Meeting our commitments to gender equality in education
Sustainable development cannot happen without gender equality

...and gender equality also has to be achieved in education
To monitor progress on gender equality in education, it is not enough to just look at the numbers of boys and girls in schools.

We also need to consider:

- Norms, values and attitudes
- Education laws and policies
- Resource allocation
- Teaching and learning practices
Gender disparities vary by level of education...
...and by level of wealth

GPI, adjusted net enrolment ratio

- **Low**: Disparity at expense of girls (6), Parity (24), Disparity at expense of boys (30)
- **Lower middle**: Disparity at expense of girls (41), Parity (12), Disparity at expense of boys (29)
- **Upper middle**: Disparity at expense of girls (56), Parity (14), Disparity at expense of boys (42)
- **High**: Disparity at expense of girls (60), Parity (20), Disparity at expense of boys (40)
There are disparities by subject studied...
...in leadership positions...
...and among professionals
Understanding gender and accountability in education

Transforming structures for gender equality in society

What gender aims for:
Redirect accountability towards transformative change that advances women’s rights

Changing processes for gender equality in education

What gender does:
Scrutinize the underlying power processes associated with accountability structures

Achieving gender parity in education

What gender is:
Reach parity in participation rates and learning outcomes by sex as a focus of accountability
Many countries are yet to fully commit to gender equality...

COUNTRIES BY LEVEL OF COMMITMENT TO GENDER EQUALITY

- **MOST**: 44%
- **LEAST**: 4%
- 29%
- 11%
- 9%
- 3%
- 1%

1: Fully committed
2
3
4
5
6: Least committed
...because they express reservations

But gender equality cannot be a matter of picking and choosing
A gender lens is needed at all points in the education policy and planning cycle.

**Planning and policy-making:**
Ex-ante gender assessment and gender responsive education plans

**Reporting:**
Annual education monitoring report with gender analysis and data disaggregated by sex

**Budget Preparation:**
Gender budgeting

**Implementation and review:**
Multi-stakeholder review of progress towards gender responsive plans

There are far fewer women leaders making decisions at the top.
Credible plans clarify commitments to gender quality in education

Many countries are not putting a gender lens over their policies before finalizing them.
Ensuring equality in access to school requires government investment in schools and families
At a minimum, dignity requires:

**REGULATIONS**
- Should include gender issues in the process

**INSPECTIONS**
- Should include gender issues in the inspection
- However, inspectorates are often resource constrained

**COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION**
- Nearly 80% of 45 countries had supportive polices
- Important to examine power – those that do are five times more likely to be effective
...and requires unbiased textbooks

OF COURSE GIRLS AND BOYS ARE EQUAL...

TEACHER TRAINING CAN HELP OVERCOME EXPLICIT GENDER BIAS

...and sensitive teaching methods
Making gender equality in schools a reality is a shared responsibility...

ENSURING SAFE AND SUPPORTIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS
Recommendations for gender equality in education

IDENTIFY AND REMOVE GENDER BARRIERS

Holistic approach addressing laws, institutions, and policies in and outside of school

Such as:
- Revoking laws that discriminate – for example, banning pregnant girls
- Instilling whole school reform – including teacher codes of conduct

HOLD PEOPLE TO ACCOUNT FOR GENDER INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION

- Government is the primary duty bearer
- Individual and civil society submission of complaints
- Importance of robust women’s movements
- Using gender quotas in leadership positions
- Producing an annual education monitoring report
Let’s get accountability right

@GEMReport
#CountOnMe
#WhosAccountable
Bit.ly/gem2018gender