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Country: Hungary

Comitee: UNICEF

Agenda item: Fighting against social exclusion and child poverty, providing education during emergencies

Position paper

Hungary is a country located in central Europe and its climate is mostly cold and cloudy with humid winters and warm summers. The natural terrain of hungary is mostly flat to rolling plains; hills and low mountains on the Slovakian border. Hungary has a growing population of 9,874,784 people. And72.2% of Hungarians live in the urban areas. Hungary has the 56th largest economy in the World with 265.037 billion anual output. Becoming a christian kingdom in A.D. 1000 Hungary has fought in many wars and joined NATO in 1999 and EU 5 years later. Housing various ethnic groups the majority being Hungarians the biggest religion in Hungary is Roman Catholic with 37.2% of Hungarians following it. The biggest problems Hungary has to face are water and air polution. However after the recernt Covid 19 outbreak Hungary got a new problem to deal with. The country’s economy has been crashing due to the resources used to cure the citizens.

Unfortunately, seven natural disasters are common in Hungary which are floods, waterlogging, droughts, wind erosion, mass movements, earthquakes and cloudbursts. These natural disasters have a chance of distrupting the life and disabling children from going to school. Thankfully Hungary has a system called (NDGDM) The National Directorate General for Disaster Management of the Ministry of Interior which  is a national law enforcement agency. Its main task is the official prevention of disasters; execution of rescue in civil emergencies; the organisation and management of disaster management; eliminating the consequences; implementation of restoration reconstruction. The NDGDM has special training programs for its agents and early warning, emergency response systems. The NDGDM also posesses relationships with bilateral relations, regional relations, European Union system, UN, NATO, and international disaster management. Another problem Hungary faces is its poverty rates. In Hungary an estimated 12.3% of people are living under the EU poverty line. Due to this, some children don’t have the resources to go to school. However, most schools in Hungary are completely free including universities. The Hungarian schools sytems functions differently from the system in the United States of America. Students who are above a certain level will be automaticly transported to better school programs in highschool completely free. This way students don’t need to pay extra money to just get good education.

However, these actions aren’t enough. In 2017 the school dropout rate in Hungary was 12.6% contrary to the EU’s avarage 10.6%. It has been found out that most of the dropouts are due to financial reasons; however, moral and pschology also play a crucial role in the children’s education. To support students throughout their education, highschools can aim more on teaching how to work at jobs. This way the students can work even though they didn’t go to university. Another change to be done could be allowing children in the rular areas of Hungary to get acces to education easier by spreading out the schools instead of having them all in big cities. Doing this will enable children living in the rular areas to come to school easier. The new built schools can use new technology to improve the design and make them harder to destroy. They can be connected by strong reinforced roads that can survive natural disasters. The UN has already started working on decreasing the effects of natural disaster using their Disaster Risk Reduction programe which Works in Europe, Arab Emirates, Asia and Pacific, Americas and Carribbean and Africa.

Source:

<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/hungary/>

<https://delegatepal.com/>

<https://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/civil-protection/national-disaster-management-system/hungary_en>

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/296808210_Natural_hazards_in_Hungary#:~:text=Seven%20kinds%20of%20natural%20hazard,mass%20movements%2C%20earthquakes%20and%20cloudbursts>.

<https://www.undrr.org/>

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