



American Model United Nations

Economic Commission for Africa

ECA/I/3

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Aid for Trade: Challenges and opportunities for Africa

SUBMITTED TO: The Economic Commission for Africa

SUBMITTED BY: Zimbabwe, Djibouti, Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Rwanda, Nigeria

The Economic Commission for Africa

1 Fully aware that the issue of aid volatility directly undermines the efforts made by
2 African nations to establish long term development plans and initiatives,

3
4 Noting with great concern that aid volatility disproportionately affects African
5 countries,

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7 Noting with deep concern the tendency of many donor countries to fall short on
8 their promises of aid and financial support,

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10 Reaffirming that aid is essential for the success of both Aid for Trade initiatives as
11 well as for broader development plans within the continent,

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13 Guided by the commitment made by partner countries at the Doha Follow-Up
14 International Conference on Financing for Development to improve aid predictability by
15 providing recipients with regular, timely, indicative information on planned support in the
16 medium term,

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18 Affirming that the goal of Aid for Trade is to enable African nations to move away
19 from aid dependency and establish sustainable business and economic growth,

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21 Observing the lack of communication and coordination between existing aid
22 organizations and projects,

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24 Recognizing that high levels of debt among African nations continues to be an
25 ongoing source of tension as well as a hindrance to the successful use of aid,

26
27 1. Identifies a three-pronged approach to fighting issues with aid volatility,
28 including accountability of donor nations, strengthening of local business in recipient
29 nations and strengthening adaptive capacity through employment of regional bodies;

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31 2. *Requests* that donor nations that find themselves in such a position that they are
32 unable to meet their previous aid promises to either:

33 (a.) Inform recipient nations so that long term goals can be adjusted, to
34 reflect the current monetary situation;

35 (b.) Make alternate arrangements with recipient nations;

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37 3. *Further requests* that the oversight of such arrangements between donor and
38 recipient nations be placed under the purview of Regional Economic Communities
39 (RECs) like the South African Development Community (SADC), Economic Community
40 of West African States (ECOWAS):

41 (a.) With the intent that the RECs will communicate with each other to
42 increase accountability within the RECs as well as to facilitate great development within
43 Africa;

44
45 4. *Recommends* that the focus move away from aid dependency towards self
46 sustainable development and growth through:

47 (a.) Development of small businesses that may continue to grow and seek
48 profit without aid;

49 (b.) Increase the volume of micro-loans and micro-grants given to nations,
50 communities and individuals to spur local business;

51
52 5. *Supports* the expansion of the purview of the Regional Coordination
53 Mechanism (RCM) to include oversight of all African Aid initiatives and projects, in an
54 attempt to limit aid fragmentation, and more efficiently use the economic resources
55 provided to Africa;

56
57 6. *Calls* for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries to reassess the criteria used to
58 determine debt forgiveness, with the intent focused on rewarding economies that
59 demonstrate:

60 (a.) Significant and quantifiable economic growth within measures used to
61 determine economic status, i.e. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita income,
62 poverty levels, and employment rates;

63 (b.) Extreme financial need to the extent that development plans are
64 hindered by high levels of debt;

65 (c.) Evaluation by a joint oversight committee composed of both the RECs
66 and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Passed, Yes: 22 / No: 0 / Abstain: 8