Committee: United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Topic: Increasing The Use of Renewable Energy in Developing Countries

Located in North Africa, Algeria is a vibrant country with a deep history, diverse culture, and stunning landscapes. From the vast Sahara Desert to the Mediterranean coastline, Algeria offers a variety of natural wonders. Cities like Algiers and Oran seamlessly blend modernity with historical charm, reflecting a rich cultural heritage shaped by Arab, Berber, and French influences. Despite past challenges, Algeria has become a key player in North Africa’s economy, particularly in the energy sector. Renewable energy is becoming increasingly important in Algeria, helping to improve energy access, reduce poverty, and address the challenges of climate change.

Renewable energy has become essential for developing countries to improve energy access, reduce poverty, and combat climate change. Historically, many of these nations depended on fossil fuels, causing environmental harm and limiting energy availability. However, countries such as China, Saudi Arabia, and Indonesia have made significant progress in adopting renewable energy, demonstrating its potential for sustainable development and economic growth. Algeria, once reliant on fossil fuels, has set a goal of generating 27% of its energy from renewables by 2030, with a focus on solar and wind power in its desert regions. The United Nations has supported these initiatives through frameworks like the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement, promoting global energy access and emission reductions. Algeria’s transition to renewable energy is vital for its energy security and regional stability in North Africa.

Algeria has set an ambitious goal to generate 27% of its energy from renewable sources by 2030, focusing on solar and wind power, particularly in its southern desert regions. The government’s strategy includes large-scale renewable energy projects, attracting foreign investment, and decentralizing energy access to rural areas. Algeria aims to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels, diversify its economy, and improve energy access for underserved populations. The country seeks international support, particularly in financial assistance, technology transfer, and capacity-building, to accelerate its renewable energy transition. The United Nations can play a key role by facilitating investments, promoting technology exchange, and fostering international partnerships to help Algeria achieve its energy goals and contribute to sustainable development.

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