

1. Take actions to tackle gender-based violence in school.

A large number of girls drops out-of-school because of the discrimination they face at schools. Many countries have shown the value of such measures as putting up boundary walls to make campuses more secure, setting separate classrooms and hand-washing and toilet facilities for girls and boy, and appointing female teachers exclusively to teach girls. These are good examples to follow.

2. To develop the scientific and technological capacity of girls in developing countries through gender-sensitive vocational training on appropriate knowledge and skills, in order to ensure access to work and better life

3. To provide assistance to educational planners and teachers through innovative measures and to develop guidelines for policy-makers to promote larger participation of girls in education.

4. Focus on girls from low-level society class and minorities.

Inequalities often combine to exacerbate the risk of being left behind. In Turkey, 43% of Kurdish-speaking girls from the poorest households have fewer than two years of education, while the national average is 6%; in Nigeria, 97% of poor Hausa-speaking girls have fewer than two years of education.

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