

Forum: Youth Assembly (YA1)

Issue: Eliminating racism in schools

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INTRODUCTION

The idea that some racial or ethnic groups are better or worse than others is known as racism, and it frequently leads to exclusion and discrimination. Racism continues to occur throughout many social groups and places, such as schools, work environments, online even in public. Racism in schools shows up in biased teaching materials, a lack of diverse teachers, bullying, and unfair policies. These problems can harm student's mental health and lower their school performance.

Racism is often misunderstood with Xenophobia, while they face the same issues, racism targets individuals based on their gender, race, ethnicity, sexual preference etc. While Xenophobia is a hatred towards a person from a different country regardless of their race and background. Historically, schools have seen all injustices in society from segregation during slavery and apartheid to modern issues like racial profiling and poorly funded schools that serve minority communities.

In the past, racism was very extreme. People of different races were using separate bathrooms, needed to go to different schools, sit separately in buses and in some cases even live in different areas. Generally, people of color were not treated equally. Today, things have improved in many countries, and those laws no longer exist, but racism is still visible. It still exists in more hidden ways, especially in schools, where some students are treated unfairly or feel left out because of their background.

In response, the United Nations (UN) have taken a firm stance against racism throughout various declarations and actions. That said to integrate anti-racism efforts in schools. The United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNESCO) in particular has embraced diversity and equality in learning. Despite this, regional differences remain significant and racism in education still remains a major issue, especially when legal enforcement and awareness are lacking.¹

DEFINITION OF KEY-TERMS

Colorism

¹ Barcott, Rye. "US Department of Education Investigating Black Student Success Plan in Chicago for 'Discrimination.'" The Guardian, 1 May 2025, www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/may/01/education-department-chicago-school-investigatio n.

Colorism is the differential treatment based on skin color, especially favoritism toward those with a lighter skin tone and mistreatment or exclusion of those with a darker skin tone, typically among those of the same racial group or ethnicity.²

Colonialism

Colonialism is the control or governing influence of a nation over a dependent country, territory, or people, often involving settlement and exploitation.³

Redlining

Redlining is the discriminatory practice of denying services, especially housing and education, to residents of certain areas based on race or ethnicity.⁴

Microaggression

Microaggression means a subtle and often unintentional insult or action that targets someone based on their group identity, often reinforcing stereotypes.⁵

Bias

Bias is a strong feeling in favor of or against one group of people, or one side in an argument, often not based on fair judgment.⁶

Intersectionality

²"Colorism Definition & Meaning." *Dictionary.Com*, Dictionary.com, www.dictionary.com/browse/colorism Accessed 22 July 2025.

³ "Colonialism Definition & Meaning." *Dictionary.Com*, Dictionary.com, app.dictionary.com/browse/colonialism. Accessed 22 July 2025.

⁴"Redlining Definition & Meaning." *Dictionary.Com*, Dictionary.com, app.dictionary.com/browse/redlining. Accessed 22 July 2025.

⁵ "Microaggression Definition & Meaning." *Dictionary.Com*, Dictionary.com, app.dictionary.com/browse/microaggression. Accessed 22 July 2025.

⁶ *Bias Noun - Definition, Pictures, Pronunciation and Usage Notes | Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at Oxfordlearnersdictionaries.Com*, www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/bias_1. Accessed 22 July 2025.

Intersectionality is the understanding that people can face multiple, overlapping forms of discrimination at once for example, racism and sexism combined.⁷

White saviorism

White people seeing themselves as helping or rescuing people who are not white, in a way that could be considered insulting because it suggests people are unable to deal with problems themselves, or because it is done in order to make the white person admired⁸

Systematic racism

Systematic racism is racism that is built into the policies, laws, or practices of institutions, creating inequality over time.⁹

Tokenism

Tokenism is the practice of including one or a few people from underrepresented groups to appear diverse, without giving them real power or voice.¹⁰

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Educational systems have seen reforms throughout the years, throughout Europe and the Americas. The ancient Sumerians were credited with being the first civilization to ever have a formal schooling system in human history in around 3000 BCE. However, from the genesis of educational systems, prejudice was seen as students were mostly male from elite families, they were used as a way to divide people and the classes within society. The Ancient Sumerians realized that knowledge is the most powerful tool that one can have so the rationalized knowledge and gave it to the ones with power. Many years later, the schooling system still faces prejudice, racism and other types of differentiation between student students.

⁷ *Intersectionality Noun - Definition, Pictures, Pronunciation and Usage Notes | Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at [Oxfordlearnersdictionaries.Com](https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/intersectionality),* www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/intersectionality. Accessed 22 July 2025.

⁸ *White Saviorism | English Meaning - Cambridge Dictionary,* dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/white-saviorism. Accessed 22 July 2025.

⁹ "Systemic Racism Definition & Meaning." *Dictionary.Com*, www.dictionary.com/browse/systemic-racism. Accessed 22 July 2025.

¹⁰ *Tokenism Noun - Definition, Pictures, Pronunciation and Usage Notes | Oxford Advanced American Dictionary at [Oxfordlearnersdictionaries.Com](https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/american_english/tokenism),* www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/american_english/tokenism. Accessed 22 July 2025.

Even though schools in the United States are now seen as diverse, both culturally and socially, education is seen as an essential right of all citizens. When the first people of color were brought to the United States in 1619 they did not receive such rights, about 20 Africans arrived in Jamestown, Virginia and were taken from colonists to work for them as slaves. Soon after millions of Africans were transported to the Americas from a variety of European nations with specific focus on Portugal, Spain, Britain and the Dutch Republic. These people were working on fields, in brutal conditions for a lot of hours. They were given no access to education, healthcare or any essential rights any other American citizen would receive.¹¹

Slavery was officially abolished in 1865 more than 200 years after the first slaves touched American soil, however this did not mean their access to fundamental rights would be granted immediately. People of color still faced significant challenges in accessing education, healthcare and even transportation due to segregation that existed in American society at the time. The US government did build schools for people of color, however, they were separated from white people, and the quality of education in those establishments was really poor. On the bright side, there was an influx of colored people who seek out education and would even attend school at night. By 1870 more than 4000 schools for African-Americans were built. Furthermore movements from Caucasian Americans, opposing education for colored folks was high, with many going as far as burning schools and attacking teachers. The turning point to this segregated way of education was the Brown v. Board of Education case, wearing 1954 the US Supreme Court ruled that segregated were unconstitutional, and the desegregation of schools was slow and with violent resistance, was successful.

However, modern day educational facilities also suffer from a plethora of different prejudiced policies, for example limited access to education due to racial discrimination in admissions is a real issue, which has been present in institutions throughout the world. For example, the United States, even though it has been trying to make affirmative action towards an equal educational system. The Supreme Court in 2023 decided to ban race conscious admissions, which made admissions in universities significantly more difficult for students of color and indigenous background. Similarly, China, certain ethnic minorities like the Tibetans and Uyghurs still face restricted access to higher education in certain regions of China because education is still only delivered in Mandarin, such policy is significant because it shows how the Chinese government marginalizes the native language of these minorities and reduces their chances of academic success. Other issues people of color may face in an educational setting include, but are not limited to curriculum erasure and lack of representation, disproportionate disciplinary measures for students of color, racial microaggression, and a generally hostile learning environment, lack of diversity among teaching staff, and last but not least unequal funding in immigrant dominated areas.

Events which have significantly altered the educational systems throughout the world to be more inclusive in the 21st-century are many, One which was a significant turning point to

¹¹Barcott, Rye. "US Department of Education Investigating Black Student Success Plan in Chicago for 'Discrimination.'" The Guardian, 1 May 2025, www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/may/01/education-department-chicago-school-investigatio

American history was the Black Lives Matter movement, Which sparked after the unlawful murder of George Floyd, his last words, “I can’t breathe” a plea for life for a second chance to live, After he was wrongfully, targeted by police and murdered, Simply for the color of his skin. His story has become part of the educational curriculum throughout the world, Articles about his story were even included in official examination papers in a plethora of different educational systems, And overall, his story became the pushing force for the genesis of a new educational era, Both in the United States and the rest of the world. With the mobilization of the whole world to fight for the rights of people of color, did include Better education and more inclusive and culture center education.

One type of education system, which seems to be a driving force to multiculturalism and inclusiveness in the classroom are the schools which offer International Baccalaureate (IB) classes. The IB is an educational system offered in high schools throughout the world, which challenges students beyond the educational curriculum on cognitive and empathetic skills. The international scale of this educational program is the reason why it’s been a driving force to eradicate racism in schools, and create a safe, inclusive environment for all children. Even though the IB is just for the last two years of school, The IBO, The governing body of the IB, offers educational systems which foster the values of the IB for primary school students known as the PYP, and for middle school students known as the MYP. The reason why IB is such a massive advocate for eradicating racism in schools is because ever since its creation, it has been connecting students throughout the world, all having to learn the same syllabus and be fairly tested and examined no matter their skin color, country of origin or economic background.

Lastly, another educational program, which is super important in fostering inclusiveness and eliminating racism, is Erasmus opportunities. Such Opportunities allow students To travel to a foreign country and study there for 3 to 6 months, experience, local culture, and overall see how it is to live in another country, Such opportunities can help students be more open minded, to the idea of multiculturalism, And inclusiveness in education educational system, Which would aid global efforts to eliminate racism in schools and educational facilities.¹²

While all these are definitely essential in eliminating racism in schools more direct policies also need to be implemented such as fines at education, educational institutions that do not uphold international standards of fairness and indulge in prejudices, promote educational system, such as the IB and make Erasmus opportunities more accessible, advocate for governments to legislate policies to protect the use from racism in educational facilities, As well as redirect students to an international mechanism to report prejudices in the school system and receive aid from professionals.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

African Union

¹² Barcott, Rye. “US Department of Education Investigating Black Student Success Plan in Chicago for ‘Discrimination.’” The Guardian, 1 May 2025, www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/may/01/education-department-chicago-school-investigatio

In its Agenda "2063", the AU has made equality and education its top priorities. It backs initiatives to lessen discrimination and increase access to high-quality education. When the apartheid ended, South Africa enacted legislation to ensure that everyone had equal access to schools.¹³

France

French public schools are facing rising racism, even among very young students. Anti-Jewish and anti-Muslim incidents in schools have escalated up to 45%¹⁴, and violent acts have been reported involving children as young as 7 years old (2024). Organisations like "SOS Racisme" have highlighted discrimination in some employment agencies, showing racial bias in support related to education. France tried to fix this problem by creating a "National Anti racism Act" (2023-2026) but it was later criticized by the "Human Rights Watch" in 2023 for failing to stay neutral.¹⁵

Germany

Germany has made significant efforts to integrate migrant and refugee children into the education system, particularly after the refugee crisis of 2015³. However, OECD (2023) research found that students with an immigrant background are more likely to attend lower-track secondary schools than their native peers. Anti-discrimination initiatives, such as "Schule ohne Rassismus Schule mit Courage" ("School without Racism – School with Courage"), now involve over 3,500 schools in anti-racism training at the national level.¹⁶

India

India has severe education inequality linked to caste-related and religious discrimination. Dalit (lower-caste) students at schools in rural areas are regularly bullied, barred from participating in school activities, and have lower access to high-quality teaching. UNICEF (2023) discovers that over 40% of Dalit children drop out before the end of secondary school. The Indian

¹³ George Sefa Dei and Niketa Afia Peters. "Toward Anti-Racism Education in the African Context." *The Cairo Review of Global Affairs*, The Cairo Review of Global Affairs, 19 Dec. 2024, www.thecairoreview.com/essays/toward-anti-racism-education-in-the-african-context/.

¹⁴ *Racism and Antisemitism in French Schools Rise by 45% | Euronews*. Euronews, www.euronews.com.

¹⁵ *France : Racial Discrimination in the Field of Education*, [www.equalrightstrust.org/ertdocumentbank/Microsoft Word - France - race - education _Hogan and Hartson_.pdf](http://www.equalrightstrust.org/ertdocumentbank/Microsoft%20Word%20-%20France%20-%20race%20-%20education%20_Hogan%20and%20Hartson_.pdf). Accessed 22 July 2025.

¹⁶ EU COMMISSION. "OECD Report Germany: Status of Immigrant Integration." *Migration and Home Affairs*, 8 July 2024, home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/whats-new/publications/oecd-report-germany-status-immigrant-integration_e_n.

government's Right to Education Act and special scholarship programs are aimed at reducing inequality, but implementation remains patchy.¹⁷

South Africa

Recently, international claims of a 'white genocide' against South Africans by Trump's Oval Office statements in May 2025 have risen racial tensions and stirring fear among white South Africans. While not directly linked to school incidents, this new racial incident adds pressure to an already tense educational environment that is still struggling with everyday racism. Moreover in 2019 the University of Cape Town report found ongoing racism, particularly in hiring and promotion practices, putting qualified academics at a disadvantage while still taking the fact that the apartheid ended nearly 30 years ago.¹⁸

United States of America (USA)

The United States of America (USA) has a long history of racism in Education, including legalized segregation until the late 20th century. Racial segregation in U.S public schools remains significant, even today, over a third of students attend schools where 75% or more of which share their race or ethnicity. Organisations by Brown v. Board of Education and others like the “Higher Horizons” in 1960s NYC increased funding in segregated schools, but funding was cut after 7 years, and the program was cancelled. Lastly the “Anti-Defamation League” (ADL) runs the “No Place for Hate” program in 2,000+ schools, and helps address bullying and discrimination.¹⁹

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

DATE	DESCRIPTION OF EVENT
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¹⁷ Desai, Sonalde, and Veena Kulkarni. “Changing Educational Inequalities in India in the Context of Affirmative Action.” *Demography*, vol. 45, no. 2, 2008, pp. 245–270, [link.springer.com/article/10.1353/dem.0.0001](https://doi.org/10.1353/dem.0.0001), <https://doi.org/10.1353/dem.0.0001>.

¹⁸ Sahrc. “Persistent Racism in South African Schools:A Cry for Urgent Intervention Measures beyond Formal Instruments.” *The South African Human Rights Commission*, www.sahrc.org.za/index.php/sahrc-media/opinion-pieces/item/4185-persistent-racism-in-south-african-schools-a-cry-for-urgent-intervention-measures-beyond-formal-instruments. Accessed 22 July 2025.

¹⁹ “Experiences of Racism in School and Associations with Mental Health, Suicide Risk, and Substance Use among High School Students - Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 2023.” *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 8 Oct. 2024, www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/73/su/su7304a4.htm.

<p>May 17, 1954</p>	<p>Brown v. Board of Education (USA)</p> <p>It was an important U.S Supreme Court case decided on May 17, 1954. The Court declared that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional, stating that separate schools were unequal and served bad education on colored people.</p>
<p>July 18, 1957</p>	<p>Bantu Education Act enforced (South Africa)</p> <p>Was a south african law that created a racially segregated and inferior education system for black students under apartheid. It aimed to limit black South Africans to low skilled labor by denying them equal educational opportunities.</p>
<p>June 16, 1976</p>	<p>Soweto Uprising (South Africa)</p> <p>There was a student protest in South Africa against the forced use of Afrikaans in black schools. The march turned violent when police opened fire, killing and injuring many students, increasing resistance against apartheid.</p>
<p>October 4, 1976</p>	<p>UK Race Relations Act extended to education (UK)</p> <p>The UK Race Relations Act was extended to cover education making it illegal for schools and educational institutions to discriminate based on race, ethnicity or national origin.</p>
<p>March 26, 1983</p>	<p>Aboriginal student walkout at Djarragun College (Australia)</p> <p>The students staged a walkout to protest against racism and unfair treatment at the school. Their action</p>

	<p>Brought national attention to the discrimination faced by students of color in the education system.</p>
<p>November 2009</p>	<p>Roma school segregation ruling in Nyíregyháza (Hungary)</p> <p>It was illegally segregating Roma students. By placing them in separate classes and buildings. The decision was seen as an important step toward ending discrimination and promoting equal education for roma children in hungary</p>
<p>May 2015</p>	<p>Afro-Brazilian curriculum reforms expanded (Brazil)</p> <p>It reforms to strengthen the teaching of African and afro-brazilian history and culture in schools. These reforms aimed to combat racism, promote inclusion and recognize the contributions of afro-brazilians to the nation's identity and history.</p>
<p>October 2015</p>	<p>The #FeesMustFall protests begin (South Africa)</p> <p>It was a protest that began in South Africa aiming for lower university tuition fees and greater access to education to colored people. The movement also called for the decolonization of the education system and highlighted ongoing racial and economic inequalities in apartheid.</p>

<p>December 13, 2006</p>	<p>Seine-Saint-Denis student protests (France)</p> <p>A suburb of Paris, held protests against discrimination and inequality in the French education system. The demonstrations were sparked by concerns over underfunded schools.</p>
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June 2020	<p>Global #BlackAt school racism campaigns (Global)</p> <p>During the global rise of Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement, students around the world launched #BlackAtSchool campaigns to speak out about racism in schools. These social media campaigns shared personal stories of discrimination, calling for schools to address systemic racism and create safer, more inclusive environments for black students.</p>

RELEVANT UN RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

Universal Declaration of Human Rights – December 10, 1948

Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, this document affirms that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. **Article 26** emphasizes the right to education and the role of education in promoting mutual respect, cultural understanding, and peaceful coexistence among all racial and ethnic communities.

This is beneficial because the UDHR sets 30 fundamental rights that apply to all people regardless of race,gender,religion or any political beliefs that all societies and governments can follow. Moreover, Article 1 declares that all human beings are born free and equal, under the protection of the law.

Lastly it encourages peace and development to the nations that follow. With the help of mutual respect, UDHR prevents conflict and human rights are now seen as an essential development in all global agendas.

Human Rights Council: Education as a tool to prevent racism (A/HRC/RES/22/34, April 15, 2013)

This resolution highlights the importance of education in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance. It calls on member states to implement educational strategies that promote equality and non-discrimination from an early age.

It is highly beneficial because it teaches children to learn mutual respect and with that tackle racism at an early age. On April 15 2013, the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) said that education is a powerful way to fight racism, discrimination and xenophobia. This resolution encourages member states to implement these learning environments and promote diverse content in school where everyone feels safe and understood.

UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education – December 14, 1960

This convention is one of the earliest international instruments focused specifically on education. It prohibits discrimination based on race, color, sex, language, religion, or national origin and urges equal access to education for all.

The convention is beneficial because it not only defends the right to education but also promotes social inclusion, tolerance, and equality. As an international agreement, countries are being involved in foundations responsible for future education related human rights goals.

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) – December 21, 1965

One of the core UN human rights treaties, ICERD obligates signatory countries to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms, including in education and to promote understanding among all races.

This treaty matters because it gives the international community a way to hold countries accountable for tackling racism. It also encourages long term change by promoting equal rights, fair treatment, and education systems that value diversity and inclusion.

Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) – November 20, 1989

The CRC outlines children's rights to be free from discrimination (Article 2) and to receive education that fosters respect for human rights, diversity, and tolerance (Article 29). It remains one of the most widely ratified international treaties.

This convention is beneficial because it shifts the global conversation around education and not just focusing on access, but on the quality and purpose of education. It pushes countries to create learning environments where children feel safe, valued, and empowered to grow into respectful and responsible members of society. It's a powerful tool for building more just and inclusive futures, starting from childhood.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

South African Schools Act (1996)

This act was introduced after apartheid to ensure equal access to education regardless of race. While it set the foundation for equal rights in schools, deep inequalities still remain, especially in rural and historically underfunded schools.

The act didn't fully address racism in the education system, which still affects students today. It's important because it marked one of the first major efforts in post-apartheid South Africa to reform a racist system, even if its implementation fell short.

New Zealand education amendment act of 2017

This amendment emphasized equity, giving the Ministry of Education greater authority to address racist activities in Māori and Pasifika communities. However, critics argue that this approach has been implemented unevenly across regions, that embraced the changes, while others failed to follow through due to lack of training. The amendment is significant because it recognized the specific challenges Indigenous and minority students face, even though the results have been mixed.

Finland (2021)

Finland made some changes to the national curriculum forcing anti-discrimination training practices in schools. Despite its success in many schools, immigrant students still report racism, proving that policies alone are not always enough. This shows that while policy change is essential, it's not enough without consistent enforcement and cultural shifts. Finland's example is important because it reflects a growing international trend toward integrating values-based education, even if it isn't a perfect solution.

Restorative Education models

Used to resolve conflict through dialogue and understanding rather than punishment, these models help address racism in schools in a more peaceful way. They've been successfully used in schools across Canada, New Zealand, and parts of the U.S., although implementation requires proper training and long-term commitment.

Cultural broker programs

These programs connect students and families from diverse cultural backgrounds with trained professionals to support communication with faculty. When well-supported, these programs have reduced misunderstandings and increased school engagement in countries like Australia and the U.S.

AI bias audits

As AI becomes one with our lives in the past months, some countries have launched audits to detect and correct racial bias in educational systems. These audits are still emerging, but they've already exposed worrying disparities, like biased testing algorithms in the U.K. and U.S. This strategy is crucial to ensure that technology doesn't reinforce systemic discrimination.

Student lead equity panels

Schools in countries like the U.S. and the UK have implemented student committees to identify and report issues of racism, giving students a voice on school grounds. While their influence varies by school, they represent a promising model for youth-led change and give students a real seat at the table in shaping their learning environments.

Psychosocial First Aid in Education

Trained professionals provide early psychological support to students affected by racism or trauma, helping to prevent long-term emotional harm. It's modeled on crisis intervention techniques and helps prevent long-term mental health issues by creating a safe, supportive environment. Though often used in disaster zones, it has growing relevance in schools dealing with racial trauma and discrimination.

Ethics Committees for Student Equity

Similar to hospital ethics boards, these school based committees review cases of racism, bullying, or policy violations and make recommendations. These committees typically include educators, psychologists, parents, and sometimes students, and they offer recommendations for action. Though still rare, they represent an innovative and structured way to ensure accountability and fairness in handling sensitive issues.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Fine who indulge in racist behaviors

Teachers are the primary link between students and their access to the curriculum. Teachers who may show racist behaviors and mix personal biases with their duty as an educator are being racist or educating the students with racist ideas may have to face financial repercussions or even jail time imposed by each nation's government. Using international legislation, UN bodies such as UNESCO, and perhaps some kind of online anonymous reporting mechanism, teachers and institutions which show prejudice may be reported. Necessary aid from the UN to tackle such prejudice will be provided, and such issues will be dealt with by experts of education and sociology. This solution aims to ensure that behaviors which do not facilitate an equitable educational system would be discouraged and appropriately punished, ensuring all

students have access to staff of faculty of educational institutes which stand for an equitable educational system with no place for prejudice

Parades for skin diversity organized in each country

Similarly to how the LGBTQ+ individuals celebrate their diversity through pride celebrations on parades for the rights of the queer community, the same should occur for people of color in order to ensure the normalization of color diversity, and make sure schools are less racist and children are more exposed to other cultures. Visibility is a very important factor in enabling people of color to integrate into Western societies, especially in social circumstances where children are involved such as an early education setting. If young children are exposed to diverse media through a celebration of diversity, they will be able to comprehend concepts of ambiguity hird culture and multethnicism much more easily.

Forums to discuss racism to be established

The creation of forms to discuss issues of racism and create a support system for children of color inside schools is essential and far of utmost importance. The creation of after school clubs, diversity, classes, assemblies, and more school events to promote a school environment without racism biases, would allow students to discuss issues of racism and xenophobia freely. Those forms are essential to be created outside of school and online as well because there are young children who unfortunately have to be educated in more rural areas where multi ethnic communities are scarce. For that reason in such areas, an online platform could really be useful for such children to communicate efficiently with people similar to them in a safe controlled environment about issues they face in their daily life. All those forums, whether in person or online, act as a Testament to how with the right community support every child can receive the education they deserve without feeling like an outsider.

Mandatory Anti-Racism Training for Educators

All teachers and administrators will have to attend special training sessions on anti racisms, diversity and inclusion that UNESCO and other UN Bodies support. This will make sure that teachers recognize and combat bias and guarantee a future where all students of all backgrounds are welcomed. These can be in the form of role-playing exercises, real case studies, and policy manuals on creating inclusive curricula. Research shows that when teachers are given professional development training on diversity, instances of discrimination in schools greatly decline.

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