

SSUNS

UNESCO

Education International

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Corruption in the government affects many aspects of a country, and education is a big part of it. Government corruption affects the funding of public schools and also the building of new infrastructure for education. This is a problem that needs to be addressed now because currently there are more than 58 million children that are not getting the education they need and deserve.

To ensure education is available to all children first we need to resolve the problem of corruption that most of the countries in the world are suffering right now. Action in all countries must be taken and transparency in the governments' activities must be elevated for corrupt civil servants not be able to do corrupt acts. Also the main reason why civil servants go to corruption is because of the little income they receive so they look for ways to make money that are not necessary legal.

One solution is stating a minimum salary for civil servants in all countries that will satisfy all their needs (making exceptions for developing countries which economies aren't so strong).

Another solution is to make stronger laws against corruption and increasing the punishment for the ones that do it.

Refugee camps also have a huge problem with education due to the government instability in their countries. With more than 50% of children in refugee camps don't attend school. With many of the problems coming from the country's laws that they are staying in and the lack of local volunteer teachers. Laws and permissions should be made for refugee teachers be able to teach in the country they're staying because currently even with the lack of teachers these refugee teachers can only serve as assistants to inexperienced volunteers.

Stopping corruption is a big step in bringing education to most of the children and also improving education and for that transparency and better salaries are needed to make corruption near to impossible. The situation in refugee camps also needs attention because if we don't act quick it could mean that almost a whole generation of children will be uneducated.

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Education is a fundamental human right and a driver of personal, social and economic development. It is the key for a better future providing the tools for people to be successful. Education 2030 is a program that will enforce that by 2030 almost all children no matter race, gender, economic situation will be able to get an education. The goal is for universal quality education. Education International is helping in this program too with its post 2015 program which is essentially the same as the UNESCO plan that wants to ensure quality education for everyone.

Although this is a good and well thought plan there are a few problems and questions surrounding the programs that mostly revolve in financing and the status of countries in development. In this developed nations play a big role in which they might need to help finance the program to help developing countries that have bigger problems like poverty. And for the standards of education an international standard must be set for all countries to follow the education plans and apply it to every public school so it can reach the most people possible.

Education is the base of our society but many people are not receiving this basic human right. Therefore the 2030 education program will ensure quality education for children in the future

and it will need a lot of help from developed countries and coordination internationally for it to be a success. “A child without education, is like a bird with no wings”.

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World heritage sites are places that contain a lot of human history from cultural to natural world heritage sites. Each site represents some valuable culture or tradition for a country. We need to protect them and conserve them for future generations to be able to learn and know how civilizations from the past worked. If we don't protect them traditions and history are going to be lost in time.

One of the threats that affects these sites is climate change and although we can't control climate change we can restore the old infrastructures of the sites for them to have better resistance to natural disasters. And if we can't alter their infrastructure there should be considered the possibility of a relocation of the site. Also sites shouldn't be managed by private organizations they should be managed by the country's ministry of tourism but a balance between the two would be beneficial for the private agencies and the government.

World heritage sites are also threatened by conflicts in a country although they are zones protected even from war for example the war in Syria right now and unintentionally the site get caught in the middle of gunfire and bombings that can damage and destroy the infrastructure of a site. So to protect the site we should send UN troops to the sites for them to act as

“peacekeepers” to avoid any damage to the site. We should also consider the implementation of “no fly zones” to protect the site from air bombings that might occur in the middle of war. And with the solutions we should also have at hand a plan not just to prevent the damage of the site but also to be prepared to repair the sites successfully in the future.

World heritage sites need to be preserved for the sake of remembering the past and also for the future to learn from past civilizations. They also help a lot for the income of a country from tourism and private agencies will also benefit. And laws and plans are needed to protect sites from climate change to war.

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