



American Model United Nations

Economic Commission for Africa

ECA/I/4

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

SUBMITTED TO: The Economic Commission for Africa

SUBMITTED BY: Chad, Burkina Faso, Libya, Tunisia, Sudan, Djibouti, Egypt

The Economic Commission for Africa

1 *Acknowledging* the fact that many developing countries are at natural
2 disadvantages due to the nature of their climates, location and geographical features,
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4 *Noting* the difficulty of states without access to ports to effectively trade intra- and
5 inter continentally,
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7 *Recognizing* the need to foster and build relationships to minimize this
8 disadvantage of geographic disparity,
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10 *Confident* that the sharing of expertise among African Member States will lead to
11 all encompassing benefits for the African continent,
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13 *Welcoming* the eventual modernization of various aspects of trade and
14 infrastructure for all African Member States,
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16 1. *Encourages* the promotion of the Aid for Trade Program and increased
17 developed nation's participation in it, so as to provide more opportunities for growth and
18 reduction of poverty in lesser developed countries;
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20 2. *Further invites* the formation of an "African Progress" summit among the
21 Economic Commission for Africa's Member States and donor countries of the Aid for
22 Trade framework, that would work with the purpose of exchanging experiences and
23 expertise among donor and recipient members, looking to:

24 (a.) Enhance effectiveness and efficiency of aid provided;
25 (b.) Align aid policies with the receiver's capabilities and possibilities to
26 comply;

27 (c.) Create a framework of a recipient driven agenda;
28 (d.) Meet every two years with the intention of modifying goals,
29 reevaluating milestones, and monitoring progress within Member States;
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31 3. *Suggests* that in the “African Progress” summit, each Member State, active or
32 passive, has the right to have a delegate representation present to protect their country’s
33 interests;

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35 4. *Recommends* the empowerment of Regional Economic Communities (RECs)
36 for the efficient distribution of aid provided to them among their member states as well as
37 the supervision of the programs being executed by the aid provided;

38
39 5. *Further recommends* the Aid for Trade framework to analyze if the largest
40 constraints of a country’s productive capacity is restricted by the need of soft
41 infrastructure or hard infrastructure, the first being government institutions, economic
42 power, and the transfer of technology from more developed States to the lesser developed
43 States, the later referring roads, factories etc so that aid can be distributed accordingly;

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45 6. *Encourages* the creation of a group of developing countries called the African
46 Infrastructure Alliance, to perform as a think-tank, seeking to facilitate the
47 commercialization of products through alternative means of transportation and to
48 promote better trade-transport relations with neighboring countries, based on an
49 understanding that neighbor relations and transport infrastructure is vital to prosper,
50 therefore the importance of handling this regionally, without excluding multilateral
51 foreign involvement;

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53 7. *Further encourages* the African Infrastructure Alliance to work regionally in
54 the reception of aid from the Aid for Trade framework, so as to specifically direct aid to
55 transportation infrastructure throughout the Member States, while acknowledging and
56 respecting the autonomy of these states within the context of this regional cooperation;

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58 8. *Recommends* the creation of the “African Infrastructure Alliance Summit”,
59 gathering every two years, serving as the means to establish an objective driven agenda
60 for geographically disadvantaged countries, seeking to eradicate duplicative regulations
61 and procedures, share fixed costs of regulatory bodies, reduce trading costs through joint
62 infrastructure and the harmonization of customs codes and procedures;

63
64 9. *Encourages* the cooperation between nations in the form of information
65 exchange where nations advise each other specifically based on their respective
66 competitive advantages and fields of expertise.

Passed, Yes: 21 / No: 2 / Abstain: 5