



Background Paper

Committee: African Union

Topic A: Maleducation of Children and Consequent Child Labor

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For some years, Africa's hunger and poverty problems have increased, putting millions of people at risk of starvation and even more at risk of malnutrition. Recent droughts and excessive rains have aggravated these problems, causing crops to fail and leaving poor people without a reliable source of food. These crises are extremely severe and complex because of the mix of hunger, the recurrent nature of poverty, and sharp social distinctions. Delegates must address a complicated

issue that has heavily affected the region for decades and propose comprehensive, viable, and executable solutions.

For the last decades, Africa has worked with tons of solutions to get rid of poverty and malnutrition, but as time keeps going, it'll be more difficult to eradicate the problem. Sub-Saharan Africa is a clear example of the urgency. Is the region that witnesses the worst

condition, with 413 million people living with less than \$2 a day. The Middle East and North Africa has approximately 19 million people living with less than this amount.

Hunger and poverty within AU countries has been prevalent for decades, but one of the most alarming cases was the East African famine in 2011/2012. During this event, an estimated 13 million people in Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti faced hunger as a result of extreme drought, which pushed up food prices. There are many causes present and difficult to determine precisely. These include, but are not limited to, geographic barriers that leave rural communities without access, conflict-related hardships that lead to instability in certain communities, cities, and even economies, and an unequal distribution of wealth.

There is no way to define quality of life, it is a "multidimensional" term that has both positive and negative aspects, but ultimately dictates a standard of health, comfort and happiness experienced by an individual or group. Poverty and hunger affect a person's quality of life, and

with the above examples, you can clearly get an idea. Beyond this, those conditions affect mortality rates and life expectancy. In 2013, the average life expectancy of people in sub-Saharan Africa was 46 years, some 32 years less than the average life expectancy of residents of developed countries. This can be largely attributed to poverty, hunger and its consequences.

Works Cited

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