

**Committee:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

**Country:** Kenya

**Topics:** Governance and its Effects on Education, World Heritage Sites, and Education 2030

Education holds the key to achieving the resolutions for many problems faced upon in developing countries. It is the root cause for the cycle of poverty, corruption and political instability. Despite progress in the last decade, millions in developing countries are denied the chance to go to school due to economic or social reasons. One million children are still out of school in Kenya, which is the 9<sup>th</sup> highest of any country. School-aged children in refugee camps are not being educated which greatly adds to the uneducated in Kenya. The delegation of Kenya, since joining UNESCO on April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1964, has taken apart of programs involving education for all. The Kenya National Commission (KNATCOM) is dedicated to ensure that these programs are being followed at the national level. The government of Kenya has also shown a strong commitment to funding education as 6.7% of the GNP was spent on education in 2010. Slow changes and reinforcements for better education show the commitment Kenya wants to achieve.

While a certain level of corruption goes on in every country, corruption in Kenya is particularly a large problem. The delegation of Kenya believes that there must be an anti-corruption agency to prevent corruption in all levels of government. Legislation against corruption in Kenya has existed since 1956, with the Prevention of Corruption Act. The Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission (KACC) is mandated to fight, promote fair business practices and expose those who engage in questionable operations. Kenya's strategy of ending extreme poverty and increasing shared prosperity relies on the help of the World Bank Group. With the support of WBG, Kenya has made significant structural and economic reforms that have contributed to sustained economic growth.

Education 2030 is a vision to transform lives through education and ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all. In 2007, Kenya released the Vision 2030, a blueprint to make Kenya a globally competitive and prosperous nation. Briefly, it is founded on 3 pillars, which covers economic, social and political problems. Economically, Kenya aims to increase their annual GDP growth to 10% and maintain average up to 2030. Building an economically prosperous society goes hand in hand with creating a just and cohesive society where people enjoy freedoms and liberties and a secure environment. This newly created democratic society reflects aspiration and expectations. Rights and privileges are guaranteed; full participation of citizens in government and all citizens afford and have equal opportunities. Unfortunately, Kenya will not reach its goal of universal education in 2030. This goal will be obtained 70 years later than the deadline.

The challenges for Sub-Saharan Africa to build on its limited archaeological heritage and help fledging economies benefit from sustainable development of these important assets is largely due to lack of expertise and available experience. Combining Africa's vibrant living heritage into the historic towns and archaeological sites can provide additional opportunities for heritage preservation and economic development. Kenya is the proud home of six unique World Heritage Sites. The delegation of Kenya believes that ensuring important sites in Kenya are protected by being labeled one of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites helps greatly in terms of preservation.

Kenya's efforts with UNESCO greatly show willingness for a change for our future generation. The delegation of Kenya believes in establishing proper development programs and agencies specifically for educational purposes in order to improve on going problems and circumstances of their country.

