

Country: Kenya

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

Agenda item: the department of the United Nations that aims to encourage peace between countries through education, science, and culture

Kenya is very vulnerable to climate change with current projections suggesting that its temperature will rise up to 2.5°C between 2000 and 2050, while rainfall will become more intense and less predictable. Even the slightest increase in frequency of droughts will present major challenges for food security and water availability, especially in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) in the north and east (see Map 1). Other parts of the country, most notably in the Rift Valley province, are also vulnerable to climate change due to increasing extreme events (droughts and floods, combined with landslides) while glacier melt will further reduce future water availability. Coastal areas will suffer from rising sea levels and associated floods and saltwater intrusion .



UNESCO's mission is to contribute to the building of a culture of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information.



The national educational system consists of three levels: eight years of compulsory primary education (beginning at age six), four years at the secondary level, and four years of higher education. The government provides free primary and secondary education. Entrance into secondary school is contingent upon obtaining the Kenyan Certificate of Primary Education by passing a national exam late 1970s, but by the early 1990s it could no longer absorb this population also Kenya has 10 hour which is one of the most hours in school Education for the indigenous population was not a priority of the British colonial government. After independence, however, primary and secondary school enrollment expanded markedly. Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya's first president, promised free primary education to all citizens in 1963, a promise only partially fulfilled when fees for the first four years of primary school were abolished in 1974. One consequence of this educational expansion was that underemployment and unemployment increased as better-educated citizens entered the job market. The government responded by expanding the civil service beginning .

1. Do you think education is equal in all countries?
2. What do you think are the benefits of cultural interactions on education?
3. Why are some countries constantly interfering with Kenyan education?