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Oman is the oldest independent state in the Arab World. Once a powerful empire stretching all the way to Pakistan, Oman is now an Absolute Monarchy bordering the southeastern coast of the Arabian Peninsula. Although Oman is still a developing nation, it is considered to be a model for most other developing countries as Oman is ranked as the most improved nation in the world in the last 40 years. A large portion of Oman’s economy stems from tourism while the trade of various other agricultural commodities makes up another relatively important part of its economy. Unlike many other Islamic countries, Oman ranks in the top 100 peaceful countries coming in at 74th according to the Global Peace Index. Currently, Oman is currently ruled by the sultan Qaboos bin Said al Said, who has been in power since 1970 as the sixth-longest current-reigning monarch in the world. Oman is headed on an excellent path concerning its future and believes that this path not only leads to the benefit of Oman itself, but the rest of the world as well.

**Topic 1: Governance and its Effects on Education**

Oman believes that education plays an extremely important role in any healthy and prosperous society. Sadly, failure to fend off corruption and bad governance results in education being undermined in many nations. Identifying corrupt nations and making efforts to eliminate corruption from said nations needs to be the first step on a path to improving education in countries where it is lacking.

Regulating the internal affairs of countries to eliminate corruption in those nations is a difficult task but a task that must be completed if education is to improve worldwide. A solution to this problem could be campaigning against identified corrupt individuals within these countries from outside these countries. By getting the population in the corrupt countries to rally against the corrupt individuals, corruption could be lessened in those nations.

Concerning refugee camps, where education is severely lacking, there are many viable solutions to improving education within those camps. Funding foundations such as Teachers Without Borders that would go into these camps and work as teachers within. Other solutions could be recruiting teachers who have recently graduated and are certified to teach in refugee camps. By improving education within refugee camps, not only would it benefit the refugees themselves but it would give a better outlook on refugees entering western countries as they would be increasingly more educated.

**Topic 2: Preservation of World Heritage Sites**

World Heritage Sites are some of the most important locations on earth in relation to the environment and various different cultures. Oman believes that preserving these sites is extremely important and should be considered a high priority to the United Nations. Unfortunately, many of these sites are threatened by climate change and terrorist organizations such as ISIL. These threats need to be dealt with if World Heritage Sites are to be preserved.

Environmental threats to World Heritage Sites are extremely destructive. Continuing efforts to eliminate global warming and climate change need to be pushed forward if the environmental concern to World Heritage Sites is to be eliminated. If the Paris Agreement’s goal of limiting global temperature rise to a level well below 2 degrees Celsius is to be achieved, then this environmental threat could be dealt with. The UN needs to push for this goal if the threat to World Heritage Sites is to be lessened.

The effect that war has on World Heritage Sites is terribly destructive and with organizations like ISIL actively trying to destroy World Heritage Sites, the threat is higher than ever. The threat of ISIL needs to be eliminated as a viable solution to this problem. Proposals such as supporting moderate rebels in the war-torn regions and preventing ISIL from recruiting in western countries are all possible solutions.

**Topic 3: Supporting and Accomplishing Education 2030**

Education 2030 is a lofty goal, but one that can be realized if put into practice in an achievable manner. The main obstacle to achieving Education 2030 is getting a large amount of countries to sign on to the plan. This should be the main concern in accomplishing Education 2030. Meetings with the leaders of these countries must be held and campaigns for different countries to sign on with the plan must be funded if this plan is to be realized. Education 2030 is a goal that will be hard to achieved, but can be achieved if a proper method is used.