

Forum : UNESCO

Question : Ensuring quality education for all

Submitted by : Brazil

The General Assembly,

*Declaring* itself as highly concerned by the lack of access to qualitative education that an essential part of the global population has which presents a problem at a worldwide scale. A lack of qualitative education, happening mostly in developing countries, means an unbalanced educated world population which leads to inequality between countries.

Being *Conscious* that many countries don't have the needed funds and the capacity to make a change inside of their territory. Especially now, after getting out of a difficult multilateral sanitary event, the situation is critical. The General Assembly asks for the UN to intervene.

*Knowing* that significant progress was achieved during the last decade in increasing access to education and school enrolment rates at all levels, particularly for girls. Despite these gains, about 260 million children were out of school in 2018, nearly one-fifth of the global population in that age group. Furthermore, more than half of all children and adolescents worldwide are failing to meet minimum proficiency standards in reading and mathematics. Quality education is a key factor to let globalization move forward as a whole. Helping those in need of qualitative education, especially children, becomes a priority for global development.

*Acknowledging* that for young adults, almost one of every five students does not reach a basic minimum level of skills to function in today's societies (indicating a lack of inclusion). Students from low socio-economic backgrounds are twice as likely to be low performers, implying that personal or social circumstances are obstacles to achieving their educational potential (indicating a lack of fairness). Lack of inclusion and fairness leads to school failure, of which dropout is the most impactful consequence with 20% of young adults on average dropping out before finalizing upper secondary education.

*Knowing* that the economic and social costs of school failure and dropout are high, whereas successful secondary education completion gives individuals better employment and healthier lifestyle prospects resulting in greater contributions to public budgets and investments. More educated people contribute to more democratic societies and sustainable economies, are less dependent on public help, and are less vulnerable to economic difficulties. Societies with skilled individuals are best prepared to respond to current and future potential crises. Therefore, investing in early, primary, and secondary education for all, and in particular, for children from disadvantaged backgrounds, is both fair and economically efficient.

Realizing that the United Nations' aid becomes a necessity for developing countries and minorities across the world to ensure equal and qualitative education for all. Without the help of the United Nations, the future of our society is at risk.

1. Asks for a renewed commitment to education to recover learning losses and manage the impacts of COVID-19.
2. Proposes the implementation and scaling of digital learning solutions and innovations to reimagine education.
3. Demands a focus to provide quality education to the most vulnerable including girls, children affected by conflict and crisis, children with disabilities, refugees, and displaced children.
4. Asks for a renewed focus on learning outcomes and their enablers, including learning in safe and adequate environments, supported by well-trained teachers, and structured content.