

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

Appendix A- Simulation Rules

1. Students are divided into 6 relatively equal sized groups. Each group becomes its own country. Each country is a delegation to the Security Council of a fictional International Organization of States, an IGO not unlike the UN. The Instructor separates the groups into their own areas of the classroom.
 - a. Each country chooses a name, and informs the instructor who posts the name on the board.
 - b. Each Country selects two of its members as "Negotiators." These are the only group members who may speak to other groups. All others in the group must remain at their appointed locations.
 - c. The Instructor then passes out a copy all the sheets included in "Appendix C- Public Information" and a copy of that country's respective information sheet in Appendix D, which contains both public and private information. The Instructor retains a copy of these sheets for herself for reference.
2. Instructor acts as Referee.
 - a. After dividing the class up and handing them their information, the Referee reads the following statement:

“The Security Council of the International Organization of States has been called to address the humanitarian crisis in Docistan, a nation of 1.2 million people. As we know, Docistan has been suffering a massive famine which is killing thousands of people every month. On top of this, an anti-government rebel movement has recently launched a bloody civil war where civilians and foreign visitors are regularly targeted by both government and rebel forces. Our job then is to bring world opinion and resources to bear in an attempt to resolve both the political issues in Docistan, as well as alleviate the suffering of its famine stricken population. Your job is to do something about the crisis. Each delegation will draft and negotiate a plan to deal with this crisis. When a plan is drafted, we will vote on whether or not to accept it. During voting, any state may vote “no” and veto any proposal. All abstentions will be counted as a ‘yes’.”
 - b. The Referee now begins keeping time. Every five minutes, the referee rolls dice according to the Death Matrix in Appendix B and begin subtracting from Docistan's beginning population. These rolls are done regardless of whatever else is happening at the time, and always take priority over any other thing. The Referee also rolls on the random event chart and announces the result where appropriate.
 - c. Between rolls, the referee walks around the room, visiting groups, answering questions based on information, but never sharing secret information about other groups. Referee should make suggestions if it seems that groups are stumped as to what to do.
3. Countries conclude proposals with one another.
 - a. Proposals can consist of any deal that is within the ability of a state to offer. For example, one country may offer food aid if another country agrees to intervene with a military force.

- b. As far as what the proposals consist of, the only limits are Capability and Interest. Countries may not do or offer things that they do or cannot have. Additionally, they may not violate their own interest to get an agreement. One state may not offer to become the colony of another, for example, to get a deal. The instructor should refer to the Reference sheets for guidance as to a state's capabilities translated into handy numerical format and use their judgment with regard to whether a proposal is possible and fits a state's interests.
 - c. Proposals must be written out, saying explicitly and clearly what each country agrees to offer to the cause of humanitarian aid, any additional terms they agree to, and the signature of at least one representative from each group.
 - d. If the proposal violates the capacities and/or interests of any of the countries, the Referee must veto the proposal. If the referee does not veto the proposal, she puts it to a vote.
 - e. OPTIONAL: Additionally, if any state offers any kind of aid (military or economic) as part of their country's contribution to the crisis resolution, the instructor opt to make a "mood" roll on a d10 to see whether there is domestic support for providing aid. In democracies, public outcry can prevent aid; in autocracies, the ruling clique can prevent aid. If the roll fails (that is, the score rolled on the die is higher than the number listed in the "mood" column on the Reference chart) the Instructor can veto the proposal if she wishes.
 - f. If all conditions above are met on the proposal, proceed to Section 4.
4. The Vote
- a. The Referee reads the full proposal to the class.
 - b. The Referee begins polling each country, starting in Country 1, and then proceeding country by country, whether they approve of the proposal. Each country must approve the proposal by majority within the Country. A Negotiator who doesn't keep her respective country informed about negotiations could conceivably cause a country, upon learning their fate, to vote against the proposal, therefore vetoing it. Any country may vote against a proposal and derail the proposal all together, causing the negotiations to begin again.
 - c. If all countries vote for the proposal, the simulation ends, and then bonus points are awarded.
 - d. If no proposal is accepted by every country by the end of the period, no bonus points are awarded, and the Referee reads the following statement instead:

“Docistan continued to suffer deaths for months due to failure of the World Community to act. Eventually, the death toll from famine leveled out, partly because of emergency food aid that arrived from nearby Kurilistan to alleviate the famine. The famine eventually took a toll on guerrilla factions as well, and soon they sued for peace, being unable to continue an effective war effort, and taking advantage of an amnesty offered by the government of Docistan. Having suffered a dramatic setback as a result of the famine and the civil war, Docistan slowly began the process of rebuilding with a significantly reduced population, ruined infrastructure, and destroyed crop land. It will remain an international concern for decades to come, unless policy makers simply forget about it.”

Appendix B: Death Matrix (For referee ONLY)

Roll d6, d10, and d20 at the following times, add total and subtract from current population

+5 min, +10 Min, +15 Min, +20 min, +25 min, +30 min, etc.

1. Famine Deaths

Result on d6 *10,000

2. Civil War Deaths

Result on d10* 1,000

3. Random Event

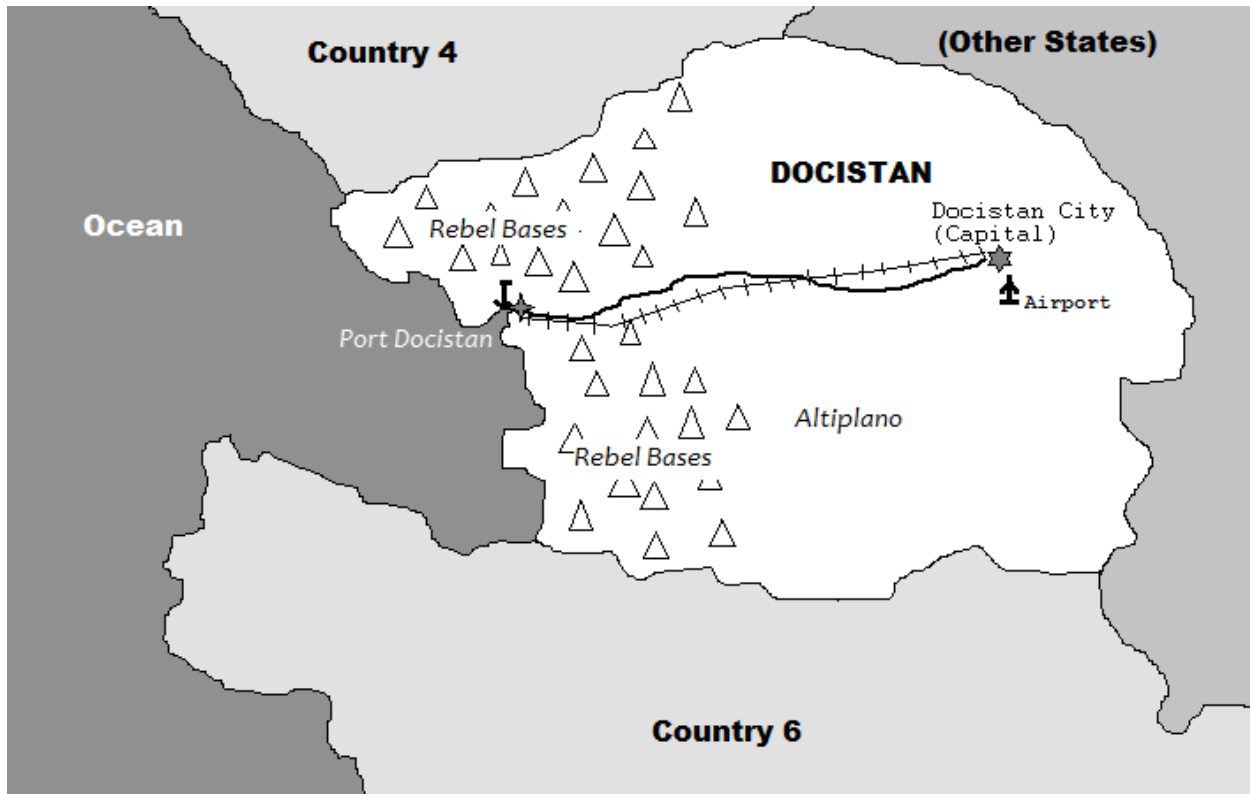
Result of d20 die roll yields below random event

- 1- Medical supplies fail- +6000 famine deaths on NEXT THREE rolls
- 2- No Event
- 3- Hurricane strikes- 1000 deaths
- 4- Temporary Cease Fire- No civil war deaths on THIS roll
- 5- External air airlift- No famine deaths on THIS roll
- 6- External Crisis- Random (d6) Country "Military Freedom" set to 0 permanently
- 7- No Event
- 8- Major Government offensive- +2000 civil war deaths
- 9- Insurgents destroy port facilities. No proposal with food aid is permitted for rest of the sim
- 10- No Event
- 11- End of External Crisis- Random (d6) Country's Military Freedom doubles (max .80)
- 12- Government is overthrown- +5000 deaths civil war for EVERY roll for remainder of sim
- 13- No Event
- 14- Major Hostage negotiation fails- Random (d6) Country sets Mood to 0 permanently
- 15- No Event
- 16- Insurgents poison water supply in capital, +7500 famine deaths THIS roll
- 17- Internal Political Crisis- Random (d6) Country's Mood set to 0 UNTIL NEXT ROLL
- 18- No Event
- 19- Early elections- Random (d6) country sets Mood to 10 permanently
- 20- Government defeats Insurgency- 0 Civil war deaths for rest of sim

Appendix C: Public Information (to be provided to all countries)

Docistan Intelligence Brief

Docistan and Surrounding Territory



Docistan- Geography

- Docistan is a small country, about the size of South Carolina
 - Initial Population at start- 1.2 Million
 - Temperate climate year round, warm summers, cool winters
- Docistan is made up of 35% arable land, 60% mountains/jungle, and 5% other
 - Mountains separate coast from interior *altiplano*
 - *Altiplano* suitable for growing both foodstuff agriculture as well as cash crops, which can be exported
 - Coffee grows well in the mountains, as does coca, which is used in making cocaine
- Docistan has little infrastructure
 - The airport is near the capital, well inland
 - Seaport is connected by a single road and rail link through the mountains

Docistan- Political

- 1962-1994 Post independence, relative stable government
 - Following 1962 Independence, Government is generally conservative, controlled by old elites

- Government is known for corruption
- Marxist insurgency began in 1983, led to collapse of government in 1994
- Sting of incompetent and/or corrupt dictators follow
- Docistan became a trans-shipment point and supply point for illegal narcotics by early 2000s
- Terrorist organizations began taking advantage of lack of effective government after 2003
- 1994-2009 Massive political instability
 - 14 *coups* in 17 years, most recently by progressive General Hugo Bennots in 2009
 - Occasionally, there are elections, which are characterized by high fraud, political violence
 - In 2009, Bennots takes power by *coup*, immediately attempts structural reform to deal with famine and begin rebuilding Docistan
 - Insurgency a persistent feature of Docistani political life, based primarily in the mountains, currently claim that Bennots is like every other dictator
 - Insurgency now features paramilitary groups, and ethnically-based conflict

Famine in Docistan

- Years of neglect of the infrastructure- Agriculture output declines
 - Most subsistence agriculture replaced by production of cash crops to secure foreign exchange. Profits skimmed by dictators, development neglected
 - Cash crop output decline following rise of Bennots; aim at replacement by foodstuff production and rebuilding infrastructure
 - Persistent *el Nino* begins in 2009; drought hits *altiplano*, famine begins
- Anti-government paramilitary units remain active
 - funded by drug profits, associated with terrorist organizations

Country 1:

Common information

- Country 1 is considered a major regional power, though not a super power
- Country 1 is wealthy, aid potential considered limitless
- Country 1 is experiencing a major debt issue, and most citizens would like to cut foreign obligations in general
- Country 1 is at war elsewhere in the globe and military resources are relatively low
- Country 1 has major naval, air and land capabilities
- Country 1 is self-sustaining with regard to food, but not much more.
- Country 1 is a liberal democracy, government is held responsible for its decisions
- Country 1 is a major importer of drugs from Docistan, despite a decades old war on drugs

Country 2:

Common information

- Country 2 is considered a major player in regional politics and security
- Country 2 is considered a middle income state, with some opportunities for financial aid, but not without placing a noticeable burden on Country 2
- Country 2 has a large foreign debt
- Country 2 is a major exporter of food to the world, but seldom does so without profiting
- Country 2 is not at war anywhere
- Country 2 has a large, home-based air and ground force, with little navy to speak of
- Country 2's Tourists have recently become targets of anti-government insurgents (kidnapping)

Country 3:

Common information

- Country 3 maintains a standing military for the sake of national defense only. It has no forward presence elsewhere in the world
- Country 3 is considered very wealthy, very stable
- Country 3 imports only supplemental amounts of food
- Country 3 has a moderate amount of foreign debt, and can easily assume more if they need to
- Country 3 has a long history of neutrality on internal affairs of other states
- Country 3 has maintained diplomatic relations with Docistan through the period of instability, but has neither supported, nor condemned any government of Docistan
- Country 3 was industrialized more than a century ago and has long been a leader among countries of the Global North
- Country 3 divested itself of its colonies around the time that Docistan also became independent though it was not Docistan's colonizer
- Country 3 has previously assisted Docistan with development, including sending a contingent of its "Construction Corps" to Docistan in the 1960's and 1970's to help build infrastructure

Country 4:

Common information

- Little is known about Country 4, as it is a relatively minor state and has been shunned by most of the world for a very long time
- Country 4 is adjacent to Docistan
- Country 4 only recently relieved itself of the label “international pariah” by agreeing to help with drug interdiction and public disavowal of state-sponsored terror
- Country 4’s population is ethnically similar to insurgents in Docistan
- Country 4 has, in the past, threatened to annex Docistan by force, but was stopped by world pressure

Country 5:

Common information

- Country 5 is primarily interested in attracting Foreign Direct Investment
- Country 5 is a liberal democracy, which is generally viewed as clean and consolidated
- Country 5 is interested in markets for its low-level industrial products
- Country 5 values rule of law, especially in foreign affairs
- Country 5 is becoming somewhat concerned about drug smuggling from Docistan
- Country 5 maintains no military to speak of.
- Country 5 sends “moral support” to Country 1’s War effort
- Country 5 is considered a poor nation, without much infrastructure, and with a slowly expanding private sector
- Country 5 has a high level of debt compared to GDP, but low relative to other nations in the world

Country 6:

Common information

- Country 6 has recently taken a larger role in international affairs
- Country 6 is a net exporter of food, though its primary exports are of high value pharmaceuticals
- Country 6 has excellent educational and transport infrastructure
- Country 6 maintains a fiercely independent foreign policy, and does not support Country 1’s war in any way
- Country 6 maintains excellent port and airport facilities, as well as many overland connections into Docistan
- Country 6 maintains a low national debt, and is seeking opportunities to expand both foreign aid and foreign investment.
- Country 6 has experienced 4 years of economic growth and is interested in trading with Docistan, and with the world
- Country 6 is geographically adjacent to Docistan
- Country 6 is very interested in improving its international reputation
- Country 6’s population is ethnically similar to the governing group in Docistan

Country Reference Charts (For Information/ May be shared with Countries)

Country	Population	GDP/Capita ¹	GDP	Mil Budget	Freedom ²
1	225,000,000	45,000	10,125,000,000,000	450,000,000,000	0.35
2	935,000,000	6,700	6,264,500,000,000	125,000,000,000	0.65
3	59,000,000	37,800	2,230,200,000,000	59,000,000,000	0.60
4	6,400,000	1,850	11,840,000,000	980,000,000	0.25
5	2,650,000	5,125	13,581,250,000	93,200,000	0.75
6	10987000	5,200	57,132,400,000	1,300,000,000	0.45

Country	Budget Balance	Balance of Trade	Regime ³	Polity	Mood ⁴
1	-1,200,000,000,000	-4,100,000,000,000	Democracy	9	6
2	-75,000,000,000	2,100,000,000,000	Autocracy	-6	4
3	-198,000,000,000	-520,000,000,000	Democracy	9	7
4	-1,380,000,000	1,200,000,000	Autocracy	-8	6
5	-900,000,000	-2,100,000,000	Democracy	8	7
6	3,200,000,000	2,500,000,000	Autocracy	-7	9

Country	Special Condition	Similar to
1	Military mostly tied up elsewhere, lots of other resources	US
2	Will not offer unconditional aid	China
3	Limited military, prefers peaceful settlement	UK
4	Former Pariah, Sought to annex Docistan	Libya
5	No real Military, Liberal-Institutionalist	Jamaica
6	Opposes Country 1's War, Ethnically similar to Docistan	Cuba

¹ GDP per capita, GDP, military budget, budget balance, and trade balance figures show relative power between countries in this sim. They merely provide a numerical estimation of each country's power to promote certain solutions. For example, countries with low military spending will not be able to send large amounts of military aid to resolve the conflict

² Freedom represents the percentage of the country's military which is free to take on additional duties such as peacekeeping. A country with a low percentage will only be able to contribute a minor amount of military force to any military solution.

³ Regime type and polity score are for the purposes of expansion: If an instructor wishes, it would be easy to include a regime negotiation model here where all proposals must satisfy certain domestic constituencies before they are acceptable. Democracies require the support of the people, Autocracies require the ability to buy off the opposition. Poor autocracies will have trouble in this realm, while democracies will be less willing to support military solutions to the crisis.

⁴ Mood score is included for the optional roll on aid proposals. If the mood model is included, for all proposals that require the country to give aid, the instructor should roll a d10, per requirement. If the die roll fails (that is scores a higher number than the score) the aid offer is disallowed.

APPENDIX D:

COUNTRY INFORMATION

CAN ONLY BE SHARED WITH EACH RESPECTIVE COUNTRY

COUNTRY 1 Information- (to be viewed only by Country 1)

National Interests

- Has a long history of good relations with the government of Docistan, though it has been getting worse over past year
- Prefers stability to instability
- Major importer of Docistani cash crops
- Supplies about 40% of Docistani imports through 2009, but amount is falling
- Country 1 is a liberal democracy, government is held responsible for its decisions
- People of Country 1 like Docistani people, enjoy tourism in Docistan, have significant private investments in Docistan
- Tourists have recently become targets of anti-government insurgents (kidnapping)
- Country 1 is a major importer of drugs from Docistan, despite a decades old war on Drugs

National Capabilities

- Country 1 is considered a major regional power, though not a super power
- Country 1 is wealthy, aid potential considered limitless
- Country 1 is experiencing a major debt issue, and most citizens would like to cut foreign obligations in general
- Country 1 is at war elsewhere in the globe and military resources are relatively low
- Country 1 has major naval, air and land capabilities
- Country 1 is self-sustaining with regard to food, but not much more.
- Country 3 is covertly supplying material support for Country 1's war effort (not known to other countries)

COUNTRY 2 Information- (to be viewed only by Country 2)

National Interests

- Country 2 is a recently industrialized country looking for trading partners
- Country 2 has had mixed relations with Docistan, usually conforming to ideology of Docistani Regime
- Country 2 is nominally democratic, though they are ruled by a weak President with strong “input” from the military
- Often takes advantage of political instability in Docistan to promote its own markets
- Occasionally sides with insurgents against government of Docistan
- Trades on equal terms with Docistan, Long history of reciprocal trade arrangements
- People of Country 2 have had limited contact with Docistani citizens, though some Docistanis travel to Country 2 to study
- Tourists from Country 2 have recently become targets of anti-government insurgents (kidnapping)
- Authoritarian law structure keeps drug importation from Docistan down
- Country 2 would like to improve its international reputation

National Capabilities

- Country 2 is considered a major player in regional politics and security
- Country 2 is considered a middle income state, with some opportunities for financial aid, but not without placing a noticeable burden on Country 2
- Country 2 has a large foreign debt
- Country 2 is a major exporter of food to the world, but seldom does so without profiting
- Country 2 is not at war anywhere
- Country 2 has a large, home-based air and ground force, with little navy to speak of

COUNTRY 3 Information- (to be viewed only by Country 3)

National Interests

- Country 3 has a long history of neutrality on internal affairs of other states
- Country 3 is an ancient monarchy that has had a democratic constitution for 326 years
- Country 3 has maintained diplomatic relations with Docistan through the period of instability, but has neither supported, nor condemned any government of Docistan
- Country 3 was industrialized more than a century ago and has long been a leader among countries of the Global North
- Country 3 divested itself of its colonies around the time that Docistan also became independent though it was not Docistan's colonizer
- Is primarily concerned with making economic contacts and was a significant importer of Docistani Cash crops
- Has previously assisted Docistan with development, including sending a contingent of its "Construction Corps" to Docistan in the 1960's and 1970's to help build infrastructure
- Country 3's Citizens have not regularly travelled to Docistan since 1994
- The Citizens of Country 3 generally are ignorant of the problems of Docistan
- Country 3 considers Docistani drugs to be a minor irritant

National Capabilities

- Country 3 does maintain a standing military for the sake of national defense only. It has no forward presence elsewhere in the world
- Country 3 is covertly providing material support to Country 1 in its war effort. (not known to other countries except Country 1)
- Country 3 is considered very wealthy, very stable
- Country 3 imports only supplemental amounts of food
- Country has a moderate amount of foreign debt, and can easily assume more if they need to

COUNTRY 4 Information- (to be viewed only by Country 4)

National Interests

- Country 4 is a repressive military dictatorship, but strangely, not that corrupt
- Country 4 is adjacent to Docistan
- Country 4 only recently relieved itself of the label “international pariah” by agreeing to help with drug interdiction and public disavowal of state-sponsored terror
- Country 4 is politically unstable, and its government is easily overthrown by military factions
- Country 4’s leaders maintain power through political repression
- Country 4 has been an active participant in political instability in Docistan
- Country 4 supplies anti-government insurgents with weaponry in exchange for drug profits
- Country 4 does not permit tourism to Docistan
- Country 4’s population is ethnically similar to insurgents in Docistan

National Capabilities

- Country 4’s influence does not extend far beyond the local area
- Country 4 is a major importer of food.
- Country 4 maintains a very large foreign debt
- Country 4 maintains a highly staffed, but relatively inept military, used primarily for repression of their own citizens
- Country 4 is not actively involved in war anywhere else on the globe
- Country 4 has, in the past, threatened to annex Docistan by force, but was stopped by world pressure

COUNTRY 5 Information- (to be viewed only by Country 5)

National Interests

- Country 5 is a developing nation, with primary investment in agriculture
- Country 5 is primarily interested in attracting Foreign Direct Investment
- Country 5 is a liberal democracy, which is generally viewed as clean and consolidated
- Country 5 is interested in markets for its low-level industrial products
- Country 5 values rule of law, especially in foreign affairs
- Country 5 only recently established relations with Docistan, after Gen. Bennots signed a trade deal to supply coffee for food
- Country 5 is becoming somewhat concerned about drug smuggling from Docistan
- Country 5's citizens are not wealthy enough to visit Docistan

National Capabilities

- Country 5 does not have much influence in international affairs
- Country 5 is an exporter of a limited amount of food
- Country 5 maintains no military to speak of.
- Country 5 sends "moral support" to Country 1's War effort
- Country 5 is considered a poor nation, without much infrastructure, and with a slowly expanding private sector
- Country 5 has a high level of debt compared to GDP, but low relative to other nations in the world

COUNTRY 6 Information- (to be viewed only by Country 6)

National Interests

- Country 6 is a country that in many way mirrors Docistan
- Country 6 has had a long period of political instability, but is transitioning to Democracy
- Country 6 is very interested in improving its international reputation
- Country 6 has received a lot of foreign aid in building of democratic institutions
- Country 6 has experienced 4 years of economic growth and is interested in trading with Docistan, and with the world
- Country 6 is geographically adjacent to Docistan
- Country 6 is interested in drug exports from Docistan to build its pharmaceutical industry
- Country 6 cannot afford to send tourism to Docistan
- Country 6 maintains open boarders with Docistan, and occasionally insurgents use mountains in Country 6 as temporary bases
- Country 6 is interested in attracting students from Docistan
- Country 6's population is ethnically similar to the governing group in Docistan

National Capabilities

- Country 6 has recently taken a larger role in international affairs
- Country 6 has no military to speak of, it being dismantled as the state democratized
- Country 6 is a net exporter of food, though its primary exports are of high value pharmaceuticals
- Country 6 has excellent educational and transport infrastructure
- Country 6 maintains a fiercely independent foreign policy, and does not support Country 1's war in any way
- Country 6 maintains excellent port and airport facilities, as well as many overland connections into Docistan
- Country 6 maintains a low national debt, and is seeking opportunities to expand both foreign aid and foreign investment.