



Study Guide

**United Nations International Children's
Emergency Fund 1**



Agenda:

**Developing Sustainable Solutions to Protect
the Right of Education of Children**

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LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Greetings Delegates!

We are pleased to welcome you to the first iteration of Model United Nations of Shishukunj International School, North campus. It is an honour to serve on the executive board of the committee of - **UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUNDS**.

Millions of children all over the world are deprived of education even at the basic level for reasons like poverty, hunger, and gender inequality. Keeping in mind, that education is one of the most important factors for economic development, we must pay attention to these barriers. This year, we decided on the agenda “**Developing Sustainable Solutions to Protect the Right to Education of Children**”, hoping that delegates will come forward with innovative and sustainable solutions for this issue. We believe that you all will work on this cause effectively and become the problem solvers for this issue.

To have the best outcome, we urge you not to restrict yourself to just reading the study guide. Instead, go beyond it and use it just as a reference. The topics in the study guide are just the overview of what will be discussed in the committee session and how you should proceed with the research.

In addition, case studies mentioned in the guide are solely to understand the sub-agenda better. We also request you all to be clear with the ROP and plagiarism is strictly prohibited. We welcome all the new points of view brought forth.

In conclusion, we look forward to meeting you all and having a discussion with you. We will guide you through each step and will hope to make these sessions memorable as well as fruitful through your debates and discussions. Please feel free to contact us if you have any queries or concerns. So, it's time to pull up your socks and immerse yourself in intense research and discussion. Looking forward to meeting you all!

Warm regards,



Chairperson- Parisha Munoth

Vice Chairperson- Girisha Maheshwari

Rapporteur- Trisha Singh Parihar



ORGAN DESCRIPTION

UNICEF or United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund is a highly reputed committee that deals with providing humanitarian aid and development to underprivileged or crisis-facing children. Its main goal is to promote the rights exercised by children and ensure their well-being. UNICEF operates in over 190 countries with the cooperation of government civil societies and organizations which together ensure that every child has access to healthcare, education, protection from violence, exploitation, and discrimination. As the committee agenda deals with education, we can see how UNICEF has been working to provide quality tuition by improving access to education. It has been using the funds given by the government to spread awareness about the importance of education. It is also working to address the issue of gender inequality in education that society faces.



KEY TERMS

1. **UNICEF** - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
2. **Sustainable** - fulfilling the needs of the current generation and saving resources for the future by involving the use of resources and energies that are not harming the environment.
3. **Human Rights** - the basic freedom every individual should have.
4. **Nutrition** - The process of obtaining healthy and nutritious food is called nutrition.
5. **Gender Inequality** - It is discrimination based on gender over the other or the one gender being prioritized and privileged over the other.
6. **Behavioural Changes** - Psychological changes in an individual that cause an individual to behave differently than that normal desired behaviour.
7. **Malnutrition** - being undernutrition or sustained without adequate vitamins or minerals.
8. **Infrastructure** - the basic physical system of the region, nation, or business that involves the production of goods for the public or the process of producing them.
9. **Crippling** - causing a severe or almost impossible-to-solve problem.
10. **Immunization** - the process by which a person gets protected by the usage of a vaccine.

INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA

Education is a basic human right. It is one of the most important aspects of human development that benefits in innumerable ways. Sadly, many children are held back from the right to education for various reasons.ⁱ



All over the world children are deprived of education for various factors. Poverty remains on top of being one of the most prominent barriersⁱⁱ to education. In countries that are prone to natural disasters and economically fragileⁱⁱⁱ, children also find it hard to learn. People living in ethnic minorities also find it difficult to get access to education. In schools, a lack of trained

teachers, educational necessities, and poor infrastructure make learning a challenge. Proper meals not being provided at proper intervals of the day hold them back from benefiting from their lessons. Without education, children face problems like unemployment in the future. For example, in countries like Chad and Mali, children are deprived of education for factors like gender inequality, poverty, and lack of infrastructure.

Article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of Child solely talks about how education regarding changes can be made so that it is accessible to all. Moreover, sustainable development goal 4 talks about quality education stating that providing it is fundamental for creating a peaceful and prosperous world. Even after putting in efforts like these, the changes are still significantly less. Considering the importance of effective education currently, it is necessary to develop sustainable solutions to protect the right to education so that it is accessible to every child.

i. [Image 1](#)

ii. Prominent barriers - important obstacles that prevent the movement of progress.

iii. Economically fragile - a situation that is weak and uncertain about finance.

POVERTY IS THE MAJOR ISSUE IN TERMS OF EDUCATION

Poverty is a major factor affecting quality education. Many families are being deprived^{iv} of enough funding. They cannot afford to provide their children with



important educational tools such as textbooks, school supplies, and the right technology, which is a key factor in education. Situations, wherein low-income families can only afford to send their children to underfunded schools that lack resources like eligible teachers, up-to-date education materials, and even technologies, give a

hand in worsening the existing situation.

Adding on, children who live in poverty are exposed to stressors^v like hunger, unstable housing, and homelessness, which can harm them mentally and academically. Low-income family children are by many factors unable to keep up academically with their classmates, which results in a low rate of success in education. To make sure that every child has access to quality education and has a fair chance at achieving their goals, we must address poverty.

UNICEF is working hard to address this ongoing issue and it has helped by providing greater access to safe drinking water, nutrition, and medical care. Additionally, UNICEF has helped facilitate low-income families with educational resources like school supplies and textbooks to support their academic success. This in turn has provided children with an environment where they can learn and grow.

iv. Deprived - suffering from the lack of essential resources.
v. Stressors - something that causes stress or tension.

Discussion on the Causes of this Issue:

Poverty and education are interlinked. Poverty remains a barrier in terms of education for various factors. The reasons that persist in education are:

- **Limited parental involvement** due to economic hardships, parents living in poverty often have to work for long hours which makes it difficult for them to actively support their children's education which affects their motivation and general achievement in school.
- **Socio-emotional challenges** - poverty often leads to increased stress levels and adverse living conditions which affect a student's ability to focus and engage positively in school.
- **Malnutrition and poor health** - these are major factors that are a barrier to education for many children. Children affected by these conditions have difficulty concentrating, struggle to learn, and miss school frequently.
- **Gender discrimination** - In poor societies, boys' education is often prioritized over girls' education.
- **Forced displacement** - Many times, families must migrate to survive which creates a hindrance^{vi} in the child's education, especially during crises and conflicts.

vi. Hindrance - a thing that delays the movement of information



Finding Sustainable Solutions:

- **Basic education and literacy-** UNICEF has supported programs that help in increasing access to quality education, especially for vulnerable children. This further includes the provision of school supplies, training of teachers, implementation of alternative learning methods, and rectifying the school infrastructure.
- **Immunization and healthcare-** The organization has played a key role in supporting immunization and in improving healthcare services, particularly for children in low-income countries. This includes providing vaccinations, training the medical staff, and promoting awareness about the importance of immunization and better healthcare.
- **Nutrition programs-** UNICEF focuses on combating malnutrition and providing apt nutrition for children. This includes providing therapeutic^{vii} food supplements and implementing nutrition education programs.
- **Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)-** UNICEF has worked on the improvement of access to clean water, sanitation facilities, and better hygiene practices specifically for disadvantaged communities. These factors include better infrastructure, promotion of hygiene education, and supporting behaviour change campaigns to reduce the impact of water-borne diseases.

vii. Therapeutic - treatment, therapy; relating to the healing of disease.



CASE STUDY: UNICEF'S EFFORTS TO ADDRESS POVERTY IN RWANDA

Rwanda, one of the most poverty-stricken countries, has been facing a lot of crises. One of the major crises is the lack of education among children due to poverty. According to the World Bank report of 2019, more than 55% of the population of Rwanda lives below the poverty line. This means more than half of the population has not been able to access basic amenities such as food, shelter, health care, etc. Children on the other hand, due to extreme poverty suffer from malnutrition as well as a lack of education. These issues can cause long-term physical and cognitive problems and can restrict their exposure to opportunities. Rwanda has been working towards improving the quality of living by focusing primarily on these issues.

- **Investing in social protection programs** that target the most vulnerable population including children.
- They have also **initiated a national cash transfer program** that provides children under the age of 5 a monthly payment.

All these steps taken have shown a significant improvement in the reduction of the poverty level from 77% in 1994. UNICEF, which also plays a major role in addressing the crisis faced by Rwanda, focuses primarily on providing health, nutrition, and education to underprivileged children. It also aims to address the violation of rights and protect children from child abuse. However, one major challenge faced in this work is the lack of funding, which further compounds the extreme poverty crisis in Rwanda.

CRIPPLING EFFECT OF HUNGER ON EDUCATION

The rapid rise in hunger has forced a child every 60 seconds to suffer from extreme levels of malnutrition, chronic illnesses like asthma and anaemia, delayed development, and a variety of behavioural problems. Children are much thinner and underweight compared to an average child of their age in terms of nutrition. Weakened immune systems escalate the risk of death among children^{viii} under 5 by up to 11 times compared to well-nourished children.



Hunger in students causes a lack of concentration, fatigue, tiredness, bleeding of gums, weakening of teeth, and pale and dull skin which hampers the purpose of learning and studying in school. UNICEF is increasing its efforts in 15 affected countries. Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Yemen will be included in an advancement plan to help prevent an outburst of child deaths and lighten or weaken the long-term damage of severe wasting.

Previously taken actions by UNICEF: To combat child hunger and malnutrition worldwide, UNICEF has implemented a variety of steps. Providing emergency food assistance in times of need, providing nutrient supplements like vitamin A, iron, and zinc to prevent malnutrition, supporting programs that boost agricultural productivity and increase food security, offering nutrition education, and advocating for laws that support children's right to food and encourage access to wholesome food for everyone are a few of the major initiatives. UNICEF has significantly reduced child hunger and malnutrition via these programs and collaborations with governments, NGOs, and other organizations, but much more needs to be done to guarantee that every child has access to appropriate nutrition and food security.

viii. <https://www.unicef.org/eap/press-releases/global-hunger-continues-rise-new-un-report-says>

Malnutrition:

Malnutrition is the condition, or the state of a body being deprived of proper nutrition or proper^{ix} nutrients. World hunger and malnutrition have been serious concerns around the globe. 2 in 7 children around the world go to bed without filling their stomachs and having a proper meal. Globally in 2020, an estimated 149 million children under the age of 5 were stunted (too short for age), and 45 million were estimated to be wasted (too thin for average height). There are 4 broad categories of malnutrition:



- Wasting
- Stunting
- Underweight
- Undernourished

Wasting:

Wasting is a low weight-to-height ratio. It typically denotes recent and significant weight loss as a result of a person not eating enough or having an infectious ailment like diarrhoea that caused them to lose weight. Although there are treatments available, a small child who is moderately or severely wasted has a higher risk of dying.

Stunting:

Stunting is defined as having a low height for age. It is caused by chronic or recurring malnutrition, which is frequently connected with poor socioeconomic situations, poor maternal health and nutrition, frequent illness, and/or unsuitable baby and young child feeding and care in early life. Stunting prevents children from realizing their full physical and mental potential.

Unweighted:

Underweight children have a low weight for their age. An underweight child may be stunted, wasted, or both.

ix. <https://scroll.in/latest/940851/in-india-8-8-lakh-children-under-five-years-highest-number-in-world-died-in-2018-says-unicef>

Unnourished:

Children who may have collective malnutrition in its varied forms, like being Underweight and Stunted or being Stunted or Wasted or receiving a deficit amount of Nutrients are known as Undernourished.

Causes and Solutions to this Issue:

Causes of Malnutrition:

- By not getting enough or proper nutrition supply.
- Socioeconomic status of a family or a whole community: Poverty and the social status of people below poverty can make it difficult for people to access healthy and nutritious foods. In many low-income countries, malnutrition is common because people cannot fulfil their needs with low wages or the high price demands of food.
- Lack of nutritious food in a crisis (major or minor); such as war, country conflicts, etc.

Solutions of Malnutrition:

- Increase access to nutritious food by supporting the production and consumption of nutrient-rich crops, establishing food fortification programs, giving subsidies for healthy foods, and boosting access to clean water.
- Improve agricultural methods: Encouraging sustainable and diversified farming techniques can assist in boosting the availability and affordability of healthy food.
- Education and awareness: It is critical to educate individuals about the benefits of eating a balanced and healthy diet.
- Healthcare interventions include providing at-risk groups with access to healthcare and nutritional supplements specially targeted toward young children.

CASE STUDY: UNICEF'S EFFORTS TO COMBAT HUNGER IN YEMEN

Yemen is witnessing one of the world's greatest humanitarian crises, with millions of people suffering from severe starvation. Years of violence have wreaked havoc



on the country's economy, infrastructure, and agricultural systems, exacerbating the crisis. Despite these obstacles, various programs to address hunger in Yemen have been launched.

Working in Yemen to solve the country's humanitarian catastrophe and assist vulnerable children and families. Yemen has one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises, affecting millions of children and families via violence, displacement, sickness, and food shortages.^{xi}

UNICEF's mission in Yemen involves providing children and families in need with health, nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH), and education. UNICEF offers life-saving medical supplies and equipment, including vaccinations, and supports malnourished children's treatment. UNICEF also offers educational resources and promotes the creation of temporary learning spaces for children who have been forced to evacuate their homes as a result of violence. UNICEF has been working to address this crisis by planning, executing, and implementing. UNICEF looks forward as a team to planning and thinking of the best solutions that can help many.

x. Humanitarian catastrophe - a disaster threatening in terms of the health and well-being of a community or a country.

xi. <https://dppa.un.org/en/unicef-alert-to-save-millions-desperate-hunger-yemen>



FOOD BASKET

One of the best solutions that UNICEF came up with is the concept of FOOD BASKET. Food baskets contain a bundle of essential food items such as rice, beans, sugar, oil etc. These food baskets are distributed to a family every week to provide and sustain them with food. The food baskets are also customized for different needs and the number of people in a family. Food baskets are planned by a group of specialized food nutritionists, registered dietitians, and clinical dieticians to ensure every family and child gets proper nutrition. The food is checked several times to ensure its quality remains at its best. When UNICEF implemented the idea of food baskets it helped many and the results were completely unexpected.

Following the same idea of UNICEF to reinforce the idea of eating fruits to children during the crisis and ensure their nutritional value. The government has also taken major steps, such as providing humanitarian aid for children and offering relief assistance to people through means such as nutritious meals, potable water, and medical support (if necessary). The government is also looking forward to conducting efficient vaccination programs to prevent the spread of diseases. The government, with a team of capable teachers, is helping to feed and assist the children with malnutrition during the crisis. The government also takes care of the displaced children by providing them with healthy nutritious meals and healthcare during the situation. With the help of UNICEF, the government is implementing this ongoing project. In 2022, they helped half a million children recover from malnutrition and develop learning habits.

Despite the ongoing violence in Yemen, UNICEF's efforts to combat hunger in Yemen have had a substantial impact. UNICEF provided nutrition assistance to nearly 2.4 million children under the age of five in 2020 alone, as well as emergency food assistance to over 1.5 million people. While there is still much work to be done, UNICEF's commitment to combating hunger in Yemen is a critical step towards improving the lives of millions of people affected by the conflict, and by 2023, UNICEF has gained momentum in providing sustainable aid as well as delivering a nutritious meal in camps every day. As of now, UNICEF has fed over 2.5 million children. They now look forward to providing every child with a healthy nutritious meal and a safe, secure environment.



Even if there is still more to be done, UNICEF's dedication to fighting hunger in Yemen is an essential step towards enhancing the lives of millions of conflict-affected children.



GENDER INEQUALITY

Gender inequality in education is still a prominent barrier to the right to education for children. It is hoped that gender equality will be seen in all parts of the world. Unfortunately, this reality can't be denied as girls and boys witness gender inequality everywhere - in their households, schools, and communities. In schools, girls get less support from the teachers and staff. Often, girls are neglected^{xii} based on their safety and hygiene, and their sanitation needs are not taken care of, resulting in limited access to quality education. Furthermore, girls are expected to prioritize household work and engage in child labor which may prevent them from learning. What worsens the situation is that girls also face gender-based discrimination in educational institutions as they may have limited access to career paths and subjects, which leads to less motivation and low academic performance. In India, the ratio between boys and girls attending school is quite different and the dropout rate keeps increasing in rural areas. Moreover, in Afghanistan, girls' education has been put on a halt due to cultural activities, and poverty is a major reason. ^{xiii}

We must ensure gender equality in terms of education respecting the sustainable development goal 5. To ensure that girls have equal access to education, UNICEF has been supporting the construction of schools, and providing better teaching facilities and scholarships. In addition, UNICEF has provided life skill training and mentorship programs to change the cultural norms that limit access to girls' education.

xii. Neglected - not receiving enough attention.

xiii. [Image 2](#)



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 5

Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDG 5) focuses on achieving gender equality and helping in the empowerment of women and girls. The goal's prime objective is to remove all forms of discrimination, harmful practices, and violence against girls and women to ensure they participate fully and efficiently in all aspects of life. Despite the progress, gender inequality still prevails in many spheres of life such as education, employment, etc. UNICEF recognizes the issue as a major barrier to achieving sustainable development, causing stress on females. Work done by UNICEF is:

- Promotion of girls' education: The organization supports all the efforts to increase the enrollment of girls and improve the quality of education, providing a safe and comprehensive learning environment. For this, UNICEF has worked with governments and partners to address the obstacles faced by girls, like discriminatory norms, child marriage, etc.
- Advocating for gender-responsive policies: UNICEF advocates for legal frameworks to promote the equality and rights of women and girls.
- Empowering adolescent girls: UNICEF focuses on this topic through programs that aim at enhancing skills, knowledge, etc. UNICEF completely supports initiatives that provide life skills along with economic opportunities, etc.
- Promoting gender-responsive health services: UNICEF supports initiatives to improve access to family planning, etc., while addressing issues like child marriage.
- Engaging men and boys: they challenge gender norms, and advocate for gender equality by supporting initiatives that include men and boys getting involved. In conclusion, collaborations with governments, organizations, and other UN agencies help to implement these interventions and promote gender equality.

Causes and Solution to the Problem

Causes of gender inequality:

There are various factors on which gender inequality depends; there is gender discrimination in various aspects of life such as education, employment, and political background. Women are denied the opportunities they deserve for education, skill-based training, or any kind of financial or mental support, which hinders their access to proper jobs and participation in their careers. Following are some of the major reasons why gender inequality is caused:

- **Social Setup Regarding Women:** Gender norms and expectations can limit the opportunities and options available to women. Discrimination and unfairness can be continued by social norms that prescribe specific habits or characteristics for young girls.
- **Education and Skill-based Gender Bias and Inequality:** Inadequate access to education: Inadequate access to education can prohibit girls from acquiring the knowledge and skills required to participate in society fully. This is the main reason that prolongs economic and social inequality. Girls' skill assets are denied, giving them no platform to pursue their professionalism or ambitions.
- **Economic Inequality (gender economic inequality):** As we all know, girls frequently have less access to economic resources such as property and capital and are paid minimum wages compared to men of the same age and same job profession. This is the major reason why women tend to work for lower wages.

Solutions to end gender inequality:

- To promote gender equality and eliminate gender-related barriers in education, initiatives aiming to increase girls' enrollment in school should be launched.
- UNICEF is working towards the development of gender-responsive education budgets to ensure equitable access to education for both genders.



- Designing schools to provide a safe environment, promoting equality based on gender, and prioritizing the needs of girls and boys by promoting the development of child-friendly schools.
- UNICEF is also giving special attention to protecting girls from gender-based violence and discrimination for which the creation of safe schools is taking place.
- Awareness programs have been raised regarding the importance of gender equality in schools and the implementation of measures like providing separate toilets.



CASE STUDY: VIETNAM (STUDY OPPORTUNITIES FOR ETHNIC MINORITY GIRLS)

Ethnic minority girls in Vietnam face a lot of challenges regarding education. Even though Vietnam has made a lot of progress in education, additional barriers are still faced.^{xiv} According to the 2018 report by the World Bank, ethnic minority girls are less likely to attend school and drop out early. Only 33% of ethnic minority girls in Vietnam attend upper secondary school, compared to 64% of Kinh^{xv} girls. This is due to factors like poverty, discrimination, and prioritizing boys over girls. The Vietnamese government has implemented several programs and initiatives to address these problems. One of these programs is “Program 135” which provides funding to the underprivileged in all aspects like education, hunger, infrastructure, etc.

One of the significant challenges faced by ethnic minority girls is **language barriers**, which make it difficult for them to have equal access to education as they speak languages other than Vietnamese. As a response to this issue, UNICEF has supported the development of bilingual programs and textbooks, aiming to improve access to education for ethnic minority students. Moreover, UNICEF has worked to address the cause of gender inequality in education which includes social and cultural norms. It has encouraged parents to send their children to school irrespective of gender and aims to promote gender equality.

However, progress has been made in improving access to education. According to the Vietnamese government, the rate of ethnic minority enrollment rose from 80.4% in 2015 to 83.6% in 2020. Challenges remain, but access to education and gender inequality have gradually decreased. Continuous efforts are still being made to ensure that each child gets access to education equally irrespective of gender or ethnicity.

xiv. [Image 3](#)

xv. Kinh girls - Vietnamese girls



CONCLUSION

We hope that the delegates have gained a greater understanding of the situation and realize how important it is after reading this guide. As this subject affects most of the world's countries, the bureau anticipates an engaging and productive discussion from the committee. The delegates are asked not to limit their study to the guide and refrain from using any quotes from the guide in their statements. After thorough brainstorming and research, delegates have to offer concrete answers to the issue, bearing in mind the welfare of all world residents.



QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

1. What policies or measures has your country undertaken or is in the process of implementing to combat and eradicate poverty?
2. How does your country intend to guarantee that children affected by poverty, hunger, and gender discrimination have access to quality education?
3. What actions are being taken in your country to provide equitable access and opportunity for all children, and how does your country tackle the problem of gender discrimination in education?
4. What assistance or resources does your nation provide to children from disadvantaged homes, particularly those suffering from hunger, to guarantee the protection of their right to education?
5. What, in your opinion, are the major issues that your country confronts in addressing the relationship between poverty, hunger, gender discrimination, and children's right to education, and how are you trying to overcome these obstacles?
6. What policies are in place to guarantee that girls and boys from underserved communities have equitable access to school, and what initiatives are being taken to reduce gender gaps in education?
7. In the long run, how does your government intend to continue and scale up initiatives to preserve the right to education for children afflicted by poverty, hunger, and gender discrimination?
8. What actions has your country taken to ensure children's access to quality education?
9. What procedures are in place to keep track of and assess the success of your nation's efforts to safeguard the right to education for children who are the victims of hunger, poverty, and gender discrimination?
10. How have you and other nations worked together to solve the intersecting issues of hunger, poverty, and gender discrimination regarding children's right to an education?



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