**Analyzing the relationship between rising food and energy costs and an increase in criminal activity, such as piracy and terrorism, in Sub-Saharan Africa.**

Criminal activities can significantly impact food and energy security in Sub-Saharan Africa by disruption of supply chains, increasing transaction costs, and creation an environment of instability that hampers economic development. Economic desperation, resource competition, vulnerability to extortion, security challenges contribute to these criminal activities. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports that conflict and insecurity disrupt agricultural activities, trade routes, and markets, affecting the livelihoods of millions of people in conflict-affected areas. Sub Saharan coutries like Nigeria kenya Somalia Mozambique have faced crisises like that due to continuous criminal activities.

let me present some real life instances-

-in Nigeria, criminal groups have been known to hijack food trucks and extort money from farmers, leading to disruptions in food distribution and increased prices for consumers.

According to a report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Nigeria, the largest oil producer in Sub-Saharan Africa, loses billions of dollars annually due to oil theft and illegal bunkering.

in Nigeria, oil bunkering and pipeline vandalism have been linked to frequent oil spills and disruptions in oil production, contributing to energy insecurity and economic losses.

Now as a delegate of finland, we can play a significant role in assisting Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries with their food and energy crises, particularly in the context of addressing the influence of terrorism and crime. Our country emphasizes over Humanitarian Assistance and Aid, Promotion of Good Governance and Rule of Law, Diplomatic Engagement and Partnerships, and Promotion of Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding activites. Thank you.

* For example, Boko Haram's insurgency in northeastern Nigeria has displaced millions of people, disrupted agricultural activities, and led to widespread food insecurity in the region.

United Nations estimates that over 41 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa were in need of humanitarian assistance due to conflict, violence, and displacement as of 2021.

In conflict-affected countries such as South Sudan, the Central African Republic, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, insecurity hampers agricultural activities and food production, exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable populations.

In the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, oil bunkering has been linked to conflicts between local communities, militant groups, and security forces, exacerbating tensions and insecurity in the area.

**Empowering Sub-Saharan Africa through Education and Technology Transfer for Sustainable Food and Energy Security**

Through technological transfer and education, Finland has an excellent chance to empower Sub-Saharan Africa and encourage sustainable food and energy security. Finland advocates for policies and initiatives at the international level that promote education, technology transfer, and sustainable development in Sub-Saharan Africa. some ways through Finland can extend their hand in this regard are-  
• Finland can Offer training and scholarships to Sub-Saharan African professionals and students so they may become experts over pressing issues that results in crisises.   
• Finland can collaborate with governments and educational institutions to create vocational training programs and specialized curriculum incorporating renewable energy and sustainable agriculture.  
• Encouraging technology transfer programs to promote effective Finnish innovations in agriculture.  
• Creating and distributing open-access educational materials and mobile apps for rural populations.  
• We can collaborate with Sub-Saharan companies through transfering renewable energy technologies like wind turbines, solar panels, biogas disasters to local communities for affordable, clean energy production.

Thank you.

1.Giving Sub-Saharan African professionals and students training opportunities and scholarships to study in Finland so they may become experts in environmental conservation, renewable energy technology, and sustainable agricultural methods.

2. collaborating with governments and educational institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa to create specialized curriculum and programs for vocational training that incorporate the ideas of renewable energy and sustainable agriculture into formal education systems.

3. Encouraging technology transfer programs to facilitate the adoption of Finnish innovations and best practices in agriculture,

4. assisting in the creation and distribution of open-access educational materials, online learning situations, and mobile apps that give rural populations in Sub-Saharan Africa access to knowledge and training tools on renewable energy and sustainable agriculture.

5. sub saharan companies can collaborate with our companies to advance the transfer of renewable energy technologies—such as wind turbines, solar panels, and biogas digesters—to communities in Sub-Saharan Africa so they may produce energy locally that is also affordable and clean.

**Implementing international Partnerships and collaborations for Sustainable Food and Energy Security in Sub-Saharan Africa**

2.Using a number of crucial strategy, Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) could establish out global partnerships and agreements for long-term food and energy security.

3.• SSA countries can access resources, technical expertise, and funding from international organizations like the UN, World Bank, African Union, and UNDP.  
• SSA countries can join regional initiatives like Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) promoting sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, and climate resilience.  
• SSA can collaborate with multinational corporations, local businesses, and industry associations can facilitate the transfer of expertise, technology, and resources to support agricultural development and renewable energy projects.

• SSA countries can establish bilateral partnerships with other countries, including developed nations and emerging economies, to exchange knowledge, expertise, and best practices in sustainable agriculture and renewable energy..  
• By committing to international agreements such as the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SSA countries demonstrate their commitment to sustainable development and global cooperation

• SSA can strengthen cooperation with other developing regions through South-South cooperation mechanisms.  
1.Sub-Saharan Africa can benefit from Finland's comprehensive implementation of international alliances and cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for sustainable food and energy security.

Moreover, Finland can work closely with UNDP and other collaborative organizations through multivarious initiatives to monitor and evaluate the impact of their collaborative efforts on sustainable food and energy security in Sub-Saharan Africa, ensuring accountability, transparency, and continuous improvement in project implementation.

• finland can provide Financial support for UNDP-led projects promoting sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, and climate resilience.  
• Sharing of expertise in sustainable farming practices, renewable energy technologies, and natural resource management.  
• Collaboration with UNDP for policy development and implementation of sustainable food and energy security policies.  
• Facilitation of public-private partnerships for co-creation and implementation of innovative solutions for sustainable food and energy security.

Finland can actively engage in multilateral platforms and initiatives coordinated by UNDP, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement, to advocate for the prioritization of sustainable food and energy security in Sub-Saharan Africa and mobilize international support and resources.

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) can implement international partnerships and collaborations for sustainable food and energy security through several key strategies:

1. \*\*Engagement with International Organizations:\*\* SSA countries can actively engage with international organizations such as the United Nations, the World Bank, the African Union, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to access resources, technical expertise, and funding for sustainable development projects related to food and energy security.

2. \*\*Participation in Regional Initiatives:\*\* SSA countries can participate in regional initiatives and partnerships aimed at promoting sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, and climate resilience. Regional organizations such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) provide platforms for collaboration and knowledge sharing among member states.

3. \*\*Public-Private Partnerships:\*\* SSA countries can foster partnerships with the private sector to leverage investment, technology, and innovation for sustainable food and energy security. Collaboration with multinational corporations, local businesses, and industry associations can facilitate the transfer of expertise, technology, and resources to support agricultural development and renewable energy projects.

4. \*\*Bilateral Cooperation:\*\* SSA countries can establish bilateral partnerships with other countries, including developed nations and emerging economies, to exchange knowledge, expertise, and best practices in sustainable agriculture and renewable energy. Bilateral cooperation agreements can facilitate technology transfer, capacity building, and joint research and development initiatives.

5. \*\*Civil Society Engagement:\*\* SSA countries can collaborate with civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community-based groups to promote community-driven initiatives for sustainable food and energy security. Civil society organizations play a critical role in advocacy, awareness-raising, and grassroots development efforts.

6. \*\*South-South Cooperation:\*\* SSA countries can strengthen cooperation with other developing regions through South-South cooperation mechanisms. By sharing experiences, lessons learned, and best practices with countries facing similar challenges, SSA countries can enhance their capacity to address food and energy security issues effectively.

7. \*\*Multilateral Agreements and Treaties:\*\* SSA countries can participate in multilateral agreements and treaties related to food security, renewable energy, and climate change mitigation. By committing to international agreements such as the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SSA countries demonstrate their commitment to sustainable development and global cooperation.

8. \*\*Capacity Building and Training:\*\* SSA countries can prioritize capacity building and training programs to enhance local expertise and skills in sustainable agriculture and renewable energy. Training initiatives for farmers, agricultural extension workers, energy technicians, and policymakers can improve knowledge and capacity to implement sustainable practices and technologies.

**Identifying and conducting current government-led initiatives to improve Sub-Saharan Africa's food and energy security.**

The African Union Agenda 2063 is a strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of Africa over the next five decades. Adopted by African heads of state and government in 2013, Agenda 2063 represents a collective vision for the continent's development, guided by the aspirations of African citizens. At its core, Agenda 2063 seeks to build "an integrated, prosperous, and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena." Apart from these, African govt has taken further more initiatives to mitigate the crisises such as  
  
• SSA goverments are Prioritizing infrastructure, research, and farmer support programs to improve access to agricultural inputs and enhance productivity.  
• They are Launching initiatives to promote renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and hydroelectric power.  
• They are Adopting climate-smart agriculture practices to mitigate climate change impact on food production.  
• They are Implementing programs to address hunger and malnutrition, including school feeding programs and cash transfer schemes.  
•SSA Govt. are Expanding access to electricity in rural areas through initiatives to extend the power grid and deploy off-grid renewable energy solutions.  
•They are Enacting policy reforms to improve land tenure systems, strengthen regulatory frameworks, and promote private sector investment in agriculture and energy sectors.  
• They are Collaborating at the regional level to address food and energy security challenges, including the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and the African Union's Agenda 2063.  
• Moreover,they are Empowering local communities to take ownership of food and energy security initiatives.

* Production of crude oil and biodiesel to replace fossil diesel and avoid the Emissions of Green House Gases (GHGs)
* Production of fertilizer to support local agriculture
* Job creation through the maintenance of farms and the reaping of physic nuts for sale leading to the creation of wealth and the reduction of poverty in local communities
* Soil conservation and erosion control and
* Biodiversity protection

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