

Committee: United Nations Economic and Social Council

Country: Jamaica

School: Wyoming High School

On the topic of education and governance and as a country with an 88% literacy rate, Jamaica is now not so far behind the rest of the world. Starting in 1972 UNESCO has helped Jamaica majorly improve its literacy rate through different programs such as the Jamaican Movement for the Advancement of Literacy and the Jamaican Foundation for Lifelong Learning. The United Nations needs to pass a resolution creating a committee to deal with international education. This committee would work with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption to get the resolution of 1972 ratified and contact and work with Transparency International. This committee would also assist any nation in need with transporting and installing necessary equipment for education. This equipment could include school buildings, bathrooms, supplies, food, and electricity that would also be able to be transported to and installed in refugee camps set up in neutral zones or countries, helping to give a boost to those displaced by war. Political instability is also a major impactor on education so this committee would continue assisting basic education without becoming involved in governmental conflict. By putting this under UN protection no group or nation could attack the schools, students, or teachers without swift repercussion from the international community. To fund this project money would be derived from individual nations in need of assistance, funding from UNICEF, UNCF, UNESCO, and private and public donors.

Concerning World Heritage Sites, Jamaica has only one UNESCO designated heritage site, the Blue and John Crow Mountains because of its history used a sanctuary for the indigenous people to escape enslavement by the Europeans. After November 16, 1972 UNESCO adopted a resolution about World Heritage Sites determining the definition of cultural and natural heritage and what has to be done to protect them. To improve upon this would be to allow the people's vote on what is and is not a heritage site, what is determined by a document can be different than what is believed by a group of people. To entice private entities to assist in the protection of these sites there can be an improved education about them to persuade the public into convincing these entities as well as providing incentive such as tax breaks or monetary compensation due to the country and region. To preserve these sites in unstable regions these can be determined as safe zones where civilians and artifacts cannot be attacked or injured. The attack on these "safe zones" would result in prosecution of the guilty party by both national and international courts.

Pertaining to the program of Education 2030, funding needs to be decided on first and foremost. Through a program focused solely on Education 2030 this could be accomplished. Funding could be taken from the United Nations Children Fund (UNCF), the independent nation itself, and loans from the World Bank in the name of education. Developing nations can allow and support schools to be built for boys and girls alike. If the nation as religious rules not allowing them to go to school together then it will build separate schools for the sexes and provide them with the same funding equal to the student population. Providing the nations with schools and equipment are necessities, after that there could be many possibilities. Hiring teachers could be overseen by the program as well as the use of technology and supplies as they are provided by Education 2030. Basic courses such as reading, writing, mathematics, and sciences would be core but some nations could include courses on religious texts or history. There cannot be a universal lesson plan due to the differences in language, history, religion, and government around the world. These nations need to choose to improve the literacy and wellbeing of their people, it cannot be decided for them.