

Empowering Women Through Equal Education

Despite dramatic global efforts over the past few decades to increase education for women and girls in Africa, it remains a very much prevalent equality issue. The essence of education is essential due to the fact that empowering women has proven to lead to vital development in brilliant young minds that can one day change the world. In addition, even primary and secondary education can be a women's ticket to escaping from poverty and defying social norms by becoming a successful young leader. Since the early twentieth century, the world began to recognize these values and created movements to allow women to become an equal part of the workforce through education.ⁱ Even with these efforts, we are still not expected to equalize girls' education in Africa until 2083. To speed up this process, there have been several recent important movements towards equality such as the Millennium Development Goals in 2000.ⁱⁱ These goals were eight international development goals and the third one dealt mainly with gender equality through education. The systematic framework that these goals set up to empower women addressed the issues of families wanting their girls to get married instead of go to school, gender based violence, and the language barrier.

Furthermore, the United Nations have also been a significant driver assisting with girls' education in Africa. For example, to offer women college education, they created a campaign called the He For She Impact. This program, initiated by the Secretary General of the UN Ban Ki-moon, has utilized world leaders to create a framework that has reformed ten colleges to build an equal society which is "a model of how the whole society should look." Moreover, the General Assembly has also laid out their 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals in 2015 which is a system of programs that are providing the infrastructure necessary to build schools and have promised equality to be achieved rapidly around the globe.ⁱⁱⁱ However, two out of five school age girls in Africa still have never set foot in a classroom. This is due to African cultures believing that women's education is not that important as well as the ineffective implementation of solutions in poor African nations.

In response to the ongoing issue, The United States has been an active participant in assisting with women's education in Africa and agrees that it is necessary to come together as a whole to close the gender gap in education. Within our own nation, we have completely equal education that was finalized by Title IX in 1972 and we would like for African nations to follow our education system as well.^{iv} To accomplish this, the United States has put forward several strategies including the U.S. Strategy toward Sub-Saharan Africa containing four pillars for African development. Most importantly, the fourth pillar, which is to Promote Opportunity and Development, will utilize the in place diplomatic assistance programs to explain to these African countries exactly how to set up successful education systems. Additionally, we have created the African Women Entrepreneurship Program which will establish the U.S National plan promoting primary and secondary education for children by decreasing the amount of violence in schools.^v By implementing these programs, the United States is not only empowering nations in Africa to promote equality in their societies, but also to enhance our foreign policy. This is because the United States would like to see the peaceful transfer to democratic governments for

, it is necessary to have female representation in these
eved through education.

To achieve our goals and dramatically increase girls education in Africa within ten years, the Unites States of America has created a four step solution plan called FIRE. This stands for fly, increase support, require, and establish. First, the F stands for flying around drones in poor African nations. These drones will display three dimensional holograms that will explain to each and every African girl about education is their ticket out of poverty and their change to change to world. Because of the fact that these corrupt and politically unstable African nations are not able to campaign to their citizens directly, the United States understand that it is time to provide much needed direct assistance. To make the drones a success, will utilize assistance from organizations such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to negotiate with each individual country to make a drone personalized to the language and necessities of that nation. By negotiating with each individual nation, we will make sure of the fact that we are on the side of each nation and that we only want to see the equality and success of that nation. Although the solution has never been implemented before, the United States is positive that these personal connections and explanations on how to receive education will empower women to make the change and enroll themselves in school. Second, the I stands increased support from in place programs and organization such as the African Solutions to African Problems (ASAP). By doing this, the United States understands there are brilliant and potentially successful ideas out there that simply needs better representation and implementation. One of these programs is the ASAP program which focuses on assisting the unstable families in Africa to provide them with education. The majority of the kids that we will be assisting will be Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) due the fact that these are the least educated children in Africa. By doing this we will be reaching out to not only the families who can afford education and want it for their daughters, but also the unstable families who are not currently planning on sending their daughters to school. Next, the United States will gradually begin the process of having each country in Africa require education for both boys and girls as well as decrease the amount of arranged marriages. We will do this by using our country as an example of the success of gender equality in education to persuade them that requiring education will surely assist them in the long run. Also, because of the fact that families often force their daughters into marrying at a young age, we will also negotiate with each country to allowing their girls utilize their brilliant minds rather than them being put to waste. Lastly, the E is to establish a Second Millennium goals that focuses on gender equality. The United States will work together with all nations to keep in place the successes of the first goals such as building infrastructure for schools to be built as well as providing equal wage for women in the workforce which has been successfully implemented in South Africa, Nigeria, and Egypt. To make the program actually successful, The United States desires to address the issues that the first goals failed to fix such as the language barriers in education, representation of women in parliament, and education for unstable families. By creating this, we will show a sense of unity with all nations for these African nations to understand that they are not alone and that we are trying to assist them as much as possible. Thus, with the implementation of our FIRE plan, the United States strongly believes that we can bring to world together with women's education through empowering women, creating equality in the workforce, and putting out the fire that currently is education in Africa.



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United States of America

Encouraging and Properly Managing Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is defined as an investment made by a company, individual or country for business purposes in another country for the purpose of establishing business operations or investing in assets that the foreign business contains. Currently, in Africa, the main FDIs are the investments mainly made by developed countries such as the United States towards lesser developed countries' natural resources. These include gold, diamonds, phosphate rock, oil, and gas as the main sources of desire for developed countries to invest in. In addition to natural resources, more common types of FDIs are when an investment is made on the stock of a foreign business to where they have some control in the decision making of these businesses. Especially with the rapidly increasing technology and population over the past few decades, FDI has become an important builder for global economic enhancement. Through quality cooperation, compromises, and unification, FDI can successfully produce financial and political development, encourage economic change, and improve the conditions of societies in Africa. However, this has not always happened in Africa and despite having the potential to take in more FDI than anywhere else, Africa is not an FDI hot spot compared to other regions such as Asia and South America. The main issues with FDI in Africa are that once an investment is made, the receiving country is politically unstable and corrupt which leads to that country not being able to properly manage their investors' claims. There have been several movements to increase development and make countries stable enough to manage it such as the African Regional Organization. This organization attempts to work with each individual country to explain to them how to manage FDIs. Although the organization fails to address the political stabilizations that need to be made within each individual organization, it is a solid base towards development for FDIs in Africa. Another issue is the fact that African countries are becoming reliant upon FDI and foreign aid. An example of this is the Kibera slum located in Kenya. Because of the fact that Kenya is unable to manage and benefit from their foreign direct investors, the slum is filled with garbage through the streets, barely any running clean water, and sewage running right through the beaten down homes.^{vi} Clearly, FDI has the potential to enrich the economies of African countries, yet countries continue to be amongst the poorest in the world.

The United States would in fact like to see increased FDIs in Africa, but it is necessary for these investments to be managed and utilized in African countries. To do this, the United States has implemented the 'Power Africa' investment initiative in 2013.^{vii} This has not only laid out guidelines for successful investments for our own country, but also ensured that the investments we made were monitored and controlled without issues. Additionally, the United States is at the center of the disadvantages and advantages of FDI, seeing that we are the largest recipient of FDI and the largest investor in foreign countries. In Africa, we have made several major FDI investments such as our investment in a Petroleum Company in Uganda. In the company producing and exploring petroleum, we have a joint venture in which we have profited over ten million dollars in the past three years off the amount of petroleum that is sold. As well as the Ugandan FDI, we have also made major investments in Kenyan, South African, Nigerian and more companies which has contributed to us becoming the largest foreign direct investor in the world.



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Africa that are safely protected by African nations without corruption, the United States has created a framework including three main solutions. These being: to create political stability in poor and unstable African nations, to incentivize nations encouraging reform, and to utilize wasted natural resources in Africa. Primarily, the United States would like to create the United States Organization for Political Stability in Africa (UNOPSA). This organization will primarily negotiate with each African nation to change the type of foreign aid that they receive. Utilizing the assistance of the Millennium Challenge Cooperation, we will allow countries to give aid to African nations through the form of making developments. These developments will be made in each African country which will enhance technology, healthcare and infrastructure. If a foreign country is able to successfully assist an African nation, that nation will then allow them to decrease the amount of foreign aid that they pay each year. This will prevent this foreign aid being lost to corruption because their aid will have already taken effect. Secondly, the United States is going to offer dollar for dollar incentives for African countries that take the initiative to make reforms on homes and public infrastructure on their own. The funding for this project will come from out money set aside for foreign aid as well as from organizations who have vowed to assist such as the UNDP and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). Offering these incentives will promote these developments and create a sense of urgency for countries to make the reforms necessary to manage FDI's successfully. Finally, the United States would like to protect the environment in Africa. Currently, the issue is that foreign countries are investing in the natural resources that a country needs to properly function. This leads to the lack of these resources such as clean water and wood to build homes. Although it appears that they simply do not have the natural resources in their country, five percent of the resources that are invested in actually go unused. Therefore, we would like to use all of the resources available to make reforms such as building houses out leftover bamboo or building a new hospital made out of wood from trees. Because of the extreme poverty that these African nations are in, we will utilize all of the resources possible. In the past, this has been successful with a small group of citizens living near the jungles of the Central African Republic. However, with funding, increased popularity, and support, we can save billions of dollars for poor African nations while improving their stability which is critical to the success of FDI's. In conclusion, once our solution plan is implemented, the United States is positive that FDI's will dramatically increase in Africa and the economies of African nations will actually improve.

in Democratically Elected Governments

United States of America

Monitoring and Dramatically Decreasing Corruption

Over the past forty years, poor African nations are becoming more and more corrupt because of the fact that African leaders are utilizing their power to benefit themselves rather than the people. In fact, eighty five percent of Sub-Saharan are said to have an extreme corruption problem. The main issue is that the leaders and governments of these corrupt nations including Somalia, Sudan, and Angola is their dishonestly and unwillingness to open up about government activities. This policy in which citizens are unaware of any governmental activity even in democratic governments is called non-transparency. For instance, in Somalia, there was recently an income tax issued to pay for the infrastructure reforms that the government wanted to make. However, people were unprepared to pay the tax because they were not given any sense of warning. Following the implementation, people either fell into an extreme amount of debt or, in some cases, were arrested for refusing to pay the unheard of tax. To increase transparency, several programs have been created in Africa such as the Global Anti-Corruption Coalition. This program works all nations to monitor corrupt countries on their actions and condemns them on their wrongdoings if they continue to stay corrupt. Additionally, to promote keeping of ethical principles African governments have vowed to follow in the past, the Africa Governance and Monitoring and Advocacy Project (AfriMAP). AfriMAP has successfully managed to encourage democracy to be continued, laws to be better enforced, and human rights to be preserved in nations such as Botswana, Cameroon, and Ghana.^{viii} To further promote good governance, it has recently been proposed that technology be enhanced in corrupt nations to allow citizens to understand government decisions. However, African nations are often too poor to utilize growing technology. Despite significant past efforts to decrease worldwide corruption, there have not been any major breakthroughs that have the potential to convince nations on why it will benefit to become transparent.

The United States would like to eliminate corruption worldwide and create honest systems of government in all nations. Although we have somewhat hesitant with becoming involved directly with foreign nations affairs since the beginning of the War in Iraq in 2003, we have attempted to accomplish this through active change and cooperation with our allies and all governments that we are trying to assist in Africa. As an example, we have implemented the Doing Business in Africa Campaign in 2015, which promotes fair trade between African nations and is aimed at decreasing corruption. Moreover, the United States understands that ending corruption is a long process to fix and that it is necessary to give nations time to become free from corruption.

To accomplish this, the United States has created a three step solution plan which will end all corruption within twenty years called the SIC plan which includes conducting surveys in the interior of all African nations, incentivizing them to decrease corruption, and create support and African membership in international programs against corruption. First, the United States is going to use existing organizations such as Transparency International and UNESCO to conduct a survey. To carry out this survey, the United States literally aspires to go within each African country. We will let the people of the democratic governments decide for themselves if corruption and non-transparency prevalent in this country, or is reform not necessary. Although



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ant, it will allow the United States and other nations to
s and efforts to decrease corruption need to be
made. Next, we would like to incentivize nations by offering future support as well as continued
foreign aid if they are able to allow for complete transparency for at least half of their citizens by
2019. Because of the fact we are trying to make these nations achieve these goals and trying to
work together with foreign countries on ending the ongoing issue, we will provide assistance by
giving them access to the programs and policies necessary to effectively end corruption. If the
nations are not able to meet our requirements or at least take a step in the right direction, we will
then decrease the amount of foreign aid on which these poor African nations depend on. Lastly,
the Unites States believes that it is essential to create support for African membership in
programs such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).^{ix} This program lays
out a six year model to reform government. We will effectively utilize this by making each
African nation to report their status each month so that we can monitor their successes or
failures. In conclusion, with our SIC plan, the United States believes that we can come together
as a whole and work with these poor African nations to end corruption in Africa for good.

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ⁱ <http://www.worlded.org/WEInternet/international/expertise/display.cfm?tid=1004&id=756>

ⁱⁱ <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2016/9/press-release-heforshe-university-parity-report>

^{iv} <http://www.titleix.info/>

^v <http://www.africaneducationprogram.org/>

^{vi} <http://www.wsj.com/articles/SB123758895999200083>

^{vii} <http://www.lawschool.cornell.edu/research/ILJ/upload/Kassner-note-final.pdf>

^{viii} <http://www.baacafrika.org/w/initiatives.php>

^{ix} <https://eiti.org/>

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