

The Flag of Brazil:



Committee: UNESCO

Country: Brazil

Agenda Item: Barriers to Education in Conflict-Affected Countries

Brasilia is the capital of the federative republic of Brazil located in the continent of South America. This vast country is the continent's most populous and largest. It is also the fifth largest country in the world in terms of surface area. Brazil's largest cities are Sao Paulo with 10 million inhabitants and Rio de Janeiro with 5.6 million inhabitants. The currency of Brazil is 'Brazilian Real' and the border countries are France, Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina and lastly Uruguay. Brazil's main primary activities are agriculture, forestry, and mining. Agriculture is worth about 25% of Brazil's GDP. The EU buys roughly 42% of Brazil's agricultural export like coffee and sugar, things Europe has no other way of getting.

As a member of the State, Brazil is a part of the United Nations System (SNU), with a team that assumes the responsibility. Brazil is not a conflict-affected country and has not had to interrupt education for such a reason for a very long time. The most recent example of conflict/war we entered is Operation Traira in 1991. Unfortunately, more than a third of children in Brazil repeat at least once in primary or secondary school. And Brazil is taking measures such as free schools to close this education gap as soon as possible. In the event of a conflict, it can be predicted that the level of educated people in the country will decrease 5-6 years from now. The biggest barrier to education as a result of a conflict is physical damage in schools affected by the conflict. In such a situation, ensuring the safety of children will be a very difficult task. However, if the conflict lasts for a long time, interrupting the education of children for the same length of time will cause great harm in development.

Working together with the UN to overcome such situations will contribute much more to the realization of the solution proposals I will talk about. Some of the measures that can be taken to continue education in conflict areas may be to set up training hostels or to appoint teachers to shelters that were hidden during the conflict, so that if schools are badly damaged or families have moved from home to shelter, this measure can ensure that this education somehow continues. If there is no such thing as accommodation in shelters and the school is solid, transportation can be a big problem for education. In such a situation, finding a safe transportation route is a very important factor. It may be a safer journey if school vehicles use more side and back roads, but this still does not provide complete protection. The most effective solution is to turn some of the roads to school into damage prevention zones. As a Brazilian professor named Paulo Freire put it, 'It is true that education is not the ultimate lever of social transformation, but without education, there can be no transformation.' We shouldn't stop education for any reason, because it is education that makes man important in this world.