Gender, Conflict, and Education: An Annotated Bibliography

2017

This bibliography is a selective sampling of educational resources that introduce students to gender, conflict, and education as they relate to the health of women over the life course. These multidisciplinary materials may be suitable for students at the high school, undergraduate college, and public health graduate school levels. Learning objectives and supporting materials will vary depending on how the material is used in a course. Brief annotations provide a cursory summary, and indicate where certain materials may be particularly relevant. Within each section, dated publications are listed in chronological order.

This bibliography accompanies a case study about girls' education activist Malala Yousafzai. The materials listed here represent a diversity of viewpoints and opinions and do not necessarily reflect the viewpoints and opinions of the Incubator.

This annotated bibliography includes:
- Data Portals, Country Profiles, and Fact Sheets
- Articles and Books
- Reports
- Infographics and Interactives
- Topic Portals

Data Portals, Country Profiles, and Fact Sheets


   These country profiles from the World Health Organization summarize key indicators of member countries, including demographic information and health-related statistic.


   This fact sheet from the Population Reference Bureau summarizes the benefits that education has for girls and women: greater control over fertility, better maternal health, better infant and child health, reduced risk of HIV/AIDS, and increased earning power.

   These fact sheets from the Malala Fund summarize the case for investing in girls’ education. The benefits include promoting economic growth; improving wages and jobs; saving lives; leading to healthier, smaller families; resulting in healthier, more educated children; decreasing rates of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and child marriage; promoting political leadership; and preparing for natural disasters and climate change.


   The Little Data Book on Gender 2016 is produced by The World Bank and includes all aspects of gender statistics. Sex-disaggregated data is presented for more than 200 economies in an easy country-by-country reference on demography, education, health, labor force, political participation, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The book’s summary pages cover regional and income group aggregates.


   This data portal by UNICEF reports on the current status and progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goal of inclusive and equitable quality education for all by 2030 (SDG 4). This portal includes recent data on primary education, secondary education, and literacy, as well as resources about key findings from the data. UNICEF advocates for high-quality basic education for all, with an emphasis on gender equality and eliminating disparities of all kinds.


   This data portal is The World Bank Group’s comprehensive source for the latest sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics covering demography, education, health, access to economic opportunities, public life and decision-making, and agency. The Gender Data Portal provides access to features including country/region and topic dashboards with indicators on gender equality, tools for data visualization and analysis, and a survey catalog for browsing household surveys and censuses for topics of interest.


   The World Population Data Sheet, published annually by the Population Research Bureau (PRB), provides the latest data on key population, health, and environment indicators for the world, major regions, and more than 200 countries. The 2017 edition focuses on youth, and features nine special indicators and analytical graphics that explore the state of the world’s youth, defined as people ages 15 to 24. Supplemental online resources include an interactive data map, a multimedia “insights” feature, a chart tool, and a visualization of countries’ rates of population growth. A lesson plan with several activities geared toward students in grades 6-12 is also available.

These country profiles accompany the Human Rights Watch World Report 2017, and reflect the most recent developments to human rights across the world. Each country profile details human rights issues specific to the country in question, providing an update on the events of the past year. The profiles are available as an individual web pages and downloadable PDFs; the full compilation of country profiles is also included in the main report.

Articles and Books


   This Lancet Series shows that violence against women and girls is preventable. Abuse takes many forms, including intimate physical and sexual partner violence, female genital mutilation, child and forced marriage, sex trafficking, and rape. Five papers cover the evidence base for interventions, discuss the vital role of the health sector in care and prevention, show the need for men and women to be involved in effective programs, provide practical lessons from experience in countries, and present a call for action with five key recommendations and indicators to track progress. Series papers include:


   This report by the World Bank examines the nature of constraints women and girls continue to face globally, as well as promising opportunities and entry points for lasting transformation. The entry points include interventions such as life-skills training, sexual and reproductive health education, conditional cash transfers, and mentoring. In particular, the report highlights the need to scale up engagement with men and
boys to stop violence against women, and underlines the role of information and communication technologies in empowering women voices.


This book lays out the evidence supporting investments in girls’ education. Its chapters synthesize more than 1,000 studies that show how quality girl’s education can lead to returns like better economic outcomes; reduced rates of infant and maternal mortality; reduced rates of child marriage; increased resilience to natural disasters; and much more.

Reports


This report from UNICEF examines statistical information and analysis of out-of-school children in Pakistan, and investigates the major barriers to education in the country. The report notes that the primary barriers to education include societal gender roles (especially for girls), economic status, under-supply of school, inadequate sanitation for schools, out-of-date curriculum, and harsh corporal punishment. The report also examines political, governance, and capacity barriers that affect Pakistan’s education system, which include unclear roles between government staff, weak coordination of programs, and poor monitoring and data collection.


This World Health Organization report reflects data from 133 countries and is the first to assess national efforts to address interpersonal violence. The report includes chapters on child maltreatment, youth violence, intimate partner and sexual violence, and elder abuse. Jointly published by WHO, the United Nations Development Programme, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the report reviews the current status of violence prevention efforts and calls for a scaling up of violence prevention; stronger legislation and enforcement of laws; and enhanced services for victims. Read the executive summary, find individual chapters, scan the glossary, and explore country profiles.


This report from UNICEF examines the massive disparities that still persist—specifically in South Asia—and prevent millions of children from living with dignity. Reflecting on the 25 years since the signing of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and massive economic development in South Asia, this report highlights data on key aspects of child well-being, proven innovations, and areas for future growth. In
particular, the report notes that low expenditures on health, education, and social protection, as well as persistent gender discrimination, undermine progress in South Asia.


   This background paper presented to the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) analyzes the problem of attacks against girls trying to access education. The report found that schools in at least 70 different countries were attacked between 2009 and 2014, with many attacks focused on girls, parents, and teachers advocating for gender equality in education. The paper examines several cases in depth, and calls for measures to address the social, cultural, political, economic, and security contexts within which violations occur.


   This report, by UNESCO and UNICEF, examines data from more than 30 countries about which children are out of school, why they are out of school, and what strategies will help them access schooling. The report draws on government-backed national studies of countries participating in the Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children, and highlights the barriers that continue to deny 58 million children the right to primary education.


   This report from UNESCO provides a complete assessment of progress since 2000 toward the global Education for All (EFA) goals, and sets out an agenda for future work post-2015. The report indicates that just one-third of countries achieved all the measurable EFA goals, and that despite great progress, the poorest children are still five times more likely not to complete primary school than the richest. The report is accompanied by a summary specifically for youth, report cards of primary findings, and a data visualization tool to examine the evidence more closely.


   This report from the United Nations Statistics Division presents data on gender statistics from around the world. The report is the sixth edition in a series produced every five years, based on the Beijing Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995. It covers several critical areas of policy concerns: population and families; health; education; work; power and decision-making; violence against women; environment; and poverty. In addition to the data presented in the chapters, a wide selection of statistics and indicators at the global, regional and country levels can be found in the report’s Statistical Annex.

This report by the United Nations Population Fund and Promundo examines boys’ and young men’s specific risks in relation to sexual and reproductive health, sexuality, media violence, sexual exploitation, and other vulnerabilities. The report analyzes the implications of these risks and realities not only for boys, but also on the lives of women and girls, and offers suggestions how adolescent boys and young men around the world can promote health and gender equality.


The 2016 State of the World’s Children Report contains the latest update to the comprehensive statistics provided by UNICEF on child well-being. Each year, this flagship publication closely examines a key issue affecting children. The 2016 report documents the progress made in reducing child deaths, improving nutrition, and getting children into school, but emphasizes the continuing challenges of inequity and inequality. Key messages center on the need for political commitment, community engagement, and collaboration across sectors.


This report by the United Nations Girls’ Education Initiative and Leonard Cheshire Disability sheds light on persistent and significant gaps in research regarding education and disability. The report highlights the need to analyze in depth the intersection between gender and disability to formulate more comprehensive policies, programs, and development indicators to measure progress. The report also recommends an equity-focused gender and disability approach to budgeting, resource allocation, and inclusive teacher training.

---

**Infographics and Interactives**


This infographic and presentation slides describe results from the Global Status Report on Violence Prevention 2014. This report reflects data from 133 countries and is the first to assess national efforts to address interpersonal violence. The report includes interpersonal violence in the form of child maltreatment, youth violence, intimate partner and sexual violence, and elder abuse. Jointly published by WHO, the United Nations Development Program, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the report reviews the current status of violence prevention efforts in countries, and calls for a scaling up of violence prevention programs; stronger legislation and enforcement of laws relevant for violence prevention; and enhanced services for victims of violence.

This interactive, produced in collaboration between the Malala Fund and Brookings, summarizes a sample of interventions from around the world designed to figure out what works best to get girls into schools and ensure they are safe. The interventions are organized by geographic region, and describe the corresponding impact on girls’ education.


   This infographic on violence against women accompanies the United Nations Statistics Division report, which is produced every five years on gender statistics as called for in the Beijing Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995. The eight chapters of the report, *The World's Women 2015: Trends and Statistics*, cover several critical areas of policy concerns. Each chapter provides an assessment of progress and gaps in gender statistics, new and emerging methodological developments, and areas demanding further attention from the international community.


   This 2016 data interactive from UNICEF shows school trajectories of adolescent populations around the world. This web-based education pathway analysis map was released with the publication of the 2016 State of the World's Children Report which contains the latest update to the annual statistics provided by UNICEF on child well-being.


   This infographic from UNESCO briefly summarizes basic definitions and consequences of school-related gender-based violence. The infographic also shares practical action for holistic responses to this issue across sectors, including laws, policies, and education reform; ensuring schools are safe and supportive; developing and teaching prevention curriculum; strengthening responses around schools; collaborating with key stakeholders; and continuing to monitor and evaluate school-related gender-based violence.

---

**Topic Portals**

1. **Malala Fund.** [https://www.malala.org](https://www.malala.org).

   The Malala Fund, founded in 2013 by girls’ education activist Malala Yousafzai, champions every girl’s right to 12 years of free, safe, quality education. The organization’s work focuses on advocating for girls by girls, investing in local education activists, and amplifying girl's stories in their own words.


   The United Nations Girls’ Education Initiative (UNGEI) strives to promote girls’ education and gender equality through policy advocacy and support to governments and other development actors.
organization’s primary goals include focus on marginalized and excluded groups; reduction of school-related gender-based violence; improved learning outcomes for girls; an increased number of girls transitioning to secondary education and accessing post-primary opportunities. UNGEI also shares information by country and resources that amplify key areas of focus.


   This topic portal features recent resources about violence and injury prevention, including reports, data, news, and key facts. This resource was developed and is maintained by the World Health Organization’s Department for Management of Noncommunicable Diseases, Disability, Violence and Injury Prevention, which advances global health through the management of noncommunicable diseases; the improvement of the quality of life of people with disabilities; and the prevention of violence, injury, vision and hearing loss. Relevant subtopics include:


   This topic portal from UNESCO summarizes the organization’s initiatives to promote gender equality in and through education systems from early childhood to higher education. This topic portal shares the latest news and research in girls’ education.