African Union

&MUN XII

Note from the In-Room Director

Dear Delegates,

Hello and welcome to &MUN XII! My name is Zoe Wang and I am so excited to serve as your Director for the *African Union*. A little bit about me: I am a sophomore here at William & Mary majoring in Public Policy and am from Northern Virginia. I first started doing MUN in high school, where I competed for three years, and am still competing now, having gone to nine college conferences so far and currently serving on the IRC's C-Team as Assistant Head Delegate. Outside of MUN, I am a part of W&M's Student Assembly, where I serve as the '26 President, and W&M's Taiwanese American Student Association as Treasurer. In my free time, you can find me reading, napping, or catching up on the latest episode of Only Murders in the Building or Abbott Elementary.

African Union is a Specialized Agency committee, which combines both GA and crisis elements. Specifically, you will be expected to be continuously working towards GA-style draft resolutions that address various topics, but will also be writing and passing rounds of public directives that respond to crisis updates throughout the weekend. As such, being diplomatic and integrating your own unique solutions into resolutions and directives while forwarding your own country's agenda is key.

I am truly looking forward to meeting all of you in April. If you have any questions leading up to the conference, please feel free to reach out to both me and Greyson. We are committed to making this conference experience the best that it can be!

Warmly,
Zoe Wang (she/her)
zfwang@wm.edu

Note from the Crisis Czar

Dear Delegates,

My name is Aashni Jain, and I would like to formally welcome you to &MUN XII. I am honored to be your Special Assembly Czar this year!

I'm a senior at the College of William & Mary this year and I am an International Relations major and a Data Science minor. Outside of the International Relations Club on campus, I am part of the South Asian Student Association, a Bollywood fusion dance team, a social sorority, and a few honor societies. As for my hobbies, I love to play the violin, dance, and bake nothing else but banana bread!

Neither of the high schools I went to really had Model UN, so I was not introduced to the activity until my freshman year here at William & Mary. Since then, I have competed in 7 collegiate level Model UN conferences and served as Undersecretary General of the WMHSMUN Secretariat in 2022 and 2023. In the past few years at &MUN, I chaired for the White Star Line committee in 2022 and crisis staffed for the Greek Cities JCC in 2023.

I am so excited to welcome you all to what promises to be the BEST &MUN we have had to date! I'll see you in committee for some funnnnnn updates!!!!

Sincerely,
Aashni Jain
ajain06@wm.edu

Background

Introduction

The African Union (AU) was officially launched in July 2002 in Durban, South Africa, following a decision in September 1999 by its predecessor, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to create a new continental organization to better work towards its pan-Africanist goals. The decision to re-launch the body was the outcome of a consensus by African leaders that to realize 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."
As delegates, each of you should consider the diverse goals of the African Union, working to represent the individual stances of each member state while taking a collective action to address these aims.

Stated aims of the AU

- 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 harmonize 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, defense and foreign relations to ensure the defense 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 the African Union

The Organization of African Unity was created in 1963 by 32 African countries with the goal of uniting the continent amidst struggles against European colonizers. As with the story of European integration, African integration was marred by significant political and economic issues, with many countries across the continent dealing with the effects of colonialism and imperialism. One of the largest issues facing the body was the lack of an enforcement mechanism for its decision, a common issue for international organizations. This lack of an enforcement mechanism led to issues when the OAU tried to address crises on the continent, such as the Angolan - South African wars or the Chad- Libya border conflicts. The OAU did have some notable successes, particularly in assisting the end of formal colonialism and white minority rule. The most notable example is the collective action against South African apartheid, with the OAU coordinating African measures to ostracize South Africa. The OAU notably focused primarily on collective political action, in contrast to the EU and its predecessors, focusing on collective defense and economic integration. The OAU was a union of two sparring factions pushing for African unity. The Casablanca bloc, led by Ghana and North African states, pushed for a federation of Africa, promoting a United States style federalist government. The Monrovia bloc, led by Senegal and backed by most of the former French colonies and Ethiopia, promoted a slower integration, working to first provide independence to its members. The OAU acted as an imperfect union between the two factions, unifying them towards a common goal of decolonization. The OAU, though ultimately challenged by its structure, proved to be successful in many ways, leading to the end of formal colonialism and promoting meaningful dialogue across the continent.

The switch from the OAU to the African Union was surprisingly quick. The African Union was the result of the Sirte Declaration of 1999, calling for the dissolution of the OAU and creation of a stronger body with enforcement mechanisms. The organization was officially created in 2001, with a launch date a year later. Today, the African Union is meant to serve as a conduit for political and economic integration, working to increase cooperation between member states in an effort to prevent future conflict. This integration helps to fight ongoing neocolonialism by building African self-reliance, with the African Union aiming to act as the “Concert of Africa” dealing with African issues without external intervention. Through initiatives such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), The AU seeks to foster economic integration, taking inspiration for EU style labor, capital, and trade mobility measures. Furthermore, the African Union's use of peacekeeping missions and conflict resolution underscores the AU”s more aggressive use of enforcement measures to create meaningful change across the continent.

In contrast to the OAU, the AU possesses tangible authority. A notable distinction lies in

the fact that while the OAU's Charter deemed the principle of juridical sovereignty sacrosanct, the AU's Constitutive Act (CA) allows the continental body to take action on certain issues regardless of certain state sovereignty claims. This authority presents itself in a range of ways, from direct kinetic intervention through peacekeeping operations, financial sanctions, or judicial intervention. These measures are normally justified against states deemed to be acting inconsistent with democratic norms. For example, nations across the Sahel region around the Sahara like Sudan, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger are currently suspended due to military coups and violations of human rights. The AU's possession of tangible authority marks a significant departure from the OAU's more limited scope of influence. Beyond the mere recognition of juridical sovereignty, the AU's charter empowers the continental body to intervene in cases of human rights abuses, democratic backsliding, and unconstitutional changes of government, as demonstrated by recent actions across the AU has taken in response to the Sahel crisis. This underscores the AU's commitment to enforcing democratic norms and maintaining political stability even when it may challenge sovereignty.

The use of sanctions as a direct non kinetic form of hard power is one of the most interesting uses of the AU's expanded mandate, with collective sanctions becoming increasingly difficult to evade. This new collective form of nonviolent action can help to take an increased role in putting pressure on regimes to respect the mandate of the AU and comply with continental law. Cooperation and coordination of sanctions with regional organizations like the Economic Community of West African States and the UN is critical in ensuring that regimes feel the effects of sanctions while establishing a "Continental style" of economic states craft. Economic sanctions have become increasingly useful for the AU, as it imposed sanctions of the Sahel nations in crisis, working to pinch the economic holdings of the elite while mitigating the impact to the citizens of the nation, though this approach has not always been successful.

The AU is using its expanded powers to accelerate economic and political developments across the continent and respond to challenges like climate change. The AU helps to gather economic and social data, coordinate interstate infrastructure projects, finance development, among other projects like the proposed creation of a single currency through the African Monetary Union overseen by the African Central Bank. Additionally, the AU seeks to increase political stability by promoting human rights, conducting peace operations, and managing the political fallout from climatic changes.

Climate change underlies much of the African Union's policymaking. African countries are the most likely to be affected by climate change even though they contribute the least to it, prompting action for climate mitigation. With many African countries seeing rapidly growing populations creating new avenues for economic growth and evolving political and climate challenges, the AU seeks to take unified action to build a stronger Africa through Agenda 2063, a plan with 15 flagship projects aimed at propelling the continent into the future on a solid footing.

The Assembly of the African Union

This committee is based on the workings of the Assembly of the African Union, one of the most powerful decision making bodies of the AU. Each member state sends their head of state or government to act as their delegate at the annual meeting. The Assembly is in charge of setting policy, creating budgets, appointing judges to the Court of Justice, as well as taking on other duties as the top policymaking body. Although some powers have been moved to the Pan-African Parliament made up of directly elected representatives, the Assembly is still pivotal in AU decision making and coordinating the implementation of Agenda 2063.

Current Situation

The year is 2022. The Assembly of the Heads and States of Government is meeting for its 35th Ordinary Session and must make important decisions to ensure the success of Agenda 2063 and address the increase of coups on the continent. It is up to you to create new programs, improve existing projects, and make critical decisions to prevent future instability.

Topic 1: Improving Agenda 2063

Creation of Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 was proposed in 2013, the 50th year from the start of the African unity project. The motion was officially adopted in 2015, after several years of deliberation about the scope and authority of the project. The goal of the agenda was to produce sweeping political and economic changes across the continent over the next 50 years, notably a strong African Union, integrated and peaceful, independent from foreign powers and ready to confront substantial challenges like climate change. The political changes were accompanied by social goals, meant to further develop the African continent. The Agenda acts as a Pan-African goal for further integration, creating a way to expand the value of the AU in the future.

Overview of Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 outlines numerous benefits for Africans if the programs within the strategic development framework are initiated and implemented in the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP). The vision encompasses improvements in living standards, including increased per-capita incomes, reduced hunger and malnutrition rates, and many climate change prevention and mitigation projects. It aims for transformed, inclusive, and sustainable economies, with growth in GDP, enhanced manufacturing, and development in creative arts and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sectors. Integrated Africa is envisioned through free movement of goods, services, and people, along with the establishment of trade unions and transportation networks. The empowerment of women, youth, and children is central, targeting gender equality, youth employment, and ending child labor and violence against women. Governance, peace, and culture are also focal points, with goals of democratic values, conflict resolution mechanisms, and cultural preservation. Additionally, the plan includes the establishment of African financial institutions, cultural initiatives, and a space agency to propel Africa's development and global presence.

Flagship Projects of Agenda 2063

Especially highlighted as key programs and initiatives are the following:

1. Integrated High-Speed Train Network:
The initiative aims to establish connectivity among all African capitals and commercial hubs through an African High-Speed Train Network, facilitating the movement of goods, services, and people. The increased rail connectivity aims to lower transport costs and alleviate congestion in current and future systems.

2. Formulation of an African Commodities Strategy:
Developing a continental commodities strategy is essential for African countries to add value to their commodities, integrate into Global Value chains, and promote diversification anchored in value addition and local content development. The strategy seeks to transform Africa from a mere supplier of raw materials to a continent that actively utilizes its resources for the economic development of its people.

3. Establishment of The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA):
The AfCFTA aims to enhance intra-African trade and bolster Africa's position in the global market by doubling intra-Africa trade and strengthening Africa's collective voice and policy space in global trade negotiations.

4. The African Passport And Free Movement of People:
The initiative aims to eliminate restrictions on Africans' ability to travel, work, and reside within their own continent, promoting the issuance of visas by Member States to facilitate free movement of all African citizens across the continent.

5. Silencing The Guns By 2020:
To achieve the objectives of Agenda 2063, Africa aims to end all wars, civil conflicts, gender-based violence, and prevent genocide. Progress in these areas will be monitored through the establishment and operationalization of an African Human Security Index (AHSI).

6. Implementation of The Grand Inga Dam Project:
The development of the Inga Dam is expected to generate 43,200 MW of power, supporting regional power pools and transforming Africa's energy sources from traditional to modern, ensuring access to clean and affordable electricity for all Africans.

7. Establishment of A Single African Air-Transport Market (SAATM):
SAATM aims to enhance intra-regional connectivity between African capital cities, creating a unified air transport market to spur economic integration and growth across the continent.

8. Establishment of An Annual African Economic Forum:
The annual African Economic Forum brings together African political leadership, the private sector, academia, and civil society to accelerate Africa's economic transformation and address key opportunities and constraints hindering economic development.

9. Establishment of The African Financial Institutions:
The creation of African Continental Financial Institutions aims to accelerate integration and socio-economic development through organizations such as the African Investment Bank, Pan African Stock Exchange, African Monetary Fund, and African Central Bank.

10. The Pan-African E-Network:
This initiative aims to implement policies and strategies for transformative e-applications and services in Africa, focusing on intra-African broadband infrastructure, cyber security, and leveraging information technology for service delivery in various industries.

11. Africa Outer Space Strategy:
The Africa outer space strategy aims to leverage space technology to bolster Africa's development in agriculture, disaster management, climate forecasting, finance, defense, and security, aiming to create a regional market for space products.

12. An African Virtual And E-University:
This project aims to increase access to tertiary and continuing education in Africa through ICT-based programs, providing high-quality Open, Distance, and eLearning (ODeL) resources accessible to students and professionals globally.

13. Cyber Security:
The Cyber Security flagship program aims to incorporate emerging technologies into Africa's development plans while ensuring data protection and online safety, guided by the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection.

14. Great African Museum:
The Great African Museum project aims to promote African culture, heritage, and contributions to the world, serving as a center for preserving and celebrating Africa's diverse cultural heritage.

15. Encyclopaedia Africana:
The Encyclopaedia Africana provides an authoritative resource on the history, culture, and contributions of African people, aiming to educate and inform about various aspects of African life and society.

Criticisms of Agenda 2063

Although theAgencda 2023 has a wide ranging scope of influence and ideas, many of these have not been achieved, with only the AFcTA succeeding as a major success. The progression of the project is subjected to oversight, through the continental reports, first implemented in 2020. This need for oversight was meant to enforce accountability across the continent, making sure the first 10 year period (2013-2023) archives at least some of the stated goals of Agenda 2063. The second report, issued in February of 2022, shows progress on many of the goals, but also backsliding on a number of them including democracy, quality of living, and economic well being. This back sliding was heightened by both the Covid-19 pandemic and the 2022 full scale invasion of Ukraine which spiked grain prices.

A few of the major criticism and flaws so far:

Lack of Inter-African Trade and Reliance on Natural Resource Exports
One of the major criticisms of Agenda 2063 has been its lack of coordination in promoting trade between African countries. Less than 15% of trade volume on the continent is between African countries. The AfCTA, an African free trade area, is supposed to combat this issue, but it has faced major challenges. Free trade areas are meant to promote trade between the member nations, but difficulty in enforcing rule of origin lets countries with non uniform tariffs flood the market with goods not produced in the AfCTA, thus reducing the effectiveness of the agreement. Additionally, a lack of unified tariffs and enforcement has made the area relatively ineffective.

A lack of inter-African trade has also made it challenging to grow African manufacturing. European colonizers explicitly made many of their African colonies mono economies, meaning they relied on the production of a single natural or agricultural resource. This means many African countries can face challenges when global resource prices fluctuate. Although many African economies are increasingly diversifying, mono economy systems without large industrial or post-industrial sectors make economic growth challenging.

Additionally, although many African countries have highly valued resources, extraction and export is controlled by foreign companies and local elites. Many European, and increasingly east Asian, corporations engage in neocolonial practices and control much of the resource trade. These corporations tend to foster resource extraction pipelines riddled with environmental degradation and human rights concerns like the use of child labor and unsafe work conditions. Additionally, the pipelines encourage corruption by local officials and in many cases spark conflict and even fuel civil wars.

Many believe the AU must continue building African economic dependency by strengthening trade flows between member states and deal with the varying issues that come from mono economies and extraction by foreign corporations.

Resource Management and Corruption

The AU has also been criticized for resource mismanagement and corruption. The AU has developed some comprehensive frameworks to prevent corruption and the loss of resources meant to stimulate African integration like the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (AUCPCC). But some parts of the organization and many member states still suffer with high levels of corruption fueled by continuing neocolonialism. The African Union has been criticized for not working more with member states' NGOs who could provide external accountability and develop more of a sense of ownership in AU projects, further democratizing the projects contained in Agenda 2063.

AU and member state resources must end up in the places they were designated to if the organization hopes to promote the Agenda's goals and respond to major challenges like climate change.

Current Situation

Agenda 2063 presents a broad vision for a successful, stable, and integrated Africa, but the plan has encountered many challenges. While many of the flagship projects have yet to begin, the few that are in progress have faced hurdles. A lack of integration of African economies, neocolonialism, and corruption have posed challenges to the development needed to confront issues like climate change. This Assembly will need to act decisively to ensure Agenda 2063 is on the right track to reach its goals.

Questions to Consider

1. How can the AU work to increase African interdependency?
2. How does the structure of African economies and foreign relations help or hurt development efforts?
3. How do mono economies and corruption stifle development in the face of climate change?
4. What steps can the AU take to ensure the pending flagship projects start on strong footing?

Topic 2: Responses to Democratic Backsliding through Coups

The past few years have seen an alarming rate of democratic backsliding in Africa and around the world. While some African countries have previously had issues with human rights violations and authoritarian regimes supported by foreign powers, the 2020's has seen a surge in democratic backsliding, most notably through coups; in the past 3 years there have been over 13 coups and coup attempts. From Sudan to Guinea to Mali, state and non-state actors have wrestled power from leaders, democratically elected and not.

The causes of coups in Africa are numerous. Many African countries were left under industrialized when European colonizers left after decades of exploitation. Colonization led to weak economies, little infrastructure, and mass poverty, creating instability which is not conducive to developing democratic institutions. Both the US and the Soviet Union executed coups and propped authoritarians with weapons shipments during the Cold War, flooding the continent with arms and fueling groups with anti-democratic ideologies. Numerous civil conflicts sparked by terrorist groups in the Sahel like Boko Haram also contribute to unpredictability and a tendency for coups.

Two newer causes of coups have emerged in the past few decades: the resource trade and the presence of private military companies (PMCs). Many African countries have valuable natural resources like oil, uranium, gold, silicone, cobalt, and diamonds, meaning that control of a country leads to control of billions of dollars worth of minerals. The value of some resources will only continue to grow as they are needed for battery and electronics production. Both internal factions and external groups are interested in procuring these resources through legal and illegal means, spurring frequent fights over political power.

The increasing influence of PMCs, which are generally operated by former military members who act as "guns for hire," in Africa is directly related to the fight for natural resources. The most notable PMC is the Wagner Group, a Russian firm which has trained military members to execute coups in numerous African countries in exchange for resources. South African, American, French, and British PMCs are also active on the continent. Although the Organization for African Unity tried to crack down on the use of private mercenaries through the Convention for the Elimination of Mercenarism, a lack of regulation by powerful nations with ties to these groups and the huge value of natural resources available through coups has made it difficult to prevent PMCs backing coups.

All of these factors converge to create coups which can bring instability. While not all coups are problematic, they can weaken democratic institutions, increase corruption, lead to extended conflicts, and weaken a country's ability to foster economic growth and social stability. The African Union must respond to coups and democratic backsliding if it hopes to shift Africa away from dependence on foreign powers and towards a brighter future built by continental solidarity.

Responding to Coups

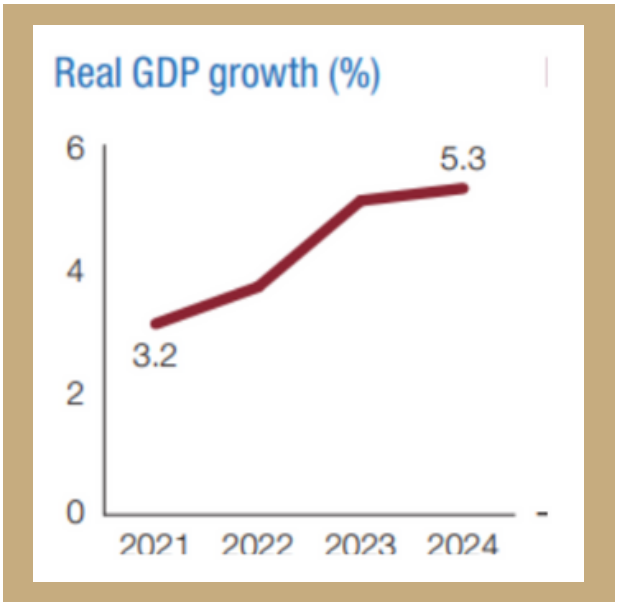

Fig 1 Real GDP growth in Mali 2021-2024

African Union Response to Coups:
The reactive response of the African Union to democratic backsliding can be put into two categories, non-kinetic and kinetic. The non-kinetic responses can include formal condemnations, expulsions from regional organizations, and sanctions failing. Diplomatic condemnations have been used in the past, with the AU attempting to cut off the targeted state from all organizations, issuing condemnations in conjunction with regional organizations, and pushing the UN to put pressure on targeted regimes. Overall, non-kinetic responses have been largely unsuccessful in preventing coups and stalling backsliding, with the sanctions increasingly leading to poor economic conditions that open up the possibility of extremism and more violence. The most notable example of the ineffective nature of non-kinetic responses is the repeated sanctions placed upon Mali. Mali has continued to ignore sanctions after the country's 2021 coup, postponing the proposed 2024 presidential election.

The sanctioned Malian economy has shown resilience to sanction, in part due to the rise in cereal grain prices as a result of Russian full scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022. Economic sanctions' ineffectiveness has led the AU to question them as a method of punishment, especially because they can hurt civilian populations. Additional measures need to be considered to stop sanctions evasions while still ensuring the populace does not bear the brunt of the economic impact.

African Union kinetic action, most notably peacekeeping operations with a multinational coalition of forces on the ground, have also yielded mixed results. Peace operations can include observers, police, or military forces executing a number of different functions like disarmament, civilian protection, peace talk mediation, refugee relocation, and even use of direct force against combatants to make peace. Although the effectiveness of peace operations are affected by a variety of factors like the conflict environment, the organization leading the operation, and the mandate of the mission outlined by the governing body, missions with a military presence from a great power are usually the most effective.

The AU, in conjunction with other organizations such as the UN, ECOWAS, and French peacekeeping forces, run many missions, varying in scale and effectiveness.

The largest AU missions have been in Darfur in Sudan, Somalia, and more recently across the Sahel.

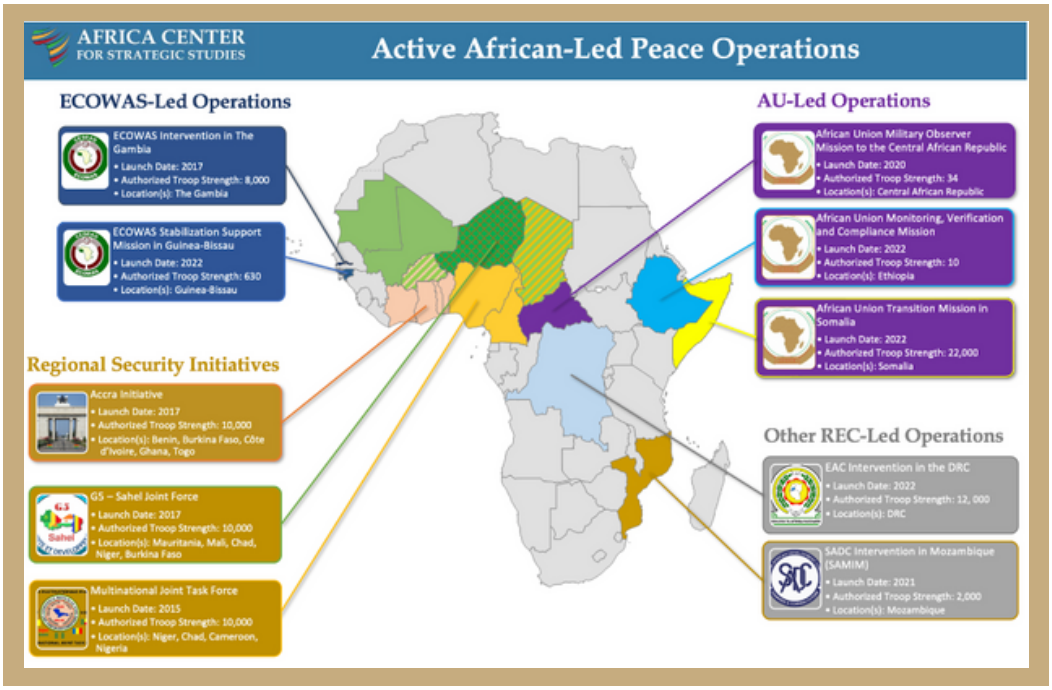

Fig 2- Map of Active African led kinetic interventions

The effectiveness of AU peace operations is mixed. Some scholars argue that peace operations in Africa may be more effective when led by African nations because of the colonial past and neocolonial present brought by European involvement in many peace operations. This is evidenced in AU-led operations in Somalia and former South African President Nelson Mandela's many instances of acting as a mediator in interstate and intrastate conflict in Africa. The positives of AU-led peace operations has prompted the UN and other multinational organizations to look at handing their peace operations over to the AU.

But, African led peace operations also present challenges. Many African countries do not have the advanced military capabilities that great powers like the US and China have, creating logistical and strategic challenges to AU led missions. Additionally, AU operations have many collective action problems, making it challenging to ensure member states get on board with operations and continue to support them until their conclusion.

Many African leaders have asked the question: Should the AU even use non-kinetic and kinetic punishments to respond to coups? This is especially true for peacekeeping operations. Should the AU deploy African troops to fight coup leaders? Delegates will have to consider how to balance respecting sovereignty while promoting democracy when creating frameworks to decide if and when these options should be used.

Preventing Coups

While some policymakers have focused on resolving the impacts of coups by punishing the new governments, many are interested in devising ways to prevent coups from happening in the first place. They believe that economic development, social cohesion programs, curtailing foreign influence, training militaries in ethics, and instituting AU monitoring to detect potential coups and mediate a resolution before violence begins can reduce the

frequency of coups. Some research shows that these initiatives could reduce the likelihood, but they can also be hard to carry out. The AU is a multinational organization that currently has no direct sovereignty over many countries' economic policies or military forces, making it challenging to see results quickly. But, challenging problems like coups may need creative solutions.

Current Situation

The committee must strike a balance between policies that punish coup perpetrators while creating environments that prevent coups in the first place. With instability growing and African and non-African groups potentially plotting coups at this very moment, the AU must act decisively to bring steadiness to the continent.

Questions to Consider

1. How should the AU respond to democratic backsliding if at all?
2. What roles do non-kinetic and kinetic action have in preventing democratic backsliding?
3. To what extent should foreign PMCs and direct military intervention be allowed on the continent?
4. How can the AU target non-compliant regimes without hurting civilians?
5. How can asymmetrical responses be prevented?

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Republic of Congo
Democratic Republic of Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
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Somalia
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South Sudan
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Zimbabwe

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