's Committee (AUWC), which will be located in the Gender Directorate and serve as an Advisory Body to the Chairperson on Gender and Development,

**Recognizes** that major challenges and obstacles to gender equality still remain and require concerted and collective leadership and efforts from all of us including networks working on gender and development,

**Is deeply concerned** about the status of women and the negative impacts on women of issues such the high incidence of HIV/AIDS among girls and women, conflict, poverty, harmful traditional practices, high population o refugee women and internally displaced women, violence against women, women's exclusion from politics and decision-making, and illiteracy, limited access of girls to education,

**Is aware** of the policies and programs we have put in place to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS pandemic as well as the current challenges in this campaign,

**Is concerned that**, while women and children bear the brunt of conflicts and internal displacement, including rapes and killings, they are largely excluded from conflict prevention, peace-negotiation, and peace-building processes in spite of African women's experience in peacebuilding,

**Is aware** of the fact that low levels of women's representation in social, economic and political decision-making structures and the feminisation of poverty impact negatively on women's ability to derive full benefit from the economies of their countries and the democratization process, Aware of the digital divide between the North and the South, men and women and the role of information telecommunication technologies (ICTS) in the advancement of the gender issue as stated in the e-gender Forum Declaration of Tunis May 2004 in preparation for the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) 2005,

**1. Recommends** the implementation of gender specific economic, social, and legal measures aimed at combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic and effectively implement both Abuja and Maputo Declarations on Malaria, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Disease. a. More specifically we will ensure that treatment and social services are available to women at the local level making it more responsive to the needs of families that are providing care; enact legislation to end discrimination against women living with HIV/AIDS and for the protection and care of HIV persons, particularly women; increase budgetary allocations in these sectors so as to alleviate women's burden of care;

**2. Requests** the full and effective participation and representation of women in the peace process a. Including the prevention, resolution, management of conflicts and post-conflict reconstruction in Africa as stipulated in UN Resolution 1325 (2000) and to also appoint women as Special Envoys and Special Representatives of the African Union;

**3. Further Requests**, within the next one year, a campaign for systematic prohibition of the recruitment of child soldiers and abuse of girl children a. With special emphasis on girl-children abducted and sold as wives and sex slaves in violation of their Rights as enshrined in the African Charter on Rights of the Child;

**4. Further Recommends** that within two years sustained public campaigns be organised against gender-based violence as well as the problem of trafficking in women and girls;

a. And that legal mechanisms that will protect women at the national level and end impunity of crimes committed against women be reinforced in a manner that will change and positively alter.

## **Appendix 3**

### **Preambulatory Clauses**

Affirming

Alarmed by

Approving

Aware of

Bearing in mind

Believing

Cognisant of

Confident

Contemplating

Convinced

Declaring

Deeply concerned.

Deeply conscious

Deeply convinced.

Deeply disturbed.

Deeply regretting

Deploring

Desiring

Emphasizing

Expecting

Expressing its appreciation

Expressing its satisfaction

Fulfilling

Fully aware

Fully believing

Further deploring

Further recalling

Guided by

Having adopted.



Having considered.  
Having considered further  
Having devoted attention  
Having examined.  
Having heard.  
Having received.  
Having studied.  
Keeping in mind  
Noting further  
Noting with approval  
Noting with deep concern  
Noting with regret  
Noting with satisfaction  
Noting with zest  
Observing  
Realizing  
Reaffirming  
Recalling  
Recognising  
Referring  
Seeking  
Taking into account  
Taking note  
Viewing with appreciation  
Welcoming

### **Operative Clauses**

Accepts  
Affirms  
Approves  
Authorizes  
Calls for.  
Calls upon.  
Confirms  
Congratulates  
Considers  
Decides  
Declares accordingly.  
Deplores  
Designates  
Draws attention.

Emphasizes  
Encourages  
Endorses  
Expresses its appreciation.  
Expresses its hope.  
Further invites.  
Further proclaims.  
Further reminds.  
Further recommends.  
Further requests  
Further resolves  
Has resolved.  
Notes  
Proclaims  
Reaffirms  
Recommends  
Regrets  
Reminds  
Requests  
Resolves  
Solemnly affirms.  
Supports  
Takes note of  
Trusts  
Urges  
Welcomes



[http://www.alamau.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/alamau\\_2020\\_brochure.pdf](http://www.alamau.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/alamau_2020_brochure.pdf)



## Appendix 4

### Summary of Key Terms

**Abstain:** at the closure of a debate session, delegates are expected to vote on the debated resolution or amendment. Delegates who wish to abstain are those who do not support the resolution or clause and also do not oppose it. “Any delegates wishing to abstain from voting?”

**Adjourn:** when a debate session adjourns, it implies that the allotted time for that session has elapsed. The Chair announces to delegates that the committee will be adjourned, either for a break, lunch or for the day. “Delegates, the committee is adjourned for lunch. Please be back at 13h00 to continue debate on this resolution.”

**Agenda:** the committee’s schedule showing the order in which debate, breaks and other events will occur. “The first thing on the agenda, delegates, is the roll call.”

**Amendment:** a change (addition, removal, or adjustment) to a clause or a resolution. It is submitted by delegates during debate, debated upon in closed debate and is then voted on. “The delegate submitted an amendment to strike clause six.”

**Caucus (moderated):** an avenue for delegates to suspend formal debate but exchange ideas on a specific topic in a structured manner. It is an abridgement between formal debate and informal caucus. The Chair governs this session and the Rules of Procedure still apply. “The delegate of Kenya hereby moves a motion for a 15-minute moderated caucus for delegates to discuss the peculiar case of South Sudan.”

**Caucus (unmoderated):** during this, delegates may informally discuss a topic between themselves and lobby ideas on the current issue at hand and try to think of some constructive ideas to better the issue. “Delegates, the Chair will entertain a ten-minute unmoderated caucus for you to discuss the situation in Central African Republic”

**Chair:** one of three people empowered to coordinate a specific committee. They can either be the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson or Moderator. They are in charge of the committees’ functioning and the flow of debate. “The chair will set debate time for one hour.”

**Dais:** the group of people who form the chairing team. They consist of the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Moderator. “Delegate, you may communicate with the Dais.”

**Delegate:** someone who assumes the role of a representative of a nation or an organisation in a specific committee. “I am the delegate of Tanzania.”



**Draft Resolution:** a document that tries to solve a situation. It is written (drafted) by delegates together during the lobbying stage and is then debated by the committee. If it passes in the committee, the draft resolution becomes a resolution as it has been amended and approved by the committee. “Uganda and Cameroon wrote a draft resolution on the issue of Gender Disparities in African Education.”

**Floor:** a metaphorical area in which delegates may speak on a resolution or clause. “Delegate you may take the floor and speak on the resolution.”

**Formal Debate:** the debate style at ALAMAU, where delegates address themselves and each other in the third person; rather than saying “me” or “I”, one would say.

“the delegate of...”. “Will the delegate of Tunisia kindly rephrase their statement?”

**Motions:** a request made by a delegate, which is requested to do something, such as moving into voting procedures or to extend debate time. “The delegate of The Gambia hereby moves a motion to extend debate time by 10 minutes.”

**Notes and Note-passing:** a piece of official delegation paper that delegates can send around the committee to get the opinions of other delegates on committee issues. However, the Chair has the right to suspend notepassing if it gets rowdy.

**Placard:** the sign paper bearing the country designations of delegates which are held up to be recognized by the chair to speak or to make a point of information. Every delegate has their own placard with the delegation written across it. “Delegates, please lower your placards.”

**Point:** a question raised by the delegate pertaining to the resolution or to the committee. They can be raised to the chair or to delegates who have the floor. “Delegate, to which point do you rise?”

**Position:** the position of delegates is their standing on a resolution or a clause, which reflects their delegation’s views. “What is your delegation’s position on the issue of granting amnesty to terrorists?”

**Quorum:** the minimum number of delegates required for debate to start. For most committees, a quorum will be formed when at least one third of members are seated.

**Moderator:** coordinates the procedural aspects of a committee, conducting the roll call, managing the speakers’ list, and coordinating note passing. “The Moderator will now commence roll call.”

**Resolution:** documents written by delegates, which aim to solve a specific situation. “Nigeria sponsored a comprehensive resolution on the issue of South Sudan.”

**Right of Reply:** when delegates may reply to a speaker’s comment. It is requested by a delegate to the Chairs when a delegate has been insulted or was mentioned on a delegate’s speech and wishes to respond



to the delegate based on what was said about them. For example, “right of Reply is granted to the delegate of Mali to respond to the delegate of Egypt who branded Mali a terrorist country.”

**Roll Call** done at the start of the day and after breaks. It is like the register at school, where the chairs check for which delegates are present and if debate may begin. For example, “delegates, we shall now commence with roll call. Algeria?”

**Second:** a verbal agreement called out by a delegate who agrees with a motion. If a delegate does not agree, they call out “Objection!” If a chair sees that a motion is in order, they will ask if there are any delegates who second the motion, and if there are, the motion would be entertained. For example, “motion to move into voting procedures! Are there any delegates wishing to second that motion?”  
“Second!”

**Signatories:** a delegate who has signed onto a resolution. They are therefore a co-submitter and at the minimum want the resolution to be debated. For example, “there were five signatories to the first resolution.”

**Speakers’ List:** held by the chair, this determines which delegates will speak. It also serves as an account of how many times each delegate has spoken. For example, “delegates, the speakers’ list is now open. All delegates wishing to speak may raise their placards.”

**Voting Procedure:** when delegates vote on either amendments, clauses, or resolutions.

**Yield:** when a delegate gives the floor to another delegate or gives the floor back to the chair. For example, “is it in order for the delegate to yield the floor to the delegate of Sudan?”

## Appendix 5

Equipment recommended for the conference:

**Folder:** a conference folder can hold all documents that have been accumulated prior to and during the conference, as well as other materials such as a notebook and pen.

**Notepad and pen:** these are necessary during the conference to write down notes and points mentioned by other delegates for the purpose of contributing to the debate and to refer back to when making a speech on the resolution or asking a question to another delegate.

**Personal computer:** here, you can store your information, speeches, and suggestive clauses.



"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful,  
committed citizens can change the world;  
indeed, it's the only thing that ever has."

- Margaret Mead



International Relations Council  
African Leadership Academy  
1050 Printech Avenue,  
Honeydew  
Johannesburg, South Africa  
+27 11 699 3038  
mail@alamau.org  
www.alamau.org