Aid to Africa
2016 – 2017 Topic Proposal

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Section 1: Introduction

Africa is a continent in need of development and change. Countries like Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Nigeria, and Zimbabwe have potential to become great, thriving nations. However, these countries cannot grow without outside help. The United States, the People’s Republic of China, and the United Nations are providing aid and assistance to African countries. Many people tend to ignore Africa, due to its lack of modernization and due to the fact that no one is educated in the history of African nations. This topic paper discusses the history of the five countries listed above, as well as things the United States could do to benefit the countries. A debate topic on Africa would increase debaters’ knowledge on the region and help create an understanding of the developing world.

Section 2: Who to Engage/Assist/Aid

Chad

Background Information

Chad was a territory of France until 1960 and dealt with 30 years of civil war along with invasions by Libya. Peace was restored in Chad in 1990. The nation became a democratic one and held presidential elections in 1996 and 2001. It was discovered that those elections were flawed, though. A rebellion broke out in 1998 and has broken out again every once and a while since, even though peace agreements have been made between the government and rebels. President Deby removed constitutional term limits in 2005.
He then won another election in 2006, although it was controversial. In 2008, the capital of Chad experienced a violent uprising, but has remained relatively calm since, due to good relations with Sudan. President Deby won his fourth election in 2011. In 2014, the nation began a 2-year rotation on the UN Security Council.

**Economy**

Chad’s economy depends on oil and agriculture. Oil brings in 60% of the export revenue, while agriculture covers most of the remaining bulk. The nation relies on assistance from other countries for most public and private sector investment. Most of the national’s fuel is provided by a single refinery. Chad regulates domestic fuel prices, which increases the use of the black market. The country’s GDP was $29.85 billion in 2014 and $26.2 billion in 2012. The GDP growth rate in 2014 was 9.6%. The GDP per capita in 2014 was $2600. Chad’s main agriculture products are cotton, sorghum, millet, peanuts, sesame, corn, rice, potatoes, onions, cassava, cattle, sheep, goats, and camels. 80% of the employed population works in agriculture. 80% of the population is under the poverty line. Chad exports oil, livestock, cotton, sesame, gum Arabic, and shea butter. The country receives $4.9 billion from the exports. 80.7% of Chad’s exports go to the United States. Chad imports machinery and transport equipment, industrial goods, food, and textiles. Chad imports 31% of its imported materials from China. As of the end of 2014, Chad is $3.2 billion in debt.
People and Society

French and Arabic are the two official languages of Chad. Chad has a diverse ethnic group—27.7% are Sara, 12.3% are Arab, 11.5% are Mayo-Kebbi, and many other ethnicities are present. Islam is the dominant religion in Chad, accounting for 53.1%, with Catholicism in second with 20%. As of the middle of 2014, Chad’s population was 11,412,107. Almost half of the people are under the age of 15. The median age for a citizen is 17.2 years. 90 infants die for each 1000 people. The average life expectancy is 50 years at birth. There are only 0.04 physicians for each 1000 people. 50.7% of Chad’s drinking water sources have been improved, while 49.3% remain unimproved. The adult prevalence rate for HIV/AIDS is 2.48% as of 2013. Over 14,000 people died from HIV/AIDS as of 2013. The risk of getting major infectious diseases is very high. Food or waterborne illnesses include bacterial and protozoa diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever. Malaria and dengue fever are high-risk diseases, as well as schistosomiasis, meningococcal meningitis, and rabies. 6.6% of the adult population is obese, while 30.3% of children under the age of 5 are underweight. 2.3% of the GDP is spent on education. At the age of 15, 40% of Chad’s citizens can read and write French or Arabic.

Environment

Chad is located in central Africa. The total area of the country is 1.284 million square kilometers. Chad has two climates—tropical in the north and desert in the south. There are also mountains in the northwest. Chad has many natural resources, including
petroleum, uranium, natron, kaolin, fish, gold, limestone, sand, gravel, and salt. 39.6% of the land is used for agriculture. There are no permanent crops in Chad. 302.7 square kilometers of Chad’s and is irrigated. The region can be hot and dry, there can be dusty harmattan winds in the north, droughts, and locust plagues. There are inadequate supplies of potable water, there’s improper water disposal in rural areas, water and soil pollution, and desertification. Chad is part of many environmental agreements, including Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection, and Wetlands.

**Energy**

Chad produces 200 million kilowatt-hour of electricity and consumes 186 million kilowatt-hour. 100% of their total installed capacity of electricity is created from fossil fuels. Chad produces 97,910 barrels of crude oil and exports 125,700 barrels of crude oil daily. They consume 1,870 barrels of refined petroleum products daily and import 1,754 barrels a day. Chad produced 264,300 metric tons of carbon dioxide in 2012.

**Transnational Issues**

Many armed militia groups and Sudan’s military have driven many refugees into Chad. In 2010, Chad made a joint border monitoring force with Sudan to fix that problem. Over 300,000 people are taking refuge in Chad from Sudan.
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

Background

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is located in central Africa. Its capital is Kinshasa. There are 10 provinces, but a constitutional amendment from 2005 states that there should be 26. The DRC gained its independence on June 30, 1960. It is a republic nation, with a history of internal and external conflict. Joseph Mobutu became president in 1965, and remained president for 32 years from sham election and violence. With the help of Rwanda and Uganda, the Mobutu regime ended in May 1997. Laurent Kabila helped name it the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and he became the president. His leadership was threatened in 1998 by Rwanda and Uganda, but was backed by Angola, Chad, Namibia, Sudan, and Zimbabwe. Kabila was assassinated in 2001, and his son, Joseph, became head of state. J Kabila helped remove Rwandan forces from the DRC in 2002. This is the year the Pretoria Accord was signed—it provided national unity for the Congo. In 2003, a transitional government was set up. Finally, in 2006, elections were held for presidency, the National Assembly, and provincial legislatures. A peace agreement was signed in 2009 by the DRC government with National Congress for the Defense of the People, which is mainly a Tutsi rebel group. In 2011, Kabila was elected president again, which is also the last presidential election held. After more conflict arose, the formation of the M23 occurred in 2012. As of 2013, the government and M23 were talking about peace agreements. The Congo still sees conflict and violence from many groups, especially from the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda and Mai Mai.
Economy

The DRC suffers from a poor economy, which is slowly recovering. Its GDP (purchasing power parity) in 2013 was $29.39 billion. The 2013 GDP growth rate was 6.2%. The GDP per capita in 2013 was $400. In 2006, 71% of the population was below the poverty line. Its revenues and expenditures budgets for 2013 were $5.817 billion and $6.472 billion respectively. In 2013, the inflation rate was 7.1%. The exports for 2013 were $9.436 billion and the imports were $8.924 billion. The external debt by the end of 2013 was $6.874 billion.

People and Society

French is the official language of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. There are four main tribes. Catholicism is the main religion, hitting 50%. There are 77 million people. A little over 40% of the population is 14 years old or younger, the median age being 17.9 years. The total dependency ration in the DRC is 91.1%, with the youth dependency following with 85.6%. The population’s growth rate is 2.5%. 42% of the population is urban, with the rate of urbanization being 3.96% (annual rate of change). The life expectancy at birth is 56.54 years for the population as a whole. There is very little health care in the DRC. There are 0.11 physicians per 1000 people. Drinking water sources are still in poor shape, although they are improving a little bit. For the total population, 46.5% of the drinking water has improved. However, 53.5% of the population hasn’t witnessed improved drinking water sources. Over 400 thousand people are living with
HIV/AIDS. The risk of infectious diseases is extremely high, especially for food/waterborne diseases and vector-borne diseases. Out of the entire population, 61.2% are literate.

**Environment**

The DRC has many environments. It has a tropical environment, a hot and humid environment at the equatorial river basin, a cool and dry environment in the southern highlands, and a cool and wet environment in its eastern highlands. Its vast central basin is a low-lying plateau, with mountains in the east. The DRC is gifted with many natural resources—cobalt, copper, niobium, tantalum, petroleum, industrial and gem diamonds, gold, silver, zinc, manganese, tin, uranium, coal, hydropower, and timber. There are very few permanent crops or irrigated lands. Only 3.09% of the DRC’s land is arable, with 0.36% being used for permanent crops. The DRC experiences droughts, seasonal Congo River floods, and has active volcanoes. Poaching is huge in this country. There is a lot of water pollution, deforestation, soil erosion, and environmental damage from mineral mining, mainly with coltan. The DRC has signed several international environmental agreements.

**Energy**

The DRC produces 7.8 billion kilowatt-hour of electricity and consumes 6.65 billion kilowatt-hour. They export 171 million kilowatt-hour and import 44 million kilowatt-hour. 1.4% of their total installed capacity of electricity is created from fossil fuels, while
98.6% of their total installed capacity of electricity is created from hydroelectric plants. The DRC produces 20,000 barrels of crude oil and exports 22,240 barrels of crude oil daily. They consume 9,320 barrels of refined petroleum products daily, and import 16,200 barrels a day. The DRC produced 9 million cu m of natural gas in 2012 and consumed all of the natural gas that year. The DRC produced 2.5 million metric tons of carbon dioxide in 2012.

**Transnational Issues**

In 2004, the UN decided to help the DRC remove the threat of tribal, rebel, and militant groups in the nation. The UN maintains over 16 thousand peacekeepers in NE DRC. Many people from Uganda seek refuge in the DRC. Around 40,000 refugees from Rwanda, 9000 from Burundi, and 90 thousand from the Central African Republic seek refuge in the DRC. There are over 2 million internally displaced people (IDP) in the DRC. The DRC suffers from internal human trafficking, especially for forced labor and sex trafficking. The DRC is one of the largest producers of cannabis in Africa. However, most of it stays within the borders of the DRC.

**Liberia**

**Background**

Liberia is a mix of natives and Americo-Liberians. The US sent freed slaves to what is now Liberia in 1822. These freed slaves created a republic in 1847. Liberia has suffered from different tiers of power since the founding of its republic. A man named William...
Tubman (president 1944-71) promoted peace and foreign investment. He also bridged many gaps between the natives and the Americo-Liberians. Samuel Doe, along with a strong militant group, overthrew the government in 1980, leading to authoritarian rule for about a decade. Charles Taylor started a rebellion against Doe and his regime in 1989. This caused a prolonged civil war and led to the death of Doe. Taylor was elected in 1997 during a time of peace. Fighting started again in 2000, but ended in 2003. An agreement in 2003 ended the disputes and urged Taylor to resign because of crimes he committed when being involved in Sierra Leone’s civil war. Democratic elections were held in 2005, leading to the election of President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf. She won reelection in 2011. The UN passed a resolution in 2011 to halve the number of troops in Liberia by 2015. Sirleaf is now faced with fixing the Ebola epidemic in her nation and help mend the wounds her nation has from being in conflict for over a decade.

**Economy**

Liberia relies on foreign assistance to help its nation, since it has a low income. The 14 years of civil unrest really damaged their economy. Companies began to enter Liberia after the rise of democracy in 2006. As the nation was slowly starting to recover, the Ebola virus struck the nation. Many of the government’s funds were used to combat the virus and many companies left Liberia. Liberia’s GDP was 3.771 billion USD in 2014, with a GDP growth rate of 2.5% in 2014. The GDP per capita was $900 in 2014. Almost 40% of the GDP goes towards agriculture, where much of the nation’s money comes from. Liberia has many agricultural products: Rubber, coffee, cocoa, rice, cassava, palm oil, sugarcane, bananas, sheep, goats, and timber. Liberia has mining, rubber and palm oil
processing, timber and diamonds. In 2011, the industrial production growth rate was 50%. The unemployment rate in Liberia in 2003 was 85%. 64% of the population is below the poverty line. Taxes are 23.7% of the nation’s GDP. In 2014, Liberia exported $897.9 million in goods and imported $2.615 billion in goods. Liberia imports things like fuels, chemicals, machinery, and food.

**People and Society**

There are 4 million people in Liberia as of 2014. There are many ethnic groups, with Kpelle being the greatest in numbers, hitting 20.3% of the population. English is the official language, with 20 some ethnic group languages. The main religions are Christianity and Muslim, Christianity being at 85.6%. 43.2% of the population in 14 years old or younger. The median age for people in Liberia is 17.9 years. The population growth rate is 2.52%, as of 2014. Almost 50% of the entire population is urbanized, with the rate of urbanization being 3.36%. 15.5% of the GDP goes towards health expenditures. However, there are only 0.01 physicians for each 1000 people. Drinking water sources have improved tremendously, however there are still things needing to be done. 74.6% of the population’s drinking water sources have improved, while 25.4% of the population’s drinking water sources have not. Over 30 thousand people in Liberia suffer for HIV/AIDS. The risk of contracting an infectious disease is very high, especially when discussing food/waterborne diseases and vector-borne diseases. As of 2007, 20% of the children were underweight in Liberia. 42% of the total population is literate. Unemployment is relatively low in Liberia, hitting 5%.
**Environment**

Liberia is in Western Africa and borders the North Atlantic Ocean. Liberia has many climates. It is tropical, and well as hot and humid. It suffers from dry winters with hot days and freezing nights. Its summers are wet and cloudy, with lots of showers. Dusty wind frequently flows through from the Sahara desert in the winter. Liberia only has a few natural resources: iron ore, timber, diamonds, gold, and hydropower. Only 5.19% of Liberia’s land is arable, and permanent crops take up only 2.18% of the land. Liberia suffers from deforestation of tropical rain forests, soil erosion, decrease of biodiversity, and water pollution from oil and sewage. Liberia belongs to many environmental international agreements.

**Energy**

Liberia produces 335 million kilowatt-hour of electricity and consumes 311.6 million kilowatt-hour. They don’t export or import any electricity. 100% of their total installed capacity of electricity is created from fossil fuels. They consume 3,780 barrels of refined petroleum products a day. Liberia exports 23 barrels a day of refined petroleum products and import 3,673 barrels a day. Liberia produced 541,600 metric tons of carbon dioxide in 2012.
Transnational Issues

Because of the 14 years of civil unrest, many Liberians are still dispersed throughout Africa. This has caused many ethnic conflicts. There are around 38 thousand refugees in Liberia from Cote d’Ivoire, as of 2015. There are over 20,000 internally displaced people (IDP) in Liberia. Liberia is a transshipment point for heroin from Asia and cocaine from South America.

Nigeria

Background

Nigeria is Africa’s most populous country. Britain had control over the country through the 19th century. Nigeria became an independent nation in 1960. The military controlled the government until 1999, when a new constitution was adopted. Nigeria is still transitioning into a civilian ruled government. There are tensions between different ethnic and religious groups. Nigeria is in the middle of its longest civilian rule since 1960. The 2007 election was the first civilian to civilian transfer of power in Nigeria’s history. The first credible elections were held in 2011. For 2014-2015, Nigeria gained a temporary spot on the UN Security Council.

Economy

Nigeria is Africa’s largest economy. Nigeria’s GDP for 2014 was $479 billion. Oil is a huge part of the country’s revenue. Nigeria has had trouble investing in oil and natural
gas due to regulatory constraints and security risks. Nigeria’s economy also depends on agriculture. Nigeria lacks adequate power supply and decent infrastructure. They rarely pass reforms and have an ineffective judicial system. Their trade policies are restrictive. Their government has had a lot of corruption. Nigeria still has large amounts of people living in poverty, despite their growing economy. Nigeria’s government is trying to create partnerships for roads, agriculture, and power. The bulk of Nigeria’s GDP comes from services, at 53.8%, with agriculture and industry following with 20.6% and 25.6%, respectively. Nigeria has many agriculture products—cocoa, peanuts, cotton, palm oil, corn, rice, sorghum, millet, cassava, yams, rubber, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, fish, and timber. In 2014, Nigeria had a labor force of 54.97 million, with 70% of those people working in agriculture. 70% of the population is below the poverty line and 24% of the population is unemployed. In 2014, Nigeria exported $93 billion worth of goods. They export to many countries, with India, the US, and Brazil being the top three. They import $52.79 billion worth of goods, with China sending them 20.8% of the goods.

**People and Society**

Nigeria has more than 250 ethnic groups. The Hausa and Fulani consist of 29% and the Igbo 18%. English is the official language. The two most popular religions are Islam, 50%, and Christianity, 40%. Nigeria’s population was 177,155,754 in 2014. 43.2% of the population is under 15 years. The median age is 18.2 years. The population growth rate is 2.47%. 47% of the nation is urbanized and the annual rate of urbanization is 4.66%. The largest city in Nigeria is Lagos, with 12.614 million people. Health expenditures account for 3.9% of Nigeria’s GDP. There are 0.41 physicians for every 1000 people. 64% of the
population has improved drinking water sources, with 36% of the population having unimproved drinking water sources. 72.2% of the population has unimproved sanitation facility access. 3.17% of the population has HIV/AIDS, or over 3 million people. Over 200,000 people died of HIV/AIDS in 2013. The risk of getting major infectious diseases is very high. Food or waterborne illnesses include bacterial and protozoa diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever. Malaria, dengue fever, and yellow fever are high-risk diseases, as well as schistosomiasis, leptospirosis, meningococcal meningitis, Lassa fever, and rabies. 9.7% of adults in Nigeria are obese, while 31% of children under the age of 5 are underweight. 59.6% of the population aged 15 and older can read and write.

Environment

Nigeria is located in Western Africa. The total area is 923,768 square kilometers. Nigeria has three main climates—equatorial in the south, tropical in the center, and arid in the north. Nigeria has lowlands in the south, hill and plateaus in the center, mountains in the southeast, and plains in the north. The Niger River flows through the country. Nigeria’s natural resources are natural gas, petroleum, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, zinc, and arable land. 78% of the land is used for agriculture. 2,932 square kilometers of the land is irrigated. Nigeria suffers from periodic droughts and flooding. In Nigeria, there is soil degradation, deforestation, desertification, air and water pollution, oil pollution, loss of arable land, and rapid urbanization. Nigeria is part of many international environmental agreements, including Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change—Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea,

**Energy**

Nigeria produces 25.7 billion kilowatt-hour of electricity and consumes 23.11 billion kilowatt-hour. 67% of their total installed capacity of electricity is created from fossil fuels, while 33% of their total installed capacity of electricity is created from hydroelectric plants. Nigeria produces 2.367 million barrels of crude oil daily and export 2.341 million barrels of crude oil daily. They produce 101,300 barrels of refined petroleum products daily and consume 9320 barrels of refined petroleum products daily. Nigeria exports 18,750 barrels of refined petroleum products daily and imports 16,200 barrels a day. Nigeria produced 33.71 billion cu m of natural gas in 2012, consumed 6.916 billion cu m, and exported 26.79 billion cu m of natural gas. Nigeria produced 86.4 million metric tons of carbon dioxide in 2012.

**Transnational Issues**

Due to continuous Boko Haram attacks, there are over one million internally displaced people in Nigeria. There are IDPs in Nigeria for other reasons, as well, including flooding, forced evictions, cattle rustling, and competition for resources. Nigeria is a transit for heroin and cocaine that travels to Europe, East Asia, and North America. Nigeria is a consumer of amphetamines. Money-laundering is widespread in Nigeria.
Zimbabwe

Background

In the 1900s, Zimbabwe was known as Southern Rhodesia. In 1923, the United Kingdom removed Southern Rhodesia from the South Africa Company. In 1961, a constitution was formed to favor whites in Southern Rhodesia. Zimbabwe declared their independence in 1965, but the United Kingdom wouldn’t recognize Zimbabwe until the black African majority was given equal rights. It took the United Nations and a guerrilla rebellion to finally have free elections in the nation. 1979 was the year the nation became independent and changed its name to Zimbabwe. The first president was Robert Mugabe, and has been the only person in charge since Zimbabwe’s independence in the 70s. He caused an exodus of white farmers. He also destroyed the economy and led to a shortage of basic assets. Mugabe has won so many elections by rigging the presidential elections. Mugabe enacted price controls in 2007, causing people to buy every basic commodity off store shelves. This led to hyperinflation. In 2008, Morgan Tsvangirai ran against Mugabe, and won the most votes in the election, but still wasn’t allowed to be president of Mugabe. There was a runoff election in June of that year to settle the presidential election, but Tsvangirai was forced to take his name off the ballot. However, Tsvangirai became the prime minister of Zimbabwe. In 2013, following yet another reelection of Mugabe, a new constitution was enacted. However, it hasn’t been made into law.
**Economy**

Zimbabwe relies on its mining and agriculture sectors for its economy. This leads to shaky income when the sectors aren’t doing well. In the early 2000s, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe printed dollar after dollar to fund the budget deficit. This action led to hyperinflation of their dollar. Other currencies were allowed in Zimbabwe in 2009 to decrease the hyperinflation, which worked. The hyperinflation was reduced to under 10% a year. As of 2015, the Australian dollar, Chinese renminbi, Indian rupee, and Japanese yen are legal currency in Zimbabwe. The nation’s GDP was 26.88 billion USD in 2014, with the GDP growth rate being 3% in 2014. Zimbabwe has many agriculture products: tobacco, corn, cotton, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, peanuts, sheep, goats and pigs. Zimbabwe also has many natural resources: coal, gold, platinum, copper, nickel, tin, diamonds, clay, and metallic and nonmetallic ores. It relies on the mining, steel, wood, cement, chemical, fertilizer, clothing, and food industries. The industrial production growth rate in 2014 was 4%. Unemployment is high in Zimbabwe, hitting 95% in 2009. 68% of the population is below the poverty line. In 2014, Zimbabwe exported $3.263 billion and imported $5.135 billion.

**People and Society**

There are almost 14 million people living in Zimbabwe. 99.4% of the population is African, with the two largest ethnic groups being Shona and Ndebele. Christianity is the most popular religion, with Protestants in at 75.9%. 38.4% of the population is 14 years old or younger. The median age in Zimbabwe is 20.2 years old. As of 2014, the average
growth rate was 4.36%. Out of the entire population, 32.5% of the people are urbanized, with the rate of urbanization being 2.3% from 2010-2015. At birth, the life expectancy in Zimbabwe is 55.68 years. Health care systems are poor in Zimbabwe, so there aren’t a lot of doctors for the people. There are 0.06 physicians for 1000 people. However, the drinking water sources have improved dramatically. 79.9% of the entire population has improved drinking water sources, with 20.1% of the population having unimproved water sources. HIV/AIDS is prevalent in Zimbabwe, with over 1 million people having HIV/AIDS. The risk for infectious diseases is very high, especially for food/waterborne diseases and vector-borne diseases. 10% of the children in Zimbabwe are underweight. 83.6% of the entire population is literate.

Environment

Zimbabwe is located in Southern Africa, between South Africa and Zambia. It has a tropical climate. It has many natural resources: coal, chromium ore, asbestos, gold, nickel, copper, iron ore, vanadium, lithium, tin, and platinum. 10.34% of Zimbabwe’s land is arable, with only 0.26% of the land being used for permanent crops. Zimbabwe suffers from severe droughts. The nation suffers from deforestation, soil erosion, land degradation, pollution, poaching, and toxic waste. Zimbabwe belongs to a few environmental international agreements.
Energy

Zimbabwe produces 7.3 billion kilowatt-hour of electricity and consumes 8.5 billion kilowatt-hour. They export 1 billion kilowatt-hour and import 2.6 billion kilowatt-hour. 62% of their total installed capacity of electricity is created from fossil fuels, while 38% of their total installed capacity of electricity is created from hydroelectric plants. Zimbabwe produces 120 barrels of crude oil a day. They consume 19,010 barrels of refined petroleum products daily, and import 13,290 barrels a day. Zimbabwe produced 10.12 million metric tons of carbon dioxide in 2012.

Transnational Issues

The nation suffers from smuggling, poaching, and illegal migration. South Africa is trying to help with those issues by placing military units near Zimbabwe’s border with the Zambezi River. Zimbabwe has a huge problem with human trafficking, especially with forced labor and sex trafficking. The nation also suffers from a corrupted law enforcement and judiciary branch. Zimbabwe is a transit point for cannabis, heroin, mandrax, and methamphetamines.
Section 3: Definitions

Aid

- Assistance provided by countries and by international institutions such as the World Bank to developing countries in the form of monetary grants, loans at low interest rates, in kind, or a combination of these. (wwwpersonal.umich.edu/~alandear/glossary/a.html)

- The flow of finance and capital resources from developing to developed and underdeveloped economies (nations or regions). (www.gtasa.asn.au/glossary/gloss_a.htm)

- The act or result of helping; assistance.

Assistance

- Money, property, services, or anything of value transferred to a recipient to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute. (www1.pr.doe.gov/gf48ap1.html)

- The act of assisting.

Foreign Aid

- The international transfer of public and private funds in the form of loans or grants from donor countries to recipient countries. (www.bized.ac.uk/virtual/dc/resource/glos3.htm)
• Same as development assistance, which consists of international transfers through loans or outright grants, either directly from one country to another or indirectly from one country to another via a multilateral assistance agency like the World Bank. (www.agtrade.org/glossary_search.cfm)

• Aid, such as economic or military assistance, offered by one nation to another. (American Heritage Dictionary, 2000)

Foreign Assistance

• U.S. foreign assistance comes in many forms, including cash, commodities, and technical expertise, and through public, quasi-public, and private sources and initiatives. (http://www.america.gov/st/foraid-english/2008/June/20080608144337xjyrreP0.9683039.html)

• U.S. foreign assistance comes in many forms, including cash support, commodities such as food or drugs, debt relief, and technical expertise. But the U.S. government is only one part of the story: The people of the United States provide even more through private charities, foundations, faith-based organizations, and individual efforts. (http://www.america.gov/st/foraid-english/2008/June/20080608144337xjyrreP0.9683039.html)

• Assistance to foreign nations ranging from the sale of military equipment to donations of food and medical supplies to aid survivors of natural and manmade disasters. US assistance takes three forms--development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and security assistance. See also domestic emergencies; foreign disaster; foreign humanitarian assistance; security assistance. (http://www.thefreedictionary.com/foreign-assistance)
Human Trafficking

- The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. (http://www.unescap.org/esid/GAD/Issues/Trafficking/index.asp)

- Federal law defines trafficking in persons as “sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age”; or “the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. (http://safestate.org/index.cfm?navId=1376)

- Three main elements are at the core of the definition of human trafficking:
  1) The actual act of trafficking, including the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons;
  2) Associated acts such as the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position of weakness or vulnerability, committed without the free and full consent of the trafficked person;
  3) Exploitation, including at a minimum the exploitation of the prostitution of others (or other forms of sexual exploitation), forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

It is important to note that if one of the above-mentioned acts has been committed, the victim's consent is irrelevant. (http://www.franciscansinternational.org/issues/trafficking.php)
Section 4: Resolutions

1. The United States federal government should provide aid towards Africa.

2. The United States federal government should substantially increase its foreign assistance to one of the following countries: Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Nigeria, or Zimbabwe.

3. The United States federal government should substantially increase its humanitarian assistance to the Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Nigeria, or Zimbabwe.

4. The United States federal government should substantially increase its humanitarian aid to the Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Nigeria, or Zimbabwe.

5. The United States federal government should provide aid and assistance to the Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Nigeria, or Zimbabwe in one of the following areas: natural resource extraction, government stabilization, medicine.

6. The United States federal government should substantially increase its economic engagement to Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Nigeria, or Zimbabwe.

7. The United States federal government should reform its aid policy in/toward Africa.

8. The United States federal government should send aid and assistance to Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Nigeria, or Zimbabwe to eliminate human trafficking.

9. The United Nations should substantially increase its aid towards Africa.

10. The Peoples Republic of China should provide aid towards Africa.
Section 5: Current Aid to Africa

United States

The United States African Development Foundation

The United States currently has foreign involvement in Africa. The federal government has a foundation titled The United States African Development Foundation, which is an independent federal agency that aids and supports actions taken in Africa. The USADF only provides grants to areas that currently are not receiving aid from another party. They help with jobs, income levels, food security, and human development. The USADF has given $3.5 million to Liberia, $2.7 million to Zimbabwe, and nothing to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Liberia

The USADF funded Liberia starting in 1984. During civil war times in the 90s, they ceased the funding, but resumed in 2006. They focus on helping Liberia improve upon agriculture and fishing, as well as helping women. Liberia continues to have a hard time, even with the aid of the USADF, because of the low-income it receives. It is struggling to rebuild its infrastructure, specifically in the agriculture sector. Liberia also lacks efficient power and energy.

Zimbabwe

The USADF funded Zimbabwe starting in 2010. Their goal is to improve the agriculture sector, agro-processing, and income levels. The USADF is trying to help the orphanages and hospitals, as well, particularly with the fight against HIV/AIDS. The USADF is investing in dairy, livestock fattening, and horticulture to improve agriculture.
The Department of State

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The United States is currently involved in relations with the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The US provides assistance and has economic relations with the DRC. The US is working with the Congo to spread peace throughout the country, as well as stability. The US is working with the DRC government to create food security and agricultural efficiency. The US is helping the Congo to fix the DRC’s economy, social services, education, and health care. The US sends medical products to the DRC, as well as food necessities. The US buys oil from the DRC.

Liberia

The United States is currently involved in relations with Liberia. The US is focused on enhancing Liberia’s military, as well as its civilian security forces. The US is trying to correct Liberia’s democratic process and improve the government. The US is currently working on increasing Liberia’s economic performance with the government. The US is working on improving Liberia’s health care and education. The US is also helping the government try to remove Liberia’s drug trafficking problem. The US exports agricultural products, machinery, and medical instruments to Liberia. The US imports rubber, palm oil, and diamonds from Liberia. They have a trade and investment framework agreement with one another.

Zimbabwe

The United States is currently involved in relations with Zimbabwe. The US Agency for International Development has assisted Zimbabwe since 2002. Focus has been placed on preventing HIV/AIDS and improving democracy and governance programs. The US has been focusing on improve humanitarian assistance, as well as economic and agricultural growth. The Centers for Disease Control has also invested time and money in prevention, improved health care, and surveillance of people with HIV/AIDS since 2000.
African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)

AGOA was signed into law in 2000. It offers incentives for countries in Africa to open up their borders and trade to improve their economies and build free markets.

Eligible Countries

- Chad became eligible in 2000
- Democratic Republic of the Congo was declared ineligible in 2011
- Liberia became eligible in 2006
- Nigeria became eligible in 2000
- Zimbabwe wasn’t listed due to their leader Mugabe being overpowering

USAID

Help End Preventable Child Deaths

Help End Preventable Child Deaths: $2.8 billion for USAID Global Health Programs, which along with State Department Global Health Programs, contributes to global efforts to support three goals: Ending, Creating an AIDS-free generation, and Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases. We have seen tremendous impact from our programming over the past two years including an eight percent reduction in mortality for children under five years old in our 24 priority countries, saving 500,000 lives.

Ensure Food Security and Progress Towards Ending Hunger

Ensure Food Security and Progress Towards Ending Hunger: $978 million for the Feed the Future initiative in support of food security and agriculture programs to reduce hunger, extreme poverty, and malnutrition. The request also builds on the President’s G-8 commitment to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition and promotes resilience among populations vulnerable to recurrent food crises. In FY 2013, Feed the Future reached nearly seven million smallholder farmers with new technologies.
Promote More Democratic Societies and Institutions

Promote More Democratic Societies and Institutions: $2.4 billion for democracy, human rights, and governance programs with specific increases in Central America, Asia, and Africa to ensure that our development investments are sustainable and transparent. These funds will support the establishment and strengthening of inclusive and accountable democracies to advance freedom, dignity, and development, including our efforts to end extreme poverty.

Connect and Empower Africa

Connect and Empower Africa: $133.9 million to support key commitments and investments in Africa, including Power Africa ($76.7 million) to increase access to reliable, cleaner power for economic growth, as part of the Administration’s expanded $300 million annual commitment; Trade Investment Capacity Building, including Trade Africa and Investment Hubs ($47.2 million), of which $30 million supports the Administration’s $75 million commitment to align, focus, and expand current USG bilateral and regional trade programs in sub-Saharan Africa; and Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI) ($10 million), which aims to bring young African leaders to the United States for six weeks of training and provide professional development activities for fellows once they return to the continent.

Enhance Science, Technology, Innovation, Evaluation and Learning, and Partnership

Enhance Science, Technology, Innovation, Evaluation and Learning, and Partnership: $190.5 million in funding for the Global Development Lab and the Policy, Planning, and Learning (PPL) Bureau. Funding for the Lab will enable USAID to source, develop, and scale breakthrough solutions; accelerate the transformation of the U.S. development enterprise leveraging additional outside resources; and improve the sustainability of development interventions by attracting private-sector, market-driven
resources. Funding for PPL will strengthen USAID’s policy development and evaluation capacity.

**Provide Life-Saving Responses to Areas with the Most Vulnerable Populations**

Provide Life-Saving Responses to Areas with the Most Vulnerable Populations: $3.1 billion in USAID-managed humanitarian assistance is provided principally for emergency food supplies and the underlying causes of food insecurity, assistance to internally displaced persons, and victims of conflict and natural disaster. The American people have always been generous in assisting victims of conflict, natural disasters, and forced migration.

**Food Aid Reform**

Food Aid Reform: The request seeks new authority for Food Aid Reform to provide the flexibility to use up to 25 percent of Food for Peace P.L. 480 Title II resources, valued at $350 million, for cash-based food assistance for emergencies. Emergency food needs have been growing globally, and this will allow USAID to provide more timely and cost effective emergency food aid, improving program performance and impact. It is estimated that this additional flexibility will enable USAID to reach approximately 2 million more people in need annually with the same level of resources.
People’s Republic of China

China meets the needs of African countries

During the past decade, China’s rapidly growing presence in Africa has increasingly become a topic for debate in the international media and among economists and policy analysts. While China’s unique economic approach to Africa meets the African countries’ need for funding and infrastructure projects, the model has been widely criticized. In particular, China’s natural resource-backed loans raise questions about the continent’s future and its capacity for sustainable development.

China has committed $75 billion in aid and development projects to Africa throughout the past decade

- # of projects – Category
  - 106 – Agriculture
  - 83 – Energy
  - 192 – Health
  - 115 – Transport
  - 161 – Education
  - 215 – Government and Society
  - 44 – Mining
  - 757 – Other

It is suspected that the reason behind China providing aid to Africa is to gain control within the region and over its vast resources.

The Chinese model of aid differs from the Western model as the Chinese are more likely to pour funds into individual projects than over a large spectrum. For example, the Chinese build a clinic or supply a group of doctors for an area whilst the US launches a continent wide campaign against HIV and AIDS.
United Nations

UN peacekeepers serve in two missions in Sudan, including one in Darfur (with the African Union), in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Western Sahara.

To advance its support for Africa even further, the United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa was established in 2003 to enhance international support for African development and security and to improve coordination of UN system support. It also works to facilitate global deliberations on Africa, particularly with respect to the New Partnership for Africa’s Development — a strategic framework adopted by African leaders in 2001.

Help to provide synchronized vaccinations in response to widespread sickness such as the widespread outbreak of Polio within Cameroon.

Assist in the lack of food amongst the nation by providing large food vendors to them.

Widely spread campaign against HIV/AIDS which includes vaccinations, education, and other support.
Section 6: Negative Ground

Affirmatives

Chad

Different Affirmatives

- Oil
- Add another fuel refinery
- Agriculture
- Infant mortality
- More physicians and better medical facilities
- Improve drinking water
- HIV/AIDS
- Childhood malnutrition
- Education
- Natural resource extraction
- Remove carbon dioxide

Oil Affirmative

Plan: The United States federal government should substantially increase its economic engagement toward Chad by helping them extract oil.

Foreign assistance in oil is the only way Chad can extract it

Chad, one of the poorest countries in the world, has experienced decades of conflict and instability. Since the 2010 peace agreement with neighboring Sudan, however, the country has enjoyed relative stability. Beginning in 2000, foreign direct investment in the oil sector has boosted revenues from oil production. However, the health situation remains bleak: Chadians face one of the highest rates of maternal mortality in the world, high infant mortality and a life expectancy of less than 50 years. Over a third of the
AID TO AFRICA

The population is undernourished, one of the most severe cases of food insecurity in the world. Primary school completion rates are low, particularly for girls, and only about a third of the population is literate. USAID programs in Chad focus on responding to humanitarian emergencies and addressing the drivers of violent extremism.

**Chad’s oil industry still isn’t up to par, despite help from China**

Celeste Hicks 15, 4-1-2015, "Is Chad succeeding in beating the 'oil curse'?," Guardian, http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/apr/14/chad-oil-curse-africa-challenge-negative-impact

Much of this transformation is down to oil. **The country has earned at least $10bn since Exxon Mobil opened the Kome oil field** near the southern town of Doba in 2003. **In 2006, a deal was signed with the China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC)** to open a second field to feed a new domestic oil refinery. **Much of the building work in N’Djamena has been carried out by Chinese contractors in deals that exchanged production rights for promises to improve the country’s infrastructure, such as roads, railways and power networks.** ¶ **However,** civil society in Chad complains that **the change is a mirage,** arguing that this $10bn windfall has been wasted. While the capital has seen superficial improvements and GDP has risen significantly, social development indicators have barely budged. Chad was still fourth from the bottom on the UN’s Human Development Index in 2014 and has met none of the millennium development goals. Meanwhile, an estimated $4bn has been spent on military and weapons purchases.

**Chad’s oil industry, if funded properly, could be more environmentally sound**

Celeste Hicks 15, 4-1-2015, "Is Chad succeeding in beating the 'oil curse'?," Guardian, http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/apr/14/chad-oil-curse-africa-challenge-negative-impact

**In the area of environmental protection, Chad’s oil project has also had encouraging results.** Provisions in the original World Bank deal for safeguarding ecosystems and livelihoods, and for clearing up oil spills and monitoring local pollution around the Doba oil fields, have resulted in remarkably few accidents for an African oil project. The project has been studied by campaign groups in Kenya and Uganda keen to protect their own ecosystems – such as Lake Turkana and Lake Albert, respectively – as they move towards production.

**Advantage: Economy**

- Economy poor now
- Chad can invest a lot in oil
- Oil brings a lot of revenue
- Revenue boosts econ
- Loss of revenue leads to economic collapse
Agriculture Affirmative

Notes: products—cotton, sorghum, millet, peanuts, sesame, corn, rice, potatoes, onions, cassava, cattle, sheep, goats, and camels
80% of the employed population works in agriculture

Plan: fund Chad’s agriculture sector through USAID

People suffer food insecurity

Many Chadians are food-insecure, meaning they do not have consistent access to the food they need for basic nutrition. Factors that contribute to this situation are poor harvests, high food prices, violent conflict, and large numbers of refugees and displaced people. In response to this situation, USAID has partnered with the UN World Food Program to distribute food to those in need. Where food is available but unaffordable, we provide money to hungry families. We also assist farmers in getting the seeds they need to produce more food.

Advantage: Childhood malnutrition
- 30% of the children in Chad are underweight
- Chad lacks proper irrigation and water supply
- Proper water supply creates more crops = more food
- More food = food security and healthy children

Advantage: Economy
- Agriculture is 40% of Chad’s GDP
- Poor agriculture = less revenue for the country
- Improved agriculture sector = more jobs and more product
- Jobs = strong economy

Health Care Affirmative

Plan: create functioning medical facilities with the proper staff and equipment

The risk for infectious diseases is high
The risk of getting major infectious diseases is very high. Food or waterborne illnesses include bacterial and protozoa diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever. Malaria and dengue fever are high-risk diseases, as well as schistosomiasis, meningococcal meningitis, and rabies

Advantage: Decrease in mortality rate
- 90/1000 infants die, 0.04 physicians for 1000 people
• lack of physicians and facilities creates unhealthy society
• proper health care systems promote good health
• more people will live if there is better care

**Advantage: less disease**
• disease spread with poor health care systems
• modern health care systems and medicines improve the lives of people
• more medicine = less spreading

**Advantage: Economy**
• lack of health services and unhealthy people
• health services bring competition to the market
• competition boosts the econ
• unhealthy people don’t contribute to econ
• health services make people healthier

**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

**Different Affirmatives**

• Infant mortality

• More physicians and better medical facilities

• Improve drinking water

• HIV/AIDS

• Education

• Natural resource extraction

• Agriculture

• Poaching

• Enhance national security

• Human trafficking
Natural Resource Extraction Affirmative

Plan: The United States federal government should substantially increase its economic engagement with the DRC by aiding them in extracting natural resources.

DRC rich in natural resources, but they haven’t been touched
Greg Ryan (1) 14, 10-27-2014, "Natural resource extraction in the DRC: China," No Publication,

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) languishes near the bottom of the United Nations’ (UN) Human Development Index, fluctuating between last and second last position in recent years.(2) The country remains blighted by conflict, particularly in its eastern regions,(3) and endemic corruption is at the heart of government and public institutions, the latter fact leading the country to be ascribed the status of a “kleptocratic dictatorship”(4) despite the introduction of democratic elections in 2006. However, buried deep beneath the surface of this violent and poor country, it is estimated there lies a staggering 24 trillion US dollars’ worth of wealth,(5) primarily in the form of copper, cobalt and coltan – elements at the heart of technological manufacturing in the 21st century.

Advantage: Economy
- resource extraction poor now
- DRC has many natural resources
- Natural resources bring in revenue
- Revenue boosts the econ
- Without proper funds to keep government afloat, DRC economy could collapse

Advantage: Environment
- mineral mining is bad for environment now
- enhanced procedures and equipment are better for environment
- mineral mining affects water sources by polluting them
- polluted water leads to ill people
Poaching Affirmative

Plan: The United States federal government should substantially increase its foreign assistance to the DRC by sending enforcement to the Garamba National Park

Outside groups are actively poaching elephants in DRC’s Garamba National Park


Ivory-hungry poachers have killed 30 elephants in a Democratic Republic of Congo national park in the past two weeks, park authorities say. News of the Garamba National Park slaughter came as wildlife experts warned at a major summit in Botswana that elephants could become extinct within a few decades if poaching continued. Sudanese raiders were suspected of killing the endangered pachyderms, African Parks conservation director Jean Marc Froment said. "We have a group of north Sudanese coming inside the park, spreading in small groups and during 15 days they killed 30 elephants," Mr. Froment said, whose group co-manages Garamba National Park, located in the north-east of the DRC. Garamba is home to 1,700 elephants, according to wildlife surveys, making it a target for armed ivory poachers. With just 150 rangers patrolling 13,000 square kilometres of grassland and forest, it is difficult to keep the giant mammals safe. Last June, African Parks warned of a "poaching onslaught" in Garamba after 68 elephants were killed in just two months. Ten of them were slaughtered on a single day. Mr. Froment said Sudanese militia spread into Garamba after finding the elephant population density was thinning in Central African Republic and northern Congo, he said. "These are very experienced elephant hunters," Mr. Froment added. In 2012, Sudanese poachers killed as many as 300 elephants in 10 weeks in Bouba N'Djida National Park, northern Cameroon. Some of those poachers wore government uniforms and carried army identity documents. The Ugandan rebel Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), whose ranks are infamously swelled by abducted children, have also poached in Garamba. Ugandan troops who are meant to be hunting fugitive LRA chief Joseph Kony down, as well as members of the South Sudanese and Congolese armies, are also believed to be involved in poaching. Elephant hunting is often organised by international criminal networks to supply the illegal ivory market, mainly in Asia, with some profits thought to fund regional conflicts and militants.

Advantage: Biodiversity

- poaching is harmful to the animals in Africa
- elephants and rhinos are killed left and right
- poaching leads to extinction
- extinction leads to collapse in biodiversity
Human Trafficking Affirmative

Plan: The United States federal government should substantially increase its humanitarian assistance to the DRC by funding an armed group of individuals to track and eliminate human traffic rings.

The DRC is a source of human trafficking

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is a source, destination, and possibly a transit country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. The majority of this trafficking is internal, and while much of it is perpetrated by armed groups and rogue elements of government forces outside government control in the country’s unstable eastern provinces, incidents of trafficking likely occurred throughout all 11 provinces. A significant number of men and boys working as unlicensed Congolese artisanal miners are reported to be exploited in situations of debt bondage by businesspeople and supply dealers from whom they acquire cash advances, tools, food, and other provisions at inflated prices and to whom they must sell mined minerals at prices below the market value. The miners are forced to continue working to pay off constantly accumulating debts that are virtually impossible to repay. Throughout the year, in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Katanga provinces, armed groups such as the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) as well as elements of the Congolese national army (FARDC) routinely used threats and coercion to force men and children to mine for minerals, turn over their mineral production, pay illegal “taxes,” or carry looted goods from mining villages.

Congolese are forced into human trafficking to mine for minerals

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Many Congolese girls are forcibly prostituted

Some Congolese girls are forcibly prostituted in brothels or informal camps, including in markets and mining areas, by loosely organized networks, gangs, and brothel operators. Some girls in Bas-Congo province are reportedly coerced into prostitution by family members or transported to Angola and placed into the sex trade. Congolese women and children have been exploited within the country in conditions of domestic servitude, and some migrate to Angola, South Africa, Republic of the Congo, and South Sudan, as well as East Africa, the Middle East, and Europe, where they are exploited in sex trafficking, domestic servitude, or forced labor in agriculture and diamond mines. There were reports that some Congolese youth in Bandundu and Bas-Congo provinces were lured to Angola by the promise of employment; however, they were subjected upon arrival to forced labor in diamond mines or forced into prostitution. Children from the Republic of the Congo may transit through the DRC en route to Angola or South Africa, where they are subjected to domestic servitude. Local observers suspect that some homeless children known as chegués who act as beggars and thieves on the streets of Kinshasa are controlled by a third party. Children working in the informal sector—particularly in agriculture, street vending, water selling, mines, stone quarries, bars, and restaurants—were vulnerable to trafficking, and girls living on the streets were vulnerable to sex trafficking. In previous years, Chinese women and girls in Kinshasa were reportedly subjected to sex trafficking in Chinese-owned massage facilities. Some members of Batwa, or pygmy groups, are subjected to conditions of forced labor in agriculture, mining, mechanics, and domestic service in remote areas of the DRC. A representative from a local NGO reported that Batwa are exploited in Equateur province in a form of hereditary slavery through which a non-Batwa family maintains control over a Batwa family for generations; the victims are forced to work in timber or agriculture or to hunt for the family for little or no compensation.

Advantage: security
- law enforcement corrupt and inadequate now
- poor security leaves people vulnerable
- increase in security leads to safe society
- corrupt law enforcement leads to destruction of human rights
Liberia

Different Affirmatives

- Improve economic performance
- Eliminate Ebola virus
- Agriculture
- More physicians and better medical facilities
- Childhood malnutrition
- HIV/AIDS
- Education
- Stop deforestation
- Stop heroin traffic

Eliminate Ebola Virus Affirmative

Plan: The United States should substantially increase its humanitarian aid by sending Ebola virus vaccine to the DRC.

Ebola is still killing Liberians

A teenager has died of Ebola in a remote Liberian village, shattering hopes the nation defeated the disease in May when the World Health Organization declared the country virus-free. Tolbert Nyenswah, Liberian deputy minister for surveillance and disease control, said Tuesday that the virus had been positively identified in the 17-year-old boy's remains. The boy fell ill June 21 and died three days later in a village of Margibi County, an area that stretches from the coastline southeast of Monrovia into Liberia's central region in the northeast. It borders Bong County, which is adjacent to Guinea where Ebola infections have persisted. The case was discovered after a burial
team in Margibi County was alerted to the boy's mysterious death. The team collected bodily fluid, which later tested positive for Ebola, Nyenswah said. The village where the boy was from was placed under quarantine and food was airlifted to the site.¶ Margibi County was among the worst impacted areas during the earlier outbreak.

Ebola infects Africa

For more than a year, Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone have been experiencing the largest and most complex outbreak of Ebola in history. Cases continue to be reported in Guinea and Sierra Leone. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the end of the Ebola outbreak in Liberia on May 9, 2015, meaning that 42 days (two incubation periods) had passed since the last Ebola patient was buried. The health system in Liberia continues to monitor for new cases and to take precautions to prevent transmission in the country. CDC is also closely monitoring the situation and will update information and advice for travelers as needed.

Advantage: Economy
- economy poor now
- companies leaving Liberia now
- Economy started to grow until Ebola virus came back
- Companies create competition
- Competition boosts the economy
- Lack of companies and competition destroy the economy

Advantage: Health
- Ebola is killing people now
- Vaccines prevent people from getting Ebola
- Lack of vaccines=more people infected
- Millions of deaths

Education Affirmative

Plan: The United States federal government should substantially increase its humanitarian assistance toward Liberia by funding and building schools.

Education is suffering in Liberia
Ebola's deadly grip on Liberia has forced education to fall by the wayside. Public and private schools were shut down in July, and no additional plan was provided on how children would continue their education. Nearly three months later, the doors of the 4,413 schools remain closed with no indication of when they will reopen for 1.4 million school-aged children currently without access to education.

Advantage: Economy

- People aren’t being educated right now
- Ebola virus closed down schools
- Educated society improves work force
- More educated=more jobs
- More jobs=economic boost
- Lack of workforce collapses economy

Nigeria

Different Affirmatives

- Oil
- Natural resources
- Agriculture
- Improve trade policies
- Improve living conditions for the poor
- More physicians and better medical facilities
- HIV/AIDS
- Childhood malnutrition
- Education
- Remove drugs
Medical Betterment Affirmative

Plan: The United States federal government should provide aid toward Africa by enhancing health care systems in Nigeria.

Nigeria has poor medical facilities

The best health care in Nigeria is available in private and nonprofit medical facilities. However, even these facilities typically fail to meet U.S. standards. The quality of government medical facilities is unacceptable by U.S. standards; however, the government is committed to resuscitating its health care through systematic funding and revitalization.

Advantage: HIV/AIDS
- In 2013, over 200,000 people died of HIV/AIDS in Nigeria
- 3.17% of the population has HIV/AIDS
- Medical facilities help prevent the spread of disease
- Education from medical professionals keep people informed on AIDS
- Awareness and knowledge help stop the spread of HIV/AIDS
- HIV/AIDS kills more people as it becomes more widespread

Advantage: Economy
- Economy poor now
- Health expenditures account for 4% of GDP
- Health care gives people jobs
- Jobs boost the economy
- Poor economy destroys the government
- Leads to more corruption
Natural Resources Affirmative

Plan: The United States federal government should substantially increase its economic engagement toward Nigeria by allocating money to USAID so they can help Nigeria extract its natural resources.

Nigeria has trillions of dollars in natural resources

Federal, states and local governments are losing about N50 trillion annually from untapped resources that abound in the nation’s soil. Nigeria is estimated to be losing about N8 trillion annually from untapped gold. The estimates are monies that should have accrued to the federation account from royalties, taxes, charges and other fees from companies and individuals operating in the solid mineral sector if the Federal Government had paid enough attention to the development of solid minerals in the country.

Advantage: CO2 Emissions
- Nigeria produced 86.4 million metric tons of CO2
- CO2 hurts the environment
- Nigeria is part of Ozone Layer Protection
- Modern techniques to extraction natural resources eliminate some CO2
- CO2 destroys Ozone

Advantage: Jobs
- 70% of people live below the poverty line and 24% are unemployed
- natural resource extraction provides jobs
- jobs boost economy
- without natural resource revenue, economy will never recover
Zimbabwe

Different Affirmatives

- Mining
- Agriculture
- Natural resources
- Unemployment
- More physicians and better medical facilities
- HIV/AIDS
- Deforestation
- Poaching
- CO2 emissions
- Human trafficking

Agriculture Affirmative

Plan: The United States federal government should reform its aid policy in/toward Africa by allocating money to USAID to enhance Zimbabwe’s agriculture sector.

Zimbabwe’s agriculture is failing due to improper funding

Zimbabwe needs a staggering $400 million for the 2014/15 agricultural season amid reports that the government has only mobilised $54 million to buy the staple maize that would be produced. The once food self-sufficient country requires between 1.8 million and two million metric tonnes of maize annually to meet human and livestock requirements. But the economic meltdown of the past decade has seen farmers failing to access inputs to meet demand. The farmers say there are no adequate inputs
Experts fear that scores of small-scale farmers will not be able to plant early due to delays in the disbursements of inputs. The cropping season has also been characterised by lack of finance for farmers.

**Advantage: Jobs**
- 95% of Zimbabweans are unemployed
- agriculture provides many jobs
- ag jobs bring revenue to country and lowers unemployment
- high unemployment destroys economy

**Advantage: Health**
- food/waterborne diseases are high risk in Zimbabwe
- improved agriculture decreases the risk of foodborne illnesses
- food/waterborne illnesses kills

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**Electricity Affirmative**

**Plan:** The United States federal government should substantially increase its foreign assistance to Zimbabwe by helping them create environmentally sound electricity.

**Deforestation is prevalent in Zimbabwe due to poor electricity**


In developing countries like Zimbabwe and in much of the rest of sub-Saharan Africa, fuelwood is a major source of energy for cooking and heating for people who can't afford electricity. A 2014 study published in Resources and Environment highlights the severity of this issue in Zimbabwe. The study, which explores firewood consumption patterns, shines light on the severe shortage of electricity in Zimbabwe. It blames a weak infrastructure, erratic supply, maintenance issues and the unaffordable cost of electricity in the face of unemployment and low incomes for contributing to increased use of firewood, which, in turn, is driving deforestation in the country.

**Advantage: Deforestation**
- trees are being cut down due for firewood
- there is a lack of electricity in Zimbabwe
- more electricity means a decrease in deforestation
- deforestation collapses biodiversity
Counterplan Ground

General

- **US – China Coop**
  Right now, China is doing a lot for Africa, as is the United States. Experts agree that with both models of aid working together, projects would be more cost effective, have a lasting effect, and would be accepted in the SQ by China.
  Net Benefit: No increase in US – China competition within the region
  Advantage: Two leading powers setting the example for others, better and more effective aid, and the best of both aid models
  - United Nations fund the plan
  - World Health Organization fund the plan
  - South Africa will do the plan

Specific

- **Chad**

  *Have the Kaiser Foundation fund the prevention of HIV/AIDS*
  Kaiser Foundation is a private, nonprofit organization that helps with the United States’ global health policy. One of Kaiser’s main priorities is HIV/AIDS

  *Sudan should fund the plan*

  **Chad**, one of the poorest countries in the world, has experienced decades of conflict and instability. Since the 2010 peace agreement with neighboring Sudan, however, the country has enjoyed relative stability. Beginning in 2000, foreign direct investment in the oil sector has boosted revenues from oil production. However, the health situation
remains bleak: Chadians face one of the highest rates of maternal mortality in the world, high infant mortality and a life expectancy of less than 50 years. Over a third of the population is undernourished, one of the most severe cases of food insecurity in the world. Primary school completion rates are low, particularly for girls, and only about a third of the population is literate. USAID programs in Chad focus on responding to humanitarian emergencies and addressing the drivers of violent extremism.

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo**

China should do the plan


Enter China. **Armed with the knowledge that the DRC contains approximately half of the world’s cobalt reserves** (6) and a significant portion (10%) of its high grade copper ore whose worth on the global market has increased enormously over the last decade.(7) **Chinese investors have flooded the country,** notably since Joseph Kabila’s landmark election win in 2006.(8) With a democratic government in place, a more favourable environment for the managing of resources and upholding of trade deals helped entice the Chinese to a much greater extent.(9) This CAI paper explores the positive and negative effects of China’s influence on the DRC economy and its people. **China is now the DRC’s largest investor.** Optimists purport that increased Chinese involvement will drive the nation to recovery and prosperity,(10) while pessimists believe that the country will be stripped of its vast resource wealth, which may enrich Congolese officials but keep the majority of the population trapped in poverty.(11)
Disadvantages and Generic Negative Ground

China Crowd out

- China wanting to be dominant leader within Africa
- Friction rising between the US and China currently
- Plan increases friction
- Impact

Short term aid is bad

- Bad governance currently within the country
- Aid needs to be long term to succeed
- Short term aid doesn’t work
- Leads to misuse, waste, and corruption
- Impact of spillover?

Environment

- Agriculture technique is not soil friendly
- New chemicals used in agriculture not familiar to area and hurts surroundings
- Resource extraction bad for environment

Spending

- SQ good now
- Spending bad
- Internal Link
- Impact
Critical Ground

- Natural Resource Concept
- Eco-fem
- Capitalism
- Colonialism

Section 7: Why this topic rocks!

Topic Balance

There is information out there to create solid affirmative plans. However, there is a lot of evidence out there that supports the counterargument of not increasing our involvement. The affirmative will be limited by some plans already being done in the SQ, but not limiting enough to where the debate becomes unfair. There are advantages that are good for high school students to learn about, such as health care systems, biodiversity, natural resources, and human trafficking. The negative will have many private organizations that could be used for counterplans. The negative has solid ground when considering using China or the UN to do the plan rather than the United States. There are also many disadvantages to putting so much effort into Africa, such as oil trade offs, spending, and China crowd out.

Timeliness

Things are always occurring in Africa. The continent suffers many problems, with little help from outside countries. The governments in Africa are generally unstable, creating
new arguments for both the affirmative and negative throughout the season. With the amount of problems that have continued in the countries in Africa, it will be an interesting topic to debate, especially since there are a lot of things to solve for in Africa.

**Interest**

There are a lot of things that are occurring, or not occurring, in Africa that should be changed. It will create interest because many students do not know a whole lot about Africa. They will dive into the topic and learn about a continent that is isolated from the developed world. Most high school history curriculums leave out history or current events of Africa. This topic will give debaters the opportunity to learn about a continent most in the Untied States are never exposed to.
Section 8: Works Cited


Hicks, Celeste. "Is Chad Managing to Beat the 'oil Curse'?" The Guardian. N.p., 14 Apr.


"U.S. Relations With Liberia." U.S. Department of State. U.S. Department of State, 05

