Education unlocks opportunities for girls

• Slideshow for Educators
Agree

Where do you stand on this line?

Disagree
UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

In 1989, almost all of the countries in the world came together to agree a list of rights that all children are entitled to.

This includes the right of every child to an education.
Sustainable Development Goals

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

Theirworld
Why is education important?

- To learn knowledge and skills
- To gain different perspectives
- To open up opportunities
- To help people to live and work together
- To take action for a fairer, kinder and more sustainable world
Huge progress has been made in recent years and many more children are now in school. But millions of children are still missing out on an education.

244 million children around the world are out of school
Many of the barriers to education affect children of all genders. But in some parts of the world, girls are much more likely to be out of school.

Why might girls be more likely to miss out on education?
Draw a person doing one of these jobs.

Teacher

Firefighter

Construction worker

Nurse
What is a stereotype?

A stereotype is a simplified idea or belief that many people have. It might be about a particular thing, person, group of people or place.
What is a stereotype? (2)

A stereotype is often an incorrect assumption that is based on how people look or behave.

Stereotypes are often based on aspects such as race, gender, age, religion and disability.

Stereotypes can affect the way people treat others and how they are treated themselves.
Can you think of any examples?

- Boys don’t cry
- Girls can’t play football
- Girls should play with dolls
- Boys can’t wear pink
| Female | Any gender | Male |
Discussion time

How did you make decisions as a group?

Where did your ideas come from?

Do you think the views of society might have changed since your grandparents were children?

Do you think people in different countries or communities would have different ideas?

How do you think people’s ideas might change in the future?
What is gender inequality?

Gender inequality is when people aren’t treated equally or fairly because of their gender or sex.
Thinking about gender inequality

Only 3% of technology graduates globally are women.

29% of people working in science, technology, engineering and mathematics in the UK are women.

1 in 5 girls and young women in the UK say gender stereotypes hold them back at school.

Women in Africa are 25% less likely than men to use the internet.

Just 9 of the CEOs in the 100 top companies in the world are women.
Skills for the future
How might gender stereotypes affect these rights?

- Right to a safe place to live
- Right to food and clean water
- Right to education
- Right to rest, relax and play
- Right to choose and share their own opinions
- Right to treated fairly
How are gender stereotypes promoted?

- Expectations of other people
- Cultural and religious beliefs
- Peer pressure
- Books
- Social media
- Advertising
- Television
Speaking up for girls’ education
“You start with one person. If we can change the mindset of that one person, they can change the mindset of another person, maybe even in the same family, then others.”

Shazia Ramzan
Theirworld Global Youth Ambassador