

## Report on Education in Emergency (EiE) Gender Analysis Report

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AAR Japan have concluded that below relevant discrepancies have been found between education of boys and girls. These data based on the grade promotion and PLE examination reflects the reality of the school better than its attendance and enrollment. The data have been collected from the settlements where AAR Japan is implementing activities, namely Bidibidi settlement zone 5 and Imvepi settlement all zones (1, 2, 3) and are dated as of 2018 academic year.

The schools targeted for this survey are:

Bidibidi Settlement Zone 5: Yangani PS, Ariwa PS, Okubani PS, Ombechi PS, Ayivu PS, Ariwa SS

Imvepi Settlement Zone 1: Longamere PS, Emmanuel PS

Imvepi Settlement Zone 2: Inyau PS, Imvepi PS, Supiri PS, Torit PS, Afeya PS, Lanya PS, Awa PS, Imvepi SS

Imvepi Settlement Zone 3: Yacha PS, Unity Progressive PS, Equatoria PS

However, it is important to note that data analysis based on only 1 academic year does not allow us to conclude to a statistical generalization of the trend and can only be served as potential insights that are arising.

### Quantitative Analysis:

1. Girls tends to fail to pass grade more than boys.

The chart below shows that there is a gender gap of grade promotion where boys are succeeding more than girls. The gaps are 5%-7% at Primary school, increasing to 12%-14% for ALP and 13%-23% at secondary school showing a gaps widening as the age of learners' increase.

Chart 1: Grade Pass Analysis by school

Grade Pass Analysis		Bidibidi Zone 5						Imvepi Settlement All Zones					
School	Section	Sex	Fail	Pass	TOTAL	Pass %	GB Rati	Sex	Fail	Pass	TOTAL	Pass %	GB Rati
Primary	General	Boys	1,664	2,503	4,167	60%	-7%	Boys	1,672	5,342	7,014	76%	-5%
		Girls	1,801	2,000	3,801	53%		Girls	1,809	4,365	6,174	71%	
	ALP	Boys	20	38	58	66%	-12%	Boys	265	412	677	61%	-14%
		Girls	18	21	39	54%		Girls	177	159	336	47%	
Secondary	General	Boys	59	198	257	77%	-13%	Boys	40	342	382	90%	-23%
		Girls	44	79	123	64%		Girls	28	56	84	67%	

\*Roundup to the nearest decimal

This gaps widening can also be observed per grade within primary school. As the chart 2 shows, more the grade ups, more the gaps are in somehow widen especially from P1 to P4. For Bidibidi

zone 5, the gap seems to be rectified at P6 (only 2% between girls and boys) but it can be attributed to the overall low level of grade passing rate that is 28%. As for Imvepi P5, this gaps recovery shows some peculiarity but correlation have been found from the drop-off rate showed in chart 3 that Imvepi 2018 P5 Girls are relatively exceptional good performers compared to other grade.

**Chart 2: Grade Pass Analysis within Primary School per grade**

Section	Bidibidi Zone 5							Imvepi Settlement All Zones						
General	Grade	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	Grade	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6
	Gaps	-5%	-11%	-11%	-13%	-22%	-2%	Gaps	-3%	-5%	-9%	-12%	-2%	-10%
	Boys	66%	77%	84%	39%	49%	29%	Boys	80%	84%	78%	68%	63%	65%
	Girls	61%	66%	73%	26%	27%	27%	Girls	78%	79%	69%	56%	62%	55%
ALP	Grade		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	Grade		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3
	Gaps		-43%		-11%		-63%	Gaps		-9%		-28%		-7%
	Boys		90%		83%		63%	Boys		77%		58%		43%
	Girls		48%		71%		0%	Girls		68%		30%		36%

\*Roundup to the nearest decimal

**Chart 3: Drop-off and Survival Rate at Imvepi Settlement.**

<b>Dropoff Rate</b>	P1	P1-P2	P2-P3	P3-P4	P4-P5	P5-P6
Boys		25%	18%	14%	9%	7%
Girls		45%	11%	11%	4%	8%
<b>Survival Rate</b>	P1	P2/P1	P3/P1	P4/P1	P5/P1	P6/P1
Boys	100%	75%	58%	44%	35%	28%
Girls	100%	55%	44%	33%	29%	22%
<b>Number per class</b>	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6
Boys	2,066	1,557	1,192	907	715	577
Girls	2,179	1,202	963	726	634	470

- Girls tend to dropout school more than boys.

The chart 3 shows that in Imvepi Settlement, the survival rate of primary pupils to reach P6 is only 22% for girls while 28% for boys and a gap of 6% is perceived.

In Primary school, the number of boys and girls attending P1 are mostly equal with 2% to 3% of differences, but this gaps widen as the grade increase.

Regarding Secondary school, in 2018, both settlements have only one school. In that regards, school management and policy may strongly influence the ratio and no statistical generalization can be made. However, the gender gap widening trend is further deepen at Secondary school level.

**Chart 4: Girls Ratio per grade**

Section		Bidibidi Zone 5								
General	Grade	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	S1	S2	S3
	Girls %	-2%	-1%	4%	-7%	-4%	-34%	-32%	-52%	-16%
	Boys	51%	50%	48%	53%	52%	67%	66%	76%	58%
	Girls	49%	50%	52%	47%	48%	33%	34%	24%	42%
ALP	Grade		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3			
	Girls %		5%		-35%		-60%			
	Boys		48%		67%		80%			
	Girls		52%		33%		20%			
Section		Imvepi Settlement All Zones								
General	Grade	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	S1	S2	S3
	Girls %	3%	-13%	-11%	-11%	-6%	-10%	-56%	-70%	-65%
	Boys	49%	56%	55%	56%	53%	55%	78%	85%	82%
	Girls	51%	44%	45%	44%	47%	45%	22%	15%	18%
ALP	Grade		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3			
	Girls %		-20%		-40%		-45%			
	Boys		60%		70%		72%			
	Girls		40%		30%		28%			

\*Roundup to the nearest decimal

3. Girls tends to fail to succeed to Primary Leaving Examination (PLE) 8% more than boys.

Taken the overall PLE succeeding rate of all schools in zone 5, 79% of boys succeed to pass grade while only 71% for girls. Moreover, the number of girls (133) taking PLE are far less than boys (298). Assuming that the number of girls and boys enrolled at P1 level are equal between gender for each group of age, this induces that at the end of Primary school, girls have 65% (133/298) of probability less to sit for PLE exam. No data collection was made for Imvepi Settlement.

**Chart 5: PLE Results Bidibidi Zone 5**

PLE	Fail	Pass	TOTAL	Pass %
Boys	63	235	298	79%
Girls	39	94	133	71%
School	Fail	Pass	TOTAL	Pass %
Ariwa PS	7	19	26	73%
	6	16	22	73%
Ayivu PS	14	38	52	73%
	5	20	25	80%
Okubani PS	0	23	23	100%
	3	15	18	83%
Ombechi PS	20	39	59	66%
	12	18	30	60%
Yangani PS	22	116	138	84%
	13	25	38	66%

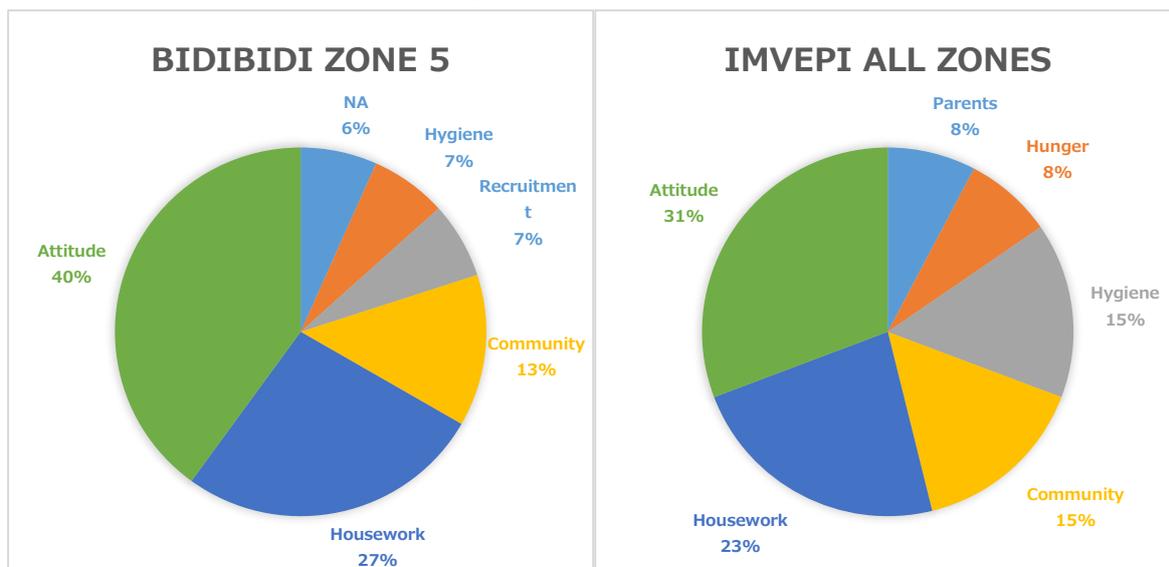
4. Lack of infrastructure for girls does not cater girls need to come to school.  
 Among the 15 schools in Imvepi settlement, only 3 schools have girls changing room and most of the school do not have enough latrines to reach the 40 pupils per stance as per the standard suggests.
5. Girls tend to be more out of school than boys.

The survey conducted by World Vision in October 2018 in all zones of Bidibidi, shows that ratio of refugee girls that have never attended school is 8% for PS and 3% for SS while refugee boys represents 0% for both PS and SS from the sampled population. Such acts of deprivation affect girls' education and result in illiteracy, poverty and increases health related risks largely attributed to the lack of basic education among women.

**Qualitative Analysis:**

6. When asked the reasons why girls passing rate are low than boys through a simple questionnaire to head teacher of each school in both settlements, 3 main reasons have always come as the top challenges.
  1. Attitude of girls towards education and their self-esteem,
  2. Housework time that girls have to do at home,
  3. Community including parents' understanding towards girls' education.

**Chart 6: Reasons Why Girls Passing rate are lower than boys**



7. Question on what kind of solutions can increase girls' enrollment, attendance and motivation to school were also complementary asked. The answer that get the most support was to put emphasize on the importance to sensitize girls, communities, parents and guardians so they can feel relieved to come to school. Indeed, sensitization is to be the most extensive solution to cover the 3 top problems raised in the previous paragraph. Other big point was the distribution of scholastic materials to motivate them; hygienic materials such as sanitary pads and soaps. Guidance for secondary school, vocational schools were also mentioned to sensitize girls on their career potential and future.

**Chart 7: Solutions on how to increase the enrollment and attendance of girls**

