# A Global Compact on Learning: Gender Equality

IIEP Policy Forum on Gender Equality in Education:

Looking Beyond Parity

3 October 2011
Anda Adams
Center for Universal Education | The Brookings Institution

This document, not published by IIEP, is distributed with the authorization of the author and has been presented on the occasion of the IIEP Policy Forum on Gender Equality in Education held on the 3-4 October, 2011 in Paris, France.

The views and opinions expressed in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of UNESCO or IIEP. The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNESCO or IIEP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

## Significant progress...

but it is an unfinished agenda



- Tens of millions still out of school
- Progress between and within countries has been uneven
- Going to school hasn't necessarily translated into learning

### There is a Global Learning Crisis

#### with 3 dimensions:

- Out-of-school children (never enrolled and dropped out)
- In-school children who are not learning basic skills, such as reading and mathematics
- Primary school completers who do not develop the relevant skills for work and life

### Globally, girls are most affected

- Schools & systems haven't coped with growing enrollment
- Girls from poor households have double disadvantage; adolescent girls face greatest risk
- Learning outcomes for girls in conflictaffected countries are among the lowest
- In a few regions, boys falling behind

# Gender interventions have not focused on learning

- What are the differential impacts of highquality education on boys and girls?
- Which approaches might be most beneficial for girls?
- Why do girls outperform boys in higher income countries and underperform them in lower income countries?

6

### Learning: The New Global Agenda

- Right to education = right to learning
- Return to original intent of EFA
- Learning essential to economic and social benefits of education
- Achieving access is dependent on education quality

# What works? The evidence (so far) says...

**PRIORITIES** 

#### **PRIORITY 1**

Support quality early childhood development and learning opportunities for girls and boys

#### PRIORITY 2

Build foundational skills in literacy and numeracy in the lower primary grades

#### **PRIORITY 3**

Support transitioning to and completing secondary school and post-primary opportunities that build relevant life and labor skills

### Early childhood development



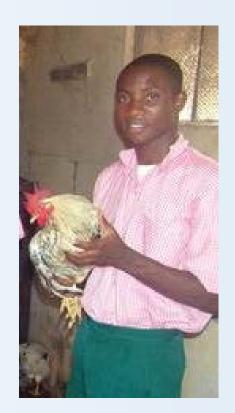
- Extend quality ECD opportunities, particularly to poor and marginalized communities
- Ensure girls and boys start school at an appropriate age

# Build foundational skills in lower primary

- Prioritize literacy and numeracy
- Provide mother tonguebased multilingual education

## Relevant post-primary education

- Reduce barriers that prevent transition to PPE
- Ensure relevancy of PPE for healthy lives, productive work, and civic participation



## Way Forward: Speaking with 1 Voice

Coordinating advocacy efforts



## Way Forward: Filling in the gaps

Developing a shared research agenda to fill in data and knowledge gaps



## Way Forward: Guiding donors' support



Multi-stakeholder collaboratives established around each priority area

# Way Forward: Learning in global development agenda



Goals, targets and benchmarks to shift the focus from access to improved learning opportunities and outcomes

# Way Forward: ?

