

*Kings Christian Collegiate Model United Nations
African Union*



*Alessio Policaro
8 December 2024*

Welcome Letter

Dear King'sMUN 2025 delegates,

As this year's Co-Secretary Generals of King'sMUN, we are truly honoured to welcome you to our 11th annual conference. The Secretariat has been working hard throughout this school year to deliver you an incredible, in-person conference with various unique committees, experienced chairs, and a successful day of debate.

Model United Nations, a reenactment of the function of the United Nations, is designed for students to come together to debate, discuss, and develop creative resolutions to various pressing issues that plague our current world. In most committees, students take on the positions of multiple countries, characters, or political figures to create solutions for real and fictional issues and crises. We provide distinctive committees that delve into historical events, future scenarios, and fictional topics.

In our personal experience with MUN, we have developed many valuable skills that we will take with us throughout our lives, such as confidence in public speaking, leadership, and creative problem-solving. Furthermore, MUN promotes lifelong connections, as we meet delegates who share similar passions in committee sessions. We genuinely believe that your participation in MUN will guide you throughout your high school journey and beyond.

At King'sMUN, we provide a variety of committees to ensure that we have something of interest for everyone. From very current pressing issues (i.e. UNSC and the ICJ) and issues in sports (i.e. English Premier League and International Olympic Committee) to fictional committees, yet applicable issues (i.e. Pokémon) and issues set in our very own communities (i.e. Government of Ontario). We strive to ensure that there is appeal for a variety of delegates. Whether you have no experience or have attended many conferences, there is a place at King'sMUN for you!

Once again, we are thrilled to welcome all delegates, new or returning, back to King'sMUN. We hope you will engage in fruitful debate and have a fantastic time at King'sMUN 2025.

Sincerely,

Aryan Suri and Luciana Ilic

Co-Secretary Generals

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Background Information

The AU's establishment during the Durban Summit in South Africa marked a turning point in Africa's approach to continental governance and development. Since its inception, the AU has undertaken numerous initiatives to fulfill its mission of creating a prosperous and peaceful Africa. Among its notable achievements is the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), an ambitious project aimed at fostering intra-African trade, reducing trade barriers, and enhancing economic collaboration. This initiative underscores the AU's commitment to achieving economic integration and positioning Africa as a global trade hub. Furthermore, The African Union (AU) is a pan-African organization established in 2002 to promote unity, peace, and development across the African continent. It succeeded the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which had primarily focused on decolonization and the eradication of any supporting racial groups. Recognizing the limitations of the OAU in addressing the complex and interconnected challenges of the modern era, the AU was designed to encompass a broader mandate. Its objectives include fostering economic integration, defending the sovereignty of member states, promoting good governance, and ensuring peace and security across the continent. By creating mechanisms to address governance, socio-economic issues, and conflict resolution, the AU aims to advance Africa's collective development and assert its role on the global stage.

One of its key committees, the Peace and Security Council (PSC), was created as a response to Africa's persistent challenges with internal and cross-border conflicts. The PSC's mission is to act as a continental early warning system, prevent the escalation of disputes, and provide platforms for mediation and crisis management. Its initiatives include sanctions, peacekeeping missions, and post-conflict reconstruction efforts, making it a cornerstone of the AU's commitment to building a stable and secure Africa.

The African Union (AU) was officially established on July 9, 2002, in Durban, South Africa, as a successor to the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The OAU, founded in 1963 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, emerged in a period defined by the decolonization of Africa. Its primary goals

were to eradicate all forms of colonialism and apartheid, promote solidarity among African nations, and provide a united front in international affairs. While the OAU achieved significant milestones, such as supporting liberation movements and combating racial oppression in South Africa, it was often criticized for its inability to effectively address economic development, governance, and internal conflicts.

By the late 20th century, African leaders recognized the need for a more dynamic organization capable of taking on the continent's emerging challenges in a rapidly globalizing world. This led to the creation of the African Union, which incorporated lessons from the OAU while expanding its mandate to include peacebuilding, economic integration, and sustainable development. With its headquarters in Addis Ababa, the AU has since become a central platform for addressing Africa's political, economic, and social challenges through collective action and innovative policies.

Topic 1: Disaster Risk Reduction

Africa's vulnerability to natural disasters such as droughts, floods, cyclones, and wildfires is exacerbated by climate change, weak infrastructure, and limited access to resources. Disasters disproportionately affect rural communities, where poverty and dependence on subsistence agriculture heighten exposure to risks. For example, the Horn of Africa has faced recurring droughts, leading to severe food shortages and displacement of millions of people. Similarly, coastal regions like Mozambique have experienced devastating cyclones, such as Cyclone Idai in 2019, which caused significant loss of life and infrastructure damage.

Despite the adoption of the African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and the establishment of institutions like the African Risk Capacity (ARC), many member states struggle to translate these frameworks into actionable plans. Early warning systems remain underdeveloped, and insufficient funding often delays disaster preparedness and recovery efforts. Political instability in some regions further complicates coordination between national governments and regional bodies, leaving communities vulnerable to prolonged crises.

Recent efforts by the AU have emphasized the importance of regional cooperation, capacity building, and integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) into national development plans. For instance, the ARC provides financial tools to help member states manage disaster risks and respond effectively to emergencies. However, the need for sustainable investment in infrastructure, technology, and education remains critical to building resilience against future disasters. Delegates are tasked with exploring innovative strategies to enhance DRR across the continent, ensuring that vulnerable populations are protected and recovery mechanisms are strengthened.

Delegates Roles for Dealing with Disaster Risk Reductions

1. Policy Formulation and Implementation

Role: Delegates work to develop and adopt comprehensive DRR frameworks aligned with global guidelines like the Sendai Framework for DRR (2015–2030).

They then can ensure any policies that are clearly and fully focused on the matter of risk assessment, mitigation strategies, and early warning systems. Drought, flooding, and cyclones are a few things that these policies are tailored to address as they are considered vulnerabilities.

2. Strengthening Regional Cooperation

Role: Facilitate coordination among member states to share resources, knowledge, and best practices.

Fully be able to establish platforms for regional disaster response and preparedness, enabling cross-border collaboration for issues like desertification and transboundary water management.

3. Promoting Climate Adaptation and Resilience

Role: Advocate for climate-resilient strategies that integrate disaster preparedness into development planning.

Align DRR efforts with the adaptation with climate change policies to ensure that risks will be reduced and posed by extreme weather events and rising temperatures.

4. Resource Mobilization

Role: Secure funding for disaster preparedness and response initiatives from international partners, development banks, and private sectors.

Ensure that members of state have access to the financial mechanisms such as the African Risk Capacity to have the proper tools to be able to manage these sorts of things and avoid the disaster risks and recover from events.

5. Capacity Building and Awareness Campaigns

Role: Empower communities and local governments with the skills and tools needed for disaster preparedness and mitigation.

Support programs to help with training individuals, public awareness campaigns, and any education initiatives that foster a cultural risk awareness of all levels are many ways to take course of action and let the public know what is happening and if they can pitch in, or if they would like to inquire more about it to then reach out and they can find out.

Connections to SDGs and Targets

No Poverty

Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters. DRR initiatives are crucial in the AU to address poverty which is a major problem in the world and should never be avoided, by minimizing the economic losses caused by disasters, ensuring that vulnerable populations are better equipped to withstand and recover from such events.

Zero Hunger

Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters, and progressively improve land and soil quality. African Union DRR frameworks promote agricultural resilience against droughts, floods, and other disasters that threaten food security across the continent.

Good Health and Well-being

Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks. The AU focuses on mitigating disaster-related health impacts by improving early warning systems and preparing health systems for pandemics and disaster-induced emergencies.

Clean Water and Sanitation

Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity. The AU addresses water-related disasters such as floods and droughts, promoting sustainable water resource management to ensure access and mitigate risks.



Further Questions

1. How can African Union member states harmonize their national Disaster risk reduction policies with the AU's regional frameworks?
2. What strategies can the AU employ to improve funding for DRR, particularly in under-resourced member states?
3. How can African countries build capacity for disaster response through education, training, and technology transfer?
4. How can the AU empower local communities to participate actively in disaster preparedness and recovery?
5. How can advances in technology, such as satellite monitoring and GIS mapping, improve early warning systems across Africa?

Graphs and Data

● Risk Index

Table 5: INFORM Risk Index (2015-2018) and 2019 map

REC	2015	2016	2017	2018
EAC	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.2
ECCAS	3.2	4.9	5.5	5.4
ECOWAS	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.0
IGAD	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.8
North Africa	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.5
SADC	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.4
Africa	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.4



Table 6: Hazards and Exposure Index (2015-2018) and 2019 map

REC	2015	2016	2017	2018
EAC	4.8	4.8	5.9	5.5
ECCAS	3.5	5.5	5.4	5.5
ECOWAS	2.7	2.7	3.6	3.7
IGAD	5.6	5.5	6.2	6.1
North Africa	4.2	4.2	5.6	5.3
SADC	3.2	2.4	3.0	3.4
Africa	4.0	4.2	5.0	4.9



● **Vulnerability Index and lack of Coping Capacity Index**

Table 7: Vulnerability Index (2015-2018) and 2019 map

REC	2015	2016	2017	2018
EAC	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5
ECCAS	3.5	5.5	5.4	5.5
ECOWAS	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2
IGAD	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.8
North Africa	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
SADC	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7
Africa	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.3



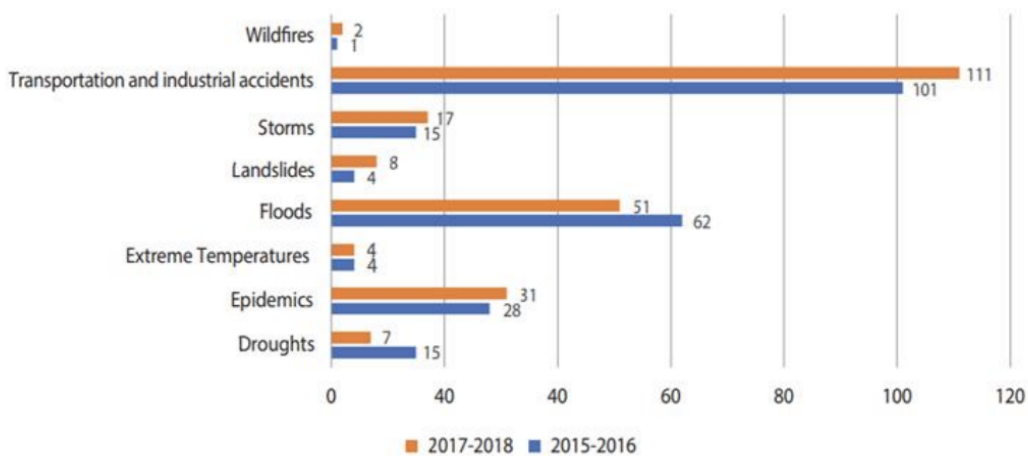
Table 8: Lack of Coping Capacity Index (2015-2018) and 2019 map

REC	2015	2016	2017	2018
EAC	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8
ECCAS	5.4	7.0	6.9	6.9
ECOWAS	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.6
IGAD	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5
North Africa	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6
SADC	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9
Africa	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.6



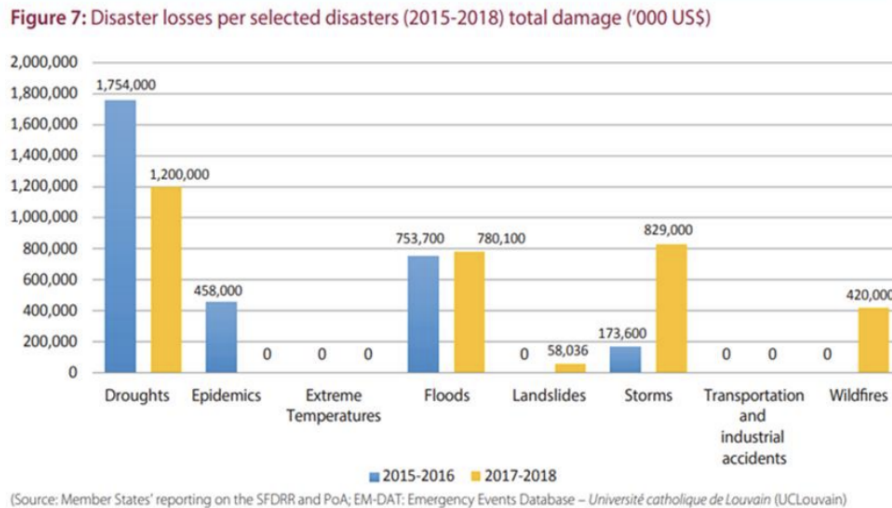
● **Hazards and Disasters**

Figure 1: Selected recorded disasters in Africa (2015-2018)



(Source: Member States' reporting on the SFDRR and PoA)

● Disaster Mortalities



● Drought in Africa

Drought in Africa
March 2024

Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning & Early Action System

Drought in Africa February 2024

2 Current Drought Conditions

Drought Severity and Extent across Africa
As of March 2024 (2nd decade)

Legend

- No drought
- Moderate rainfall deficit (March)
- Severe soil moisture deficit (March)
- Extreme reduced vegetation productivity
- Following rainfall in soil moisture deficit

Source: https://data.unhcr.org/

Persistent drought conditions are observed in southern and northern regions of the continent (Figure 1) as affected countries continue to struggle with impacts of the ongoing drought including food insecurity, higher food prices and water scarcity. Higher temperatures, below average rainfall and erratic temporal and spatial rainfall distribution characterize the ongoing drought with southern Africa experiencing the driest Jan-Feb in over 40 years. Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe have declared the ongoing wide-spread drought national state of emergency and disaster appealing for urgent humanitarian assistance.

Southern Africa: severe to extreme drought conditions attributed to El Niño phenomenon are observed over large expanse of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, northern Botswana, central Mozambique, Lesotho, eastern Angola and southern South Africa marked by significant soil moisture deficit and reduced vegetation productivity leading to reduced agricultural production even as the rainfall season comes to an end. Failed cropping season is reported across Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi as also

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Topic 2: Mitigating Corruption Among Law Enforcement

Corruption within law enforcement agencies undermines public trust, weakens the rule of law, and exacerbates insecurity across Africa. Issues such as bribery, abuse of power, and extortion are often rooted in systemic challenges, including inadequate salaries, poor working conditions, and insufficient oversight mechanisms. In many cases, political interference further shields corrupt officials from accountability, perpetuating a cycle of impunity.

The African Union recognizes the detrimental impact of corruption on governance and development. The AU Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, adopted in 2003, provides a framework for member states to address corruption through legal and institutional reforms. However, implementation has been inconsistent, with progress varying widely across the continent. For instance, countries like Botswana and Rwanda have made significant strides in improving transparency and accountability, while others continue to struggle with deeply entrenched corruption.

Corruption within law enforcement not only erodes public confidence but also hinders efforts to combat organized crime, terrorism, and human trafficking. Delegates must examine how to strengthen oversight mechanisms, improve training and professional development for law enforcement personnel, and protect whistleblowers who expose corruption. By addressing these issues, the AU can create a more transparent and accountable security sector that fosters public trust and upholds the rule of law.

Delegates Roles for Dealing with Mitigating Corruption Among Law

1. Developing Anti-Corruption Frameworks

Role: Formulate regional policies and guidelines to combat corruption within law enforcement and the judiciary.

Strengthen the implementation of the AU Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (AUCPCC) by updating legal frameworks to reflect modern challenges and incorporating stricter enforcement measures.

2. Strengthening Institutional Integrity

Role: Promote good governance practices within law enforcement agencies and judicial institutions.

Advocate for the creation of internal oversight bodies to investigate corruption cases and ensure adherence to ethical standards.

3. Encouraging Transparency and Accountability

Support systems that ensure public access to information and hold officials accountable.

Action: Recommend the adoption of digital case management systems and transparent budgeting processes to reduce opportunities for corruption.

4. Building Capacity and Training

Role: Facilitate training programs to improve the skills and ethics of law enforcement and judicial personnel.

Organize workshops on anti-corruption practices, focusing on investigative techniques, forensic accounting, and ethical decision-making.

5. Advocating for Whistleblower Protection

Role: Establish safeguards for individuals who report corruption within law enforcement and judicial systems.

Encourage member states to enact laws that protect whistleblowers and ensure their safety and anonymity.

SDG Connections to Mitigating Corruption Among Law

SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

Reducing corruption improves the integrity of legal systems, ensuring fair access to justice and fostering public trust.

Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

This is the core SDG target addressed by anti-corruption initiatives in law enforcement and judicial institutions.

Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels.

Mitigating corruption ensures institutions operate transparently and serve the public equitably.

Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels.

Addressing corruption enhances inclusive governance, preventing favoritism and abuse of power.

Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

Anti-corruption measures fortify institutions, making them more capable of addressing crime and maintaining public safety.

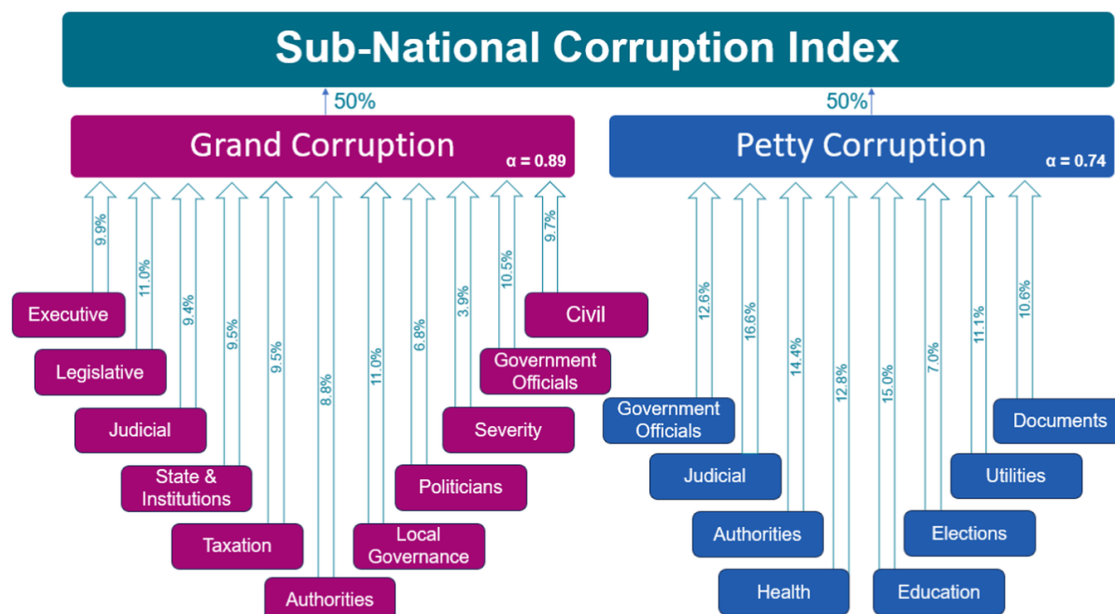


Further Questions

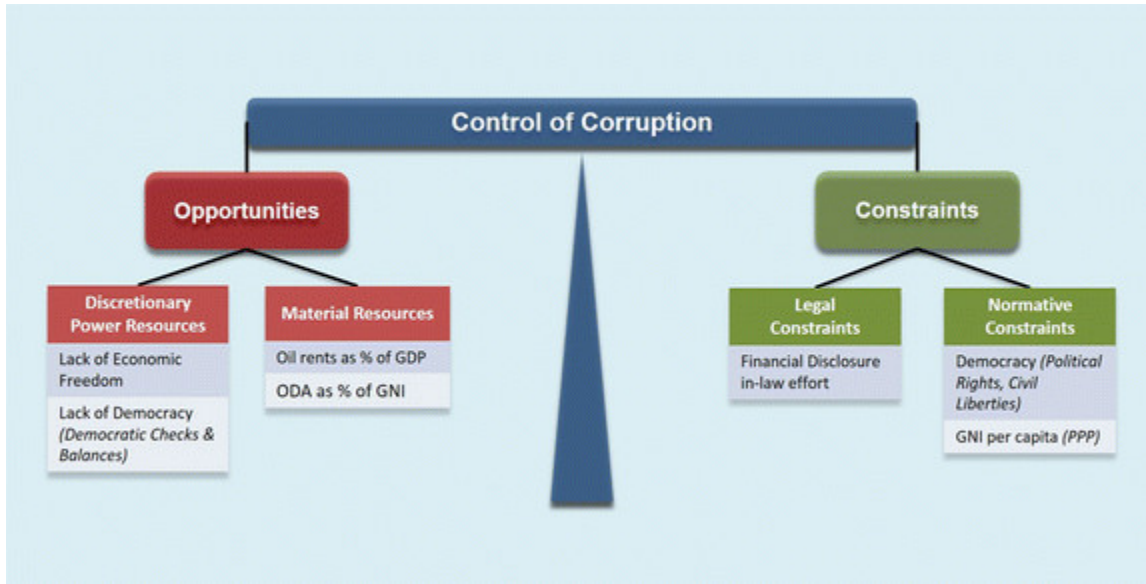
1. How can the African Union strengthen legal frameworks to prevent corruption within the judiciary and law enforcement?
2. What role do international agreements and conventions play in reducing corruption in law enforcement?
3. How can African countries ensure accountability in law enforcement and the judiciary?
4. What strategies can be used to prevent the influence of bribery and favoritism in legal cases?
5. How can public participation help in reducing corruption in the judiciary and law enforcement?

Graphs and Data

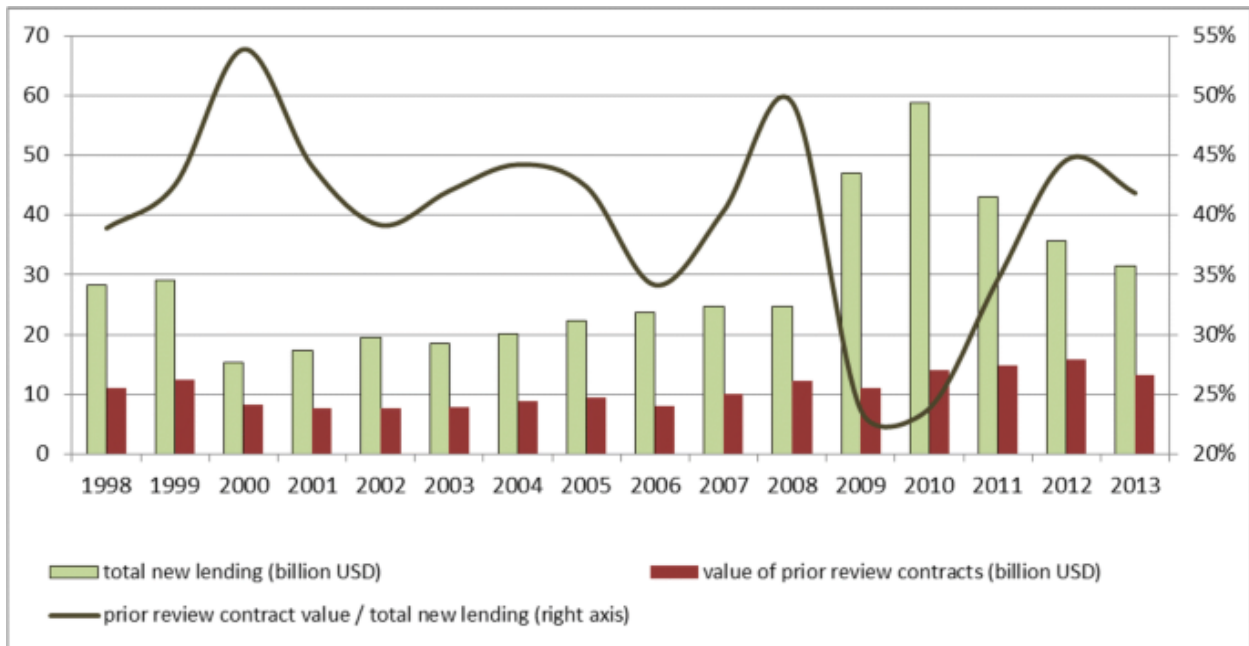
- **Sub National Corruption Index**



● **Corruption Control**



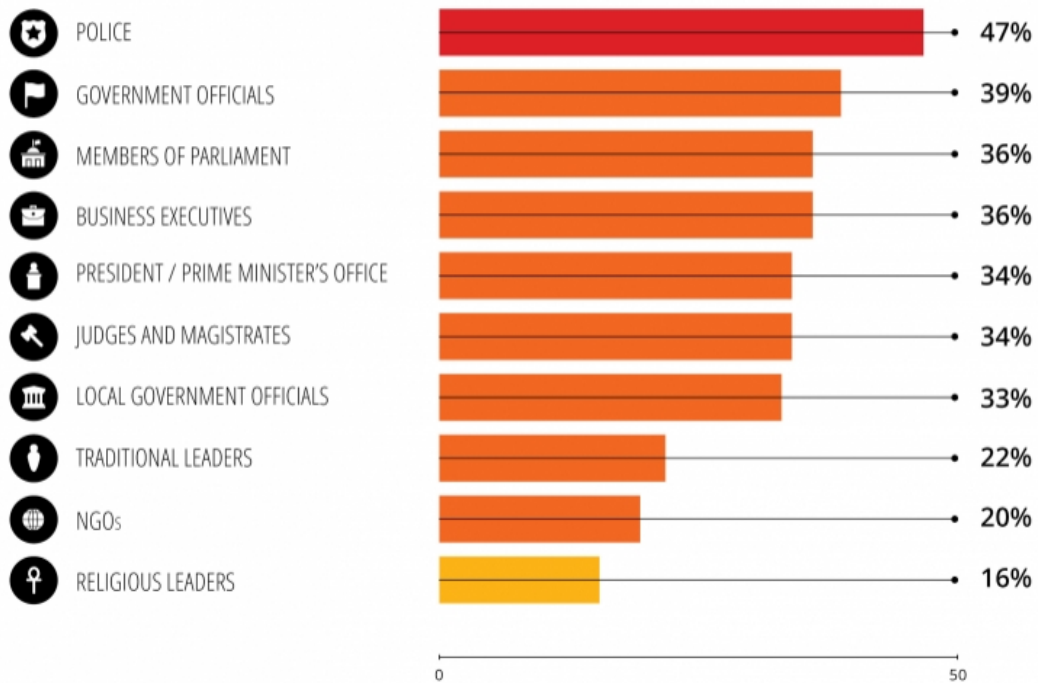
● **Corruption in Development aid**

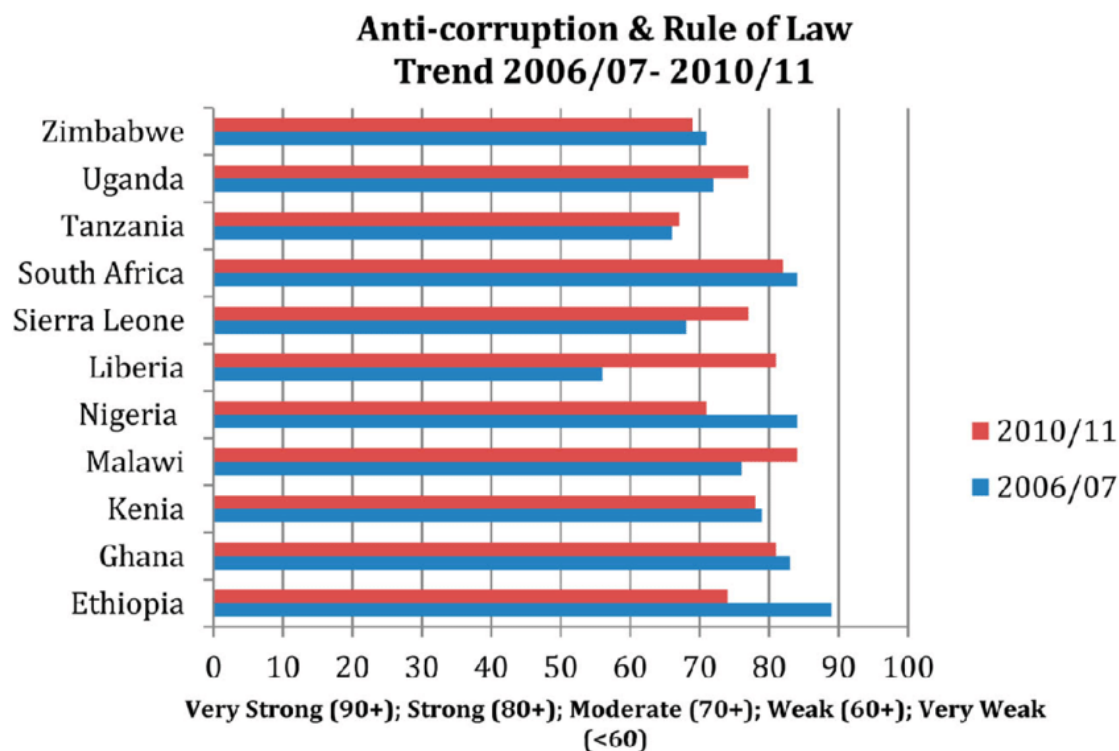


- **Corruption in Africa Statistics**

CORRUPTION BY INSTITUTION*

** Percentage of people who think most or all people in the following institutions are corrupt.*





Concluding Paragraph

The delegates at the African Union are gathered to address a range of critical issues affecting the continent, focusing on promoting unity, fostering sustainable development, and ensuring peace and stability. Among the pressing matters, they aim to resolve ongoing conflicts and political instability in member states, which hinder progress and threaten regional security. They are also tasked with addressing socio-economic challenges such as poverty, unemployment, and the impacts of climate change, which disproportionately affect African nations. In addition, the delegates are working to strengthen mechanisms for regional integration, including improving intra-African trade through initiatives like the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). They are also examining strategies to enhance education, healthcare, and infrastructure development to create a better quality of life for African citizens. Through collaborative efforts, the African Union seeks to chart a path toward a more unified, peaceful, and prosperous continent, ensuring that all member states benefit from shared resources and collective progress.

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