

I. Increasing Rural and Inland Development Through Technical Advancements.

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria's (PDRA) policy on Rural and Inland development is to promote development through agricultural advancements. Programs created by the PDRA target farmers in these rural areas the most directly. By increasing the quantity and variety of produce grown in rural areas, growth is encouraged and business around food processing is developed, in turn creating jobs in these rural areas.

Since the 1990's, The PDRA has promoted development in rural areas of the country through agricultural means. The National Agricultural Development Plan (PNDA) of 2000 targeted farmers and other people located in rural sectors. Program Plans included upgrading farms, extending agricultural land, and supporting producers. Despite these programs, the PNDA was not as successful as anticipated, even after 2002 when focus on rural areas was tightened. Renamed the National Agricultural and Rural Development Plan (PNDAR), the plan focused on bringing electricity to rural areas, adding better irrigation systems, and increasing the supply of clean drinking water to rural areas. Starting in 2004, the PDRA launched the Strategy for Sustainable Rural Development (SSRD). The main plans for the SSD is to combat poverty and to increase standard of living in rural areas, promote employment and diversify the economy, slow rural-urban drift, create and support measures to help preserve the environment, promote better local area governance, and to encourage partnerships that support sustainable rural development policies. The SSD hopes that these plans will help remove dependency on imported food by diversifying the crops grown on farms, while also creating jobs in areas such as food processing in marketing to help lower the high unemployment rate in rural areas.

The PDRA suggest that other Member States adopt similar policies of agricultural variation and development to help lessen the dependency of food imports to allow for rural areas to become more self-sustainability. The PDRA also proposes the **Banks Increasing Rural Development (BIRD)** Initiative. The BIRD Initiative suggests that Member states should appeal to global banks to begin to open branches in rural locations inside member states. If said branches were to open in these locations, new assets would become available to people living in these areas, as well as promoting economic growth. With branches of these banks opening in these rural locations, other businesses would begin to flock to these areas as well. Theoretically with these rural areas experiencing such large economic growth, technological advances would come as well. With this kind of infrastructure in place, the agricultural industry would be able to develop better farming technology to not only support the rural areas, but also the entire country, and possibly eventually Member States who were once dependent on imported food, would be able to import food to other locations, which would in turn stimulate the economy. With these programs in place, rural and inland develop can and will flourish which will in turn promote growth within the nation as a whole as well.

II. Mitigating Effects of Energy Policy on Climate Change.

Being a member of OPEC, the PDRA has historically been very fossil fuel reliant in order to produce energy within its own borders. Being located in Northern Africa, where water is scarce and an economy based in agriculture makes this region more vulnerable to climate change than other regions of the world. Recently the PDRA has begun to establish programs to help combat Climate Change as well as remove its dependency on fossil fuels and transition to more renewable energy sources, specifically developments in solar power energy.

In 2011 the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Development Plan 2011-2013 was established. The programs target goal is to create a sustainable solar power industry in the DPRA. Compared to solar power, other renewable resources have low potential so the plan primarily focuses solely on a solar power industry. The plan forecast by 2030 that solar power would attribute to 37 percent of the total national electricity production. By improving heat insulation in buildings, developing solar power water heating, promotion of cogeneration, development of chiller cooling systems, converting cycle power plants to combined cycle plants if able, using renewable energy sources to desalinate brackish water, and replacing mercury lamps with sodium lamps. The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Development Plan aims to achieve greater energy efficiency. In 2013, DPRA leaders signed an agreement with former Californian governor, Arnold Schwarzenegger's non-profit organization R20 Regions of Climate Action to create more efficient Energy Policies within the country. The R20 was founded in 2010 in partnership with UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, the Assembly of European Nations, and The Nobel Sustainability Trust, and has offices in other Member States such as The United States, China, and Switzerland. The R20 will focus on combating climate change by encouraging the DPRA to create programs focusing on waste to energy, energy efficiency and also renewable energy projects.

The PDRA proposes that more Member States should invest in solar power energy, especially in the Middle East and Africa. In a climate with an overabundance of sunlight, solar power is an untapped renewable resource that could help diminish the dependency of fossil fuels and lower carbon emissions and greenhouse gases created by Member States. If other Member States were to follow Algeria's Renewable and Energy and End Energy Efficiency Development Plan, after about 20 years Member States would have almost a third of their nation's electricity being produced by a clean renewable energy source. This potential for said renewable energy source to desalinate brackish water also brings about a solution for easier to attain clean drinking water. In order for a Member State to implement a renewable energy source, they must develop said energy source by utilizing what that Member State has in excess, such as sunlight in the Middle East and Africa. The DPRA also implores more Member States to join the R20 in order to create renewable energy programs. The more Member States that are willing to join the R20 and learn about their programs to fight climate change and promote ecological sustainability through renewable resources, the larger effect on mitigating climate change these policies will be. With these proposals the PDRA believes that the world, and specifically Northern Africa and the Middle East can ease off dependencies on fossil fuels and become more "green" and also increasing the longevity of the planet.