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The ABIMAU Post

The ultimate guide to ABIMAU at ICSA



Akwaba!

Today's Must-Reads:

ABIMAU opening
ceremony

The Social Matters
committee votes for the
amendment “defeating
child marriage”.

ABIMAU officially begins this afternoon at the opening ceremony held here on school campus. Performances such as poems, dances, and the playing of a traditional Ivorian instrument, “Balafon”, were done by our own ICSA students. We also got performances from a local Ivorian storyteller and raiser of awareness. The ceremony was, indeed, quite a way to get ABIMAU started.



The Committee on Social Matters

Today, the Social Matters Committee voted for the amendment on “Ending Child Marriage.” However, before the vote was settled there were many points made by delegates discussing the disadvantages and constraints of the amendment.

The delegate of Rwanda stated that “child marriage roots from the issue of poverty. Poor families feel the need to force their children into getting married for money- the practice of Dowry. This led to the delegate of the Democratic Republic of the Congo’s point, which was that “along with child marriage, the practice of dowry must also be eliminated.” This leaves us with the question of, “how does the government plan to compensate the poor to replace the money they gained by practicing dowry?” Despite the controversy of this underlying question, the committee still voted for this amendment just this afternoon.

Committee on Pan Africanism and Continental Unity

In this committee, several countries came up and stated the viewpoints and contributions they were willing to make to achieve the above goal.

The delegate of the Republic of Rwanda, however, had quite a striking point. His potential solution was to build more African banks. When he was asked why and how he thought that this would be meaningful, he stated that, “many African countries depend on Western civilization and currency, and building our own banks is what would help promote Pan Africanism.”

By: Naomie Nzau

Committee on Democracy, Governance and Human rights



In the beginning, both the delegate of the Republic of Rwanda and the delegate of the Arab Republic of Egypt opened the floor with their resolutions on term limits. Immediately after they finished presenting their resolutions which was in favor of terms limits, delegates from different countries expressed their views about it. The delegate of Rwanda was for the resolution, and stated the president should stay in power if the citizens of the country wanted him or her to. Tunisia's delegate was, however, against it due to the point that the leaders need more time to develop the country.

The delegate of South Sudan showed its support for the clause stating that everyone has the voice to vote. To follow on, both the delegates of Algeria and Egypt were for the clause using the arguments that the voters need safe environments in order to vote and that they also have the right to voting.

The delegate of Burundi sparked a vibrant debate by stating that he did not understand why the delegate of Cote D'ivoire said that the time of terms doesn't matter because the next leader could continue the projects of the preceding leader. The delegate used the example of the United States to contradict his argument because when President Obama was in power he created Obama care but when Trump walked in as the current president of the United States, he repealed the projects.

By Skye Louise
ENKO RIVIERA



Committee on energy & economic matters

The delegates discussed the issue of moving towards one strong Africa by connecting African resources for inclusive economic growth and working towards a single african currency.

The countries represented were Kenya, Burkina Faso, Algeria, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Morocco, Egypt, Congo and Cameroon.



Some delegates presented their resolutions and the others debated on whether they should be passed or not.

Most delegates, like the delegate of South Sudan believed that African countries are moving fast enough economically and that they can be united without having the same currency.



By Jessica Aggrey ENKO RIVIERA



Creating an independent pan african army force ready to be deployed around africa as needed.

The committee on Peace and Security was composed of 11 countries which are :

- Cameroun
- Ghana
- Algeria
- Burkina faso
- Tanzania
- South Sudan
- Morocco
- Democratic republic of Congo
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Nigeria

All countries believed that terrorism is one of Africa's huge threat and considered it as one of the factors among the big problems pushing some African countries way back to the path of development. Some countries like Nigeria think that African countries should team up to create a "United African army". With this army and proper equipment and united soldiers, they could fight together against terrorism by intervening when and wherever countries are attacked.

But this suggestion also brought a new question: "is every country going to pay the same rate of money needed to create and maintain it ?"

By Doumbia Ousmane Enko Riviera Abidjan

The economic and energy matters

The issues discussed by the delegates of the economic and energy matters were either moving toward one strong Africa by connecting african resources for inclusive economic growth and working towards an independent African currency. Delegates starts with a little briefing of their position paper so that each member of a country will know the position of their partisan or opponent.

After that, the chair divided the delegates into three different groups:

1. Delegates that approves the fact that Africa should share one currency
2. Delegates that approves Africa working toward an independent currency
3. Delegates that are in the middle

The first group was composed of six delegates who were representing Uganda, Egypt, Kenya, Cameroon Congo and Zimbabwe. The second group was composed of two delegates representing Morocco and South Sudan. And the last group was composed of the delegates that are in the middle and was composed of three delegates which were representing Algeria, Ethiopia and Burkina faso. The purpose of the groups was to make the delegates talk about their position and write a resolution together. Before the end of the group discussion the chair stopped them for a little briefing of a resolution paper since the major part of the committee didn't know the format to use to write it.

During the second part of the meeting, one of the delegates of the first group read his resolution paper and it began a vibrant debate.

The chair and the vice chair of the economic and energy matters said that since it was their first time being delegates they were a little bit nervous and they might be more confident tomorrow. Moreover, the delegates did a very good job but for it to be more exciting delegates should be involved and ask pertinent question

By Ndeye Khady Diba



Interview Wall

We had the opportunity to interview some of the delegates from other schools and these were some of the responses they gave to the questions asked

What do you think of the conference so far?

“It's very good, I feel very comfortable.”
~ *Alice*

“It's good. I like it.”
~ *Emma*

“It's nice. There are a lot of people to share their point of view.”
~ *Esther*

How are your hosts?

“They are very nice. They make me feel comfortable staying with them.”
~ *Alice*

“They are really kind”
~ *Nick*

“Very friendly, very nice”
~ *Aya*

What are some difficulties you encountered?

“ Our chair keeps on picking on us.”
~ *Alice*

“The school was kind of big, it was hard to get use to it.”
~ *Emma*

“It was a bit hard to follow up.”
~*Esther*

Did you meet anyone? Did you socialize?

“I have met friends. Even if my school is not that nice.”
~ *Alice*

“I have met nice people. I would like to keep in touch with them.”
~*Aya*





-Francophone Section-



Solution sur le mariage précoce au Rwanda

Le mariage précoce est un phénomène très courant en Afrique. C'est l'action de marier une personne de moins de 18 ans. Nous remarquons souvent que le mariage de ces enfants touche plus les filles et prend de l'ampleur chez les plus pauvres.

Dans la plupart des cultures, avant de marier une fille, il est essentiel de donner une dot à la famille de la mariée. Ce qui peut devenir à la longue pour les familles nombreuses et pauvre une source de revenu. On peut tirer de là, que la pauvreté est un facteur qui renforce le mariage précoce.

Durant la réunion qui a eu lieu au sein du comité des problèmes sociaux, il m'a été donné de poser la question suivante au délégué de Rwanda:

“Sachant que la pauvreté est l'une des principales raisons du mariage précoce, qu'elle est la solution déployée par le gouvernement du Rwanda pour permettre à ces parents aux moyens modestes, de trouver de nouvelles source de revenue?”

Selon la déléguée de Rwanda, le gouvernement prévoit de mener une recherche afin d'avoir une idée sur le nombre de personnes les plus défavorisées dans la société, puis d'aller directement vers elles, et de leur apporter le maximum de moyens essentiels (nourriture, matériels...) pour que ces parents, laissent leurs filles le plus longtemps possible à l'école et petit à petit, diminuer cette tendances à marier leurs filles à un âge précoce.

Grâce à ces démarches entreprises par le gouvernement, le Rwanda se verra avec un taux de pauvreté très bas, ce qui occasionnera une baisse des mariages précoces. Cependant, une autre question découle de l'affirmation donnée par la déléguée de Rwanda. Etant donné que le Rwanda demeure un pays pauvre, d'où est ce que le gouvernement trouvera les fonds nécessaires pour mettre le projet en marche et le maintenir sur le long terme?

Par: Awa Klem



Thank you for

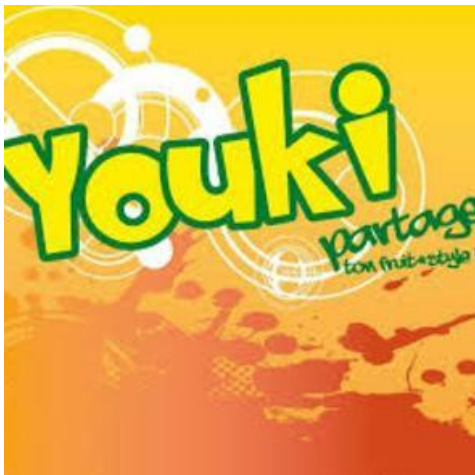


To

Amadou KONE

Ministre des Transports

Côte d'Ivoire



From the ABIMAU News Media Committee

**There will be an ice cream, cookie and cupcake sale near the school's gates. Bring some money!*