



Guaranteeing Education

The United Nations Development Programme,

Reaffirming education as a fundamental human right as it is essential for the exercise of all other human rights,

Stressing the imminent deadline of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), especially MDG number 2: “Achieve universal primary education”,

Deeply convinced of the vital role of sustainable development towards freedom, self-determination, stability, security and prosperity,

Dedicated to combating all kinds of inequalities and discrimination in order to achieve same rights 10 and opportunities for everyone,

Seeking free or affordable global basic education as well as access to school equipment,

Supporting the expansion of the UNESCO founded “Teacher Training Initiative” into LEDCs other than Sub-Saharan Africa,

Emphasizing the importance of learning centers for opportunities of access to knowledge,

I. Enabling access to education

1. *Calls for* UN member states to invest in educational infrastructure, staff and equipment;
2. *Encourages* UN member states to ensure equal education opportunities to every child, regardless of gender, race, sexual orientation, socioeconomic background and religious beliefs by measures, such as but not limited to:
 - a. school infrastructure that enables students in all their diversity to attend school, such as separate sanitary bathrooms,
 - b. learning materials based on objective knowledge and non-discrimination;
3. *Urges* member states to ensure security of students and teaching staff in and on their way to school by measures, such as but not limited to:
 - a. promoting safe and reliable transportation to and from locations of education,
 - b. founding or redeveloping already existing schools into boarding schools;
4. *Emphasizes* the vital importance of education in emergency situations as a long-term solution to self-reliance, post-conflict restitution and human development, by measures such as, but not limited to:
 - a. close cooperation between the UNDP and UN agencies, as well as member states, to provide basic school equipment, staff and infrastructure,
 - b. deploying educated people within the refugee camps as educational staff;

II. Guaranteeing quality of education

5. *Encourages* legislation to establish quota of people from rural areas studying in the field of education, in order to improve quality of education in rural areas;
6. *Endorses* supervision of religious schools and its educational content by the responsible state department;
7. *Invites* to include modern technology, such as the use of internet, for educational means, as well as its use into the curriculum;

III. Incentives for school attendance

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of nutritional support services in school, such as free lunch programs and/or distribution of affordable staple food;
9. *Recommends* trainings for increased productivity in household, agriculture and business in order to relieve children from family related duties;
10. *Proposes* granting the families access to non-monetary support programs established by member states in order to counteract the opportunity costs of the child's education;
11. *Calls upon* member states to adapt the school schedule to the needs of the local population and the environment;
12. *Calls for* member states to provide basic health services within the school environment, such as regular consultations by medical staff and/or vaccination programs;

IV. Partnership programs

13. *Calls for* scholarship programs for outstanding students from developing countries, in order to allow them to make use of international exchange programs;
14. *Recommends* promoting the exchange of teachers between rural and urban areas in order to decrease national disparities;
15. *Invites* developed countries to establish, fund and operate schools in less developed countries in cooperation with the respective governments;

V. Funding programs

16. *Encourages* member states to invest a substantial amount of their gross domestic product (GDP) into education and educational infrastructure;
17. *Expresses its appreciation* of the investments in education made by non-governmental organizations (NGO), but stresses the responsibility of member states to provide education and retain oversight on the content of educational programs;
18. *Considers* foreign direct investments (FDI) as a crucial tool for a sustainable support of local and regional communities, with the distribution of the provided financial means for educational purposes being directly monitored by representatives of participating countries;
19. *Calls upon* all involved parties to follow the International Financial Reporting System (IFRS).