Sophia Model United Nations 2024

CCC

A letter from the Executive Board.

Greetings Dear Delegates!

It is with paramount pleasure that we get to serve as the executive board for SMUN 2024 Continuous Crisis Committee, the African Union! We hope you thoroughly go through this guide to understand the committee and the opportunities you'd be granted in emulating the delegations you have been allocated within the dynamically created environment by your very own, hopefully the dearest, executive board! Treat this guide as a starting point to your research. Feel free to go above and beyond with your research. We'd like to emphasise that any further expectations with all of you shall be communicated during the first session. Duly note that we shall not be accepting any pre-written directives before the first session begins.

Looking forward to seeing all of you in the committee on 8th August 2024. Let's have fun!

Regards,
Executive Board

Babhravee Goswami: Chairperson
Alisha Azeem: Chairperson
Yana Jain: Moderator

__Introduction__

Africa, a continent rich in cultural heritage, natural resources, and diverse ecosystems, has also been a stage for significant political, social, and economic turmoil over the years. These turmoils, manifesting in various forms such as civil wars, political instability, economic hardships, and social unrest, have profound implications not only for the countries directly involved but also for the entire continent and the global community.

The root causes of African turmoils are complex and multifaceted. Colonial legacies have left many African nations with arbitrary borders, leading to ethnic and tribal conflicts. Poor governance, corruption, and weak institutions have further exacerbated these issues, hindering economic development and social progress. Additionally, external factors such as international economic policies, foreign interventions, and global market fluctuations have also played a role in destabilising African states. The impacts of these turmoils are devastating. Civil wars and armed conflicts have resulted in millions of deaths, displacement of populations, and widespread human rights abuses. Economic instability has led to poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to basic services such as healthcare and education. Social unrest and political instability have created an environment of uncertainty and fear, stifling development and progress.

Resolving African turmoils is crucial for several reasons. Firstly, it is a humanitarian imperative. The human cost of these conflicts and crises is immense, and addressing them is essential to protect and uphold human rights and dignity. Secondly, stability in Africa is vital for global security. Unresolved conflicts have led to regional instability with far-reaching implications, including increased migration flows, spread of extremism, and disruption of international trade. Moreover, resolving these issues is important for the economic development of the continent. Stability and peace are prerequisites for sustainable development, investment, and economic growth. By addressing the root causes of these turmoils, African nations can unlock their full potential and contribute more effectively to the global economy.

In the context of African turmoils, a crisis committee would engage in continuous deliberations, real-time decision-making, and strategic planning to address ongoing and emerging conflicts. The committee's approach would involve comprehensive conflict analysis to understand the underlying causes and dynamics of each turmoil. It would facilitate dialogue and negotiation among conflicting parties. Additionally, the committee would focus on capacity-building initiatives to strengthen governance, improve economic stability, and enhance social cohesion in affected areas.

<u>Mandate</u>

The African Union (AU) was officially launched in July 2002 in Durban, South Africa, following a decision in September 1999 by its predecessor, the OAU to create a new continental organisation to build on its work. The decision to re-launch Africa's pan-African organisation was the outcome of a consensus by African leaders that in order to realise Africa's potential, there was a need to refocus attention from the fight for decolonisation and ridding the continent of apartheid, which had been the focus of the OAU, towards increased cooperation and integration of African states to drive Africa's growth and economic development.

The AU is guided by its vision of "An Integrated, Prosperous and Peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena." The Constitutive Act of the African Union and the Protocol on Amendments to the Constitutive Act of the African Union lay out the aims of the AU which are:

- Achieve greater unity and solidarity between African countries and their the people.

- Defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its Member States;

- Accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent;

- Promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples;

- Encourage international cooperation;

- Promote peace, security, and stability on the continent;

- Promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance;

- Promote and protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments;

- Establish the necessary conditions which enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations;

- Promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies;

- Promote cooperation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standards of African peoples;

- Coordinate and harmonise the policies between the existing and future Regional Economic Communities for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union;

- Advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields, in particular in science and technology;

- Work with relevant international partners in the eradication of preventable diseases and the promotion of good health on the continent;

- Ensure the effective participation of women in decision-making, particularly in the political, economic and socio-cultural areas;

- Develop and promote common policies on trade, defence and foreign relations to ensure the defence of the Continent and the strengthening of its negotiating positions;

- Invite and encourage the full participation of the African Diaspora as an important part of our Continent, in the building of the African Union.

History of Conflicts

Africa's history is deeply entwined with conflict, from clashes rooted in pre-colonial social structures to the ongoing struggles of the modern day. These conflicts have emerged from a complex interplay of factors, including competition for scarce resources, ethnic and religious tensions, legacies of colonialism, and the machinations of the Cold War. Understanding these conflicts requires examining the continent's long history, the artificial borders drawn by European powers, and the internal political and economic strains that have fueled instability for centuries.

Africa continues to grapple with numerous armed conflicts, many concentrated in the Sahel region and the eastern part of the continent. These conflicts involve a mix of state actors, rebel groups, and extremist organisations, often vying for control of resources, territory, or political power. The violence has devastating consequences for civilians, causing displacement, human rights abuses, and hindering development efforts. International intervention and regional peace initiatives aim to quell the fighting, but underlying issues like poverty, ethnic tensions, and weak governance often complicate efforts to find lasting solutions.

Insurgency in Niger

Niger, a landlocked West African nation, is grappling with a jihadist insurgency primarily in the Diffa region, originating from the Sahel conflict. The insurgency, which began in 2011 with the emergence of Boko Haram, has since expanded to include ISIS-affiliated groups like the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS). The insurgency disrupts the stability of the Diffa region, causing fear and hindering development efforts. Thousands of civilians have been displaced, and the Nigerien government struggles to contain the insurgency, straining its resources. Addressing the insurgency requires addressing underlying issues like poverty, lack of opportunity, and marginalisation. Regional cooperation is crucial, and a long-term solution should focus on development, governance, and addressing grievances in the Diffa region. The role of international actors, such as France, is also crucial. The Sahel region is also facing desertification, which could exacerbate resource scarcity and contribute to instability. Understanding the insurgency's complexities is essential for developing effective solutions.

Insurgency in Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso, once a stable region in the Sahel, has been engulfed in a brutal jihadist insurgency since 2015. The insurgency has its roots in the destabilisation of neighbouring Mali in 2012, and local grievances such as poverty and lack of

government services have provided a breeding ground for extremist recruitment. The insurgency faces multiple challenges, including a humanitarian crisis, security deterioration, and eroded governance. Burkina Faso's weak institutions and limited resources make combating the insurgency a daunting task. The 2022 military coup d'état further destabilised the country, with potential consequences for the insurgency's trajectory. Despite military efforts, a sustainable solution requires addressing root causes and fostering community engagement. France, a former colonial power, maintains a military presence in the Sahel, and other regional and international actors provide varying degrees of military, humanitarian, and development assistance. The future of Burkina Faso's insurgency is uncertain, but sustained international support and a genuine commitment from the government to address local grievances and improve governance could offer hope for a more peaceful future.

The Mali War

The Mali War, a complex conflict that began in 2012, has led to a devastating humanitarian crisis and ongoing struggle for stability in West Africa. The conflict began with a rebellion by Tuareg separatists in northern Mali, the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA), seeking independence or greater autonomy for the region they call Azawad. Jihadist groups like Ansar Dine, linked to al-Qaeda, aimed to impose a strict interpretation of Islamic law throughout Mali. The Malian government's weak response led to a military coup, further destabilizing the country. France intervened in 2013, pushing back jihadists and restoring government control over key towns. Several peace agreements were signed, but internal divisions within the Malian government and ethnic tensions hampered their implementation. Jihadist groups splintered and regrouped, forming new alliances like the Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims (JNIM). The conflict continues, with thousands of civilians killed, millions internally displaced, and many Malians lacking access to basic necessities.

The Tigray War in Ethiopia

The Tigray War, a brutal conflict in Ethiopia in November 2020, pitted the Ethiopian federal government and its allies against the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF). Tensions between the government and TPLF grew for years, with the Ethiopian government accusing the TPLF of attacking a military base. The war involved early Ethiopian gains, but the TPLF retaken territory in June 2021. The war involved fluid alliances, with Eritrea supporting Ethiopia. A ceasefire agreement was reached in November 2022, but the war left a lasting impact on the nation. The war caused a humanitarian crisis, widespread atrocities, and economic devastation. Addressing the root causes, ensuring accountability, and facilitating inclusive dialogue are crucial steps towards a more peaceful and stable future for Ethiopia.

Conflicts in The Democratic Republic of Congo

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has been a subject of numerous conflicts throughout its history, resulting in immense human suffering and hindering its development. The Congo Crisis (1960-1965) led to political instability and ethnic tensions, culminating in Mobutu Sese Seko's rise to power. The First Congo War (1996-1997) and Second Congo War (1998-2003) were brutal wars involving numerous countries and rebel groups vying for control of the DRC's rich resources. Rwanda and Uganda backed rebel forces against the Mobutu regime, leading to his downfall. The Second Congo War, even more complex, saw armed groups fighting each other and the government, resulting in millions of lives lost.

Ongoing conflicts continue to fuel instability in the eastern DRC, with the M23 Rebellion and the ADF Insurgency causing violence at the local level. The DRC faces a humanitarian crisis, economic stagnation, psychological trauma, and challenges to peace, including weak governance, resource scarcity, ethnic divisions, and regional interference. Addressing the underlying causes of conflict and promoting inclusive development can help the DRC heal and build a brighter future for its people.

The Cabo Delgado Insurgency in Mozambique

The Cabo Delgado Insurgency in Mozambique, a brutal conflict since 2017, has been driven by socioeconomic disparity, weak governance, and a youth bulge. The insurgents, known as al-Shabaab, have shifted leadership and tactics, with some suggesting links to ISIS. Their goals include grievances against the government, opposition to foreign investment in LNG projects, and the establishment of a radical Islamist state. The insurgency has escalated violence, using ambushes, raids, and seizing towns, targeting civilians, security forces, and government infrastructure. The violence has led to a humanitarian crisis, economic devastation, and psychological trauma for the local population.

International response has included military intervention from Rwanda and regional partners like SADC. Humanitarian organisations play a crucial role in providing aid to displaced populations. Challenges include addressing the underlying grievances of marginalised communities, balancing military action with civilian protection, securing funding and resources, and combating corruption and improving government effectiveness.

The future of Cabo Delgado remains uncertain, and a multi-pronged approach combining security measures, development initiatives, and addressing the root causes of the conflict is needed to achieve lasting peace in the region.

Somalia's Civil War

Somalia's civil war, which began in 1991, has been a complex and long-lasting conflict rooted in dictatorial rule, clan tensions, and economic decline. The war's timeline includes the ouster of Siad Barre in 1991, the collapse of the central government, and the rise of Al-Shabaab in the early 2000s. Despite attempts to establish a transitional government, the fight against Al-Shabaab continues, with Ethiopia intervening in 2006. The war has caused immense human suffering, including food insecurity, disease outbreaks, and state collapse due to the lack of a functioning central government.

Lawlessness has also facilitated piracy off the Somali coast, affecting international trade. The Somali government and AMISOM have made progress against Al-Shabaab, but the persistent threat of Al-Shabaab remains. Addressing the root causes of the conflict requires a multifaceted approach that addresses poverty, promotes reconciliation, and strengthens governance. Somalia's civil war serves as a reminder of the consequences of unchecked authoritarianism, clan divisions, and economic hardship.

The Central African Republic Civil War

The Central African Republic (CAR) has been in a civil war since 2012, fueled by religious and ethnic tensions. The conflict has its roots in the country's history of instability, weak governance, and corruption. The CAR's predominantly Christian population, with a significant Muslim minority, has been exacerbated by external actors. In 2012, the Christian president was ousted by a predominantly Muslim rebel group, Séléka, leading to widespread violence against Muslims.

The conflict has led to a cycle of violence, with both sides committing atrocities targeting civilians based on religion. The breakdown of central authority has empowered warlords who control territory and exploit resources for personal gain. The conflict has destabilised neighbouring countries, creating a regional security threat. The humanitarian crisis has resulted in millions of people being internally displaced or fleeing to neighbouring countries as refugees. Challenges include lack of accountability for war crimes, resource curse, weak governance, and disarmament and demobilisation. The international community must remain committed to supporting the CAR's recovery efforts.

Conflict in Chad

Chad, a landlocked nation in north-central Africa, has been a subject of numerous conflicts throughout its history. The country has faced pre-Colonial Wars, colonial Era, post-Colonial Struggle, and the Long Civil War (1965-2010). External conflicts include border disputes with neighbouring countries, proximity Wars, and the insurgency in the East, such as the spillover from Darfur and the rise of rebel groups.

The impact of these conflicts has been devastating, displacing millions internally and forcing many to become refugees in neighbouring countries. Economic stagnation and weak governance have also contributed to the crisis. To achieve lasting peace, Chad needs to address the root causes of conflict, strengthen democratic institutions, foster inclusive development, and promote reconciliation. International support for peacebuilding efforts and humanitarian assistance is also crucial. A sustained commitment to these goals is necessary for Chad to achieve a more peaceful and prosperous future for its people.

Oromo insurgency and the War in Amhara

The Oromo insurgency in Ethiopia's Oromia region (2018 - present), fueled by grievances over marginalization, has led to ongoing conflict between the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA) and government forces in the Amhara region. The conflict persists, with high tensions and displacement of civilians. The root causes include ethnic tensions, Ethiopia's transition from an authoritarian past, limited political space, and economic disparity, which fuel resentment and instability. Peace talks with the OLA have faltered.

Separatist Conflicts in Senegal

The Casamance conflict in Senegal, a region known for its stability in West Africa, has been a persistent internal conflict since 1982. The conflict began with the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC) seeking independence for the region. The conflict has been characterised by low-level insurgency, with hit-and-run attacks, ambushes, and landmine incidents. The conflict has led to a humanitarian crisis, with thousands of civilians displaced and landmines posing a threat to life and limb. The instability has discouraged investment and tourism, hindering economic growth. The psychological scars left by decades of conflict also hinder reconciliation efforts. Internal divisions complicate peace negotiations, and the persistent perception of economic marginalisation in Casamance necessitates targeted development initiatives. Despite these challenges, progress has been made, with ceasefires and dialogue ongoing.

Interventions

Interventions by African Union

Burundi:

The long conflict in Burundi was a spillover from the Rwandan genocide. Tensions between Hutus and Tutsis in Burundi resulted in the assassination of a Hutu president in 1993 and twelve years of civil war between government forces and Hutu rebel groups. In 2003, the A.U. approved the African Mission in Burundi (AMIB), a peacekeeping operation that oversaw the implementation of ceasefire agreements, provided safety for a transitional government, and provided safe conditions for internally displaced persons and refugees to return home. The intervention was both commended by the UNSC and transformed into the UNSC-authorised U.N. Operation in Burundi in May 2004. The mission concluded in December 2006. AMIB was the first A.U. initiated and executed a peacekeeping mission, and it was undertaken under Article 4(j).

Sudan/Darfur:

After over a year of fighting in the Darfur region, the Sudanese government signed a ceasefire agreement with rebel groups on April 8, 2004. The agreement called for A.U. monitoring. The A.U. approved an A.U. Observer Mission (AMIS) on May 28, 2004, with a mandate to protect civilians and observe the implementation of the ceasefire agreement. AMIS was undertaken under Article 4(j) and provisions of the ceasefire agreement. The UNSC authorised the mission ex post on July 30, 2004. AMIS only deployed 360 personnel, and the small size proved insufficient. In 2005, the A.U. and UNSC approved AMIS II with a stronger mandate and resources. The mandate expanded to include providing a safe environment for both the delivery of humanitarian aid and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees. However, a lack of A.U. resources precluded AMIS II from fulfilling that mandate. Thus, in 2007, an A.U./U.N. hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID) assumed AMIS' mandate, with the U.N. assuming financial responsibility. The mission is still ongoing.

Somalia:

Somalia collapsed in 1991, and various international efforts have attempted to resolve the ongoing armed conflict between the transitional government (TFG) and various rebel groups. By invitation of the TFG, and under Article 4(j), the A.U. established the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) on January 19, 2007, to support the TFG and deliver humanitarian aid. The UNSC ex post authorised the mission on February 20, 2007. The mandate is periodically re-authorized by the UNSC, and the mission is still ongoing.

Comoros:

After the 2007 elections in Comoros, the leader of the island of Anjouan refused to step down. The President of Comoros requested support from the A.U. to provide support and security. The A.U. intervened in March 2008 under Article 4(j). With fewer than 2000 soldiers (and no casualties), A.U. forces retook the island of Anjouan in one day. The intervention was a success.

Central African Republic:

The Central African Republic (CAR) experienced a major crisis in 2013 when the Seleka rebel coalition overthrew President François Bozizé, leading to widespread violence and humanitarian issues. MISCA was established in 2013 to stabilise the country, protect civilians, and facilitate humanitarian aid. MISCA was transitioned to the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) in 2014, which continues to operate in the CAR.

Western Sahara:

Western Sahara remains a disputed territory with a long-standing conflict between Morocco and the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) led by the Polisario Front. The AU appointed a Special Envoy to facilitate dialogue and support UN-led efforts to resolve the conflict.

Interventions by ECOWAS

The Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS) is a sub-regional African organisation that pre-dates the A.U. ECOWAS, made up of various West African states, has undertaken interventions in several member countries to support democratic regime change. The past actions of ECOWAS are similar to those undertaken by the A.U.

Liberia: ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG):
The President of Liberia requested assistance from ECOWAS after a 1989 coup and civil war. In response, ECOWAS was established. the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in 1990 to monitor a ceasefire and provide safe conditions for elections. The UNSC "commend[ed]" ECOMOG for its peacekeeping efforts in a November 1992 resolution imposing sanctions on Liberia. Further, in 1993, the UNSC established a joint peacekeeping mission with ECOMOG in Liberia.

Sierra Leone: ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG):
The civil war in Sierra Leone started in 1991 with the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebelling against
President Joseph Momoh's government. In 1997, ECOMOG intervened to reinstate President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, who had been ousted by a military junta. ECOMOG's intervention helped restore the elected government and contributed to peace accords, although the conflict continued until the British-led Operation Palliser in 2000 and the subsequent UN mission.

Guinea-Bissau: ECOWAS Military Intervention:
Guinea-Bissau experienced a military coup in 1998, leading to civil war between loyalist forces and the Military Junta. ECOWAS mediated peace talks and deployed a stabilisation force, the Economic Community of West African States Mission in Guinea-Bissau (ECOMIB), in 2012 to assist in post-conflict reconstruction and security sector reform.

Mali: ECOWAS Military Intervention:
In 2012, a coup d'état in Mali led to instability, followed by a rebellion in the north by Tuareg and Islamist groups. ECOWAS imposed sanctions on the junta and deployed the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA) in 2013 to support the Malian government and restore territorial integrity. AFISMA was later incorporated into the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), which continues to operate in the country.

The Gambia: ECOWAS Military Intervention:

In 2016, President Yahya Jammeh refused to step down after losing the presidential election to Adama Barrow, leading to a political crisis. ECOWAS launched Operation Restore Democracy, deploying troops to enforce the election results and ensure a peaceful transition of power.

Burkina Faso: ECOWAS Mediation Efforts:

Burkina Faso experienced a coup in September 2015, led by the Presidential Security Regiment (RSP) against the transitional government. ECOWAS mediated the crisis, leading to the reinstatement of the transitional government and the organisation of free and fair elections. The mediation helped restore constitutional order, with Roch Marc Christian Kaboré elected as president later that year. The ECOWAS interventions show an interplay between the U.N. Charter framework and the operations of regional bodies.

International Interventions

Darfur, Sudan: African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)
The Darfur conflict began in 2003, characterised by severe violence between Sudanese government forces, allied militias (Janjaweed), and various rebel groups. The conflict resulted in widespread atrocities and a humanitarian crisis. Established in 2007, UNAMID was the first joint peacekeeping operation between the AU and the UN. Its mandate included protecting civilians, facilitating humanitarian aid, monitoring ceasefire agreements, and supporting the peace process.

Somalia: African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)
Established in 2007, AMISOM is a regional peacekeeping mission operated by the AU with the approval of the UN. Its mandate includes reducing the threat posed by Al-Shabaab, supporting the Federal Government of Somalia, and assisting in the creation of a secure environment for political processes and humanitarian assistance.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)
The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has been plagued by conflict since the 1990s, involving numerous armed groups and resulting in one of the world's deadliest conflicts since World War II. Established in 2010, MONUSCO succeeded previous UN missions in the DRC with a mandate to protect civilians, support the DRC government in stabilisation and peace consolidation efforts, and assist in the disarmament, demobilisation, and reintegration of former combatants. The mission collaborates with regional organisations like the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR).

Mali: United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)
In 2012, Mali experienced a coup d'état, followed by the occupation of its northern regions by Tuareg rebels and other groups. The situation led to a severe humanitarian crisis and threatened regional stability. Established in 2013, MINUSMA is a UN peacekeeping mission aimed at stabilising Mali, supporting the political process, and protecting civilians. The mission's mandate includes facilitating the implementation of ceasefire agreements, promoting human rights, and assisting in the reestablishment of state authority. The mission collaborates closely with the AU, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and other regional actors to address the root causes of the conflict.

Central African Republic: United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)

The Central African Republic (CAR) has experienced recurrent cycles of violence and instability, with the latest major conflict starting in 2013 between the Seleka rebel coalition and anti-Balaka militias. Established in 2014, MINUSCA's mandate includes protecting civilians, supporting the transition process, facilitating humanitarian assistance, promoting and protecting human rights, and supporting justice and the rule of law. The mission also assists the CAR government in extending state authority and rebuilding the security sector.

Libya: United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)

Following the 2011 uprising that led to the ousting of Muammar Gaddafi, Libya descended into chaos with multiple factions vying for power, leading to a prolonged conflict and humanitarian crisis. Established in 2011, UNSMIL is a political mission tasked with supporting Libya's transition, promoting political dialogue, human rights, and the rule of law, and assisting in the provision of humanitarian aid. UNSMIL facilitates negotiations between various Libyan factions to achieve a political solution to the conflict.

South Sudan: United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)

South Sudan gained independence from Sudan in 2011 but soon fell into civil war in 2013, primarily between forces loyal to President Salva Kiir and those loyal to former Vice President Riek Machar. The conflict has caused a severe humanitarian crisis. Established in 2011 to support peacebuilding and nation-building efforts, UNMISS's mandate expanded to focus on protecting civilians, monitoring human rights, and supporting the delivery of humanitarian aid following the outbreak of civil war. The mission also assists in the implementation of peace agreements and supports the South Sudanese government in building effective state institutions.

What is a Crisis Committee ?

These are dynamic and interactive simulations that focus on urgent and evolving scenarios, around international conflicts, historical events, and fictional crises. Unlike traditional MUN Rules of Procedures, which follow a structured debate format over several days, crisis committees require delegates to respond in real-time to rapidly changing situations as per the instructions set by the dias in response to the committee requirements.

Note that the dias emphasises delegates to focus on the chosen epoch as equivalent to an agenda. The chosen timeframe speaks volume, catering to the vicissitudinous nature of how a crisis is perceived by every entity present in the committee. The ambiguity with having just a given time frame is where you get to be very creative with your stances and priorities. You get to 'define' and shape the debates with more freedom.

Under African Union CCC,

➢ **Who are you?**
- Delegations representing the African states' governments/official representatives in power.

➢ **What do you do?**
- Delegates must make quick decisions, often drafting documents that dictate military actions, diplomatic manoeuvres, or internal policies well within their jurisdictions. These documents are implemented by the Executive Board, who shall adjust scenarios, necessitating quick thinking and adaptability. It is the fact that the multiple options to express oneself in crisis committees demands one to deal with them with care and well-crafted strategy to leverage their utility ultimately.

➢ **What do you need to showcase?**
- The fast-paced nature of crisis committees requires delegates to balance collaboration and competition, working together to address the crisis while also navigating individual objectives, alliances, and rivalries. Creative problem-solving and strategic thinking are essential as one must adapt their strategies based on new information and evolving scenarios. Backed up by reasonable research and facts, one has to present with suave, delivering flow within your planned crisis arcs.

➢ **What you cannot do**
  - Plagiarise,
  - Use the internet during committee hours (c'mon you are in the 1980's!),
  - Write any crisis notes before the first committee session begins or against EB instructions when
  - provided,
  - Bully or patronise delegates during informal debates
  - Speeches with unwarranted profanities shall be taken strict actions against.

➢ **Understand the EB and their roles**
  - The dias is your facilitator. We have a job to enable you as and when needed. However, the dias' discretion should not be undermined. Any discrepancies can be brought to notice by raising it with the Secretary General during feedback sessions. Furthermore, understand every Crisis dias gets to set the RoP which stays contextualised to the requirements of their said committee.

__Documentation__

Crisis Committees study intentions and actions as synergetic exponents within one's field of control. The most unique and challenging aspect about crises is the importance of both oratory and writing. Delegates are expected to take actions and not just talk. Hence, this committee provides you with the opportunity of drafting plans of actions via different documentation methods to test your prowess in crisis management and give you the holistic practice of staying dynamic.

Delegates will have 4 methods of expressing themselves in committee, excluding directly speaking in committee.

Directives:
1. Documents wherein as a portfolio you can take actions to prompt change.
2. Keep them logical, coherent and factual.
3. In case of any queries with fact representation, approach the Crisis Director/EB for final clarifications.
4. Can be Covert (Secret) where it shall only be read by the EB and passed based on EB discretion or Overt (Public) where it shall be read out to the committee and if needed EB may pursue committee voting on them to pass.
5. Can be an individual directive or a joint directive or committee wide (amongst multiple portfolios).

Communiqués: Communiqués often include negotiations, threats, and requests for aid or support but are not limited to the above stated. They are often used when a country whose consent, opinion, or stance on a particular issue is required, but whose representation does not exist in committee. Only covert communiques shall be accepted in this committee. They can be joint or individual or committee wide.

Press Releases: These are statements issued publicly (including the press) by a delegate. A Press Release cannot be used to make a statement that contradicts facts within a preceding update. There shall be no joint press releases.

Portfolio Requests: Portfolio requests are requests given unilaterally by members of the committee. This could range anywhere between the status of their military capabilities to action taken by the delegate in accordance with their portfolio in previous conflicts/events.

Delegates must keep in mind that any event that took place outside the specified freeze date in real time is inadmissible to the committee and its proceedings.

<u>Formats</u>

Directives

To: The Executive board
From: "Name/s" (Joint or Individual)
Overt/Covert Directive (Mention which one)
Objective:
Plan of Action (As detailed as possible) :
Signature/s:

Communiqués:

To: The Executive board
From: "Name/s" (Joint/Individual)
Objective:
Plan of Action (As detailed as possible) :
Signature/s:

Press Release

To: The Executive board
From: "Name" is
 "Insert content here"

Portfolio Request

To: The Executive board
From: "Name"
Information Requested (As detailed as possible) :
Signature: