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ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

**Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Croatia, Denmark*, Estonia*,
Finland*, France, Germany, Greece*, Guatemala, Iceland*, Ireland*,
Italy, Latvia*, Liechtenstein*, Mexico, Norway*, Poland, Portugal,
Romania*, Slovakia*, Slovenia*, Sweden, Switzerland*, Yugoslavia*:
draft resolution**

2002/... The right to education

The Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 2001/29 on the right to education,

Recalling also that everyone shall enjoy the human right to education, which is enshrined, inter alia, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

* In accordance with rule 69, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

Recalling further the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted on 14 December 1960 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which prohibits any discrimination which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing equality of treatment in education,

Welcoming the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum held in Dakar in April 2000, and the goals agreed upon at its adoption,

Noting the United Nations Millennium Declaration in which it is resolved that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education by 2015,

Affirming that the realization of the right to education, especially for girls, contributes to the eradication of poverty,

Welcoming the attention given to education in the preparatory process for the General Assembly special session on children and in the Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance,

Deeply concerned that some 120 million children, two thirds of whom are girls, have no access to education,

Welcoming the General Assembly's decision to proclaim the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 2003 the United Nations Literacy Decade,

1. *Notes with interest* the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (E/CN.4/2002/60 and Add.1 and 2) and the report of the Secretary-General on economic, social and cultural rights (E/CN.4/2002/50);

2. *Also notes with interest* the work carried out by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child in the promotion of the right to education and their general comments, notably General Comment No. 11 (1999) on plans of action for primary education (art. 14 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) and No. 13 (1999) on the right to education (art. 13 of the Covenant) adopted by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and General Comment No. 1 (2001) on the aims of education (art. 29, para. 1, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child) adopted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child;

3. *Welcomes* the holding by the Committee on the Rights of the Child of a day of general discussion on 28 September 2001 on violence against children in schools and the Committee's recommendations to address such violence;

4. *Urges* all States:

(a) To give full effect to the right to education and to guarantee that this right is recognized and exercised without discrimination of any kind;

(b) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate obstacles limiting effective access to education, notably by girls, including pregnant girls, children living in rural areas, children belonging to minority groups, indigenous children, migrant children, refugee children, internally displaced children, children affected by armed conflicts, children with disabilities, children with HIV/AIDS and children deprived of their liberty

(i) Taking all necessary legislative measures to prohibit explicitly discrimination in education on the basis of race, colour, descent, national, ethnic or social origin, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, property, disability, birth or other status which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing equality of treatment in education;

(c) To improve all aspects of the quality of education aimed at ensuring excellence of all so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes are achieved by all, especially in literacy, numeracy and essential life skills, and, in this regard, to emphasize the development of quality indicators and monitoring instruments, to promote a sound school environment, school health, preventive education against HIV/AIDS and drug abuse, and science and technology education, and to carry out surveys and build up a knowledge base in order to provide advice on the use of information and communication technologies in education;

(d) To promote the renewal and expansion of basic formal education of good quality, which includes both early childhood care and education and primary education, using inclusive and innovative approaches to increase access and attendance for all;

(e) To mainstream human rights education in educational activities, in order to strengthen respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(f) To enhance the status, morale and professionalism of teachers;

(g) To recognize and promote lifelong learning for all, both in formal and in informal settings;

(h) To ensure progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity that primary education is compulsory, accessible and available free to all;

(i) To adopt all necessary measures to close the gap between the school-leaving age and the minimum age for employment, including by raising the minimum age for employment and/or raising the school-leaving age when necessary, and to ensure access to free basic education and, wherever possible and appropriate, vocational training for all children liberated from the worst forms of child labour;

(j) To adopt effective measures to encourage regular attendance at school and reduce school drop-out rates;

(k) To support domestic literacy programmes, including vocational education components and non-formal education, in order to reach marginalized children, youth and adults, especially girls and women, to ensure that they enjoy the right to education and acquire the life skills necessary to overcome poverty and exclusion;

(l) To support the implementation of plans and programmes of action to ensure quality education and improved enrolment and retention rates for boys and girls and the elimination of gender discrimination and gender stereotypes in educational curricula and materials, as well as in the process of education;

(m) To take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse in schools, and to incorporate in their legislation appropriate sanctions for violations and the provision of redress and rehabilitation for victims, and

(i) In this context to take measures to prohibit corporal punishment in schools;

(n) To submit information on best practices for the elimination of discrimination in access to education, as well as for the promotion of quality education, to the Special Rapporteur;

5. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur to continue to work in accordance with her mandate and, in particular, to intensify her efforts to identify ways and means to overcome obstacles and difficulties in the realization of the right to education;

6. *Encourages* the Special Rapporteur to pursue her collaboration with the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child and her cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations

Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organization and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and her dialogue with the World Bank;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance of developing further the regular dialogue between the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Special Rapporteur, invites them to pursue that dialogue and reiterates its invitation to the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit to the Commission information pertaining to their activities in promoting primary education, with specific reference to women and children, particularly girls;

8. *Requests* all States to continue their cooperation with and to assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of her tasks and duties and to consider favourably the requests for information and visits;

9. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to report to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary for the execution of her mandate;

11. *Decides* to consider the right to education at its fifty-ninth session under the same agenda item.
