



Boston University Academy Model United Nations Conference VII

Saturday, February 2nd to Sunday, February 3rd, 2019

Boston University Academy

Boston, MA



FJCC: Africa

Dear Delegates,

My name is Easwer Raman and I will be your chair for Future JCC Africa at BUAMUN this year. I am currently a junior at Boston University Academy, and have been a part of BUAMUN throughout my time in high school. I have worked as crisis staff, and vice-chaired a JCC committee last year. David Pu, a senior here at BUA, will be my vice chair for this committee. We are so excited to chair JCC: African Tribes and can't wait to see what unfolds this year!

Outside of Model UN or BUAMUN, I also am a national fencer, captain of the BUA Fencing team, Cross-Country runner, and a frisbee player at BUA. I am also a peer advisor and tutor at BUA, and also lead the Flag-Football club.

In committee, we will operate under a modified version of parliamentary procedure, with debate functioning as a permanent moderated caucus rather than a speaker's list. We will review all procedural matters at the beginning of committee. If you have any questions about research, writing a policy paper, or anything else, please don't hesitate to email me at eraman@bu.edu. I look forward to meeting you all!

Sincerely,

Easwer Raman



Information on Committee

This year, BUAMUN's Joint Crisis features three separate territories, each represented by a committee: Africa, The Americas, and Asia. The goal of the joint crisis is to simulate a live interaction between three governing bodies. To better replicate the governing process of our own committee, I'll be playing the role of a the leader of our tribes.. Each delegate will be a major leader of a tribe and debate will consist of cooperative discussion that leads to unified decisions. Individual delegates will possess portfolio powers, actions related to a tribe's leader that do not have to be voted on by a committee. Delegates will be assigned portfolio powers, but if a delegate submits a portfolio power based on their own interpretation of their power, then it will be assessed at the chairs discretion.. In committee, rather than defaulting to a speaker's list if there are no procedural motions or points, we will default to a moderated caucus.

Position Paper Information

All of the BUAMUN joint crisis committees require position papers from each delegate. Position papers are short pieces of writing indicating a delegate's stance which contribute to a chair's perspective regarding awards. A position paper should be approximately 1-2 pages, double-spaced, and should include the delegate's position to each of the topics. Write in first person as if you are the character.

Delegate: Easwer Raman

School: Boston University Academy (Your school here, not ours.)

Committee: Future Joint Crisis

Position: (Insert your position)

Please make sure to change the header so it is appropriate to you and your committee. There should be one position paper from each delegate touching on all three topics, with a focus on that delegate's position in the committee. Note that the lack of a position paper disqualifies you from awards.

History Preceding Meeting

Timeline leading up to the year 2100:

2040: Elon Musk and Bill Gates have joined hands to create the company Datadomi, dedicated to the development of Artificial Intelligence. They envision that A.I. will reach intelligence that even humans are not capable of. At the same time, they are taking notice of the potential for A.I. turning against humans.

2055: The death of Elon Musk: On June 28th, 2055, Elon Musk is poisoned in Germany. The suspect of this crime is unknown.

2055: The death of Bill Gates: On December 20th, 2055, a worker at Datadomi finds Gates unresponsive in his room. Again, the suspect is unknown.

2055: Griffin Musk, Elon Musk's son, takes over Datadomi as its new leader. He begins relations with a robotics company in Germany.

2088: Complete power outage in Europe: There are no signals or communications in or out of Europe.

2089: UN forces begin to find survivors in Europe, and refugee centers are created around the world.

2090: Planes start to disappear around Germany.

2091: Many islands begin to submerge underwater, as sea levels rise.

2099: Google shuts down without explanation.

2100: Worldwide shutdown of electricity.

Following the aftermath of the Global shutdown, social order disappears and tribes replace countries. Immediately after the shutdown, there is a ~2 year period of violence, with a lack of moral law. People begin to group together based on their location. There are only three major known tribes known to inhabit earth currently.

Background of Africa:



Following the Global Shutdown, loss of the electricity, and large loss of life, Africa was broken up into tribes. They were forced to use the fertile lands around the Nile to grow crops. Some tribes have become more affluent than others, resulting in wars over land and food. Due to the lack of electricity, cars have been phased out for all but the extremely wealthy. Camels are integral to survival, providing both camel milk and transportation.

Dictator:

Wangwa, the Dictator of Africa, rose to power in the chaos following the global shutdown. He was a strong, nationalist leader who many thought could unite the tribes and restore order to Africa. However, Africa is still divided, and some of Wangwa's supporters are questioning their

loyalty. He threatens to inflame the tense deadlock between the tribes, taking supplies from tribes and using violence against those who resist. Some see him as fair because he takes the same amount from every tribe and equally redistributes half of these resources, but the less affluent tribes unable to meet his demands are in dire straits. Delegates will have different views on the situation regarding dictators, and we ask delegates to represent their position as closely as possible.

Topic 1: The Dictator's future with Africa and the possible new government

In the chaos following the Global Shutdown, a dictator rose to power amongst the tribes. He oversees the council, providing strong leadership to the tribes he brings to heel. This dictator has begun to "tax" the tribes, demanding a cut of their food and crops. He is fair in that he takes the same amount of resources from each tribe, but because of the differences in wealth between tribes, the dictator's demands are far more detrimental to some tribes than others. Taking the crops and fuels by force, the dictator uses the armies of allied warrior tribes. Often trading some of his resources and even some of his people with other regions of the world. Some tribes have tried to rebel against him, but have not been victorious.

With enough backing and resources, the council of tribes may be able to launch a combined effort to overthrow the dictator and employ a new government. However, doing so could send the region into war. Some tribes are grateful for the dictator's leadership and would be unwilling to rise against him; some might even fight the rebels on his behalf. Additionally, the dictator's military is far superior to any of the other tribes. Despite the overwhelming odds, some tribes believe that the only way to save themselves is to rebel against the dictator.

The council must deliberate to determine how to deal with the dictator, since he refuses to leave office.

Questions to consider:

1. Should the dictator be overthrown? Why? Consider how the dictator benefits or harms your tribe, and whether potential benefits for your tribe are worth the dictator's forceful, sometimes brutal methods.
2. If the dictator is overthrown, what actions would you take? Would you install a new government? What kind? Can a dictator possibly rule peacefully?
3. How will you tackle the problem regarding impoverished tribes? How will you create a more balanced economy?
4. How does a dictator such as this rise to power? How will these tribes--who each have their own conflicting goals--deal with the rise of Nationalism?

Topic 2: New food and energy sources to sustain communities and reduce violence between tribes

Most tribes have been forced to settle near the Nile, using the fertile lands to grow crops. With food becoming such a valuable and scarce resource, violence has become common between tribes, whether it be over land or the crops themselves. The lack of electricity calls for a new source of energy, and the council needs to decide on a potential solution to the crisis. Currently, gasoline is used frequently for both generators and land vehicles such as cars and tanks. However, with oil becoming scarce, gasoline's viability as a fuel is quickly diminishing. The ruins of electrical infrastructures are scattered across many cities of Africa, but tribes located in the forest or desert lack any semblance of electrical infrastructure. Renewable energy is a possible replacement, but the dictator refuses to take action on the current proposals, therefore, the other interests of the dictator should be taken into account.

The change in climate from the past burning of fossil fuels has resulted in high winds in the desert areas, therefore wind turbines could be employed. However, the frequent sandstorms may hinder their usage. The Nile River's water level has increased due to climate change, making areas of it have faster current. In that location, perhaps hydro turbines could be used to create power. For all of this to work, however, infrastructure for electricity must be updated or created for the electricity to be delivered to homes.

Questions to consider:

1. What are some alternative energy sources? Consider abundance, ease of acquisition, disposal of waste, efficiency, and any other variables you can think of. Could your tribes (or all the tribes in general) survive without a source of combustible fuel?
2. How has the change in climate affected your tribe? How has your tribe had to adapt to survive in the new post-shutdown environment?
3. Could implementing electricity help the government? Would the dictator be for implementing a new electricity infrastructure?

Topic 3: Balancing Trade and Power Between the Three Regions

Currently, there are three known regions inhabiting earth. There are groups in the region previously known as America, and a group living in the land previously known as Asia. The three regions trade with each other to boost the economy.

The Corruption of Central America:

Central America was put in charge of overseeing the trade rules and regulations between the North, the South, and other nations. The government of Central America has become severely corrupted to the extent of causing economic failure for other nations. They have been steadily increasing the taxes on the traded goods under the pretense that these raised taxes will be

used to bolster the infrastructure of the western hemisphere and put into research facilities to try to get electricity back.

While this is appealing on the surface as the re-development of this technology could be beneficial for not only the other tribes, but the whole world. There are significant concerns about the monopolization of these inventions and the true motivation behind these high taxes. Over-taxation is a clear issue and it will eventually bring the other tribes to ruin as well as removing any benefit Central America receives from taxing the others. Along with this corruption, Central America is illegally exporting luxury goods to Africa in exchange for guerilla armies supplied by the dictator of Africa in order for Central America to gain power over all three tribes that inhabit the Americas.

Impacts on Africa:

Asia trades oil and gas for food and resources with both the Americas and Africa, thus allowing the African dictator to live more luxuriously as one of the only people with electricity in Africa. The Americas trades their food and resources for gas and oil to help fuel their research to get the electricity back up. The dictator refuses to share the resources gained from these trades, saving them only for himself and other affluent people who are close to him. This leaves most of Africa without electricity.

In Africa, the dictator takes warriors from their tribes and trades them for goods that he desires from the Americas. This approach has made his life comfortable, but has taken the lives of African Warrior tribes. The dictator continues to trade warriors for goods against the will of the people.

North and South America and the people of Africa are on one side of the strife, while Central America and the Dictator of Africa are on the opposing side. Asia takes a neutral stance on this conflict, as they benefit tremendously from trade

Focus Questions:

1. What can you do in the council to help promote or cease the dictator's reign, and what could a replacement government be?
2. How could the relationship with America hinder or assist the council in their affairs?
3. If the dictator is removed, what will be changed in the government? Will the tribes be united or separated? Will supplies still be distributed? What will the warrior tribes do for resources?

A Summary of Each Tribe and their Leaders

Kwame:

Their tribe is favored by the dictator due to their high production of crops and many gifts to the dictator, but they are also targeted the most by other tribes due to their high production.

Zane:

Their tribe struggles to grow crops due to its desert landscape, but hold large amounts of gasoline which they are not willing to give to the dictator, thus leading to loss of life for this fuel.

Ode:

Their tribe struggles to grow crops and lost most of their shelter due to a crippling sandstorm, thus making them disliked by the dictator, as they cannot provide supplies. However, they do not try to oppose the dictator when he is taking supplies, so they are not killed and are respected by the dictator.

Amina:

Their tribe is a fighting tribe, so instead of growing a lot of crops they pillage surrounding tribes for their crops killing people in the process. The dictator uses their fighting proficiency to force supplies out of tribes.

Taj:

Their tribe is located in the Nile Delta which lead them to be proficient in crop growth, but they hold the most people out of all the tribes, causing them to use most of their crops to sustain community. The dictator taking their crops lead to starvation, but their countless attempts at rebelling just end in loss of life.

Zola:

Their tribe is the dictator's favorite due to it consisting of wealthy and powerful people, therefore, it gains lots of supplies from the dictator and every attack on them is unsuccessful due to the dictator providing security.

Omari:

Their tribe is nomadic and leads the rebellion against the dictator, but lacks resources such as food causing their already small numbers to be diminished even more by the Dictator's forces.

Oni:

Their tribe is located in the desert and is not targeted by the dictator due to the perilous environment for his troops, but the landscape causes them to have little crops to sustain their moderate population. They live as hunter-gatherers and gain extra crops by trading camels for crops.

Maha:

Their tribe is small but prosperous with crops, causing them to be liked by the dictator. The dictator taking their crops has little effect on the community. They use their extra crops to invest in fuel and camels, leading them to be considered one of the wealthiest tribes.

Ramonda:

Their tribe is a war tribe, but fights against the dictator. However, the dictator's forces are stronger, so they are perpetually losing people and crops. To help them survive, this tribe is secretly helped by other tribes who give them extra resources.

Atandwa:

Their tribe is plagued by a nearby warrior tribe that takes many crops, killing people in the process, thus leaving them very little to give to the dictator and little left to survive. They survive on scraps living very miserably.

Aluko:

Their tribe is settled in the dense forest in Mozambique and is home to the rebel forces due to them easily being hidden from others. They often move around to make sure they're not found by the dictator. Have a very close relationship with Ramonda, as they both work together to fight the dictator.

Chiume:

Their tribe is submissive to the dictators every need, whether it be food, fuel, or troops. However, this is out of fear, causing them to desire a rebellion against the dictator. Their close distance from the dictators headquarters cause them to be so scared to take action, but they are willing to go all in with sufficient support.

Issa:

Their tribe requires support from the dictator, as they hold no arable lands, so the small amount of food given by the dictator is all they have to sustain themselves. They are still, however, grateful for the dictator's kindness and will support the dictator.

Shaka:

Their tribe has no opinion on the governor as they are not affected by him. They hold an army so great and powerful the dictator doesn't try to take anything from them. They also hold large amounts of arable land causing them to be one of the most proficient tribes in all of Africa. They refuse to join the rebellion, but don't support the dictator.

Asha:

Their tribe is a scholarly tribe and are considered the wisest in Africa. They spend all their time studying and do not farm despite plenty of arable land. They live off the food given by the dictator and often advise the dictator for more food. However, they do not support the governor and don't condone the rebellion.



Bibliography:

"Free Physical Maps of Africa." Free Physical Maps of Europe – Mapswire.com. Accessed November 20, 2018. <https://mapswire.com/africa/physical-maps/>.

