

Forum: Special Conference on Re-defining Human Rights in an Everchanging World (SPECON)

Issue: Breaking cultural barriers to gender equality in education systems worldwide

Student Officer: Dominiki Koutroumpousi

Position: President

INTRODUCTION

Every person has human rights, with one of them being the right to education. Everyday, our world keeps evolving when, unfortunately, people's ideologies seem to remain the same, if not moving backwards. However, in some cases, the origin of these ideologies comes from years of history and the formation of a culture that is not outdated. In many areas around the world and especially in parts of South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and rural Latin America, cultural norms along with other issues combined, limit the access of females to education as well as other human rights that are taken for granted in other parts of the world. This not only leads us to the enhancement of gender inequality but the promotion of gender stereotypes, unsafe school environments and in general the exclusion of girls from the society. Those stereotypes do not allow them to evolve by studying nor letting them contribute to our society while at the same time, they limit their opportunities globally. Therefore this topic holds issues of high importance, including human rights and sustainable development, economic and social benefits and gender disparities.

Even though it is difficult for cultural norms to shift, we need to try our best to ensure that people's rights are not violated, as well as face the obstacles that prevent the already existing laws on the issue from being effective.

This topic combined with this year's theme, "Re-defining Human Rights in an Everchanging World", emphasizes that recognizing education as a right means removing the cultural, economic, and systemic barriers that keep girls and women excluded, while connecting the gap between rights and lived reality.

DEFINITION OF KEY-TERMS

Cultural norms

A norm is an accepted standard or an action that is considered typical and people have agreed to continue living with this.¹ When referring to cultural norms, we emphasize the stereotypes, the facts, the beliefs and the practices that are set in a specific culture.

¹ "NORM | Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary." Cambridge.org, 20 Nov. 2019, dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/norm.

Gender inequality

An inequality is when a person has more opportunities than another person, unfairly. Such opportunities can be differences in their life, like their income, social acceptance etc.² When referring to gender inequality we emphasize these differences between the two genders. More specifically, “Legal, social and cultural situation in which sex and/or gender determine different rights and dignity for women and men, which are reflected in their unequal access to or enjoyment of rights, as well as the assumption of stereotyped social and cultural roles.”³

Intercultural education

“Intercultural education is an approach to teaching and learning that values diversity and promotes understanding among individuals from different cultural backgrounds. It aims to create an inclusive and equitable learning environment where all students feel valued, respected, and supported. Intercultural education is significant because it helps to break down cultural barriers, challenge stereotypes, and foster a sense of global citizenship.”⁴

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Global Data

History proves that gender inequality in education has deep cultural roots and has changed over time. For many centuries, education in countries like ancient Greece and Rome, was considered a privilege only boys had. Girls and women mostly had domestic roles. Even though in comparison to many years ago progress has been made, regarding the attendance of girls at school, other factors seem to continue placing barriers and limiting women’s opportunities and abilities.⁵ Research has proven that girls are sometimes even more capable than boys in elementary schools.⁶ Cultures have normalized the exclusion of women from the society through norms that continue being acceptable. Such cultural norms are marriage and labour force.⁷ Those can be found as characteristics of multiple cultures. Due to the force that women feel in order for them to get married and start a family at a very young age, they are forced to drop out of school and abandon their academic progress. Additionally, in countries like Afghanistan, the Taliban rulers have banned girls from education beyond elementary school.⁸

² Cambridge Dictionary. “INEQUALITY | Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary.” Cambridge.org, 2025, dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/inequality.

³ European Institute for Gender Equality. “Gender Inequality.” European Institute for Gender Inequality, 16 May 2023, eige.europa.eu/publications-resources/thesaurus/terms/1329?language_content_entity=en.

⁴ Lee, Sarah. “Breaking Barriers in Education.” Numberanalytics.com, 2025, www.numberanalytics.com/blog/ultimate-guide-intercultural-education-gender-equality.

⁵ Perry, Heather. “Monitoring SDG4: Education and Gender Equality.” Unesco.org, 2022, www.unesco.org/gem-report/en/education-and-gender-equality.

⁶ Perry, Heather. “Monitoring SDG4: Education and Gender Equality.” Unesco.org, 2022, www.unesco.org/gem-report/en/education-and-gender-equality.

⁷ GEM Report. “2022 GEM Report Gender Report: Deepening the Debate on Those Still Left Behind.” Youtu.be, 2025, youtu.be/2gGSynopP2Y.

⁸ LEDERER, EDITH. “UN Goal of Achieving Gender Equality by 2030 Is Impossible because of Biases against Women, UN Says.” AP News, 8 Sept. 2023,

That unfortunately leaves us with a situation in which women cannot have academic progress even after they give birth or get married. This exclusion enhances gender inequality and of course leads to other actions such as gender based violence. Women who cannot stand on their own due to the lack of education are forced to marry a man who may abuse them. They are not able to leave that abusive household nor can they act legally against the man as countries with such cultural norms do not provide legal help nor support to victims of abuse.

Moving on, even though in other countries education is not forbidden to women, the working conditions women end up being are certainly not ideal. A division between the two genders can be observed as there are many differences. Some of them being occupational segregation, women's unemployment due to the employer's preference for men, the wage gap, violence against women, legal barriers and labor force.⁹ Therefore we can see that a general idea is created regarding the capabilities of women, something enhanced by cultural norms and something that can be seen in today's workplace.

Occupational segregation

Women in countries with strong and strict cultural norms are given positions that do not require executive skills nor include a high income. While women in countries with a higher income and modern ideologies receive jobs that have to do with health, education and in general jobs with more prestige¹⁰, still remaining few in number, in relation to positions held by men.

apnews.com/article/un-gender-equality-women-discrimination-education-employment-03a8c194580eddcee2e7eb01dfedd620.

⁹ UN Women. "Women in the Changing World of Work - Facts You Should Know." Interactive.unwomen.org, 2017, interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/infographic/changingworldofwork/en/index.html.

¹⁰ UN Women. "Women in the Changing World of Work - Facts You Should Know." Interactive.unwomen.org, 2017, interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/infographic/changingworldofwork/en/index.html.

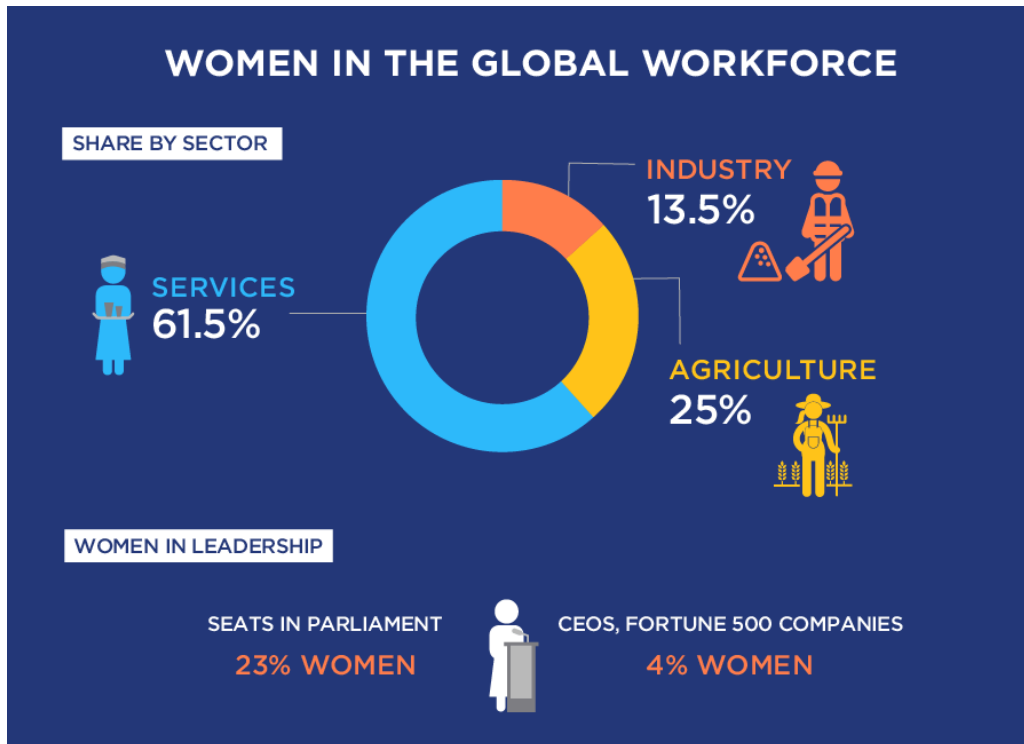


Figure 1: UN WOMEN, Occupational segregation¹¹

Women's unemployment

As previously mentioned, a difference in preference between the two genders can be observed, which is influenced by established cultural norms and stereotypes that create the idea that one gender outmatches the other. Women's unemployment rate reaches 44%¹², a percentage almost double the one of the male unemployment in areas like Northern Africa and the Arab States. This is another example that proves that even though there are improvements in regard to girls' education, their later on employment remains a major problem affected by the stance of people to women's capabilities, especially because such ideologies have been lasting for years. Additionally, any improvement made in gender equality in education, suddenly was zeroed out due to the 2019 COVID-19 pandemic which not only had an impact on global economy and health but education as well, as schools were out of order for long lasting periods of time. Also, various factors suggested potential differentiation between the genders. Boys and girls did not face the same consequences in all countries in terms of access to devices, time use and early pregnancy risk, with the inequality rising.¹³

¹¹ UN WOMEN. Unwomen.org, 2022, interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/infographic/changingworldofwork/img/data/occupation.png.

¹² UN Women. "Women in the Changing World of Work - Facts You Should Know." Interactive.unwomen.org, 2017, interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/infographic/changingworldofwork/en/index.html.

¹³ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. "Deepening the Debate on Those Still Left Behind." Unesco.org, 2022, unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000381329.

WOMEN ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE UNEMPLOYED THAN MEN WORLDWIDE

GLOBAL
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

 5.8%

GENDER BREAKDOWN

 5.5%  6.2%

YOUTH
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

 13.1%

GENDER BREAKDOWN

 12.5%  13.9%



The female youth unemployment rate is almost double that of young men, in Northern Africa and the Arab States.

Data as of 2015

Figure 2: Unemployment¹⁴

Wage gap

There are inequalities and differences in the workplace between the two genders. These differences especially have to do with the person's income, also known as wage gap. Other policies can enhance and enlarge the gap. Such policies include labour policies. For instance, women face greater constraints in balancing paid work and family responsibilities. Those stereotypes have been created from their continuous repetition and normalization in cultures. Therefore, we can understand that cultural norms are the core of these beliefs, which is why differences continue.

¹⁴ Women in the Changing World of Work,
interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/infographic/changingworldofwork/img/data/unemployment.png.



Globally, women only make 77 cents for every dollar men earn.

THE WAGE GAP IS LARGER FOR WOMEN WITH CHILDREN

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

31%



WITH CHILDREN

4%



WITHOUT CHILDREN

SOUTH ASIA

35%



WITH CHILDREN

14%



WITHOUT CHILDREN

Figure 3: Wage gap¹⁵

Violence against women

Violence against women can harm their health and stop them from reaching their full potential at work or in society, leading to missed days, fewer opportunities, or job loss. Statistics prove that 55% of women have experienced sexual harassment at least once since the age of 15, of which, 32% experienced it in a place of work.¹⁶ Unfortunately, not all countries have provisions for covering sexual harassment. More specifically, only 114 countries out of 173 do so¹⁷. As a result, women feel unprotected as the workplace is considered an unsafe environment. Women are not only discouraged but scared for their safety.

Legal barriers

“Today, at least one gender-based legal restriction on women’s employment and entrepreneurship still exists in 155 countries. Husbands can legally prevent their wives from working in 18 countries and laws against gender discrimination in hiring practices are only in

¹⁵ Women in the Changing World of Work, interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/infographic/changingworldofwork/img/data/wagegap.png.

¹⁶ UN Women. “Women in the Changing World of Work - Facts You Should Know.” Interactive.unwomen.org, 2017, interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/infographic/changingworldofwork/en/index.html.

¹⁷ UN Women. “Women in the Changing World of Work - Facts You Should Know.” Interactive.unwomen.org, 2017, interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/infographic/changingworldofwork/en/index.html.

place in 67 countries.”¹⁸ Therefore, once again it is clear that women are discouraged due to the absence of legal support.



Figure 4: Legal barriers¹⁹

International Frameworks

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948, was the first agreement to suggest the protection of human rights worldwide. It was drafted by people coming from different cultural backgrounds around the world and it was an example for many other human rights agreements to follow.²⁰

¹⁸ UN Women. “Women in the Changing World of Work - Facts You Should Know.” Interactive.unwomen.org, 2017, interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/infographic/changingworldofwork/en/index.html.

¹⁹ Women in the Changing World of Work, interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/infographic/changingworldofwork/img/data/barriers.png.

²⁰ United Nations. “Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” United Nations, www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights.

[Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women \(1967\)](#)

The United Nations General Assembly voted upon it on the 7th of November 1967. This declaration proposed the abolishment of discrimination laws around the world, as well as customs and practices that violate women's human rights. Therefore, it ensured women's equal rights in marriage, family, education and employment.²¹ More specifically, it proposed equality in equal pay and maternity leave, as well as their protection from violence. It is considered a milestone for the creation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979, and for raising global awareness on the issue.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

Sweden

Sweden, as proven by a current research, is the best country for women²². Through regulations and conditions, we can see that it promotes equality between the two genders. For example, it provides maternity leave during which the woman is paid. The duration of this leave differs in relation to other countries which, apart from the difference in the duration of the leave, do not provide financial support.²³ Sweden not only creates a fair and equal environment in the workplace but ensures that children learn about gender equality from a young age through their education. Schools in Sweden aim to counteract gender stereotypes. That is why they have created gender-neutral classrooms. They have achieved that by using the pronoun "hen" instead of "he/she" and by mixing toys to avoid reinforcing gender roles.²⁴ That way, children learn from a young age that there are no differences or any discrimination against a specific gender. Therefore, Sweden has not only managed to educate children on the matter but has also maintained the same fair and equal environment in the workplace.

Australia

Australia has noted significant progress in its education curriculum and major improvements in female political empowerment, economic participation and educational attainment. Its progress is being recognised from the world as Australia has climbed to 13th in the Global Gender Gap Report. However, as Parenthood chief executive Georgie Dent mentioned, there are many more fields that require improvement, such as parental leave and that is Australia's goal for the future.²⁵

Mauritania

²¹ UNITED NATIONS. "https://www.eods.eu/Library/UNGA_Declaration%2520Women_1967_en.pdf." www.eods.eu, 7 Nov. 1967, www.eods.eu/library/UNGA_Declaration%20Women_1967_en.pdf.

²² LaGrave, Katherine. "The World's Best Country for Women." *Condé Nast Traveler*, 8 Mar. 2017, www.cntraveler.com/story/worlds-best-country-for-women.

²³ LaGrave, Katherine. "The World's Best Country for Women." *Condé Nast Traveler*, 8 Mar. 2017, www.cntraveler.com/story/worlds-best-country-for-women.

²⁴ LaGrave, Katherine. "The World's Best Country for Women." *Condé Nast Traveler*, 8 Mar. 2017, www.cntraveler.com/story/worlds-best-country-for-women.

²⁵ Kearns, Brendan. "'Fantastic': Australia's Big Gender Gap Win." *News*, news.com.au — Australia's leading news site for latest headlines, 13 June 2025, www.news.com.au/national/politics/australia-jumps-in-global-world-economic-forum-ranking-for-closing-the-gender-gap/news-story/41a65a5df2062c4e1b0f3d62d3d1c531.

Under the Gender at the Centre Initiative (GCI), which started in 2019, UNESCO-IIEP and UNGEI helped conduct a gender diagnostic across national education systems. More specifically they discovered the root causes of gender inequalities. The study highlighted major gaps in how women are represented in leadership and teaching positions across educational institutions and school administrations. A recent plan, adopted in 2024, with backing from UNESCO Rabat and IIEP, introduces focused actions to reduce gender disparities, ranging from expanding access to education to implementing institutional reforms. Its goal is to provide children equitable access to the Mauritanian educational system, while eliminating any inequalities.²⁶

Nigeria

Nigeria has noted great progress in its education curriculum. Since 2008, W.TEC, an organization specialized in the gender and technology field in Nigeria, has run STEM camps, after-school clubs, and mentoring for over 50,000 girls, fostering digital skills and challenging career stereotypes. Its goal is to raise awareness on this issue of major importance so that gender inequalities in tech departments are eliminated²⁷. The progress made has been achieved through dialogues, public speeches and participation in conferences around the world.

Uganda

In 2025, the European Union funded the G4DU program, with UNICEF. The G4DU program aims to provide education opportunities to girls facing social or economic difficulties. They began saving cash grants and mentorship to 5,000 vulnerable girls in order to support them to continue and later on finish their studies. Designed to tackle several obstacles to education, the program offers financial aid to families each school term, with extra assistance provided for girls with disabilities. This support helps cover key educational costs such as tuition, learning materials, and other necessary expenses.²⁸

UN Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI)

The UN Girl's Education Initiative, is a global partnership of UN agencies, governments, and civil society working to promote gender equality and eliminate any social differences in and through education. Through campaigns and programs they remain active upon the issue. For example, they have promoted policies in order to end sexual violence in school. To support this campaign and achieve their goal, they requested help from world leaders by leding an open letter signed by over 200 organizations urging them to end sexual violence in educational settings.²⁹

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

²⁶ UNESCO. "How Partnerships Transform Education and Promote Gender Equality." Unesco.org, 5 Dec. 2024, www.unesco.org/en/articles/how-partnerships-transform-education-and-promote-gender-equality-equity-and-inclusion-mauritania.

²⁷ W.TEC. "WTEC - Women's Technology Empowerment Centre | NURTURING the next GENERATION of FEMALE TECHNOLOGY CREATORS, ENTREPRENEURS & LEADERS." Wteconline.org, 2024, wteconline.org/.

²⁸ Ntabadde, Catherine. "European Union and UNICEF Launch Assistance Programme to Support Girls' Secondary Education in Northern Uganda." Unicef.org, 2025, www.unicef.org/uganda/press-releases/european-union-and-unicef-launch-assistance-programme-support-girls-secondary.

²⁹ UNGEI. "Home." UNGEI, 23 July 2020, www.ungei.org/.

DATE	DESCRIPTION OF EVENT
10th December 1948	The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was the first agreement to suggest the protection of human rights worldwide.
7th November 1967	The Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women proposed the abolishment of discrimination laws around the world, as well as customs and practices that violate women's human rights.
18th December 1979	The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) committee is adopted. CEDAW is responsible for monitoring whether the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against women is being implemented.
3rd December 1981	The CEDAW committee is enforced.
15th September 1995	The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is a long-term visionary plan for the achievement of gender equality and the compliance of women's rights.
31st October 2000	The UNSC resolution emphasizes the importance of women's presence and help in global issues concerning humanitarian catastrophes, peace and security. Also it proposes the protection of women from violence in conflict zones.

RELEVANT UN RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

The CEDAW committee, adopted on the 18th of December 1979 and was enforced on the 3rd of December 1981, is responsible for monitoring whether the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against women is being implemented. The convention requires three obligations. Those are the elimination of all forms of discrimination against

women in all aspects of their life, their employment and advancement so that they can develop and generally have the same opportunities as men and lastly, the regular reporting on how the rights mentioned in the convention are implemented to each state that ratifies the Convention. The committee during each session discusses each country's implementation of the rights separately, in order to provide them with comments and suggestions that refer to specific articles in the convention, or in the case where the convention is not being followed, they can act accordingly.³⁰

UNSC Resolution 1325

The United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 that was voted on the 31st of October in 2000, emphasizes the importance of women's presence and help in global issues concerning humanitarian catastrophes, peace and security. Their involvement aims to the prevention and the resolution of such issues through means such as peace negotiations and speeches, while setting them in charge of peace-keeping operations. Therefore, this resolution suggests an increase in women's participation in all United Nations efforts regarding peace and security issues. Additionally, the resolution asks for the protection of women from violence in conflict zones.³¹ In conclusion we can see that the resolution is an attempt for equal involvement and positions in the workplace, as well as an effort for women's protection.

Beijing Declaration & Platform for Action

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was voted on the 15th of September in 1995 and is considered the best long-term visionary plan for the achievement of gender equality and the compliance of women's rights. Its goal is to ensure gender equality and enhance women's involvement in politics and more specifically in economic and environmental fields, ensure their employment and most importantly their protection from gender based violence. 2025 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. During its sessions, each country's progress is discussed. That way, each act and improvement in a field gets noted and the goal is for the country to progress even more in the following years. This plan has proven to be effective. It has succeeded in women's protection from gender based violence with 1,583 laws against it passed in 193 countries.³² Additionally, it has provided help to victims of violence by allowing them access to shelters, legal help and healthcare in order to ensure their recovery. Also, the plan has helped with the economic empowerment of women as new services have emerged to ease women's heavy burden of unpaid care work. Lastly, they have enabled women to take leading roles in resolving conflicts, promoting peace, and ensuring justice for sexual violence in war-affected areas, while setting goals for additional plans which will aim to the absolute gender equality.³³

³⁰ United Nations. "OHCHR | Introduction to the Committee." OHCHR, 2024, www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cedaw/introduction-committee.

³¹ United Nations. "Landmark Resolution on Women, Peace and Security (Security Council Resolution 1325)." Un.org, United Nations, 2000, www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/.

³² UN WOMEN . "The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action at 30, and Why That Matters for Gender Equality | UN Women – Headquarters." UN Women – Headquarters, 24 Jan. 2025, www.unwomen.org/en/articles/explainer/the-beijing-declaration-and-platform-for-action-at-30-and-why-that-matters-for-gender-equality.

³³ UN WOMEN . "The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action at 30, and Why That Matters for Gender Equality | UN Women – Headquarters." UN Women – Headquarters, 24 Jan. 2025,

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED)

This campaign's goal, located in Sub-Saharan Africa and especially in areas like Ghana, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, is to provide assistance to girls unable to attend school, or encourage them to do so so they can shape their ideal future. It supports them through tuition, necessary means like uniforms and hygiene products. Until today, CAMFED has helped more than 6 million girls to either start or continue their education journey by staying in school and later on receiving degrees by passing the necessary exams.³⁴

Malala Fund

Malala Fund was founded by Malala Yousafzai in 2013, after she was a victim of a Taliban attack during her attempt to go to school. Its goal is to create a world where girls can attend and complete school safely, a world where their rights are not violated and a world where women are protected from gender based violence. They mainly work to ensure all girls can access and complete 12 years of education, as Malala believes that by completing 12 years of quality schooling, girls will have the knowledge, skills and confidence to evolve and reach their full potential, so that they can make their own life choices and engage meaningfully with the world around them. These attempts have resulted in changes in education laws in countries like Pakistan and Nigeria, as well as investments in girls' education by tech and financial sectors that have been convinced by Malala Fund.³⁵

Puberty education guidelines (UNESCO + Procter & Gamble)

Within a long-standing collaboration between UNESCO and Procter & Gamble (P&G), UNESCO released a policy framework in March 2014 called Puberty Education and Menstrual Hygiene Management. The initiative expanded in India in 2023 through UNESCO New Delhi and P&G Whisper India, followed by the production of five teaching-learning modules designed for classroom and teacher use. These include issues of menstrual health, gender and disability inclusion, nutrition and adolescence, alongside a national gap-analysis survey in seven Indian states. Those guidelines aim to girls' empowerment by boosting their confidence and self-esteem through supporting messages. Additionally, they aim to reduce dropout rates for the enhancement of girls' retention rates in school. Results until now look promising as school attendance has been improved and cultural shifts around menstruation and puberty are being observed.³⁶

www.unwomen.org/en/articles/explainer/the-beijing-declaration-and-platform-for-action-at-30-and-why-that-matters-for-gender-equality.

³⁴ CAMFED. "What We Do - Women's Leadership for Girls' Education." CAMFED, 3 Sept. 2024, camfed.org/eur/what-we-do/.

³⁵ Malala Fund. "About | Malala Fund." Malala.org, 2021, malala.org/about?sc=header.

³⁶ Sifferlin, Alexandra. "UN Sets Guidelines for How Developing Countries Should Teach Puberty." TIME, Time, 13 Mar. 2014, time.com/22603/un-we-need-to-change-how-we-talk-about-puberty.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Gender-inclusive curriculum reform

Through the reformation of a gender-inclusive curriculum, children will be able to grow up in a world where gender differences do not exist nor affect girls' mental health or their attendance to school. This reformation can be achieved through an audit of already existing school books in order to remove gender bias and promote equal roles for boys and girls through stories and texts. Additionally, more articles and stories with women in the roles of scientists and leaders can be included, as well as specified modules which will explain why gender equity is important. Every teacher responsible for a class will be informed and sensitized on the issue through workshops so that he or she will be able to introduce gender equality to young children.

Hiring and supporting female teachers

Female teachers are a living example that women have the abilities to be educated and employed. The presence of a female teacher will help the children understand that women can evolve through studying. They can have sessions where discussions on the teacher's experience take place. Additionally, by promoting female teachers, more women will have a motive to complete their studies as a safe position in the workplace is reassuring. For those who are unable to afford a house or transfer to the school everyday, organizations that support women's employment can provide housing and transport support, while mentorships or leadership opportunities and promotions for women are offered.

Volunteering teachers

By sending volunteer teachers in countries with strong cultural norms affecting gender equality in education, children will have the chance to get informed on what abilities girls have in education programs in countries abroad. Volunteer teachers will share their experience and share with the children the conditions in the school curriculum worldwide. Additionally they will engage girls in projects, lessons, games to boost their confidence and enhance their interest in studying.

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