

Forum : UNESCO  
Submitted by : The representative of Republic of Ireland  
Question : Ensuring quality education for all

The general assembly,

*Acknowledging* that education is a fundamental human right whose goal is to get women and men out of poverty, reduce inequalities and ensure sustainable development,

*Considering* that 147 million of children are estimated to have missed more than an half of their in-class instruction over the past two years due to school closure caused by the covid-19 pandemic, this generation of children could lose a combined total of 17 trillion of dollars in lifetime earnings in present value,

*Aware* that the proportion of young people completing upper secondary school increased from 54 per cent in 2015 to 58 per cent in 2020, with progress slowing from the preceding five year period,

*Deploing* that only 20 percent of countries undertook significant measures to provide additional mental health *and psychosocial support for students after school reopening*,

*Appreciating* that the participation rate in organized pre-school learning rose steadily in the years before the Covid-19 pandemic, from 69 per cent in 2010 to 75 per cent in 2020 but with considerable variation between countries,

*Recalling* that most countries have not achieved gender parity in the proportion of children meeting minimum learning proficiency standards in reading, and in the lower secondary completion rate,

*Conscious* that in 2020, there were about 12 million pre-primary school teachers, 33 million primary school teachers and 38 million secondary school teachers working in classrooms around the world, and 83 per cent of primary and school teachers were trained,

*Viewing with concern* that in 2020, about one quarter of primary schools globally did not have an access to basic services such as electricity, drinking water and basic sanitation facilities, roughly 50 per cent of primary schools had access to facilities such as information and communications technology and disability-adapted infrastructure,

*Remembering* that children who leave school at an early age are vulnerable to unemployment, poverty, early marriage, and pregnancy,

*Expressing* particular concern about the fact that women and girls have still the least access to education, training and in some countries deprived of education from 13 years old,

*Noting* Ireland's interest in complying with Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), on gender parity within its territory,

*Stressing* the Article 26 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that « Everyone has the right to education »,

*Expressing* deep concern that many children in armed conflict, in particular girls, lack access to education owing to attacks and threats of attacks against schools, damaged or destroyed school buildings, mines and explosive remnants of war, insecurity,

*Reiterating* the Resolution 2601 (2020) of the Security Council that is a protection of education in armed conflict,

1. *Strongly condemns* countries that violate universal rights about the children's education,
  - a. *Considers* that violation of the universal right as a crime,
  - b. *Proposes* the implantation of a fine for countries that do not respect these rights, with a rate chosen by this assembly,
2. *Fines countries* that do not respect the Resolution 2601 about the protection of education in armed conflict,
  - a. *Requests* an expertise in order to be able to verify in case of war that it does not hinder the education of children or young people,
  - b. *Proposes* the implantation of a fine for countries that do not respect that resolution, with a rate chosen by this assembly,
3. *Encourages* Member States affected by armed conflict to take immediate measures to rehabilitate, repair, or replace schools that have been subject to attack and restore children's safe access to schools,
  - a. *Requests* states in which school infrastructure is vulnerable due to events such as war to rehabilitate, replace or repair it as soon as possible,
  - b. *Invites* the member states to contribute to the rehabilitation of these school infrastructures by financial means if the country concerned cannot do so,
  - c. *Recommends* that neighboring states, if infrastructure is more than vulnerable, allow children to attend school in that country's education system,
4. *Urges* Member States to provide necessary protection and assistance to children including those in vulnerable situations, to enable them to have access to education,
  - a. *Proposes* the release of 1 billion euros by the member states to help all countries that do not allow schooling for all because of financial means, for the construction of more school infrastructures,
  - b. *Creates* a council to verify the proper implementation of infrastructure for the education of children by member states basis,
5. *Condemns* countries that are depriving their student of education because of their age and their gender,
  - a. *Proposes* the implantation of a fine for countries that do not respect education for all, with a rate chosen by this assembly,
  - b. *Recommends* the creation of a commission for the respect of children's rights, and against discrimination based on the child's gender, which would deprive him/her of his/her right to education,
6. *Helps* education's cause with a financial support to build more school's infrastructures that are decent with electricity and drinking water in poor countries, this support will be determined by this assembly,
  - a. *Encourages* the provision of premises equipped with water and electricity,
  - b. *Takes* a percentage defined in proportion to the country's GDP in order to contribute to the construction of premises to house schools,
7. *Asserts* the children's rights who do not have access to education as soon as possible,
  - a. *Promotes* awareness among families and communities about the importance of the child's schooling,
  - b. *Launches* a campaign to promote the rights and education of girls around the world as they are significantly less likely than boys to attend school,

8. *Urges* the installation of a compulsory age where the child have to go to school, regardless of his age or sex,

- a. *Establishes* a compulsory age until which education is mandatory for both girls and boys,
- b. *Establishes* a commission to verify with annual surveys the proper implementation of this system,

9. *Encourages* emerging or poor countries to help young girls from 13 years old, who stop their studies for the most part because of their religion, marriage, pregnancy or prejudices against their sex etc,

- a. *Educates* teachers about the dangers of gender stereotyping in emerging countries,
- b. *Prevents* menstruation from getting in the way of education,
- c. *Alleviates* the burden of domestic chores which mainly prevents them from working,
- d. *Ensures* the safety of the girls,

10. *Calls* upon countries to fight against gender's prejudices so that girls continue their education, regardless the type of education,

- a. Educates young people to deconstruct stereotypes because gender stereotypes lead young people to choose their subjects in school and in higher education and therefore to girls,

11. *Ensures* that each child after the Covid-19's pandemic, must make up the time he or she has missed because of that,

- a. Offers bonuses to teachers to allow students who missed classes due to covid catch up,

12. *Requests* that preventative and corrective measures be urgently undertaken to ensure equal access to education and the continuation of education in armed conflict, and recognizes the essential role of education for the prospects of peace and security,

- 13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.