



*American Model United Nations*

**Economic Commission for Africa**

**Report to the Economic Commission for Africa  
on Enhancing the climate resilience of Africa's  
infrastructure**

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# 1 Executive Summary

2 At its 13th session, held on 23 November through 26 November, the Economic Commission for Africa  
3 discussed enhancing the climate resilience of Africa's infrastructure as a priority for the 2019 review cycle, and the  
4 review of the United Nations plans and programs of action pertaining to the situation of climate change resilience  
5 in Africa.

6 The Commission separated into three committees with each committee elaborating on a specific sector of  
7 climate change resilience, those committees, focusing specifically on infrastructure in the agricultural, transportation  
8 sectors, and water and energy.

9 The first chapter of this report submits three resolutions to the Economic and Social Councils, 2.1, 2.2, and  
10 2.3. Resolution 2.1 addresses transportation, 2.2 addresses agriculture and 2.3 addresses water and energy.

11 The second chapter details the deliberations of the Commission on enhancing climate resilient infrastructure  
12 in Africa and the three committees on agriculture, transportation, and water and energy. The committees discussed  
13 problems, implications, and solutions relating to climate resilience.

## 14 2 Matters calling for action

### 15 2.1 ECA II/1

16 *Reaffirming* this body's previous work on enhancing climate resilient infrastructure,

17 *Realizing* the detrimental effects climate change has already had on many African nations,

18 *Recognizing* the importance of transportation infrastructure to enhance trade, domestic economies, and  
19 general wellbeing,

20 *Further recognizing* the need for housing in areas of extreme poverty to facilitate the development of those  
21 neighborhoods,

22 *Remaining concerned* about the lack of roads and other such transportation mechanisms among African  
23 nations,

24 *Noting* the poor condition of already existing roads across the continent,

25 *Considering* the limitations of road, river, and air transport,

26 *Expressing deep concern* for the deficiency of financial services for housing development and other infras-  
27 tructure that lacks the ability to withstand climate change,

28 *Understanding* the need for other viable options for means of travelling, such as helicopters, airplanes, and  
29 other modes of air transport,

30 *Further noting* that air travel is necessary in the midst of emergency situations in order to provide prompt  
31 relief and evacuation to those affected,

32 *Affirming* that the role of protected and conserved areas as natural tools to address the negative effects of  
33 climate change,

34 1. *Suggests* the formation of a panel of experts, in which a proportional representation of individuals are  
35 gathered from each region of the African continent to further delve into the specific calamities affecting each respective  
36 region, including but not limited to finding:

37 (a) the most effective materials and resources;

38 (b) pathways to build climate resilient transport infrastructure;

39 2. *Recommends* the creation of an adjacent working group to the panel of experts, a panel of representatives,  
40 to be formed with vulnerable farmers and other such stakeholders, in order to represent all communities affected by  
41 this issue at hand;

42 3. *Welcomes* partnerships among Member States, their governments, and non-governmental organizations  
43 in order to optimize the use of resources already available, allowing for sustainable transport infrastructure to more  
44 easily be built and maintained within such coalitions;

45 4. *Emphasizes* the need for other forms of transport, including air and water travel, in the event of natural  
46 disasters brought about by climate change blockade and destroy road structures;

47 5. *Asks* the international community to recognize national and regional efforts of countries to improve the  
48 contribution of protected areas and other effective conservation strategies;

49 6. *Further emphasizes* that the Economic and Social Council implement mechanisms for foreign investment  
50 in African Countries who wish to enhance infrastructure, their respective economies, and green jobs markets;

51 7. *Further emphasizes* housing projects as a way to help modernize homes that are affected by environmental  
52 stressors exacerbated by climate change;

53 8. *Recommends* existing buildings be improved to withstand the effects of global climate change and natural  
54 disasters;

55 9. *Expresses its hope* for member states to cooperate with non-governmental organizations, form public-  
56 private partnerships and encourage foreign investment for housing projects to be implemented;

57 10. *Encourages* a focused development plan for housing in severely underdeveloped rural areas.

## 58 **2.2 ECA II/2**

59 *Recognizing* the serious problems presented by the lack of environmentally and economically sustainable  
60 agriculture in Africa,

61 *Bearing in mind* the importance of enhancing the climate resilient infrastructure for the future economic  
62 success of African countries and peoples,

63 *Noting* the intersectionality of these problems across region, religion, and identity,

64 *Noting* the suffering caused by this surfeit of efficient agriculture,

65 *Declaring* that water scarcity is a pressing issue across Africa,

66 *Recalling* the established United Nations definition of "indigenous peoples,

67 *Acknowledging* the massive disparities between urban and rural community wealth,

68 *Emphasizing* the need to ameliorate these problems immediately,

69 1. *Recommends* the promotion and growth of the World Bank's Climate Change Knowledge Portal for  
70 further use within Africa as an information sharing platform and the continued expansion of data and research on  
71 sustainable agriculture;

72 2. *Urges* the formation of public-private partnerships to facilitate access to climate-resilient technology,  
73 particularly crop seeds, which are imperative to meeting the food needs of our people for years to come;

74 3. *Welcomes* the re-adaptation of indigenous methods in combination with modern technology would pro-  
75 mote a streamlined production of agricultural resources, seeing that the implementation of economically sustainable  
76 indigenous methods is crucial toward the resolution of these issues:

77 (a) Calls for the education of African farmers on this unique blend of old and new technology and  
78 solutions;

79 (i) Recommends a scientific, comprehensive, community-sourced education be facilitated across the  
80 continent to ensure that methods are understood, applicable, and properly implemented;

81 (ii) Acknowledges massive disparities between urban and rural community wealth, we encourage this  
82 with a focus on the empowerment of rural communities, incorporating environmental education and  
83 utilization of rangeland;

84 4. *Encourages* a focus on the empowerment of rural communities, incorporating environmental education  
85 and utilization of rangeland:

86 (a) Notes that the aforementioned indigenous methods include food, water, and livestock preservation  
87 methods predate European colonization of Africa in the 19th and 20th century;

88 (b) Urges a return to these practices, cognizant that they worked for millennia;

89 5. *Acknowledges* that this is a universal problem and that it demands a universal solution that encompasses  
90 all countries, and all of their peoples;

91 6. *Welcomes* a modern approach that facilitates equality of access and efficiency of distribution for local  
92 farmers' interests, in light of the fact that much of the existing water infrastructure in some regions is outdated and  
93 colonially oriented;

94 7. *Asks* the Economic and Social Council to consider funding and promoting equitable distribution of  
95 resources across the continent and within countries;

96 8. *Expresses* its hope that investment and aid from non-governmental organizations and international gov-  
97 erning bodies should be utilized but monitored to ensure benefit to all.

99 *Acknowledging* the present Neo-Colonial influence of Western developed countries that inhibit the economic  
100 ability for Western African countries to exercise their economic power for economic growth,

101 *Welcoming* future assistance from the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) and other inter-  
102 governmental organizations,

103 *Stressing* the importance of each Member States’ access to clean water and sewer systems,

104 *Recalling* Economic Commission for Africa resolution 844 of 16 May 2006 on re-position the Economic  
105 Commission for Africa to better respond to Africa’s priorities,

106 *Alarmed* by the various wealth disparities exhibited between the urban and rural areas in Africa,

107 *Bearing* in mind that African states lack the required resources that may aid in building sustainable infras-  
108 tructure in African states,

109 *Concerned* with the privatization of vital resources necessary for stable infrastructure in African countries,

110 *Recognizing* the individual needs and resources as they may pertain to every respective African nation as an  
111 individual,

112 *Seeking* western developed nations to take initiatives in climate sustainable infrastructure through subsidiza-  
113 tion of lesser developed nations,

114 1. *Recommitting* to trans-national agreements for economic sustainability such as NEPAD, albeit while  
115 taking the environment into concern;

116 2. *Rejects* the expectations of western developed countries that urge African countries in taking charge in  
117 climate sustainability;

118 3. Reaffirms the Paris Climate Agreement which grants exception to lesser developed Member States that  
119 cannot be expected to progress at the same rate as developed Member States;

120 4. *Welcomes* foreign investors in pursuing profitable endeavors in the construction of higher quality and  
121 resilient infrastructure:

122 (a) SinoHydro built the largest hydropower facility in Cote d’Ivoire which increased the national  
123 electrical output by 10%;

124 5. *Encourages* equitable compensation for resources exchanged between African countries and developed  
125 Western countries:

126 (a) As with the World Bank aid packages to further invest in the improvement of African infras-  
127 tructure;

128 (b) 200 million dollar aid package to increase access to electricity in Sahel and Western Africa;

129 (c) Paris Climate Agreement pledges 100 billion in aid, met 48 billion by 2020;

130 6. *Further encourages* the peaceful and cooperative deliberation between African countries with conflicting  
131 resource related interests:

132 (a) As with the foreseeable damaging acts that may be deliberated through the blockage of the Nile;

133 7. *Affirms* the need for cooperation between African countries and non-governmental organizations in build-  
134 ing up and strengthening infrastructure:

135 (a) Cooperation between non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and states have done much to  
136 strengthen institutional infrastructure such as the training of staff;

137 (b) A non-governmental organization known as Building Resilience and Capacities for Emerging  
138 Disasters (BRACED) has trained staff in weather reporting services in African Member States to strengthen resilience  
139 against climate-related disasters;

140 8. *Emphasizes* the need for the education of the populous in lesser developed nations regarding sanitation  
141 infrastructure:

142 (a) Over 70% of Africans in some rural areas don't have access to sewer systems and proper sanitation  
143 infrastructure.

## 144 3 Consideration of the status

### 145 3.1 Deliberations

146 The body began by deciding to focus on topic area two. The body decided that it should focus on  
147 three main areas; these areas being agriculture, resource sustainability, and transportation. This was done via the first  
148 suspension of the meeting where Kenya, Eritrea, and Morocco took the lead in formulating sub-committees. The body  
149 then split into these groups with Eritrea leading the agriculture group, Morocco leading the resource sustainability  
150 group, and Kenya/ Libya leading the transportation group. For agriculture: Togolese Republic, Kingdom of Eswatini,  
151 People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, State of Eritrea, Somalia, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and  
152 the Republic of South Africa. For the resource sustainability: The Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Equatorial  
153 Guinea, The Republic of Sudan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Republic of Ghana, The  
154 Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Madagascar, and Arab Republic. of Egypt. For Transportation: Burkina Faso,  
155 The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Kenya, The Republic of South Sudan, Republic of Mozambique,  
156 State of Libya, and State of Eritrea.

157 For further clarity, the resource sustainability committee was separated into three sub-committees:  
158 Clean and Quality Water, Electricity, and Sustainable Development.

159 Once the body was divided into subcommittees, representatives from Libya, Kenya, South Sudan,  
160 Mozambique, Burkina Faso, Eritrea, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo worked together to report on and  
161 provide recommendations to mitigate the issues of transportation infrastructure within the continent. Keeping in  
162 mind the concerns of all nations within this body, the transportation subcommittee aimed to examine the issue from  
163 several viewpoints, including divides in rural and urban areas, regional areas, and economic and political areas.

164 The African continent's primary mode of transportation for intercontinental trade are the roads  
165 that connect cities to cities, states to states, and regions to regions. Road connections are critical in facilitating  
166 trade between African states, but also offer opportunities for jobs, as well as supplying access to essential social  
167 institutions such as schools and hospitals. However, the current roadway infrastructure system across Africa is  
168 severely underdeveloped and currently stands as a serious impediment to the growth of African states. As only one-  
169 third of the rural inhabitants of Africa have access to roads within two kilometers of their homes. The current access  
170 to road structures fails to account for the agricultural economy of several African states. The roads that do exist  
171 are insufficiently funded and are worn at an accelerated rate due to climate-related stressors impacting them. This  
172 including severe rainfall, unprecedented high temperatures, and natural disasters such as monsoons and harmattans.  
173 The current road structures of Africa fail to provide the infrastructure required by the socio-economic climate of the  
174 continent, and those failures are exacerbated by the increasing threat of climate change.

175 Whist climate change impacts all regions of Africa differently, the intercontinental road infrastruc-  
176 ture universally is negatively impacted by climate change due to the stressors of higher temperatures, increased  
177 precipitation, and flooding. Current research indicates those stressors will place considerable pressure on Africa's  
178 road system, enough so to accelerate the aging of those roads and require increased maintenance and more frequent  
179 rehabilitation. Climate-related damage to the road structures will cause more frequent disruptions to the movement  
180 of people and goods, detrimentally impacting economic productivity.

181 Enhancing the climate resilience of African infrastructure necessitates the revitalization, improve-  
182 ment, and creation of interconnected national and international roadway systems. The projects to accomplish this  
183 lofty, but necessary, goal will require substantial funds. Funds that many States may be unable to supply. It is  
184 important that this complication be remembered by ECOSOC and remain central in any future work.

185 The lack of roads in any capacity for most of the rural inhabitants of Africa severely limits the  
186 agricultural economic sector of the continent. The agricultural industry of Africa is a wellspring of potential sus-  
187 tainability and economic growth, yet the severely underdeveloped state of the roads restricts certain areas from  
188 optimizing that potential. Providing roads will be a huge investment in the agricultural economy of Africa and  
189 will overall be beneficial in numerous ways. Providing the enhancement of road infrastructure in rural areas will,  
190 among other benefits, allow for efficient crop exportation while providing assistance in resolving food insecurity and  
191 increasing both the standard of living for rural industry workers and State GDP.

192 After discussing transportation in great depth, discussion turned briefly to the issue of housing. As  
193 it is, many Africans in rural and urban areas alike do not have well constructed or climate resilient housing. These



194 underdeveloped housing areas are particularly vulnerable to climate change driven damages such as natural disasters  
195 and environmental degradation. Many of the homes in rural Africa must be modernized if they are to be climate  
196 resilient structures capable of protecting their inhabitants from the effects of climate change. This modernization of  
197 housing will also serve to increase standards of living and productivity levels across Africa.

198 As climate change continues to affect the global community, the importance of acclimating societies'  
199 climate change resilient infrastructure to be more adaptive to the effects of climate change becomes more pertinent.  
200 The African continent lacks climate resilient infrastructure, yet its industries and gross domestic product are heavily  
201 affected by the effects of climate change. Therefore, it is imperative for not only the success of the current generation  
202 but also future generations that the implementation of climate-resilient infrastructure is enacted now.

203 Previously, the United Nations has worked towards minimizing the effects of climate change. Specif-  
204 ically, the United Nation's Climate Change Adaptation Unit has focused on four areas: ecosystem-based adaptation,  
205 knowledge and analysis-based networking, the world adaptation science program and the access to adaptation fi-  
206 nance. The United Nations has enhanced global cooperation and projects in all four of these sections. Furthermore,  
207 it has held forums and treaty signing including the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, the 2015 Paris Agreement, the 2017 United  
208 Nations Climate Conference and the 2019 Climate Summit.

209 Agriculture is an essential component of enhancing the climate-resilient infrastructure in the African  
210 continent. The majority of African countries economies are heavily agriculture-based. Hence, the importance of  
211 building climate change resilience in the agricultural sector is imperative. In order to move forward with enhancing the  
212 agricultural system, the problems that currently exist must be addressed. These problems include the management  
213 of food storage, sustainable farming, theft of agricultural resources, food insecurity, desertification, drought, theft of  
214 natural resources that are the main exports of many African countries, food distribution and lack of investment in  
215 the agricultural sector. The effects of colonization continue to be an impediment to the rapid development of African  
216 countries. The separating of the different ethnic groups is the origin of many problems between African countries.  
217 Thus, it is imperative to reclaim the successes of Africa before colonization and prioritize the needs of Africans. This  
218 commission suggests promoting traditional practices, creating a holistic approach that reclaims our identity and is  
219 cost-effective.

220 Climate finance refers to the local, national and transnational financing that can be drawn from  
221 private and public sources of funding. Funding is crucial to addressing climate change resilient infrastructure, for  
222 which significant financial resources will be allocated to allow societies and economies to adapt to the adverse effects.  
223 Regarding funding mechanisms, micro-financing programs for agriculture and entrepreneurship have shown promise  
224 in some areas but require selective implementation for maximum effectiveness. Countries have shown a desire to  
225 collaborate with regards to funding, but have recognized the importance of recognizing the differing economic means  
226 of various countries.

227 Unequal and illegal theft of natural resources from African countries is rampant and continues to  
228 produce unethical results from an economic and sustainable scope. Theft negatively affects the export system of  
229 countries resulting in depreciating economies. Land degradation, loss of lives, increased levels of poverty and food  
230 insecurity are all directly related to natural resource theft. The exploitative process disproportionately affects post-  
231 colonial countries who do not reap the benefits of the consumption or profit these natural resources. A holistic  
232 approach should be taken to improve the trade ethics in order to prevent the prevalence of neocolonialism in climate  
233 change policies pertaining to illicit natural resource theft.

234 Agricultural techniques in Africa are oftentimes less efficient than those used in wealthier parts of  
235 the world. In a continent where drought poses such a threat, it is severely detrimental to the people of Africa  
236 that drought-resistant strains of seeds are not readily available. Improving accessibility through open markets and  
237 incentivization for public-private collaboration will help increase crop yield and expedite production efficacy.

238 Additionally, desertification is an expanding problem on the continent that has been combated by  
239 a number of innovative solutions. The development of the Great Green Wall began in 2007 to end the expansion  
240 of the Sahara Desert, revitalize agricultural land and reduce food insecurity. Due to erratic weather behavior and  
241 having to cope with climate variability, developing sustainable agricultural technologies is a priority. The social cost  
242 of environmental degradation is extremely significant, and by developing agricultural technologies such as drought-  
243 resistant seeds, soil and water management, this commission seeks to improve and increase nutrient content during  
244 needed cropping periods.

245 The education of rural areas in relation to technological advances in the agricultural sector is vital  
246 to adaptive measures that need to be taken to ensure climate resilient infrastructure. In many rural areas, there

247 is an educational disconnect with farmers and the technologies they need to prevent the adverse effects of climate  
248 change. In order to educate farmers, it is vital to provide already educated professionals. Hence, it is imperative  
249 to launch training programs which create knowledgeable professionals who can, in turn, continue to educate other  
250 individuals on the planning, designing, and operating of climate-sensitive infrastructures. This will ensure the  
251 adequate strengthening of the technical skills that are required to enhance the climate resilience of infrastructure.  
252 Additionally, there is a wide gap between the available information and farmers in relation to seasonal forecast  
253 convention. African farmers face difficulty in using observational data. Innovations for producing more locally  
254 relevant historical and forecast climate information for farm decision-making should be adopted.

255           Representatives from Algeria, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Africa and Togo worked  
256 together to consider the problems, implications and plausible solutions of the enhancement of climate-resilient in-  
257 frastructures in relation to the agricultural sector.

258           Representatives from Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Somalia and South Africa suggested a myriad of  
259 holistic solutions to this issue recognizing each member states individual perspective on the effects of climate change  
260 in the agricultural sector.

261           Representatives from Togo and Algeria concur that proper consideration must be given by this  
262 commission to all suggestions made by the different subgroups in their areas of focus when observing this report as  
263 a whole.

264           The deliberations within the subcommittee on access to clean water noted that although Africa  
265 accounts for some of the lowest carbon emissions in the world, it experiences the negative impacts of climate change  
266 disproportionately. For decades, access to clean water in Africa has been an issue, but as the effects of global warming  
267 worsen, it has become clear that the infrastructure of many African countries unequipped to adapt to rising sea levels  
268 while also providing access to clean water for all of their citizens. All regions of Africa are impacted by this problem,  
269 and it is a consensus among the countries in our committee that access to clean and safe water that this is an issue  
270 of utmost importance.

271           The main cause of these issues is a lack of water infrastructure, especially infrastructure that is able  
272 to survive the impacts that climate change is currently having on African countries. Our committee emphasized the  
273 importance of recognizing the different needs of countries from different regions, and with different geographies that  
274 impact the ways in which they can access water. Consequences of climate change include natural disasters, coastal  
275 regions especially suffer from cyclones. These natural disasters are detrimental to most government infrastructure.  
276 Another cause of past water mistreatment within eastern Member States is the lack of knowledge and public awareness  
277 for alternative methods for conserving water. For example, one of the most pressing issues in Northern Africa is the  
278 impact rise sea levels are having on the infrastructure surrounding the Nile River. If infrastructure around the Nile  
279 River is not adapted to combat the threat of sea level rising, citizens in the Nile Delta will face economic and quality  
280 of life struggles. Due to Egypt's unique relationship with the Nile. The people of Egypt will face incredible risk if  
281 this issue is not addressed. The majority of Egypt's agriculture is grown along the Nile, and farmers have already  
282 beginning to have problems harvesting crops due to the increase of saltwater in the area.

283           In order to combat these issues, the representatives present during deliberations, Egypt, Equatorial  
284 Guinea, Ghana, Madagascar, and Somalia see fit that developed countries within organizations such as the United  
285 Nations support African countries' efforts to develop climate-resilient infrastructure that helps provide clean water to  
286 areas that are currently struggling. More specifically, our subcommittee sees conservation of soil, water and natural  
287 resource management for equitable growth and development as important aspects of improving the climate resilience  
288 of Africa's water infrastructure. We also recognize that individual regions and countries with different geographies have  
289 different resources and needs when it comes to their water infrastructure. For example, this commission discussed  
290 the possibility of expanding desalination technology for member states along the coast. In contrast, we discussed  
291 that countries along the Nile River are in need of more infrastructure to protect from flooding while also still allowing  
292 those countries to utilize the river as a resource for clean water. Furthermore, we emphasized the importance of clean  
293 water projects by Non-governmental Organizations for Western and Central African countries, such as UNICEF's  
294 successful Water for Guinea initiative, in which they built 163 water wells to provide access to clean water to remote  
295 villages within the country.

296           In its deliberations, the subcommittee on access to electricity considered that in most African coun-  
297 tries, the majority of electricity can only be accessed by those who live in capital cities and urban areas, thus limiting  
298 access in rural areas. This is usually due to the fact that typical cable wires are not able to reach most rural areas.  
299 In addition, the lack of adequate training, data sharing and social infrastructure creates an increase in this deficit.

300 Rural areas are not able to develop roads and other infrastructure because the equipment and  
301 technology depend on electricity. The lack of development in rural areas contributes to inequality between the rural  
302 and urban areas. A lower standard of living is attributed to the lack of infrastructure in rural areas furthering  
303 contributing to the inequality. Enhancing the climate resilience of Africa's infrastructure would assist in decreasing  
304 the inequality across rural and urban areas.

305 The representatives present during deliberations, Cote d' Ivoire, Cameroon, Sudan, and Madagascar  
306 recommend African countries share data, technology, and techniques to bridge the gap between urban and rural  
307 access. Doing this would require the implementation of renewable energy across the continent, such as wind power,  
308 solar power and hydro power. The implementation and usage of institutional programs to facilitate training in the  
309 field of sustainable energy, and newer forms of energy would help more rural areas better connect to the urban, and  
310 capital cities. Partnerships between business, governments, and non-governmental organizations can help decrease  
311 this deficit.

312 The subcommittee on sustainable development found in its deliberations that sustainable develop-  
313 ment has become increasingly difficult throughout the continent due to a lack of access to the high quality materials  
314 necessary to build climate resilient infrastructure. This lack of access results in low grade roads, houses, bridges,  
315 electricity, and overall materials for use. In turn, those issues create a need for more repairs, which ends up costing  
316 more over time. We find that this disproportionately affects all African countries. The entire continent is affected  
317 by lack of access, and this commission holds that this needs to be addressed.

318 While effort towards creating sustainable energy has been made, significant factors limit these efforts.  
319 Western influence has allowed privatization of resources, which has created an inflation of prices beyond affordability  
320 for many developing African countries. The privatization of resources is especially concerning for African countries  
321 because it creates opportunities for Western influences to gain significant control over local resources. The western-  
322 ization of resources creates a boundary between Africa's people and their needs. A boundary created by western  
323 powers is one that is not in the best interest of the African continent. It is imperative that African countries have  
324 control over their own resources in order to create the most efficient path of growth towards stable infrastructure.

325 Considering these problems and implications, the representatives present during deliberations, Mo-  
326 rocco, Guinea, and Nigeria discussed that a possible solution would look towards encouraging regions in Africa to  
327 work together in order to improve the lack of access to sustainable energy. A regional effort proves most effective as  
328 each country can work to support its surrounding countries. Furthermore, this commission encourages an increase in  
329 trade with quality sources for all countries that would allow inflation to go down; this would help access for countries  
330 that cannot always afford the same quality of products. We would also like to see countries focus on building quality  
331 infrastructure rather than effortless repairs. This can be achieved by taking a unified approach to supporting each  
332 other. Economic help from larger to smaller countries can allow smaller countries to make the changes they need.

### 333 **3.2 Actions taken by the commission**

334 The commission moved to looking at draft resolutions. The first draft resolution to be brought to  
335 the floor was that submitted by the Transportation committee including the following countries: Burkina Faso, The  
336 Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, South Sudan, Mozambique, Libya and Eritrea. The commission moved  
337 into a consultative session. After exhausting the consultative session, Nigeria moved for the closure of debate. This  
338 was passed with one objection to adoption by consensus; the body passed this resolution.

339 The commission moved on to the second draft resolution first thing the next day. They began with a  
340 consultative session before receiving the physical draft. This resolution was submitted by the agriculture committee  
341 consisting of Togo, Eswatini, Algeria, Eritrea, Somalia, Ethiopia and South Africa. After the consultative session the  
342 draft was received and the commission re-entered consultative session. Once finished Nigeria moved for consideration  
343 of draft resolutions. The commission discussed the resolution, and Libya promptly moved for closure of debate. This  
344 passed and the commission immediately passed the resolution by consensus.

345 The commission moved on to the third draft resolution later the same day. Libya moved for the  
346 consideration of the draft resolution submitted by the resource sustainability committee of Morocco, Guinea, Sudan,  
347 Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, Madagascar and Egypt. Eritrea then moved for a ten  
348 minute consultative session in order to hear all deliberations on the topic. Next Kenya moved for a suspension of  
349 the meeting in order to discuss potential amendments. A friendly amendment was submitted and approved by the

350 dais. Eritrea then moved for closure of debate. By a roll call vote the resolution passed, and the deliberations on  
351 the resolutions closed.

352 **4 Adoption of the report**

353 At its meeting on 26 November 2019, the draft report of the Commission was made available for  
354 consideration. The Commission considered the report, and with no amendments, adopted the report by consensus.

Passed by consensus, with 0 abstentions