

Committee: Algeria

Topic: The Role of Technology in Combating the Climate Crisis

Algeria is the biggest country lining the Mediterranean Sea, and the vaster first one of Africa. The culture of Algeria is a blend of Arab, Berber, and French influences. The country is home to a part of Sahara; the largest hot desert of the world. There are 47,694,915 people in Algeria, which makes it hard for youth to find jobs. Despite all of the natural resources such as natural gas, Algeria's economy performs poorly.

The history of the climate crisis began in the early 19th century. Since the 80's, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas. Although Algeria isn't a major contributor to climate change, it is expected to be one of the most affected countries by climate change just like the other countries in the Middle East and North Africa. Because a large part of the country is already arid and hot terrain including the Sahara Desert, very high temperatures and hard access to water sources are going to get worse. In 2014, scientists connected the extreme heat waves to climate change in Algeria. Algeria was ranked 46th of countries in the 2020 Climate Change Performance. In April 1993, Algeria ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and fully subscribed to all the commitments. In 2025, Algeria has shown its determination to participate in the international effort against climate change by adhering to the Kyoto Protocol.

Algeria is working towards diversifying its economy by investing in renewable technologies. Algeria National Climate Plan supports using renewable energies and sets a target of producing 22,000 MW of renewable power capacity between 2011 and 2030. By 2023, 3% of Algeria's electricity comes from renewable resources. The delegate of Algeria strongly believes that Algeria could take advantage of sunlight to produce solar energy and we could also give priority to afforestation. At this point, the delegate of Algeria suggests the United Nations continue to support Algeria for climate resilience through "adaptation" and "mitigation" techniques.

Since Algeria has no historical responsibility for climate change, any national mitigation effort should not be economically restrictive or threaten Algeria's right to development.

References:

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