

Commission: Education

Session : Zonal MUN 2024

Sponsors : Canada, Guyana, India, Israel, Japan, Malta, Saudia Arabia, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States

QUESTION OF: **IMPROVING FEMALE ACCESS TO EDUCATION
WORLDWIDE**

The General Assembly,

Referring to the Article 26, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights document, which states that everyone has the right to education, and that it shall be generally available and equally accessible based on merit,

Deeply disturbed that women are not given access to education and made to suffer from violation of basic human rights,

Expressing deep concern about how women are underrepresented in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields, with only 24% of them finding their way due to stereotypes and biases,

Keeping in mind that the Covid-19 pandemic caused a disruption in the education of 1.7 billion students worldwide, among whom there is an estimation of 11 million of girls that will possibly never return to the classrooms,

Observing that prior to high living expenses and high enrolment cost, parents in, especially marginalised societies, view girls as an immense burden to support and tend to force them into early child marriage,

Noting further that many schools suffer from infrastructural deficiencies such as unreliable water supply, limited menstrual hygiene facilities, mainly due to insufficient government aid,

1. Demands that countries pass a mandatory law requiring each student to have at least 16 years of formal education throughout his or her life;
2. Emphasises the recruitment and training of female teachers who will be sensitive to the needs of girls;

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3. Calls for establishments to invest in infrastructure and technical support for female education, especially in rural and underprivileged areas concerning the following:

- (a) Transportation facilities especially in areas with important level of human trafficking;
- (b) Technological facilities for those unable to reach physical sites and boarding schools;

4. Appreciates campaigns, like Girls Not Bride which is a global partnership of over 1000 civil societies working towards ending child marriage and eradicating health risks in an attempt to save girls from dying too young;

5. Recommends the establishment of scholarship programs and financial aids targeted specifically at girls from low-income facilities to alleviate economic barriers to education;

6. Requests access to healthcare such as the provision of menstrual hygiene products and enhancement in terms of affordability of medical fees to accommodate more women in need of immediate medical care;

7. Encourages the implementation of comprehension policies and initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality in education, including efforts to eliminate barriers such as gender-based discrimination and cultural norms that restrict access to education for girls;

8. Requests to collect and analyse data on female education to monitor progress, identify gaps, and informs evidence-based policy making.