

The background of the entire page is a monochromatic red image. It depicts a woman in traditional African attire carrying a large, dark pot balanced on her head. In the lower-left background, a small child is seen walking away from the viewer. The overall texture is slightly grainy, giving it a poster-like appearance.

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MUNSA'25

Futuristic African Union

Agenda Item:

Addressing Socioeconomic
Consequences and
Potential Conflicts Following
Africa's Major Climate Shift

STUDY GUIDE

The logo of the African Union is centered in the lower half of the page. It consists of a white silhouette of the African continent. This silhouette is enclosed within a circular border made of small white stars. Radiating from behind the map are numerous thin, white vertical lines, creating a sunburst or starburst effect.

F – AFRICAN UNION

By Word Shape The Tomorrow's World , Build Peace By W

Addressing Socioeconomic Consequences and Potential Conflicts Following Africa's Major Climate Shift

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LETTER FROM SECRETARY GENERAL

Esteemed participants of the Model United Nations Conference of Sakıp Sabancı Anatolian High School 2025,

As Secretary General, I am deeply privileged to be a part of a conference that upholds the values of education, excellence, and collaboration. Working alongside a team of incredibly talented individuals, I am enthusiastic about organizing an event that truly showcases the essence of our club. Our conference offers a diverse array of committees, including engaging crisis committees and a variety of topics spanning different time periods and regions.

Just like every year, this year's conference is being organized by the SSAL MUN Club too. Our club's academic and organizational teams are working tirelessly to bring you the best MUN conference you've ever experienced. We believe that our conference will not only provide you with three unforgettable days but also significantly enhance your academic and personal development.

This year's MUNSA will feature 9 unique committees, each led by a team of passionate people. With that being said, the tenacious team of MUNSA'25 promises to challenge delegates to engage and think critically. Through our General Assembly committees, GA1: DISEC and GA3: SOCHUM, two cooperation organizations, which are the African Union and the League of Nations, the main body and the most important committee of the UN, which is UNSC, the mysterious Consiglio dei Dieci, and two crisis committees, which are JCC and HCC, delegates will have access to a broad range of committee forms and topics. From this wide range of options, delegates have the opportunity to find a committee that fits their interests and matches their preferred style of debate.

To apply for MUNSA 2025, simply visit our website and register. Before doing so, I encourage you to explore our website, sakipsabancimun.org. Or, go where you can find detailed information about our team, registration deadlines, conference policies, and committees. Should you have any questions, feel free to reach out to our Public Relations team at munsabancipr@gmail.com. On behalf of the Sakıp Sabancı Anatolian High School Model United Nations Club and the MUNSA'25 Team, I eagerly anticipate welcoming you all to our conference this September!

Mert Taşcı

Secretary General, MUNSA 2025

Letter from the Under Secretary General

Most Esteemed Participants,

It is my utmost pleasure to serve you as the Under-Secretary General of the African Union and welcome you all to this session of the Sakıp Sabancı Anatolian High School Model United Nations Conference. Briefly, my name is Emre Akın Albayrak and I am a third year at İstinye University International Relations Department. I sincerely hope that this conference will become a core memory and a significant step not only in your Model United Nations journey, but also in discovering yourself.

In this committee we simulate a future in which climate change and the effects of it have raised tensions all over Africa to the point of total collapse, creating an international struggle for influence and power in the region. Hence, it is important to find and come up with peaceful solutions to prevent the escalation of such a crucial situation. I expect each delegate to do research about their country's position so as to reach a better understanding of the issue overall, and sometimes be creative for this event that hasn't occurred in the past. Alas, you are "expected to send your position papers. I truly wish and hope that this Study Guide will serve you as a map throughout the topic, and I hope to see your imagination for the future. I strongly believe that each of you will share your bright ideas and come up with original solutions. In case you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me via my email:

emreakinalbayrak@gmail.com

See you soon,

Emre Akın Albayrak

Introduction to the Committee

The African Union (AU) is a continental union of 55 member states that was officially launched in 2002 in Durban, South Africa, replacing its predecessor, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). Founded on a vision of an integrated, prosperous, and peaceful Africa driven by its own citizens, the AU's core objectives are to accelerate socio-economic development, defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its members, and promote democratic principles, good governance, and human rights. Unlike the OAU, which prioritized decolonization and non-interference, the AU has a more proactive mandate, including the right to intervene in member states in cases of grave circumstances like war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity. It pursues its goals through key institutions like the Assembly of Heads of State, the Pan-African Parliament, and the Peace and Security Council, which oversees conflict resolution and peacekeeping missions. Guided by its strategic framework "Agenda 2063," the AU works to foster greater political and economic integration, ultimately aiming to create a continent-wide free trade area and a stable, united global power.

Agenda 2063 is Africa's blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future. It is the continent's strategic framework that aims to deliver on its goal for inclusive and sustainable development and is a concrete manifestation of the pan-African drive for unity, self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity pursued under Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance. The genesis of Agenda 2063 was the realisation by African leaders that there was a need to refocus and reprioritise Africa's agenda from the struggle against apartheid and the attainment of political independence for the continent which had been the focus of The Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the precursor of the African Union; and instead to prioritise inclusive social and economic development, continental and regional integration, democratic governance and peace and security amongst other issues aimed at repositioning Africa to becoming a dominant player in the global arena.

As of November 15, 2041, both the African Union and their plan of Agenda 2063 hit a major roadblock, with the dissolution of East African Federation, a major funder of the African Union and the state leading for a unified Africa.

Key Terms and Definitions

Climate Shift: Periodic modification of Earth's climate brought about as a result of changes in the atmosphere as well as interactions between the atmosphere and various other geologic, chemical, biological, and geographic factors within the Earth system.

Desertification: The process by which natural or human causes reduce the biological productivity of drylands (arid and semiarid lands). Declines in productivity may be the result of climate change, deforestation, overgrazing, poverty, political instability, unsustainable irrigation practices, or combinations of these factors.

Agrarian Economy: An economy primarily based on producing and maintaining crops and farmland. Many African nations have highly climate-vulnerable agrarian economies.

Maladaptation: Any action or policy intended to respond to climate change that inadvertently increases vulnerability, reinforces inequality, or leads to negative environmental outcomes (e.g., building a sea wall that destroys a mangrove ecosystem which provides natural protection).

Introduction to the Topic

Two decades ago, the projections were mere data points on a graph. Today, they are our lived reality. The "Major Climate Shift" is no longer a future threat; it is the defining paradigm of the African continent in 2041. The accelerated desertification of the Sahel and Congo, the irreversible shifting of rainfall belts, and the intensification of coastal weather systems have fundamentally redrawn the map of human security and economic possibility. The socioeconomic consequences are now systemic. We have moved beyond isolated humanitarian crises to a continent-wide restructuring of life. Our traditional agrarian economies, once the bedrock of nations, have been profoundly disrupted, giving rise to unprecedented levels of climate-induced displacement. "The Mogadishu Exodus" has reshaped our demography, creating sprawling, water-stressed megacities and leaving behind vast, underpopulated lands once deemed fertile. This agenda is not about prevention. That window, we must acknowledge with sober clarity, has closed. This agenda is about navigation and transformation. We must confront the difficult questions of our new epoch: How do we govern scarce resources across artificial borders in a climate that no longer respects them? How do we build economic resilience in a world where old models have failed? And most critically, how do we forge a new social contract to prevent a perpetual cycle of conflict and build a dignified future for the next generation of Africans? The time for diagnosis is over. The time for decisive, collective action is now.

All representatives must submit a “Position Paper” to the email which was given in the letter section. With that, delegates are expected to specify their policy and view upon the current state of Africa. It is highly recommended for each of you to do proper research about events similar to the events from many alt-histories or fantasy stories and your country’s policies. Consequently, you will get a better idea of your potential and capability of solving this conflict. You can also ask about your country, the events or the “Position Paper” from the email given in the letter section.

Timeline of Events

The Year 2035

The year 2035 was not the beginning, but it was the moment the world finally acknowledged that the creeping crisis of the preceding decades had become an irreversible avalanche. It was the year the continent's, and the world's, coping mechanisms, built on a foundation of international aid, strained governance, and ancestral resilience, finally buckled.

January 13, 2035 – Pan-African Climate Fund's Report

The report, a monumental effort by hundreds of scientists, stated unequivocally that the climatic changes observed were no longer within the range of historical variability but represented a permanent "regime shift." It predicted the imminent failure of the Gu Rains across the Horn of Africa, which would constitute a sixth consecutive failed season—an event previously considered statistically impossible. The report pleaded for the activation of "Tier-3 Emergency Protocols" and the immediate pre-positioning of resources.

April 15, 2035 – Boniver Silent Die-Off

While the world's media focused on the political declarations, the true catastrophe unfolded silently in the rural hinterlands. The "Boniver Silent Die-Off" began. Herders, who had spent their life savings on tankered water to keep their core breeding stock alive through the previous five seasons, ran out of money and options. The animals that represented a family's entire wealth—their savings account, their dowry, their social status—perished in vast numbers under the unrelenting sun. The carcasses of camels, the most resilient of beasts, littering the landscape became the iconic and harrowing image of the year. The loss was not merely economic; it was a profound cultural and psychological trauma that severed millions from their identity and heritage.

April 19, 2035 – Oujda Peace Agreement

The everlasting Libyan Civil War comes to an end, with the foundation of the Kingdom of Libya in the east and the Republic of Fezzan in west Libya.

July 9, 2035

The first major wave of internal displacement hit secondary cities. Towns like Wajir in the East African Federation, Bambari in the United Socialist States of Central Africa, and Jijiga in Ethiopia, which had themselves been struggling with water rationing, saw their populations double with an influx of desperate rural families. Informal settlements exploded overnight. The price of a 20-liter jerrycan of water in these towns skyrocketed to exceed the daily wage of a laborer. Water points became flashpoints for daily violence, and gender-based violence spiked as women and girls were forced to travel even further into dangerous areas to fetch water for their families.

September 22, 2035 – The "Aid Wall" Incident

A catalyst event occurred on September 22, 2035. A convoy of World Food Programme trucks headed for a distribution camp in Eastern Mozambique was blockaded by a coalition of local clans who had been largely excluded from aid lists. They weren't hijacking the food; they were demanding a fair and documented allocation. The ensuing standoff, which lasted for days and was broadcast on social media, revealed the complete breakdown of traditional aid distribution models. It proved that the systems were not only insufficient but were now actively fueling local conflict and resentment. The incident forced a major reassessment and eventual suspension of several ground-level aid operations, leaving millions without their last reliable source of sustenance.

December 31, 2035 – A Depressed End

As the year ended, there was no celebration. The mood across the affected region was one of grim anticipation. The soil was not just dry; it was parched into a fine, lifeless dust that the winds carried away. The pastoralist way of life, millennia old, had effectively ended. The social fabric of entire regions was frayed to its breaking point. Governments and international bodies were locked in meetings, but their plans were already obsolete against the scale of the crisis.

The Year 2036

If 2035 was the year of acknowledgment, 2036 was the year of collapse. The gradual disintegration of the preceding years accelerated into a rapid, systemic failure. The continent's ability to cope was not just strained; it was shattered.

February-April, 2036 – The Biomedical Crisis

The year began with a silent emergency: the dramatic deterioration of public health. Severe acute malnutrition rates in children under five surpassed 40% in the worst-affected regions. This was followed by the 2036 Meningitis and Cholera Belt. Extreme dust storms, a result of the denuded

landscapes, carried meningococcal bacteria across the Sahel, triggering outbreaks in refugee camps and overcrowded towns. Concurrently, the consumption of contaminated water from desperate, unprotected sources led to rampant cholera. Health clinics, themselves struggling with water shortages, were completely overwhelmed. Mortality rates spiked, not just from the diseases themselves, but from the body's total lack of resilience due to starvation. This period marked the first time in decades that child mortality rates reversed their historic decline and began to sharply climb. Many states such as Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Guinea decided to unite under one flag to combat sudden population losses.

March 30, 2036 – The Borana Market Closure

A profound symbolic and economic event occurred with the permanent closure of the Borana Camel Market in Southern Ethiopia, one of the largest and most historic livestock markets in East Africa, operational for over a century. On its final day, not a single animal was brought to sale. Its closure wasn't announced; it simply died. This event signaled the absolute end of the regional pastoral economy. The intricate network of traders, transporters, and financiers that revolved around this economy dissolved, creating a massive vacuum of unemployment and severing a critical cultural and commercial hub for millions.

May 15, 2036 – The Currency of Water

National economies began to show signs of severe stress. The GDP of several Sahelian nations contracted by double digits. Inflation skyrocketed, driven overwhelmingly by the cost of food and water. The Egyptian Pound, the South African Rand, and the Ethiopian Birr went into freefall against the dollar. In a dramatic shift, the "Water Credit" emerged as an informal currency. Aid organizations and wealthy individuals began pre-purchasing water from private desalination and drilling companies, which was then allocated via digital vouchers on mobile phones. This created a new, brutal class divide: those with "water credits" and those without. Water, not money, became the primary measure of wealth and means of exchange in daily life.

August 16, 2036 – The Niger River Compact Dissolves

The upstream country of Niger, facing catastrophic internal water scarcity and political pressure, formally withdrew from the Niger River Basin Authority. It announced the construction of the "Gao Emergency Dam" to create a reservoir for its capital, Niamey, stating it could no longer guarantee downstream flow to Mali, Benin, and Nigeria. This act of hydrological nationalism triggered a furious diplomatic crisis. Nigeria, its own megacity of Lagos parched, issued a veiled threat of military action if the river's flow was impeded, marking the first explicit threat of war over water in the region.

August 28, 2036 – The Rise of the Water Lords and Exodus of the Elite

In the power vacuum left by receding state authority, new actors seized control. Water Lords—a mix of local warlords, corrupt officials, and criminal syndicates—took control of remaining functional boreholes, desalination plants, and water trucking routes. They imposed exorbitant tariffs, demanding payment in kind, land titles, or loyalty. Simultaneously, the urban middle class and elite, who could no longer rely on public infrastructure or security, began their exodus. This was not a desperate trek on foot, but a planned relocation via air and road to North America, Europe, and the Gulf States. This "brain and capital drain" further crippled the ability of institutions to mount an effective response.

November 5, 2036 – The Abandoned Lands Edict

The government of Ghana, controlling little beyond the capital Accra, took a drastic step. It officially declared vast tracts of the central and northern regions "Uninhabitable Zones" or "Abandoned Lands." The edict suspended all government services and revoked state responsibility for security in these areas. It was a stark admission of defeat. While pragmatic from a resource-allocation perspective, it had a chilling effect: it formally told millions of people that their homeland, for centuries, was now a place where the state could not and would not sustain life. This declaration became a green light for mass movement and a model other struggling governments would soon feel pressured to follow.

The Year 2037

The year 2037 was not the beginning of the suffering, but it was the year the suffering began to move. It was the year of the great, desperate unraveling of human geography, a forced migration on a scale not seen in centuries, driven by a simple, non-negotiable imperative: find water or die.

February 8, 2037 – The Mogadishu Exodus

The first major, organized migration wave begins. In the United Federation of Oman's Somali capital, Mogadishu, a coalition of clan elders, having utterly lost faith in the government's ability to provide water, makes a historic decision. They organize a coordinated movement of an estimated 50,000 people to abandon the city. This is not a panicked flight but a grim, purposeful trek. Using satellite phones and last-generation mobile networks, they coordinate a route towards the Ethiopian highlands, where rumored water sources persist. They call it the Rabkacdo (Trek of the Thirsty in English). The world watches in stunned horror as live footage shows this massive column of humanity moving with a chilling determination, setting a precedent that would echo across the continent.

March 10, 2037 – Stressing the Unity

The emergency African Union summit in Addis Ababa on March 10, 2037, collapsed in acrimony after just eight hours, shattering the prospect of a unified continental response. Delegations from water-rich central African nations, fearing an uncontrollable influx, staunchly refused to ratify the "Continental Compact on Climate Displacement," which mandated humanitarian corridors and resource sharing, citing a violation of their national sovereignty. This refusal was decried as "hydrological apartheid" by the delegations from the Sahel and the Horn of Africa, who were facing total societal collapse. With the session adjourned indefinitely without a final communiqué, the failure signaled the catastrophic abandonment of pan-African solidarity, giving way to the ensuing era of border closures, resource hoarding, and desperate unilateral survivalism that defined the peak of the crisis.

May 15, 2037 – The Lake Chad Miracle Turns Tragic

A period of intense rainfall in the United Socialist States of Central Africa, a remnant of a shifted monsoon pattern, causes a temporary overflow into the Lake Chad basin. Satellite imagery shows a faint pulse of water expanding the lake's perimeter for the first time in decades. News of the "Miracle of Lake Chad" spreads like wildfire through disinformation networks and desperate communities. Hundreds of thousands of people from Nigeria, Niger, and Cameroon begin a mass movement towards the illusory promise of a refilled lake. By the time the first groups arrive months later, the water has already receded or evaporated, leaving behind a toxic, muddy flat. The mass gathering around the barren lakebed results in a catastrophic humanitarian catastrophe, with disease and violence claiming thousands of lives in what becomes known as the "Miracle Die-Off".

November 14, 2037 – The Conakry Declaration on Non-Intervention

Facing the complete destabilization of West Africa, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) holds an emergency summit. The outcome is the controversial Conakry Declaration. Citing the inability to manage the flow and the risk of state collapse, the declaration effectively suspends the bloc's free movement protocol for a period of five years. It authorizes member states to "manage their borders as necessary to preserve national security and stability." This formalizes the closure of borders within Africa itself, trapping millions in increasingly desperate conditions and signaling a catastrophic failure of regional solidarity.

The Year 2038

The year 2038 was the year the world stopped watching. The initial, dramatic footage of mass movement had been replaced by a grinding, complex, and seemingly permanent humanitarian reality. The "crisis" was no longer breaking news; it was the new status quo. The continent bifurcated into two realities: the fortified, resource-secured enclaves and the vast, lawless fringe, with a daily struggle for survival defining the chasm between them.

January 27, 2038 – The Lagos Crisis

The simmering strain on host cities throughout 2037 finally exploded in Lagos, Africa's largest megacity. The catalyst was a three-day outage at the Omi-Kuje central water processing plant, which served the city's sprawling "Transitional Settlements." A crowd of thousands, desperate and delirious with thirst, marched on the plant, only to be met by the private security forces of Aqua-Secure Ltd., the corporate holder of the city's water distribution contract. What began as a protest over access to a centralized water source swiftly turned into a riot that metastasized into a city-wide spasm of violence. Gangs aligned with "native" Lagosians and groups from the settlements clashed in a brutal, week-long urban war, not for political control, but for control of neighborhood boreholes and distribution pipes. Fueled by economic desperation and xenophobic rhetoric, the violence left over 1,200 people dead and entire city blocks smoldering. The "Lagos Anarchy" became a tragic global case study, a primal battle over hydration that demonstrated the complete breakdown of urban order under climate pressure. It was a stark signal to other overwhelmed cities that they were on their own, revealing that the traditional social contract had been utterly replaced by the hose pipe.

April 15, 2038: The "Green Zone" Proclamation

The Egyptian government, following the hydro-corporate model, formally established the "New Cairo Green Zone." A 20-square-kilometer area encompassing the government district, diplomatic missions, and affluent suburbs was encircled by a hardened perimeter wall. Within the zone, water, power, and security were guaranteed by the Oasis Group contract. Entry was permitted only to biometric-verified residents and workers. The Green Zone was a stark, physical declaration that the state's primary duty was now to protect a core, functioning node of society, while the millions outside the walls were left to a fate of managed neglect. This model was rapidly emulated in Abuja, Dakar, and Addis Ababa.

September 10, 2038 – The Digital Pathfinder Schism

The decentralized Digital Pathfinder network (a critical digital lifeline that had guided millions through safe routes and to water sources during the peak migrations of 2037) suffered an irreparable fracture. This schism was not a physical battle, but an ideological war waged in the data-sphere, pitting the network's founding principle of open-source survival against a new, ruthless doctrine of monetized scarcity. The rupture was instigated by a faction led by a brilliant but cynical data-analyst known as "Oráculo", who argued that their crowdsourced hydrological data was not a shared commons, but the continent's most valuable commodity. Declaring that information is the new water, Oráculo and her followers broke away to form Lukwata, a corporate entity that immediately began selling encrypted data subscriptions to the highest bidders, including hydro-corporations, fortified city governments, and even predatory warlords. In response, the horrified idealists of the original network, reorganized as "Aganju's Children", declared a digital war on their former allies, using cyber-attacks and data sabotage to protect the vulnerable. This schism transformed the digital landscape from a space of collaborative resilience into a new theater of conflict, where control over information became as contested and lethal as control over water itself, permanently ending the brief era of open-source solidarity and formalizing data as the ultimate currency in the struggle for survival.

December 26, 2038 – Official Announcement

The year ended not with a celebration but with a somber milestone. The World Food Programme and ICRC officially announced they were "structurally reorienting" their missions. They could no longer operate on the principle of emergency relief with a goal of recovery. They were now permanent service providers in the Contract Cities and the Ghost Territories, a permanent crutch for a broken system. Their Christmas Day press release stated they were shifting to "perpetual humanitarian mitigation," a bureaucratic phrase that acknowledged a terrible truth: the emergency was over. This was just how life was now. The world had accepted that a billion people were living in a perpetual state of water-based conflict, and the mission was no longer to fix it, but to simply keep the body count from rising too quickly.

The Year 2039

The year 2039 was not marked by the dramatic, raw chaos of the Great Displacement, but by a colder, more calculated shift. It was the year the temporary "solutions" and emergency measures of the preceding years hardened into permanent, formalized systems. The continent-wide crisis was bureaucratized, institutionalized, and monetized, cementing the new power structures and the stark inequalities they created.

November 18, 2039 – The Ratification of the Addis Ababa Emergency Pact

A profoundly altered African Union, facing the undeniable reality of permanent displacement, formally ratified the Addis Ababa Emergency Pact on Climate Displacement. This landmark agreement was a product of stark pragmatism, not idealism. Its core innovation was the formal creation of the Climate Displaced Person (CDP) legal status, a category that granted limited rights distinct from those of political refugees. The Pact's most controversial mechanism was its mandatory quota system, which required member states to accept a specific number of CDPs based on their disputed carrying capacity. Crucially, it contained a Sovereignty Clause that allowed nations to fulfill their obligations through financial contributions to the newly established Continental Climate Adaptation Fund (CCAF). While hailed as a necessary breakthrough in regional cooperation, the Pact was widely condemned by human rights advocates, who argued it effectively allowed wealthier nations to buy their way out of humanitarian responsibility, thereby legitimizing the abandonment of the most vulnerable and cementing a two-tiered system of response for a perpetual crisis.

The Year 2040

The year 2040 was characterized by a grim sense of consolidation. The frantic emergency response of the previous decade was replaced by a cold, systematic effort to solidify the new status quo. The powers that had emerged victorious from the chaos, hydro-corporations, fortified city-states, and data cartels, moved to secure their gains, normalizing the profound inequalities and launching ambitious projects that would define the continent's future for centuries to come.

16 March, 2040 – The Suez Barrier is Completed

After years of construction, the European Union and Israel officially completed the "Suez Maritime Security Corridor," a massive fortified barrier and naval blockade at the Suez Canal. Publicly, it was touted as a necessary measure to regulate maritime traffic and combat human trafficking. In reality, its primary function was to serve as an impenetrable gate, halting the flow of migrant boats from the African coast into the Mediterranean. The Barrier was a physical manifestation of Fortress Europe's policy of isolationism, equipped with drone surveillance, automated deterrent systems, and a strict shoot-on-sight policy for any unauthorized vessel. Its completion sent an unequivocal message: the Global North had officially walled itself off from Africa's climate crisis.

June 22, 2040 – The Launch of Project Sekhmet

A consortium led by Aqua-Secure Ltd. and NileFlow, backed by sovereign wealth funds from the United Federation of Oman and China, broke ground on Project Sekhmet, the most ambitious engineering project in human history. The project's goal was nothing less than the creation of a "Trans-African Water Grid." The plan involved using advanced nuclear-powered desalination plants on the coasts of Somalia and Namibia to pump millions of gallons of freshwater through a network of fortified, subterranean pipelines stretching thousands of miles inland to supply the Contract Cities and corporate agricultural zones. The project was a declaration of ultimate confidence from the hydro-corporations, an attempt to geo-engineer a solution that would make them the permanent hydraulic masters of the continent.

August 4, 2040 – The "Hydrological Non-Proliferation Treaty"

In a move that shocked the world, Egypt and the Union State of Sahara announced a new doctrine: the "Hydrological Non-Proliferation Treaty." Citing their precarious dependence on the Nile's dwindling flow, they declared that any attempt by an upstream or external entity (specifically targeting the Chinese-backed mega-dams in Ethiopia and the corporate Project Sekhmet) to significantly alter the river's hydrology would be considered an "existential threat" and met with "all necessary measures," a thinly veiled threat of military action, including the bombing of infrastructure. This formalized the securitization of water, moving it from a matter of environmental policy to the core of national defense strategy.

September 30, 2040 – The Breach and the Aqua-Credit System

The data war between Aganju's Children and Oráculo reached a devastating climax. In a series of coordinated cyber-attacks, Aganju's Children successfully corrupted and wiped massive datasets belonging to Oráculo, including the primary aquifer maps for the Sahel region. This act of digital ecocide, dubbed "the Breach" threw the operations of hydro-corporations and warlords into chaos, leading to failed drilling operations and violent clashes over non-existent water. In retaliation, and to prevent future disruptions, the corporate-contracted city governments implemented a mandatory Aqua-Credit System. Now, access to the municipal data-sphere, including maps, communication networks, and even basic news feeds, required spending Aqua-Credits, which were deducted from an individual's water ration. Information, like water, was now a metered utility, directly tethering digital survival to hydraulic obedience.

November 10, 2040 – The "Managed Retreat"

Following the model of land-based Ghost Territories, several West African nations began the world's first state-sanctioned "Managed Retreat" from the coastline. Rising sea levels and relentless storm surges had made vast stretches of coastline uninhabitable. Governments, in partnership with hydro-corporations eyeing the potential for massive desalination plants, officially evacuated and de-annexed these regions. The city of Banjul, in the Union of Greater Guinea, became the first old-continent capital to be officially abandoned, its government relocating inland to a new, fortified administrative city simply called "New Gambia." This process was less a graceful retreat and more a negotiated surrender to the ocean.

The Year 2041

The year 2041 was a year of sobering reckonings. The grand technological and political solutions of the previous years began to reveal their devastating flaws and unintended consequences. The very systems designed to impose order—the hydro-corps, the data cartels, the fortified cities—began to generate their own cascading failures, while from the deepest cracks in the new world order, the first green shoots of a coherent resistance began to emerge.

February 3, 2041– The Kalahari Aquifer Discovery & Dispute

A consortium of South African and Botswanan geologists, using deep-scan seismic technology, announced the discovery of the "Kalahari Mega-Aquifer", a vast, deep-fossil water reserve larger than Lake Victoria. Instead of sparking hope, the discovery triggered an immediate and tense diplomatic crisis dubbed the Kalahari Standoff. Botswana, citing sovereign resource rights, claimed total ownership. Namibia demanded a share based on historical transboundary aquifer agreements. South Africa, whose northern territories were dying, argued for a humanitarian quota and pre-emptively moved armored divisions to its border with Botswana. The crisis illustrated a terrifying new paradigm, as the discovery of new resources could be a catalyst for conflict as destabilizing as scarcity itself.

November 10, 2041 – The Rise of the Sankofa Movement

From the ashes of the failing African Union and the brutal corporate order, a new pan-African philosophical movement began to gain traction, primarily among the intellectual class within the Contract Cities and the diaspora. Named Sankofa, the movement argued that the path forward was not through more high-tech, corporate-owned mega-projects, but through a selective return to pre-industrial wisdom. They advocated for a revival of ancient water-harvesting techniques, drought-resistant perennial agriculture, and decentralized, community-owned infrastructure. While dismissed as romantic Luddites by the hydro-corporate elite, Sankofa's philosophy provided a

powerful, alternative vision for the future, one based on resilience and sovereignty rather than dependence and extraction. They began establishing prototype communities in re-wilded zones, trying to prove their model could work.

November 15, 2041 – The Emergency Meeting in Kumasi

The African Union and its members organize maybe the last African Union meeting, to find a definite solution to these events. *This date will be when the conference starts.*

State Histories

Every state will have a secret agenda, which can be learned when their respective position paper is sent via email stated in the letter from the Under Secretary-General.

Angola: The Republic of Angola has been looking out for itself since the “Miracle Die-Off”, trying to preserve its underground water resources. The state currently resides in the provinces of Bié, Moxico, Moxico Leste, Cubango, and Cuando.

Botswana: The state of Botswana fell under the rule of Atasaone Kebonye, after a military coup on June 15, 2034. The state is currently at war against South Africa and Namibia for the Kalahari Mega-Aquifer.

Burkina Faso: The state of Burkina Faso, still led by Ibrahim Traoré, is one of the less affected countries on the continent. With their close ties to Brazil, People’s Republic of China and Türkiye, the state ensured economical and industrial growth in the last 2 decades, and established itself as a power to be reckoned with in this new Africa.

Cabo Verde: United with the Spanish and Portuguese islands of Canarias and Açores in 2029, the island state tries to evacuate and ensure the state’s security in mainland Africa, before the islands sink. Scientists believe the islands will fully sink in January 2043.

Cameroon: With the state losing a huge chunk of its population to the Lake Chad Miracle, the state quickly moved towards its own mega city-state project, dubbed New Yaoundé, where the rest of the Cameroonian population will live under a Socialist One-Party rule. The state currently is in the forefront of wars in between megacompanies to occupy land.

Cote d'Ivoire: The state of Cote d'Ivoire fell under the rule of Gaston Le Musclé, after the coup of 2027. The state currently works with the Union of Greater Ghana to find a solution to the rising sea levels.

Djibouti: The state of Djibouti currently fights against the influence of Ethiopia and the United Federation of Oman, and their fight for regional power. Djibouti has just passed an approval for a project dubbed L'esprit Canal, which will be connecting Lake Ghoubet, L'ac Assal and Lake Abhe via canals.

East African Federation: Once the forefront of African unity, the state felt the effects of the changing Africa, which it divided into 3, the remnants of the Federation, an united Congo, and a socialist dictatorship in Central Africa. The state currently holds the East coast of Africa, with lands combined of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi.

Egypt: After losing the Third Arab-Israel War in 2026, the state ceded the Sinai Desert and Suez Canal to Israel, which led to an uprising and the fall of the Egyptian government. The state is currently ruled under Sheikh Ahmad Al-Homdi with an iron fist and the laws of islam.

Ethiopia: After Somali-Arab War, in which the Union Federation of Oman came victorious against Somalia and Ethiopia, by fully annexing the Somalian state in exchange of letting Ethiopia annex Eritrea. This war has created a Cold War in between Ethiopia and Oman, for the lands of Djibouti.

Equatorial Guinea: With the Bight of Bonny Islands sinking in 2036, the republic went into an emergency state, trying its best to hold onto the lands it has against megacompanies such as Arasaka and NileFlow.

Gabon: After the sea levels rose, the republic put all of their resources into reconstructing Libersville and expanding other cities to its level. This sudden shift in policies left Gabon to sell the majority of their lands to Arasaka and Militech.

Greater Congo Federation: After the dissolution of the East African Federation on May 25th, 2040, the military leader Antoni Bischmarq and his army occupied the Congolese lands, establishing the Greater Congo Federation on July 8th, 2040. The state currently fights against the desertification of the Congo.

Kingdom of Libya: As the Libyan Civil War comes to an end in 2026, the region is divided into two countries. East Libya, now the Kingdom of Libya, is ruled under Abdul Hamid Dbeibeh, fights against the Islamic State and Al Qaeda with the help from megacompanies like Arasaka and NileFlow.

Liberia: United with Sierra Leone in 2029 due to economical downfall in the states, the Liberian Republic is known to be a puppet state of the Militech megacompany.

Madagascar: The Republic of Madagascar is the least affected country out of every African state. The Republic acts as a bastion for those who try to escape from mainland Africa due to the Botswanan-South African War.

Morocco: The Islamic State of Morocco has been in the forefront of African technology for the last two decades, with the foundation of major tech cities like Beni-Mellal and Nador. The state currently holds Arasaka's African base of operation, and has close ties with Japan.

Mozambique: The Stratocracy of Mozambique has been the main center of aid towards southern Africa since 2031, when the Union of Mascarene Islands was founded. Mozambique stands as the sole place in southern Africa which gets and distributes it, but due to the state's policies, many believe they distribute the aids unequal to other states, especially during the Botswanan-South African War.

Namibia: The state of Namibia fell under the socialist revolution in 2037, led by Mahmudi Omaygot. The state currently fights alongside South Africa against Botswana for the Kalahari Mega-Aquifer.

Niger: In the mid-2030s, Niger's critical upstream position on the Niger River led it to prioritize its own survival, constructing the Gao Emergency Dam and withdrawing from water-sharing agreements, which triggered downstream famine and brought the region to the brink of war. This act of hydrological nationalism shattered regional solidarity and established a precedent where nations chose water security over diplomatic cooperation, irrevocably escalating tensions across West Africa.

Nigeria: The Republic of Nigeria has been in the forefront of African education for the last two decades, with the foundation of major scholar cities like Nuea Lagos and Abuja. The state currently holds Kang Tao's African base of operation, and has close ties with the People's Republic of China.

Republic of Fezzan: As the Libyan Civil War comes to an end in 2026, the region is divided into two countries. West Libya, now the Republic of Fezzan, is ruled under Ilaf Eshahawa, fights against the Islamic State and Al Qaeda with the help from megacompanies like Kang Tao and NileFlow.

Republic of Timbuktu: Founded after the Militech and Amazon occupation of Timbuktu in 2032, the states of Mali and Mauritania were forcefully united under a socialist one party state, which acts as a de facto puppet state of Amazon, Militech and United States of America.

South Africa: After Estawini and Lesotho joined the South African Republic, the state went into an economic collapse due to the sudden rise of unemployment. Although the Republic tried to fight against this through years, the sudden ecological change halted their progression. The state currently fights against Botswana for the Kalahari Mega-Aquifer.

Union of Algeria-Tunisia: In 2030, the Tunisian government passed a referendum through their parliament for a unification with the Algerian state to protect their civilians against megacompanies like Amazon, Arakasa and Miltech. The state currently tries to hold its' best due to harsh weather conditions in Sahara, and constantly hit with major desert storms, even in cities such as Algiers and Tunis.

Union of Greater Ghana: In 2036, states of Ghana, Benin, and Togo formed the Union of Greater Ghana to protect what was left of their population and resources. But in 2037 the Union went through a huge civil war, which depleted the remaining resources greatly. The state is currently ruled by a socialist party, with aids coming from People's Republic of China and Kang Tao.

Union of Greater Guinea: During the Biomedical Crisis of 2036, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Guinea decided to unite under one flag to combat sudden population losses, which became the Union of Greater Guinea. In July 2036, Didier Salsagbar and his army organized a coup, which let him become the president of the Union.

Union of Mascarene Islands: With the proposal of Seychelles, the states of Comoros, Mayotte, Réunion, and Mauritius formed the Union of Mascarene Islands in 2031 to combat their economic problems. The state heavily depends on the aids that come through Mozambique, which is not enough most of the time.

Union Federation of Oman: Founded after the end of the Yemeni Civil War in 2027, the kingdom quickly started their rise in Gulf of Aden and Arabian Sea politics. The kingdom declared their first war in centuries against Somalia in 2028, which shocked the entire region. The Somali-Arab War lasted until 2030, in which the Union Federation came victorious against Somalia and Ethiopia, by fully annexing the Somalian state in exchange of letting Ethiopia annex Eritrea. This war has created a Cold War in between Ethiopia and Oman, for the lands of Djibouti.

United Socialist States of Central Africa: After the dissolution of the East African Republic, with the aid from the United States of Sahara, the old lands of the Central African Federation and South Sudan once again united under one flag. The state currently tries to expand the Nile towards themselves, which the United States of Sahara and Egypt are highly against.

United States of Sahara: Founded after the Kang Tao occupation of Khartoum in 2031, the states of Chad and Sudan were forcefully united under a socialist one party state, which acts as a de facto puppet state of Kang Tao and People's Republic of China.

Zambia: The state of Zambia fell under the rule of Bruce Kal-El, after the coup of 2026. The state currently works with Zimbabwe to find a solution to the problem of agriculture.

Zimbabwe: The state of Zimbabwe fell under the rule of Clark Setsenaka, after the coup of 2026. The state currently works with Zambia to find a solution to the problem of agriculture.

Questions to be Answered

How can member states work towards minimizing the effects of the power vacuum caused by the recent dissolution of certain countries and the weakening states?

What are the root causes behind the suboptimal results of the previous projects that were initiated by both member states and corporations in order to find solutions to the current status?

How can member states ensure cooperation between them during these times and the integrity of the African Union and its collective aims moving forward?

How should the African Union respond to recent developments done by external powers such as Fortress Europe and the Suez Barrier policy?

How should the African Union decide whether or not a mass migration should take place, and if so how should the countries taking in part prepare to ensure their civilians wellbeing?

Why are the non-state actors gaining so much influence over the continent and how are they affecting the stability and the economy of the region?

How can the African Union initiate a rebirth of the economy of the member states, especially with the black markets significant role in play?

How can living conditions of civilians be improved despite the current realities of the continent?

Should water and digital data be treated as basic human rights guaranteed by the African Union?

