

It is a pervasive problem across the globe, and especially in the developing world, that women do not receive the same access to basic education that their male counterparts do. According to statistics from the UN, more than 50 million young girls go without any basic education. This is mainly an issue in the developing world, where the inability of women to gain an education can have drastic effects on the growth of their nation's economy. It is in accordance with many multilateral standards, such as Millennium Goals 2 and 3, that women receive complete and equal access to schooling.

Although equal access to education is still a sizeable problem in Ghana, the nation has made great strides towards progress in the recent past. The government of Ghana has focused its attempts to spread education to all people on poverty. In 2005, Ghana removed all school fees for primary education, effectively ending a huge barrier preventing the poor from attending schools. The region which is most affected by gender disparity in schooling is the North, where extreme poverty exists in prevalence and conservative Islamic doctrine dominates social norms. Although the UN hasn't launched any direct efforts regarding women's education in Ghana, a plethora of both private and international organizations operate in the country, helping to spread education to young girls.

The government of Ghana would be more than willing to support many solutions to this issue. Our focus should be tearing down three big barriers to women receiving an education, as mentioned by the UNGEI, which are: Negative social and religious perceptions against women's education, the inability to bear the cost of education, and the sparsity of schools in poorer regions. Three possible solutions could be banning the prevention of receiving an education on religious grounds, eliminating school fees, and constructing more schools.

Africa is currently in a period of unforeseen economic growth, and much of that growth is a direct result of foreign direct investment. But FDI still leaves much to be desired. The African continent still fails to receive nearly as much investment as other regions, such as the Middle East and East Asia. Although more than 1.5 trillion USD in foreign investments flows into Africa annually, that is still a tiny sum compared to other regions of the world. This phenomenon is a significant barrier to Africa becoming a major competitor in a global economy.

Ghana has been receiving FDI from a multitude of both large and medium sized foreign companies in recent years, resulting in billions of dollars of economic growth. Foreign investments have allowed Ghana's economy to spread out and diversify beyond its traditional industries. Coca-Cola has recently added a \$19 million bottling facility, and Heinz has added a \$20 million tuna canning factory. The nation of Ghana still desires the help of the African Union to create multilateral trade agreements between other nations to help simplify trade between Ghana and leading foreign economies.

The government of Ghana would be open to many solutions that would put Africa on par with the developed world in regard to the reception of foreign direct investment. One solution Ghana believes would be most effective would be the stabilization of African governments, which would give protection to foreign investments and provide more of an incentive to invest.

Corruption and a lack of transparency in democratically elected African governments is a pervasive problem which continually threatens the stability and development of the continent. Out of the 10 most corrupt countries in the world, 6 of them are in Africa, and only 6 of the 46 countries in sub-Saharan Africa don't have a severe corruption problem. This corruption results in an approximate \$150 billion in economic losses every year.

Although corruption levels in Ghana rate substantially higher than other African nations, corruption is still a huge barrier to economic growth in the country. Corruption is often cited by businesses in Ghana as a barrier to conducting effective and profitable business.

The government of Ghana would support any initiatives which would help to curb corruption levels in both Ghana and the entirety of the African continent. One plan which the government of Ghana believes would be very effective is the denial of the right to vote of any country which the African Union deems to be overly corrupt. The government of Ghana would also support any other reasonable initiatives proposed by other nations in the African Union.