



Background paper

Committee: Unesco

Topic B: Is education in refugee camps a national responsibility or a global duty?

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Refugee crises have become one of the most pressing humanitarian challenges of the 21st century. With millions of individuals displaced due to conflicts, persecution, and environmental disasters, ensuring access to quality education in refugee camps is crucial for their future. Education in these settings is not only vital for individual development but also for fostering peace, stability, and sustainable development in host countries and globally. This background paper tells delegates whether the provision of education in refugee camps should be considered a national responsibility of host countries or a shared global duty that should be applied worldwide for every kid.

Access to education empowers refugees by providing them with knowledge, skills, and opportunities for a better future. It can help reduce the risks of exploitation, improve mental health, and promote social cohesion. Education also plays a critical role in the long-term development of refugee children and youth, enabling them to reintegrate into society or participate meaningfully in rebuilding their communities.

Political agendas can influence the level of commitment toward refugee education. Some governments may lack the political will to allocate resources, integrate refugees into

The debate centers on issues of sovereignty, resource allocation, and the practicality of global intervention. Delegations should argue that dependence on international aid should have intervention on national sovereignty or lead to dependency. Also, advocates contend that education is a fundamental human right that transcends borders and if it should be a shared global concern, advocates for a shared global concern argue that education is a universal human right that transcends borders and political situations

Guiding question

How can Unesco have a great and effective educational system to support the situation in refugee camps?

Should every nation be responsible in how they apply the education in refugee camps even if its effective or not?

What should be done to help countries whose ideology leads them to reject aid?