

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Position Paper

The Delegation of Bolivia

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The delegation of Bolivia is glad to participate in the UNESCO general assembly meeting and looks forward to sharing proposals and thoughts regarding the governance effects of education, the current state of our world heritage sites, and Education 2030.

Topic 1: Governance and its Effects on Education

The delegation of Bolivia recognizes the significant amount of corruption within their system. Laws and consequences have been put in order but are not well enforced by government officials. The Bolivian Penal Code and the Law against Corruption, Illicit Enrichment, and the Investigation of Assets comprise the legal anti-corruption laws of the country and criminalize the majority of corruption offences, including active and passive bribery, the bribery of foreign officials, extortion and abuse of office. Anti-corruption laws are poorly enforced, and impunity among government officials and public servants is a problem.¹ Bribery is anything but uncommon to business in Bolivia. In order to help the situation, it must be confronted head on. The laws need to be more strictly enforced and bribery within the government, which has become a major issue, needs to stop. The delegation of Bolivia strongly believes in the

¹ <http://www.business-anti-corruption.com/country-profiles/bolivia>

propagation of globalization. Specifically the south american countries of Uruguay, Chile, and Venezuela have significantly mitigated the amount of corruption in within their government by increasing transparency and monitoring the expenditures on all levels of the government.² The delegation of Bolivia hopes to draft a trilateral coalition against corruption in Bolivia. This coalition will provide Bolivia with the necessary structure to enforce the already existing laws, as well as oversee and advise Bolivia's financial business. In addition to this, Bolivia is willing to take steps towards a transparency funding process, similar to that of New Zealand's Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1994.³ This transparency act would prevent government officials from participating in any illegal transactions as well as provide more better management of public resources.

By maintaining a transparent system, the government will be able to properly distribute funds and provide a better educational system. World organizations such as UNICEF and the World Bank can increase involvement by implementing similar coalitions for other nations hindered by corruption.

Bolivia values the education system, and it accounts for on average close to a quarter of the government's expenditures.⁴ With an organized and financially efficient government in office, the funds can be maximized and better spent. Currently, close to a quarter of the government's expenditures go towards Bolivia's educational system. This new resolution if carried out properly would allow for the possibility of larger funding towards the education system. Once an honesty and transparency is achieved within the government, Bolivia's

² <http://www.insightcrime.org/news-briefs/corruption-index-shows-mixed-picture>

³ <http://blogs.worldbank.org/futuredevelopment/six-strategies-fight-corruption>

⁴ <http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/bolivia/public-spending-on-education>

government can focus on other desirable qualities in strong and effective governance such as effectiveness and efficiency, responsiveness, accountability and equity.

Topic 2: Preservation of World Heritage Sites

Home to seven world heritage sites, Bolivia understands the desperate need for funding and a solution to climate change issues that have drastically affected fifty five sites across the globe⁵ Bolivian City of Potosi was added to the list in 2014 and has since been endangered and at risk of ed by climate change and mal protection, many world heritage sites risk potential degradation of the historic site by the mining operations; instability and risk of collapse of the Cerro Rico; deficiencies in conservation; inefficient enforcement of protective legislation; and environmental impacts on the hydraulic complex which in turn affects historic fabric and local population.⁶ Fortunately Bolivia is not currently faced with an endangered heritage site due to war conflict. Countries with such sites at risk should receive some form of special protection from the United Nations. Extra funding is also crucial to ensuring that the best care and maintenance is provided to preserve the site. World organizations can also oversee contracts between private interests to encourage an agreement regarding tourism benefits and tax write offs for their charitable donations and fundings.

The delegation of Bolivia strongly believes that the current five step process is for the most part very efficient as it passes through multiple committees and bodies. However, the criteria could be reviewed and be made more specific. Additionally, the process for nomination

⁵ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/bo>

⁶ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1148/>

can be improved by providing necessary requirements regarding information and data of the site so that all things may be considered. The delegation would also suggest that the committee considers the possibility of allowing countries who have not yet signed the the World Heritage Convention, pledging to protect the natural and cultural heritage sites across the world to submit a proposal.⁷ The reason for this being that perhaps they can not financially afford to sustain their own heritage sites, let alone the many others around the world.

Topic 3: Supporting and Accomplishing Education 2030

Primarily the focus for Education 2030 should be funds. This plan is nothing if not expensive. In order to ensure the best education in the many different languages around the world, teachers must be trained and taught first. Along with good teachers, current technology will evidently be necessary in order to have access to mass teaching resources.

The delegation of Bolivia also recognizes that the countries facing the largest decrease in enrollment are those of war torn countries. In order to organize an educational system it is crucial to provide a safe environment. War torn countries first priority for children is safety. By achieving safety in the location of learning, the enrolment rate will increase. Developing countries have neither the resources or ideal location for schools and learning environments. Neighbouring countries with refugee camps should strive to create a safe environment where families can make education a priority.

The Delegation of Bolivia looks for strength in neighbouring countries in south america to improve and stabilize the corrupt governance. Change and reorganization for a new honest government will allow for better expenditures, specifically for the education system of bolivia.

⁷ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/nominations/>

The delegation also sees the proposal of a trilateral coalition resolution as a possible resolution for countries hindered by the same fault. The Delegation of Bolivia proposes contracts with tax write offs as a possible solution for low funding for world heritage sites. The delegation also recognizes the effects of global climate change of the world heritage sites. The delegation hopes to provide better more specific goals and priorities regarding Education 2030. The delegation of Bolivia looks forward to the general assembly is prepared to share thoughts and proposals for better resolutions.

Citations:

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