Delegate: Angola

Committee: African Union

Delegate: Amina Kilpatrick

Topic 1: Education of Women and Girls

It is important we address the issue of education is girls as it can address many other issues that occur as a result. When girls are educated, they can receive jobs with higher pay, breaking the **cycle of poverty**. According to UNICEF, if a girl returns to school, there is a 25% wage increase in her life (UNICEF, 2015). Furthermore, education can also delay the age in which girls get married and start families allowing them to be more educated and increase the likelihood of healthy babies (UNICEF, 2015). Girls entering school not only helps the girls and their family, but it helps the entire community. If girls are in school it also decreases their vulnerability to diseases such as **HIV and AIDS.** Other issues that affect girls in school are the conditions of the school itself such as: fees, classroom resources, inadequate sanitation, and lack of female teachers (UNICEF, 2015).

According to UNGEI, around half of the children in Angola are currently out of school. About 45% of the children experience **malnutrition and** about 25% of die before 5 years old. UNICEF has been a present force in Angola, hoping to restore the nation in its state. There are about four key challenges that angola faces: resettlement of Angolans, reducing child mortality, child rights, and restoring the health and education systems across the country (UNGEI, 2016). Two whole generation of children were denied the access to education due to the ongoing conflict within Angola. In 2005, the Malange province of Angola received help through the **Schools for Africa Initiativ**e and UNICEF. They have been rehabilitating and constructing schools all across the country. The **Nelson Mandela Foundation** and the **German National Committee for UNICEF** have also supported angola in building more schools (UNGEI, 2005). UNICEF has also trained teachers to promote girls education.

Angola follows a 6-3-3 education system. According to Education Policy and Data Center, this system has been in place since 2004 (EPDC, 2012). There are six years of primary school starting at age six, and six years of secondary school. The lower secondary school is from grades 7-9 and upper secondary school is from grades 10-12 (EPDC, 2012). Primary education is also free and mandatory in Angola and examinations are held at the end of grade 6, 9 and 12. Before this system, primary education was four years and the lower and upper secondary school cycles were four years and three years (EPDC, 2012).

Topic 2: Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign Investment is important to revitalizing the Angolan economy. Due to the twenty-seven year long civil war, the Angolan economy is still recovering from the instability. According to Santander, out of the all the African nations, Angola receives the fourth largest amount of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) (Santander, 2016) behind Nigeria, South Africa and Kenya. Angola is a country full of rich natural resources contributing to its income. They include: hydrocarbons, minerals, fisheries and agriculture. The oil sector receives the highest amount of investment for Angola. Gas production has investments worth a billion euros (Santander, 2016). The FDI slowed down from 2010-2011 however it picked up in 2013. Investment within Angola slows down due to bureaucracy and investment laws (Santander, 2016). In order to be a private investor, Angola requires investors to partner with local companies and hire a certain number of Angolan citizens. This had deterred investors who choose to go to countries with less strict laws. The main investors in Angola are China, France, the Netherlands and the United States (Santander, 2016).

Topic 3: Transparency and Integrity in Democratically elected governments

In 1975, the Portuguese Prime Minister was overthrown in Angola, ending the colonial control of country. However, political turmoil ensued leading to a 27 year long civil war. In 2002, there was a peace accord signed by the country, which ensured peace (UNGEI). Corruption within AFrican nations plagues the continent. It affects the health and wealth of the countries. In Liberia, medical services are often hard to find. Those with money are the ones most likely to see a doctor. According to Cable News Network (CNN), seven out of 10 people reported having pay bribes for healthcare or schooling services (Veselinovic, 2016). The increase in corruption has also contributed to the increasing wealth gap. Those with power are able to exploit those with little means for more wealth and power. The chair of Transparency International, José Ugaz, has said that “millions of Africans are deprived of their basic needs like food, health, education, housing, access to clean water and sanitation.” (Veselinovic, 2016). Transparency International works to bring increasing transparency to governments and its citizens for a more efficient government. They have estimated around 75 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa paid a bribe in the last year (Veselinovic, 2016).

Angola has suffered due to corruption. This has occurred mainly due to a lack of checks and balances within the legal system. According to Business Anti- Corruption portal, one of the main corruption issues is due to their natural resources. Rules and regulations regarding natural resources are not strictly enforced which leads to conflicts.

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