



CSPCMUN2017

**United
Nations
Environment
Programme**

Committee: The United Nations Environment Programme

Topic A: Sustainable energy access in African Countries

Moderator: Yessica Gonzalez

Director: Paola Peña

Sub-Director: Oscar Hernandez

“Men make history and not the other way around. In periods where there is no leadership, society stands still. Progress occurs when courageous, skillful leaders seize the opportunity to change things for the better.” – Harry S. Truman

Dear Delegates,

First of all, welcome to CSPCMUN2017. It is an honor to have you in this year's edition. We hope that this simulation is a memorable experience. We are confident that during these three days you will develop skills such as leadership, negotiating, and critical thinking while representing a specific country. We expect that in this model you meet new people who will encourage you to make an impact in our world. I am sure that you will prepare yourself enough so you can get to agreements and help in the resolution of the committee's problematic. We hope that you enjoy this simulation as much as we will. Any doubts you may have, do not hesitate on asking us.

Sincerely,

Mariana Lazo

Chief of Moderators

I. Committee Overview

The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), is a program that has the authority of environmental protection in the United Nations, it works as a support for the global environment. It was established on the 5th of June in 1972. UNEP is important because it searches for solutions for the environmental protection world wide. UNEP priority areas are: climate change, disasters & conflicts, and chemicals & waste. Even though UNEP is not a main organ, it is a significant committee because it helps with environmental issues which affect all of us as the human society, and helps to protect our environment for the next generations. This committee is formed by 58 members that are chosen by the General Assembly (GA), and if $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members agree with the resolution paper, it will pass. The mission of this committee is to give control and protect the environment.

II. Topic Information

Africa is one of the countries with less energy access worldwide, since the expansion of energy in Africa has barely kept pace with its population growth in the same period, making their economy growth decrease.

One of the main issues inside this problematic is that Africa counts with natural resources, counting with a firm amount of energy reserves, but they are not evenly distributed among the country, besides that this country doesn't count with the economic resources for the citizens to have energy access, Africa is 22% of the land in the world, so we have to consider that it is quite a large amount of land to which the resources have to be distributed by. For it to be distributed this country will need to have a big amount of income, which won't be possible because of this problematic, which is lack of energy resources.

This is an important topic we have to address, because energy is an important source for a country, or in this case, a continent to have growing prosperity and constant development, and Africa won't be able to achieve the already mentioned, making Africa an underdeveloped country, living an enormous amount of people without the necessary tools for living.

This problem is addressed to UNEP, since it involves certain areas of the future of a continent concerning its environment and the sustainable goal number 7, which involves or concerns "the ensuring of access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all".

A) History of the Topic

This problem comes from the lack of access of sustainable energy in Africa. Africa is one of the countries that consumes less energy globally, Africa takes its energy from natural resources but the problem is that they are not evenly distributed and it's hard to find them. From 2010 and 2012 there was an improvement of 3% on energy and they are expecting to open universal routes for energy access in 2030. In 2010 about 590 million people had no access to electricity.

AFREA is a program that was established in 2009 for energy to get to African countries.

In general, expansion of electrification in Africa has barely kept pace with population growth in the same period, in detailed contrast to South Asia where electrification grew four times as fast as population.

In order to reach sustainable development goal 7 , Africa will need to electrify over 60 million people each year, more than double its current performance of 24 million.

B) Current Issues

This topic is affecting the way people live in their daily life. About 70% of africans in the Sub-Saharan aren't able to access electricity, also around 80% of its population are forced to cook and get warm on cold weather with open fires. We also have to take into consideration how 30% of africans essential services ,such as hospitals and schools, are working without electricity. This lack of energy also affects its economic growth, since now electricity is considered an important resource to improve, because after all now a days we depend on technology to continue our development as a society.

The secretary general of the UN, release the Sustainable Energy for all mostly known as SE4ALL,in 2011, this had the intention of getting to 3 goals by 2030. "Energy," said UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, "is the golden thread that connects economic growth, social equity, and environmental sustainability. With access to energy, people can study, go to university, get a job, start a business - and reach their full potential." Energy poverty makes economic development to lower, it traps people into poverty.

C) UN Action

The Africa Hub is part of the SE2ALL, it is composed by a committee which is OOC and a secretariat. The OOC implement important guidance of the operations made by the secretariat

The GA welcomed in 2005 actions that helped to contribute to the access of clean and sustainable energy for this to achieve the Millennium Goals. In 2012 the SE4ALL was declared by the UN. Nowadays this problem is taking actions and Member states try to find a solution for "Sustainable Energy Access".

III. Conclusion

Africa gets its energy from natural resources, but its problem is that they are not evenly distributed, Africa is rich in natural resources, that's why they use them for energy, however, this energy is not that useful for everyone, and Africa needs more energy. They are expecting energy entrance by 2030, but right now there is no economic development. The lack of energy makes Africa fall apart with technological advances and economic development.

IV. Essential Questions

1. Has your delegation taken any action regarding this problematic? If so, which ones?
2. Does your delegation has access to energy?
3. Has your delegation aid to solve this problem? If so. How?

V. References

UNEP. "United Nations Environment Programme." UNEP-Publications. N.p., 2010. Web. 08 Nov. 2016.

2015, May 22, March 8, 2015, and June 27 2014. "The Issues Affecting Global Poverty: Energy." ONE. N.p., 2016. Web. 08 Nov. 2016.

Shonali Pachauri. "19 Energy Access for Development Energy Access for ... - IIASA." N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Nov. 2016.

Access, International Energy. "Modern Energy for All: Why It Matters." IEA -. N.p., n.d. Web. 08 Nov. 2016.

Bank Group, African Development. "Home." Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL). N.p., n.d. Web. 08 Nov. 2016.

Office, UNEP New York. "United Nations Environment Programme." UNEP Governing Council. N.p., n.d. Web. 08 Nov. 2016.