

Committee: UNESCO

Nation: Mexico

School: FMV Erenköy Işık School

Topic: Reducing Inequalities in Digital Education

Mexico is a country in North America. Mexico covers 1,972,550 km² and is the thirteenth largest country in the world by land area. With a population exceeding 130 million, Mexico is the tenth most populous country in the world and is home to the largest number of native Spanish speakers. Mexico City is the capital of Mexico. Mexico's currency is Mexican peso (MXN). Human presence in Mexico dates back to at least 8,000 BC. Mexico is considered as the 15th largest economy in the world, while leading exporter in Latin America. It has a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of \$1,269 billion, with a nominal GDP of \$9,946.

Mexico has taken several governmental, educational, and technological steps to reduce the digital divide, especially between urban and rural regions. Although challenges remain, the country has launched programs to expand connectivity, provide devices, improve digital literacy, and modernize its educational system. Mexico has a program called "Internet para Todos" (Internet for Everyone). A major initiative by the Mexican government aimed at bringing affordable or free internet to rural and marginalized areas. Uses community networks, public Wi-Fi zones, and expanded telecommunications infrastructure. Mexico has run several programs over the years to give students devices, including "MiCompu.Mx", distribution of laptops to primary school students, "Habilidades Digitales para Todos"; focused on expanding computer access in schools.

Digital education inequality is a worldwide challenge. Millions of students lack reliable internet, devices, and digital skills. The United Nations, through its various agencies, plays a central role in addressing these gaps at a global level. The UN can provide funding, leadership, technology support, and international coordination to help countries to close the digital divide. The UN can support large-scale infrastructure projects in developing countries, partner with governments and telecom companies to expand affordable broadband, promote satellite-based and community-based networks in remote regions and guide countries in adopting policies for universal digital access. The United Nations has taken major steps worldwide to reduce inequality in digital education. Through agencies like UNESCO, UNICEF, and the ITU, the UN has created global programs that expand internet access, provide devices to students, train teachers, and develop free digital learning platforms. Initiatives such as the Global Education Coalition, Giga (connecting schools to the internet), and the Learning Passport have supported countries with limited resources, including conflict zones and rural regions.

We have a few suggestions to solve these problems. Governments and organizations can work with companies to create low-cost internet plans for students, especially in rural or low-income areas, schools and governments can run programs where they loan tablets, laptops, or Chromebooks to students who can't afford them.

Source:

Wikipedia – Mexico (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico>), UNESCO – Global Education Coalition (<https://www.unesco.org/en/global-education-coalition>), UNESCO – Digital Learning Platforms Gateway (<https://www.unesco.org/en/digital-education/learning-platforms-gateway>), UNICEF – Digital Education Initiatives (<https://www.unicef.org/digitaleducation/initiatives>), UNICEF – Learning Passport (<https://global.learningpassport.unicef.org>), UNICEF – Giga Project (<https://www.unicef.org/innovation/giga>)