cooperation, economic transformation, and the relationship between Africa and the rest of the world. In fact, under a successfully implemented AfCFTA, Africa will have a combined consumer and business spending of \$6.7 trillion by 2030 and \$16.12 trillion by 2050, creating a unique opportunity for people and businesses<sup>2</sup>ô and meaning the region can be the

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The AfCFTA is still far from achieving this dream, but nonetheless promises to improve Africaøs

Much of the immediate benefit of the AfCFTA will come from the reduction of tariffs on AfCFTA imports (the majority of whi7( i)7F1 129 deortshien

information challenges, while the United States International Development Finance Corporation (US

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## Support reforms aimed at improving the business environment, which can increase

**competitiveness.**<sup>54</sup> The U.S. government has an opportunity to support institutions that develop indexes which could be a credible complement or alternative to the World Bankøs õEase of Doing Business rankings,ö which ranks economies based on the ease of performing business there.<sup>55</sup>

turn to more collaborative approaches to ensure inclusivity, especially in the educational field. The online education market is set to reach \$350 billion by 2025, meaning it is ripe for joint public-private investment.<sup>60</sup> against these cyber threats as their operations become more automated. Given that the U.S. has been a pioneer in creating approaches and new technologies to fight against cybersecurity threats,<sup>65</sup> the U.S. must work directly with African governments and utilities to help them build up secure systems. The U.S. has acknowledged the need for open communication, lesson-