

AFRICAN UNION

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ASSEMBLY OF THE MODEL UNION

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RESOLUTION ON GREEN ECONOMY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

WE, the Heads of State and Government of the Model African Union, assembled on 23 August 2024 Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union in Tokyo, Japan;

Recognizing the significance of financial preparation for long term and material preparation of short term adverse effects of climate change,

Recognizing that there are some refugees living there over 30 years because of the lack of a system and even though some organizations built temporary housing, its number is too small,

Taking into consideration that preventive measures must be taken to reduce the damages of climate change,

Taking into consideration the worsened situation of infectious diseases caused by floods, droughts, and landslides by climate change,

Emphasizing the importance of sanitation and health management for refugees to avoid the second disaster caused by climate change,

Also Emphasizing the necessity of Insurance management systems to mitigate the damage caused by climate change,

Further Emphasizing the health care systems as a critical to mitigating the effects of climate change,

Recognizing that lack of reliable data, weak finances, and security issues make it difficult to establish health care for the population,

Recognizing that the establishment of a stable water quality infrastructure is essential for the

effective distribution of aid, which is environmentally limited to internally displaced persons,

Believing that Early Warning System is crucial to mitigate the effects of climate change,

Recognizing the lack of credible data, weak finance, and security issues are leading to difficulties in establishing Early Warning System,

Recognizing establishment of stable infrastructure is crucial for the acceptance of climate refugees and effectively distribute limited aid,

Recognizing the need to establish a legal status for climate refugees accompanying the OAU convention of refugees,

Taking note that climate refugees are less likely to be able to return than conflict refugees,

Affirming the importance to secure accountability on its Audit System to ensure the efficient use of funds,

Taking note of the importance of understanding the backgrounds of each risk and needs of each region by descent research beforehand, otherwise will not be able to take immediate action towards the climate crisis,

Taking note the fact that existed regional framework cannot respond to urgent crisis effectively,

Taking into consideration that peacebuilding is important for protecting or safeguarding climate refugees that come from conflict based areas or countries,

Considering the situation that some countries are receiving too many refugee,

Concerned about the lack of support to countries which are positive in receiving refugees, but do not have enough capacity,

Recognizing the situation of existing regional frameworks are not working effectively due to differences in refugee policy and economic situations in each countries,

Welcoming UNFCCC COP 28 decisions on loss and damage due to climate change. Recognizes Africa's vulnerability and emphasizes disaster risk management and financing initiatives,

Commending the Arab Republic of Egypt for the successful COP27 and its historic outcomes, particularly regarding loss and damage, just transition and energy, and call for the full implementation of all COP27 decisions,

Expressing concern that many African countries face disproportionate burdens and risks arising from climate change-related unpredictable weather events and patterns, including prolonged droughts, devastating floods, out-of-season storms, and wildfires, which cause massive humanitarian crisis with detrimental impacts on economies, health, education, peace and security, among other risks,

Recalling that only seven years remain to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, and note with concern that 600 million people in Africa still lack access to electricity

while about 970 million lack access to clean cooking,

Recognizing that Africa is not historically responsible for global warming, but bears the brunt of its effects, impacting lives, livelihoods, and economies,

Encouraging fair, inclusive and equitable energy transition in Africa that will include Gas as a “transitional fuel”,

Emphasizing the importance of making sure the Energy Transition is just for all people,

Emphasizing the importance of involving local communities and stakeholders in the decision-making processes of such just transition,

Recalling the 2023 Nairobi Declaration,

Emphasizing the importance of monetizing just Energy Transition,

Reiterating the importance of governance reforms in the international financial and economic systems,

Aware of the need to achieve, very quickly and within a short period, the eradication of poverty and under-development in Member States,

Emphasizing the importance of monetizing just Energy Transition, Recalling the spirit of free trade starting from Marrakesh Treaty 1994,

Encouraging technical assistance among AU Member States, along with external technical assistance, in particular, policies should be implemented to improve technical capabilities within the AU,

Sizing the need to maintain "the range of temperature increase from pre-industrial times well below 1.5°C" as agreed in the Glasgow Climate Pact at COP26,

Recalling the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,

Expressing its satisfaction with COP 28, which called for a "phase-out" of fossil fuels by tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency improvements by 2030,

Considering the current situation in African countries that have an economic structure dependent on oil to earn foreign currency income,

Deploring the low electrification rate and the lack of electricity supply to households in African countries,

Emphasizing the need to anticipate the problems arising from climate change,

Noting with deep concern that there is huge gap of electrification rate between urban and rural areas in African countries,

Recognizing that Africa has a large number of agricultural workers and that its foreign currency

balance is highly dependent on international market conditions for agricultural commodity prices, which are vulnerable to climate change,

Recognizing that predicting climate change and mitigating its damage is essential to making well-planned policies for agriculture businesses,

Reaffirming that renewable energy technologies could contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth,

Recognizing that the African continent's share of the world's total space industry budget is less than 1% of the total and is still developing,

Emphasizing the need to cooperate with international organizations to promote peaceful, rules-based and transparent space development including mitigatory systems for natural disasters in African countries,

Noting with deep concern about the increasing severe droughts and water shortages occurring throughout Africa,

Deploring the current situation in the africa, where desertification and water scarcity are plunging 350 million people into potential refugee status,

Noting with deep concern about the current severe desertification situation in the Sahel region,

Noting the tremendous achievements of The Great Green Wall project,

Convinced that further promotion of the above plan is important,

Emphasizing that a unified, large-scale STI policy of the African Union is the most effective way to end desertification and water scarcity in the Sahel region, and that the enforcement of those policies is of the utmost importance,

Determined to take appropriate action in combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought for the benefit of present and future generations,

Recognizing that there are significant differences in the environment for technological development and education between African countries and developed countries,

Further Recognizing that there are significant differences in the level of technology and education even within the continent, with 75% of studies concentrated in only 5 countries,

Deeply concerned the accelerating brain drain from African countries to developed countries, especially in post-COVID-19,

Emphasizing that the current state of educational infrastructure and educational opportunity provision is not sufficient to mitigate climate change or achieve a green economy,

Noting that the effects of climate change are different in Africa than in the rest of the world,

Affirming that non-African actors account for a large share of the causes of climate change

currently occurring in Africa,

Concerned about the dangers of a funding system that relies on funding from outside Africa at the same time,

1. **Encourage** establishing water management systems (wells, water treatment systems) for Environment IDP;
2. **Improve** the refugee camp's sanitation environment by employing involvement of refugees as construction of temporary housing and public works projects for infrastructure development will be promoted through the participation of refugees. Solve issues of scale through international cooperation. Participation of internally displaced persons will also be considered. Public works with many refugees as human resources in a well-organized sanitary environment. Involve refugees in everything from the construction of temporary housing to public works projects for infrastructure development, which will provide job training and encourage voluntary return;
3. **Call** to action for all Member States to create a new framework of community based on the following classification:
 - a. countries looking forward to receiving refugees and have enough capacity:
 - b. countries looking forward to receiving refugees, but do not have enough capacity:
 - c. countries which are not positive in receiving refugees or exporting large amount of refugees and need support;
4. **Encourage** all Member States to work in the community mentioned above to work on the following points:
 - a. Encouraging all Member States to adopt refugee response plans specifically, response mechanisms similar to South Sudan Refugee Response Plan (RRP) in multiple countries;
 - b. Encouraging this new framework of communities to collaborate with existing RECs to respond to specific regional needs:
 - c. Encouraging the communities to create agreements, to establish support guidelines, to facilitate the movement of refugees, and to share best practices in prevention of conflicts caused by factors related to climate change by holding meetings once a year;
5. **Encourage** all Member States to prepare necessary policies to continue to attain development while keeping in mind of long term and short term issues of climate change;
6. **Also Encourage** all Member States to improve the ability to collect information by introducing networks of infrastructure, such as weather stations and radars;

7. **Further Encourage** all Member States to identify climate change susceptible regions by clarifying the causes and the need of assistance of climate refugees;
8. **Further Encourage** all Member States to strengthen data sharing and joint use of resources through increased cooperation, which not only climate information but also terrorism information;
9. **Further Encourage** all Member States to carry out regional climate change risk assessments to identify high-risk areas, guiding the development of region-specific adaptation measures;
10. **Emphasize** the importance of discussing the establishment of legal status for climate change refugees in the AU;
11. **Propose** to establish the African Climate Displacement Fund which would be financed through contributions from Member States, international partners including global NGOs. In this regard, AU Member States request AUC to enhance compliance with AU Constitutive Act as well as involvement in the Audit Operations Committee;
12. **Encourage** to establish a Rapid Climate Crisis Response Fund governed by the African Union;
13. **Call upon** other the Member States to redouble its efforts to establish and operationalize the Funds in compliance with the Policy of the Audit Operations Committee;
14. **Encourage** the Member States to work with and collaborate in supporting neighboring countries to stop conflicts;
15. **Also Encourage** *prompt investment* for developing power grid, existing renewable energy and transitioning to renewable energy;
16. **Commit** to actively involve local community stakeholders in the process of devising the provisions of international lending with regard to the decision-making process involving multinational lenders financing the Just Energy Transition, especially in its discussions with Multinational Development Banks (MDBs);
17. **Also Commit** to empowering local communities with such provided finances as opposed to neglecting them, by the principle of Leaving No One Behind;
18. **Further Commit** to involving local community stakeholders in the evaluation of how the finances were used;
19. **Urge** MDBs to enact changes in governance that reflect the significance of developing states, especially in Africa that require most financing in order to complete the Just Energy Transition;
20. **Encourage** *implementing* a multilateral skills acquisition program to enable the dispatch of personnel from within the AU to establish infrastructure and power plants, acquire and improve skills, and maintain them after establishment;

21. **Establish** a unified export mechanism for primary commodities such as mining resources and agricultural products and make a unified manner and rules of standard about making products, FDI(foreign direct investment) and tariff;
22. **Take into account** the importance of development of renewable energy and infrastructure;
23. **Urge** that international lenders and donors to AU projects that propel the development of Africa to provide lending on a basis that respects the national sovereignty of each Member State;
24. **Urge** to utilize the new funding scheme by international organizations. For instance Resilience Sustainability Facility, which is essential to ensure that just green transition is sustainable in terms of monetizing;
25. **Establishe** an inclusive funding mechanism inside the Union, rather than collectively approached by each state;
26. **Establish** joint funding schemes by private enterprises and governments, for the sake of free trade and inter continental cooperation;
27. *Create* unified rules for Green Bonds within the African Union (AU) and promotes their widespread adoption;
28. **Strengthen** cooperation between oil-producing and non-oil-producing countries as a whole Africa to transition to renewable energy in the future;
29. **Deepen** the connection among oil-producing countries through policies such as balancing oil prices, in order to maximize profit efficiency as following policies:
 - a. Stabilizing oil supply for the long-term development of renewable energy;
 - b. Dispatching of human resources for the development of infrastructure facilities and powering plants;
 - c. Strengthening cooperation in order for Africa as a whole to transition to renewable energy in the future between oil-producing and non-oil-producing countries;

electricity

30. **Recognize** that the off-grid electrification sector is growing and that it is represented by the installation of solar panels and mini-grids;
31. **Recognize** that the increased adoption of mobile money technology will allow solar home systems to be purchased in small installments, making them affordable to low- and unstable-income households;
32. **Support** the creation of an electricity market by attracting private start-ups to develop services related to off-grid electricity;

food security

33. **Approve** research and development institutions and universities across Africa to promote the development of lactic acid bacteria strains and fertilizers that can efficiently ferment in tropical climates;
34. **Recognize** the importance of nutrition-sensitive agriculture;
35. **Encourage** technological innovation in agricultural sector so that farmers can be more resilient to the impacts of climate change;
36. **Ensure** sustainable support for farmers who are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, especially female-headed households;
37. **Consider** researching interventions that promote the production and consumption of diverse and nutritious foods, address malnutrition, and improve dietary diversity within communities, particularly among vulnerable populations;
38. **Urge** the African Union to:
 - a. Develop infrastructure to connect rural and urban areas, which will not only increase the connection to agriculture but also enhance food security;
 - b. Promote agricultural development, expand education related to infrastructure development, and promote employment;
39. **Support** for consideration of promoting a gradual transition to renewable energy to prevent further intensification of climate change;
40. **Support** government policies that strengthen partnerships with private sectors which, in particular, invest in electricity supply systems that generate power using renewable energy-based technologies, such as mini-grids and solar photovoltaic systems;

space technology

41. **Support** the further development of the African Space Agency launched in 2023;
42. **Emphasize** the need to distribute small satellites such as CubeSat which are cost-efficient and have been developed in African countries;
43. **Recognize** that space satellite technology contributes to many areas of STISA-2034 such as:
 - a. predicting the potential disaster (weather forecast, disaster early warning system, underground water pipe leak investigation);
 - b. public health (estimation of habitat of infectious disease vectors and infection risk);

- c. agricultural efficiency (monitoring of crops and livestock in agriculture):
 - d. innovation(spreading the Internet of Things (IoT) and creating innovative ideas and business opportunities);
44. **Emphasize** the need to share following information throughout the AU in real time to enhance response capabilities throughout the region:
- a. to expect to create a platform throughout the AU:
 - b. to use this information to contribute to policy making and research;

environment

45. **Stresse** that desertification and water scarcity in the Sahel have had a tremendous impact on the livelihoods of the peoples of the region, and that the greening of the Sahel is very important to deter this;
46. **Urge** the countries involved in The Great Green Wall Plan to push harder for the implementation of the plan;
47. **Emphasize** promoting the following STI policies to achieve the greening of all of Africa, especially the Sahel with following policies:
- i. Implementation of innovative urban greening policies:
 - ii. Improvement of irrigation systems:
 - iii. Introduction of modern water supply systems:
 - iv. Development of drought-tolerant tree varieties:
 - v. Research on efficient tree-planting methods:
 - vi. Use of satellites for climate observation, natural disaster control, and national security;

drought

48. **Recommend** to act as bridges between water resources and desertification policies in order to prevent the severe drought problem that continues in African countries from progressing further:
- a. to use floating cover to suppress water evaporation for each water issues:
 - b. to promote measures to control water evaporation caused by it;

education

49. **Supports** the implementation of the following initiatives:
- a. to establish mechanisms and institutions for AI within the African Union;
 - b. to strengthen high-level education, including training programmes to promote AI technologies, and financial investments in human resource development;
50. **Recommend** Member States to expand the framework for providing scholarships, training opportunities, and mentorship for researchers through a joint fostering program in partnership with other AU Member States, based on the RUFORUM model, to support forward-looking innovative technologies and research relevant to desertification policy;
51. **Urge** to expand opportunities for higher education in Africa, significant investment in the education sector is essential. Such investment will foster the development of researchers and technicians, who, through their research activities within the continent, are expected to create job opportunities in technical fields across Africa. These efforts will promote domestic employment, contributing to economic growth, the development of educational talent, and the establishment of new educational institutions;
52. **Suggest** the expansion of educational infrastructure is a crucial step toward comprehensively addressing the challenges faced by Africa. Therefore, in the context of educational policy, it is imperative to enhance investment in education as part of the sustainable development goals, while building a long-term vision for the advancement of local communities;
53. **Suggest** Member States to establish scholarship programs to expand educational opportunities with requires students to return to an African research institution after completing university studies in order to make future contributions to Africa;
54. **Request** Member States to establish a system for providing feedback on the implementation of policies in Africa, including the evaluation of policy effectiveness and subsequent re-approaches. As highlighted by the challenges of the CPA, particularly the inadequacy of Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), it is essential to enhance the monitoring and early warning systems concerning the implementation of policies aimed at improving education systems and promoting technological advancements. Therefore, we encourage the establishment of data collection and management systems for policy implementation within AU Member States. By building a data-sharing platform across the AU, member countries can share information in real-time, thereby strengthening regional cooperation and coordination. This will provide valuable data for developing strategies to address climate change challenges and fostering young researchers, ultimately enhancing the overall capacity for regional response;
55. **Recognize** the importance of technological development in desalination and promoting a platform to share technologies that remove salt from salty seawater;

56. **Request** Member States to expand opportunities for higher education in Africa, significant investment in the education sector is essential. Such investment will foster the development of researchers and technicians, who, through their research activities within the continent, are expected to create job opportunities in technical fields across Africa. These efforts will promote domestic employment, contributing to economic growth, the development of educational talent, and the establishment of new educational institutions; *suggesting* Member States to focus on STEM education, especially AI technology, as a means in education to solve all problems;
57. **Request** Member States to raise human resources regarding to technologies including AI technologies with the following policies:
- a. Setting a model AI curriculum for basic and higher education, the workforce and the public, looking at the diversified established positions that Member States adopt to their settings:
 - b. Developing an intercontinental platform for current researchers, emphasizing the voices of minorities especially affected by climate change including women;

financial support

58. **Support** active financial cooperation with states and organizations outside of Africa;
59. **Emphasize** to promote African STI Fund;
60. **Draw attention** to develop a new search engine as financing measures for more effective enforcement of STISA-2034 with the following conditions:
- a. African Union led developing and managing:
 - b. aim to largest share in Africa:
 - c. use the advertising revenues into the STISA-34 budget:
 - d. Monthly publication in the news section of the new search engine in the form of a report on the STI policies of African countries, the contents of STISA-2034, and the budget breakdown;
61. **Urge** the African Union to take the initiative in managing the funds provided.