

NMUN•NY 2021



5 – 8 April 2021

Documentation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) NMUN Simulation*



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United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Committee Staff

Director	Maryam Sarhan
Chair	Aidan Kato

Agenda

- I. Accelerating Industrial Development in Africa
- II. Promoting Sustainable Rural Entrepreneurship and Business
- III. Achieving Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNIDO/1/1	Accelerating Industrial Development in Africa	Adopted without a vote
UNIDO/1/2	Accelerating Industrial Development in Africa	Adopted without a vote
UNIDO/1/3	Accelerating Industrial Development in Africa	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Accelerating Industrial Development in Africa
- II. Promoting Sustainable Rural Entrepreneurship and Businesses
- III. Achieving Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production

The session was attended by representatives of 14 Member States. On Monday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Accelerating Industrial Development in Africa.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 3 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including plans for improving water, energy, and transportation infrastructure. The atmosphere in the committee was one of collaboration and teamwork. Member States worked hard to be inclusive and incorporate each of their positions and ideas collectively. By Tuesday evening, it was evident that Member States agreed wholistically on what ideas should be implemented with the submission of 3 draft resolutions.

On Thursday, 3 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted 3 resolutions following voting procedure, all of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including further implementing Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks of Africa (IAIPA), collaborating with the International Council for Small Business, promoting and integrating science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), and business education, increasing domestic production of goods in the region, as well as numerous innovative ways to increase market access. Member States throughout the committee consistently continued to exchange dialogue and ideas in productive and meaningful ways, resulting in 3 resolutions that passed with overwhelming support by the body.



Code: UNIDO/1/1

Committee: The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Topic: Accelerating Industrial Development in Africa

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Expressing concern over the lack of programs that focus on developing the African energy sector, which the *World Energy Outlook Report* reports that 580 million people will still not have access to by 2030, and encouraging sustainable production and infrastructure in rural areas,

Stressing concern about the inability of some Member States in Africa to reach the potential of a 7% growth of GDP annually, without necessary research aid from different nations to fully manifest Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth),

Cognizant of the ability of smart digital technology to help small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to collaborate and share data within the supply chain, which without it, it will not improve customer experience and decrease profitability for businesses,

Reminding the fact that Africa has an unemployment rate more than 25% above the world average, but that 10 million acres of forests need to be restored per year in order to reverse the desertification process and that new jobs should therefore be part of sustainable and eco-friendly projects,

Having examined that without the Salima Agricultural Technology (SATECH) project, there would be no United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) program to secure the socio-economic foundation necessary for livelihood recovery in 17 poor rural communities in the Salima District and improve productivity by upgrading traditional means of production,

Emphasizing the importance of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and business education which can greatly benefit 70% of the youth under 30 who are twice as likely to be unemployed as adults,

Recognizing that 90% of the continent lacks electricity and half lacks access to clean cooking,

Fully believing that education is the solution to illiteracy reaching 773 million African citizens and that education could help inclusive and sustainable industrialization, along with innovation and infrastructure,

1. *Calls for* the mobilization of a new program that gathers new energy resources to add onto the African energy sector, inviting funding private partners and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in order to speed up industrialization projects all over Africa that relate to building of new infrastructure, businesses, and communities through:
 - a. Utilizing clean and energy efficient methods like tapping into natural resources or building new clean energy technology for urban environments;
 - b. Ensuring long lasting economic benefits by reducing the cost of keeping urban environments powered;
 - c. Focusing on increasing domestic production and industrial development specifically for growth of local economies which will increase economic competition in addition to bringing better access to resources to both urban and rural areas by:
 - i. Building mini-grids and using solar and wind for businesses and other infrastructures to utilize;
 - ii. Diversifying energy sources we can increase production which will lead to domestic competition and market growth;
2. *Suggests* the development of research on production efficiency methods for the manufacturing sector which will determine productive ways to reduce costs through establishing more efficient possibilities by:



- a. Offering research teams to African countries to enable members from the African government to form an adequate possibility of production which will yield in a profit for the nations;
 - b. Increasing investments from Member States in various African markets and attributing certain funds to the research sector;
3. *Urges* Member States to support the advancement of infrastructure through providing new technological resources highlighted by 'Industry 4.0', that brings up the importance of artificial intelligence, which artificial intelligence (AI) and additional technological resources is necessary to speed up manufacturing, boost the economy, and lead to overall industrialization by:
- a. Providing financial investments to countries with support from UNIDO and NGOs to accelerate industrial development in Africa by using technological advances to African countries infrastructure and production output;
 - b. Using AI to expedite the expansion and building of new infrastructure;
 - c. Providing digital workshops to business owners operating in Africa in order to utilize smart technology by the support of enterprises in the technological sector which specializes in program supporting digital training for underrepresented communities;
 - d. Accelerating the effort to build internet access in the continent with the help of the IFC and the World Bank where they have started to build undersea internet cables specifically off the coast of East Africa in 2007;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to implement the Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks of Africa (IAIPA), which is dedicated to promoting entrepreneurship in Africa, that will:
- a. Implement new, safe industrial parks in both urban centers of Africa as well as rural regions;
 - b. Promote local entrepreneurship by helping citizens invest in local manufacturing businesses through micro-financing that specifically targets eco-friendly industrial development projects that help local entrepreneurs throughout the process of building a sustainable business model;
 - c. Achieve carbon neutrality and limit business' environmental footprint to plan for upcoming industrialization by:
 - i. Implementing the *eText* programme in all Agro-Industrial Parks, which will reinforce global cooperation and patent sharing regarding waste management in industrial parks;
 - ii. Putting into effect the African Reforestation Programme (ARP) in order to limit emissions of the aforementioned Agro-Industrial Parks and ensure that they are all carbon neutral;
 - d. Promote women's rights and entrepreneurship by,
 - i. Establishing a women hiring rate of 50%+ in order to promote gender parity and encourage women's financial independence;
 - ii. Basing hiring policies on the Industrial Parks initiative, which has achieved to have a women hiring rate of 86%;
5. *Requests* African Member States to take part in STEM programs created by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), such as The Women for Science Program and programs created by UNIDO such as "Promoting Women Empowerment For Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development" and build upon them for their own needs to promote and implement STEM and business education in schools which can build the human capital necessary for industrialization with donations from willing NGOs and donors across the continent through:
- a. Encouraging African Member States to create incentives for Science and Technology education for the youth through the form of scholarships and create a "Design Thinking for STEM" project which will lead to a knowledgeable labor force and create a strong foundation for infrastructure within Member States;



- b. Promoting the integration of women in STEM education in schools in order to bring forth financial independence, add more people and diversify the workforce, and improve human capital across the continent which without human capital, industrialization cannot progress due to lack of human capital to manage infrastructure;
 - c. Implementing collaboration with environmentally friendly corporations through educational seminars that can support and educate small businesses and students in their foundational years to implement practices that can strengthen Africa's industrial sectors gradually and increase profits for the future;
 - d. Establishing teaching programs on the use of new energy sources at universities, with the finality to support the SDG 9 which covers clean energy development which will lead to enhancing the prospects for African graduates in the field of renewable energies, through close collaboration between universities and industry;
 - e. Creating training and educational facilities to educate men and women from African Member States who are willing to conduct research on production efficiency and business education to promote an efficient transition towards industrialization;
6. *Endorses* the expansion of the SATECH project's budget from Member States, NGOS, and miscellaneous financial donors in order to create more jobs in the region and further improve productivity by upgrading traditional means of production in 17 poor rural communities in the Salima District;
7. *Invites* the 54 African countries to actively participate in the ERASMUS FOR AFRICA, Erasmus+ is the EU programme for education, training, youth and finances cooperation and exchanges of students, academic staff and young people between Europe and other regions in the world including Africa.



Code: UNIDO/1/2

Committee: The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Topic: Accelerating Industrial Development in Africa

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Emphasizing the benefits of increased economic independence that African Member States receive when focusing on diversifying domestic production over majority reliance on exports,

Recalling the promises made with the General Assembly resolution 70/293 for the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa, particularly the goals relating to the development of small business efforts,

Expressing its appreciation for the work completed by the Programme for Country Partnership (PCP) in the Member State of Ethiopia, particularly in regard to Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks (IAIPs), and in alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5, 7, and 11,

Applauding the success of multilateral economic partnerships between governments, private corporations, religious groups, and non-profit organizations in addressing development issues in Africa,

Bearing in mind that, as recognized by the Council on Foreign Relations, illicit financial flows costs African Member States a toll of approximately USD\$150 billion each year,

Noting with approval the work of the International Council for Small Business (ICSB) in promoting the development of small businesses by bringing together experts from various fields to spread their knowledge through publication work, training and various programs,

Having considered the importance of aligning international support with Africa's own priorities including the reduction of inequalities, primarily aimed at the implementation of SDG 4 (quality education),

Notes with satisfaction the work done on the joint Corruption Prevention to Foster Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Development project, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to build assessment missions addressing the unique issues that Small-Medium Enterprises face in the field,

1. *Recommends* Member States facilitate the gathering of policy-makers, businesses innovators, and other influencers with the structural and financial support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) with the plan of:
 - a. Developing bilateral and multilateral financial and non-financial partnerships with African Member States;
 - b. Implementing similar programs to the Africa Ireland Economic Forum and the Arab-Africa Economic Cooperation Forum that create long term networking events to share best practices relating to economic, sustainable development;
 - c. Promoting further Member State and private industry participation in UNIDO's Green Industry Initiative in order to promote sustainable economies within Africa that further aid economic growth;
 - d. Facilitating an environment that fosters mutual trade and investment in all economic sectors to promote economic growth in Africa;
 - e. Working with the African Union towards achieving the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) goals;
 - f. Utilizing and working with the Programme and Budget Committee to allocate annual funds to support these networking programs;
2. *Reaffirming* the willingness of UNIDO to recommend and consult with African Member States to review and develop education systems in order to reduce inequalities by:
 - a. Renewing national primary and secondary school curriculums, with a focus on:



- i. Increasing the practicality of subjects along industrial lines;
 - ii. Emphasizing professional development and entrepreneurial skills;
 - iii. Strengthening digital skills, programming and technology;
 - b. Expanding qualification and on-the-job training for educators by:
 - i. Inviting strategic partnerships, such as the EU-African Higher Educational program;
 - ii. Requesting greater involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Education Development Center (EDC), to assist educators in gaining better access to materials and training;
 - c. Improving the inclusivity of educational institutions and professional training with joint advising from UNIDO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) by:
 - i. Ensuring inclusivity for women and gender equality by passing protective legislation at the Maputo Protocol;
 - ii. Increasing access to educational institutions for youth in rural areas through the identification of energy requirements with support from UNIDO;
 - iii. Providing access to technologies for remote learning with the help of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation Institute for Statistics (UIS);
3. *Endorses* the collaboration of UNIDO with the International Council for Small Business (ICSB) by:
 - a. Growing the membership for this organization by inviting the ICSB to work with UNIDO Member State connections in an effort to build more Knowledge Hubs (KHub), information and training networks for small businesses, in African Member States;
 - b. Emphasizing that an investment into supporting a greener economy through the Pan African Innovation and Cluster Academy (PAICA) agenda will improve the livelihoods of constituents that have suffered from low pay and poor living conditions;
4. *Further invites* all Member States to invest in cross-cutting interventions regarding the environment and energy considered by UNIDO's PCP which will allow the States to accelerate their development by:
 - a. Promoting the use of regional renewable energy resources in the model of the Rwanda-Energy for Rural Communities which built four hydropower pilot plants in collaboration with the Member State of Rwanda;
 - b. Improving energy security and developing complexes with increased environmental standards, thus creating infrastructure that can support the creation of job opportunities;
 - c. Implementing partnerships between the African Commission on Electoral Integrity (ACEI) and the African Union, in order to ensure that all countries of the continent can reach SDG 16 and political stability;
5. *Calls upon* African Member States to advise the private and public sectors towards the goal of growing domestic production to increase reliance on domestic resources by:
 - a. Establishing business connections between rural agri-business initiatives and relevant manufacturers through the purview of the United Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development;
 - b. Utilizing the Branding for Competitiveness and Sustainable Growth module to build a brand for domestic goods and strengthen connections between manufacturers, technical institutions, and the public sector;
6. *Urges* Member States to develop independent national funding units that, with the advisement of UNIDO, manage finances and amplify transparency of funds by:
 - a. Pursuing grants, donations and no strings attached assets that can go towards the funding of projects and initiatives;



- b. Creating accountability measures to ensure the traceability of funds within the African continent including:
 - i. Performing financial audits on all projects and initiatives;
 - ii. Developing an annual report, conducted by an agreed upon third party, outlining the allocation and the direct impacts of funds;
 - c. Engaging with NGOs and community-based organizations to raise public awareness on issues of corruption;
 - d. Building and incorporating digital platforms within African Member States in order to:
 - i. Provide integrity checks to financial systems;
 - ii. Manage the finances and investments of governments and businesses;
7. *Further recommends* changes to the pre-existing information base for combating corruption within Africa to decrease international dependence by:
- a. Expanding UN research efforts into corruption while aligning goals with the joint work completed with the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC);
 - b. Building better information collection and sharing capacity to increase transparency between Member States regarding corruption especially with:
 - i. Information regarding active investigations;
 - ii. Evidence gathering;
 - iii. Legal assistance across borders;
 - c. Establishing goals and recommending actions for anti-corruption bodies within the Member States to take based upon collected international data.



Code: UNIDO/1/3

Committee: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Topic: Accelerating Industrial Development in Africa

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Reaffirming the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (1979),

Guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 7 (ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all), Goal 9 (build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation), and Goal 17 (strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development),

Considering the Lima Declaration (2013), which called for inclusive and sustainable industrial development based on the three pillars of economic, social and environmental solutions,

Taking note of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015) adopted by the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which provides for an action plan to finance the realization of the SDGs,

Bearing in mind UNIDO's broad mandate in the implementation of the Third Industrial Development Decade of Africa (IDDA III) for 2016-2025, including the mandate to give technical assistance and mobilize resources,

Fully aware of the Economic Report on Africa (2014) stating that the expansion of intra-African trade can contribute to industrialization in several ways including the export of manufactured products, import of technology and capital, and increase of market competitiveness,

Acknowledging the role of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in ensuring that trade flows as smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible, and especially applauding its efforts in improving trade on the African continent,

Welcoming the entry into force of the *African Continental Free Trade Agreement* (2018) and the resulting establishment of the Free Trade Area on the African continent on 1 January 2021, which offers preferential trade terms for all products for which negotiations on the Rules of Origin have been successfully completed which currently constitutes 81% of all goods,

Recognizing the great potential of the Programme for Country Partnership (PCP) in helping countries achieve industrialization whilst advancing sustainable development by supporting local governments in upgrading their industrial zones to increase investments and to provide additional employment,

Noting UNIDO's Entrepreneurship Curriculum Programme aimed to assisting the youth and entrepreneurs through providing methods on identifying business opportunities, providing resources for steering businesses and introducing a platform to educate the youth through conversations and experiences with successful entrepreneurs,

Seriously concerned with the failure rate of infrastructure projects in Africa of 80% at the feasibility and planning stage, as quoted in the *Quality Infrastructure in 21st Century Africa Report* by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD),

Emphasizing the need for the buildup of African infrastructure to address the "vast infrastructure deficit" as reported by the African Development Bank Group and to further future industrial capability and capacity of preexisting industries and structures,

Recognizing the importance of energy infrastructure construction due to the needs brought by transport and trade infrastructure as emphasized in the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa pillar 3,

Convinced that reliable, sustainable, and clean forms of energy, that would supply Africa with the ability to fuel its, domestic industrial, commercial, and public facilities, are required to suit the needs of African Member States,

Noting that inadequate water-resource development has a role to play in the water scarcity affecting the development of industry in Africa, whereas only 3.8 percent of internal renewable resources were being



withdrawn due to low levels of development and exploitation of water resources as demonstrated in the *The Africa Water Vision for 2025: Equitable and Sustainable Use of Water for Socioeconomic Development* report published by the Economic Commission for Africa,

Stressing that according to statistics by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) women, people with disabilities, indigenous populations and people in lower income countries remain disproportionately offline, therefore making the provision of universal affordable access to the internet a necessary factor to reduce inequality and provide equal opportunities for entrepreneurs,

Bearing in mind the UNIDO panel discussion on Opportunities and Challenges of the New Industrial Revolution for Developing Countries and Economies in Transition, Industry 4.0, which refers to the usage of new technologies, has the potential to increase productivity and competitiveness, enhance energy and resource efficiency and effectiveness and therefore is a key factor for accelerating the sustainable industrialization in Africa,

1. *Welcomes* the collaboration between the African Union, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNIDO and Member States on the African continent in the development of the *African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)*;
2. *Encourages* Member States on the African continent to improve the facilitation of Intra-African trade by:
 - a. Ratifying the *African Continental Free Trade Agreement* and collaborating in bringing the discussion on the Rules of Origin for the remaining 19% of products to a successful end for the promotion of better trade relationships and the standard “made in Africa”;
 - b. Reducing the administrative burdens for cross-border trade especially in the application of Rules of Origin to enable trading enterprises to use the Free Trade Area with few obstacles;
 - c. Expanding appropriate cooperation mechanism with the African Union and other African intergovernmental organizations;
3. *Urges* all Member States to increase and prioritize trade partnerships and co-operation with Member States on the African continent to allow them to expand their manufacturing industry by:
 - a. Limiting high tariffs and duties for imports from Africa;
 - b. Increasing the availability of credit for African industries, including:
 - i. Working alongside the African Investment Bank and encouraging the implementation of governmental policy which can allow emerging industries extended grace periods for loan repayments;
 - ii. Targeting funds and concessional loans appointed as Official Development Assistance towards emerging business and industries;
 - c. Taking note of the PCPs currently in place and supporting efforts to extend the program to more countries considering its value for the attraction of investments resulting in increased trade;
 - d. Establishing forums, educational facilities, and internship opportunities to transfer knowledge especially to new entrepreneurs and established business people on the African continent by:
 - i. Organizing education facilities to inform professionals about importing and exporting and the use of technology to advance certain industries;
 - ii. Encouraging internships/externships to allow individuals from African Member States to learn from the experience and training of established businesses in partner Member States;
 - iii. Inviting professionals in the manufacturing and business sector, from partnering Member States, to Africa to talk about norms and necessities of establishing and operating a business;



- iv. Initiating programs which provides educational and funding facilities, which allow new entrepreneurs to learn more about foundational steps to begin a business, help build a business plan with established professional, and gain financial knowledge;
 - e. Continuing to promote the transition towards manufacturing industries through investments and cooperation in the transfer of technology and knowledge by establishing educational forums, meetings, and training facilities among different Member States including individuals such as politicians, educators, and business people from each state to teach the emerging manufactures and government officials;
 - f. Expanding appropriate cooperation mechanisms with the African Union and other African intergovernmental organizations by:
 - i. Exchanging liaison officers between intergovernmental organizations to be able to establish peaceful dialogue though being informative and transparent in matters of regional and international affairs;
 - ii. Establishing joint actions among African nations similar to the AfDB-EIB Indicative Joint Action Plan for 2020-22 to ensure enhanced partnership;
4. *Encourages* the expansion of African transport infrastructure to facilitate resource export and import endeavors to international markets by:
 - a. Expanding and updating current rail networks in Africa and linking them with regional trade hubs, which would provide currently disconnected resource distributors a new route to the market;
 - b. Promoting alternative trade routes to reduce the operational costs of trade and conduct research into new possible trade routes and the obstacles that accompany these new routes;
 - c. Promoting adherence to initiatives like the Cross-Border Initiative in South/Eastern Africa to advance logistical connectivity to serve transport needs;
5. *Draws attention* to the significant energy usage of the transportation infrastructure, and calls upon a centralization of the role sustainable energy sources can play to address the needs of transportation costs by:
 - a. Developing hydroelectric facilities in regions where this method is applicable;
 - b. Introducing more solar energy facilities in regions where sun obstruction is not a concern such as deserts, savannas, and plains;
 - c. Establishing geothermal plants to regions where volcanic activity is abundant;
 - d. Allocating funds produced from the United Nations Capital Development Fund to provide Member States that lack the necessary funding an opportunity to remedy fiscal concerns in infrastructure development;
 - e. Encouraging the African Union to assist in discussions on transport network connectivity with fellow Member States;
 - f. Fostering a stable business and political environment through the introduction of regulations on the state level that would allow foreign investment to be facilitated with African Member States;
6. *Stresses* the importance of electricity access across Africa through the expansion of sustainable energy facilities and practices through:
 - a. The collaboration between Member States to seal partnerships in broaching issues of sustainable energy production;
 - b. The enactment of regulations by individual Member States to address concerns of energy distribution, production and consumption within Africa;



- c. The implementation of regional solar plant farms that would provide energy for multiple communities within fellow Member States;
 - d. The expansion of the electrical grid system to lengthen the area where electricity can be reached and used;
 - e. The enhancement of current electrical facilities and development of future facilities to address energy capacity issues;
7. *Recommends* the prioritization of water infrastructure development in African Member States which may be shared by industry, including emerging small and medium enterprises and peoples by:
- a. Developing accessible systems of supply, treatment and recycling of water;
 - b. Implementing efficient water-management systems;
 - c. Taking into consideration hydropower;
8. *Encourages* the promotion and facilitation of international cooperation aimed at the provision of universal and affordable internet access for supporting a new industrial revolution;
9. *Requires* thorough monitoring and project oversight by UNIDO of all public infrastructure projects throughout the different phases and particularly during the planning phase.
10. *Request* the Director-General, within the mandate and resources of UNIDO, to:
- a. Continue offering technical assistance in the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area and support the discussions on the Rules of Origin;
 - b. Participate in the dialogue on the improvement of African trade with the WTO, African Union, other UN bodies and the Member States in particular concerning the building and upkeep of trade infrastructure;
 - c. Continue the work UNIDO is doing through the Investment and Technology Promotion Offices (ITOPs) in creating new investments agreements and supporting potential investors;
 - d. Increase its efforts in creating a more favorable investment climate in the Member States of the African continent by expanding the PCPs to more countries;
 - e. Expand initiatives and projects for the facilitation of trade and trade capacity building (TCB) in cooperation with Member States, other United Nations development agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and the African Union in particular by:
 - i. Expanding the initiative of providing technical support to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Union Economique et Monétaire (UEMOA) for the improvement of compliance with internationally recognized standards in product manufacturing towards other African regions;
 - ii. Expanding projects on educational workshops for professionals in exporting enterprises focusing on the implementation of AfCFTA within the enterprises modeled on the export consortia capacity building programs;
 - f. Sustain consultations with Member States on the African continent in the drafting of favorable legislative frameworks and national action plans for the building of sustainable and resilient infrastructure through sustainable and resilient design, sustainable energy supply, and sustainable water management;
 - g. Expand initiatives and projects in collaboration with Member States, other United Nations development agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and the African Union for the building of sustainable and resilient infrastructure by:
 - i. Using the South Africa Low Carbon Transport Project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as a model for more transport infrastructure projects throughout the African continent;



- ii. Implementing projects such as the ECOWAS Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) as an example of electricity infrastructure for further African development in this field;
 - iii. Expanding its work with the Heineken-UNIDO Partnership focusing on water management and access through workshops based in Ethiopia and Nigeria, and establishments of water retention towards other countries on the African continent to improve water infrastructure for the industry and the people;
 - iv. Continuing its work in the Department of Trade, Investment and Innovation (TII) offering support to strengthen national, regional, sectoral systems of innovation and in technology transfer and foresight, especially in relation to the industry 4.0 as part of building lasting internet infrastructure;
- h. Collect data from successfully completed projects and initiatives for the building of sustainable and resilient infrastructure over the past 10 years and analyze it for best practices to be shared through platforms and workshops with Member States;
11. *Invites* non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private partnerships to support our efforts through additional financial investments in order to further accomplish the SDGs for affordable and clean energy and industry, innovation, and infrastructure;
12. *Encourages* all Member States to meet their general funding obligations for UNIDO, as well as considering further voluntary contributions to the Industrial Development Fund for the advancement of technical cooperation and advisory services, and consider promoting more foreign direct investment into the African continent.