

United Nations Children Fund

**Issue:** *Implementing rights for equality of education for all children and preventing child labour occurrence*

**Submitted by:** The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

**Co-submitters:** The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, The Kingdom of Norway, The Republic of Turkey, The Federative Republic of Brazil, People’s Republic of Bangladesh, The Republic of Yemen

**Signatories:** Federal Republic of Somalia, , Ukraine,

*The United Nations Children Found*

 *Defining* equality of education as the subject of substantial disagreement such as, but not limited to differences in educational outcomes,

 *Recognizing* the issue of child labour and the inequality of education along with the negative impact on the children’s health and/or development,

 *Underlining* that the countries enrolled in developing areas are not entirely capable of combating these issues by their own,

 *Reaffirming* the importance of *The Sustainable Development Goals* as a means to eliminate all forms of child labour and obtaining equality of education,

 *Expecting* all member states to take action and, in cooperation, finding a diplomatic solution for these issues,

 *Condemning* all violations against the Children’s Rights,

1. *Encourages* the strengthening of legislative and policy frameworks in order to take action against child labour in economic activity by:
	1. Promoting ratification of international legal standards concerning child labour;
	2. Establishing national legal architecture on based on the national legal standards concerning child labour;
	3. Creating strengthening systems of monitoring and enforcing child labour laws;
	4. Increasing the minimum age for admission to employment:
		1. Adjustment of the working hours to the working age;
		2. Promoting the performance of the child’s labour only in after-school hours
	5. Conducting child labour inspections in formal and informal business sectors;
	6. Extending the national legal architecture to other fundamental labour rights, including:
		1. Freedom of association;
		2. The right to collective bargaining,
		3. The right of not being forced into labour;
2. *Expresses* the need of social protection systems, including social protection floors in order to reduce child labour occurrence by supporting following measures:
	1. Introducing or expanding unconditional cash transfer schemes to:
		1. help ease budget constraints and supplement incomes of poor households vulnerable to child labour;
		2. help alleviate current income poverty (through cash benefits)
	2. Extending unemployment protection, in order to secure the income needs of households affected by loss of work, or underpayment;
	3. Introducing micro-credit and micro-insurance schemes for vulnerable families to:
		1. facilitate the access to the financial market;
		2. enable them to hedge against part of the risks they face such as but not limited to child labour;
	4. Ensuring income security in old age through pension schemes to help provide income security in multi-generational households;
3. *Promotes* to provide decent work opportunities for adults and youth of legal working age by:
	1. Developing systems for providing youth remove from hazardous work and worst forms of child labour with support services and second chances for, but not limited to:
		1. Education
	2. Legislating active labour market interventions targeting young people, including
		1. Training and skill development;
		2. Public work;
		3. Job search support;
		4. Employment subsidies ;
		5. Entrepreneurship opportunities;
	3. Protecting young people at work by guaranteeing the strict obedience of the young employees’ rights such as but not limited to:
		1. Freedom of organization;
		2. Reception of equal treatment;
		3. Protection from abuse and exposure to hazards;
4. *Supports* raising awareness of child labour in ways such as, but not limited to:
	1. Media, including:
		1. Television;
		2. Radio channels;
		3. Social Media sites;
	2. Creation of workshops;
	3. Youth programmes;
	4. Determination of national hazardous work list;
5. *Urges* all member states to provide support (if needed) for victims of child labour, including:
	1. Financial aid;
	2. Medical aid;
	3. Psychogenic aid;
6. *Condemns* modern mass-consumerism by:

* 1. Raising awareness of consume origins such as, but not limited to:
		1. Fast fashion
	2. Amplifying sensibilisation of citizens concerning the conditions of children in forced employment;
1. *Acknowledges* the fact that prevalence of child labour could be eliminated with programmes based on Education for All, including:
	1. Ensuring coherence between laws governing the minimum age for work and those dealing with the age range for compulsory schooling;
	2. Integrating information on child labour :
		1. within school curricula;
		2. teacher training;
		3. information programmes for families vulnerable to child labour;
	3. Supporting “bridge schools” or intensive transitional education programmes to help former working children catch up the years they missed out on by not attending school at the appropriate age;
	4. Supporting after-school programmes to:
		1. Enhance the educational and recreational opportunities for children;
		2. Reduce the time available for work;
	5. Facilitating close collaboration between non-formal education providers and the local school system to help smooth the (re)integration process of children employed in forced labour;
	6. Mobilizing other organizations around the interrelated issues of the elimination of child labour and the achievement of Education for All;
2. *Promotes* to support action programmes and schemes that seek to remove barriers to education for children, by proposing following measures:

* 1. Preventing children of dropping out of school due to financial or social reasons by:
		1. Supporting inclusive education strategies;
		2. Guaranteeing quality education;
	2. Establishing programmes that provide non-formal education for high-risk groups or minorities, including:
		1. Street children;
		2. Children exploited in prostitution or pornography;
		3. Indigenous children;
	3. Strengthening national policies and the promotion of compulsory education, with universal access to free and good quality education;
1. *Encourages* the need to provide financial protecting systems, including financial aid by supporting following measures:
	1. Introducing or expanding in-kind transfer scheme such as, but not limited to:
		1. Food for education schemes to help reduce household insecurity;
		2. Providing an additional incentive for attendance;
	2. Ensure adequate financing of education to achieve universal education by:
		1. Lowering cost, such as school fees;- Canada and Pakistan
		2. Encouraging governments to remove physical barriers to schooling;
2. Advises to focus on guaranteeing fairness in accessibility of education by:
	1. Eliminating the inequality or ‘’gap’’ among various backgrounds such as, but not limited to:
		1. Social class;
		2. Gender;
		3. Religion;
		4. Race;
		5. Age;
	2. Leading to the goal ‘’No Child Left Behind’’;
3. *Supports* the increasing awareness of the necessity of education and of equality of education in ways such as, but not limited to:
	1. Modern media;
	2. Youth Programs;
	3. Information Centres;

*13) Encourages*  governments to provide free access to education in all of the countries under threat pharaohs’ curse.

*14) Further invites* all member states to support improvement and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals provided by the United Nation in the following actions:

1. end poverty in all forms
2. end hunger by using agriculture, forestry and fisheries to provide nutritious food
3. ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all ages