

# Bringing All the Girls to School – A Case for More Investment



## BALUCHISTAN

### Population & Its Spatial Distribution

With a population of over 12 million people, Balochistan is the least populated province of Pakistan.



### OOS Girls at Primary Level

For every 100 girls enrolled at the primary level **36** are out-of-school.



### OOS Girls at Secondary Level

For every 100 girls enrolled at the secondary level **666** are out-of-school.



### The Primary vs. Secondary School Disparity

Urban Areas: 36 secondary schools for every 100 primary schools.



Rural Areas: 18 secondary schools for every 100 primary schools.

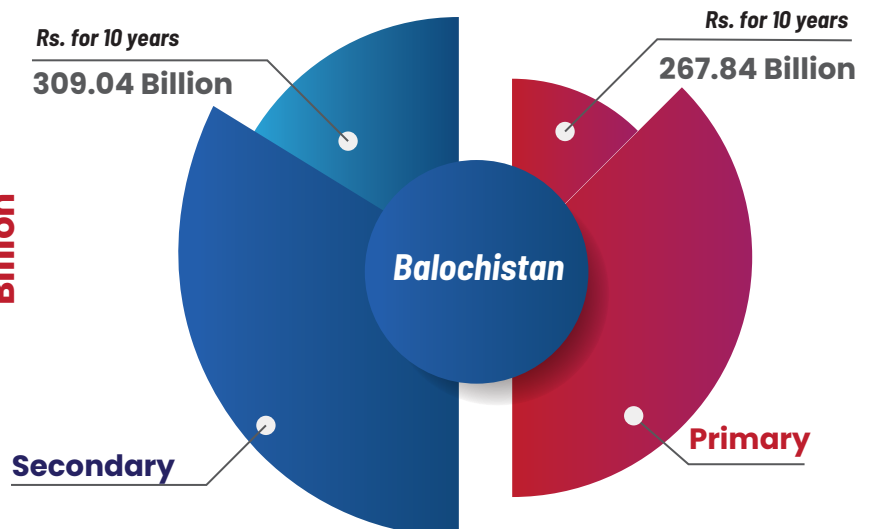


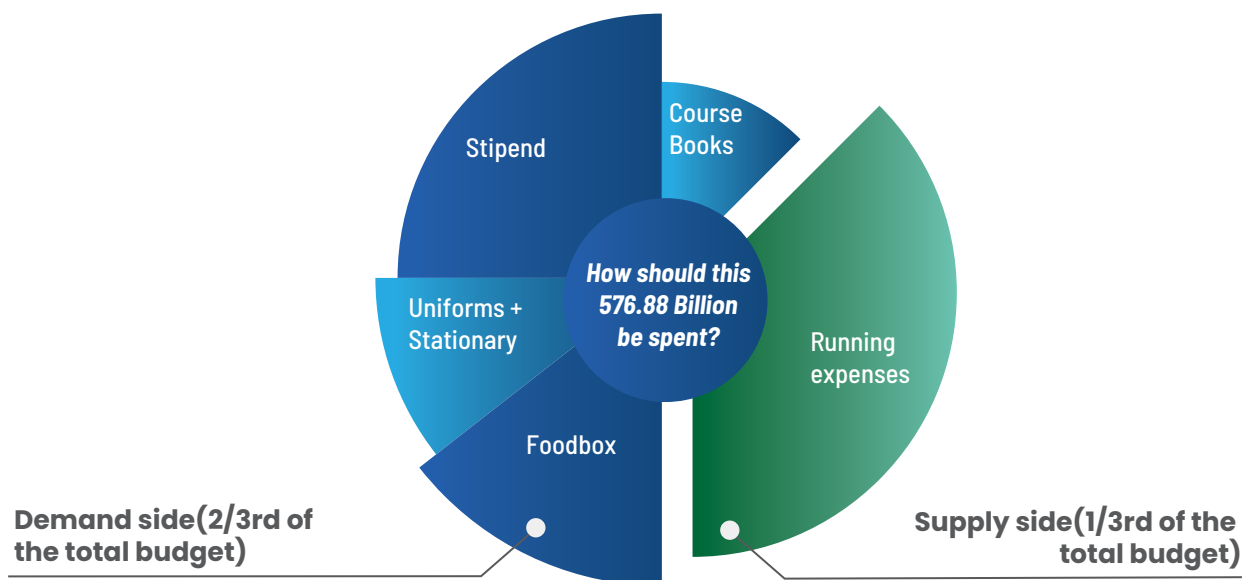
### Missing Facilities in Schools

Urban		
Facilities	Primary	Secondary
	74.6%	35.4%
	64.2%	22.4%
	43.9%	31.9%
Rural		
Facilities	Primary	Secondary
	80.6%	58.7%
	72.8%	30.9%
	41.2%	41.1%

**Rs. 576.88 Billion**

Required to ensure education for every girl-child in Balochistan by 2030





### Recommendations to ensure education for every OOS girl in Balochistan by 2030

#### Required Reforms

1. Ensure the provision of stipend / monetary incentive and nutritional support to every out-of-school girl in Balochistan.
2. Implement and ensure compliance with all necessary SOPs vis-à-vis COVID-19 and provision of all protective equipment.
3. Address non-fee and indirect cost of education in order to ensure accessibility for the marginalized, specially girls.
4. Issue notification of the "Balochistan Compulsory Education Act 2014" and formulate and promulgate its Rules of Business.
5. Establish an effective tracking and reporting system in order to capture the gender specific expenditures of education system for better policy making.
6. Rationalize the budget according to specific needs of each individual school with special focus on schools in far flung areas and the ones lagging behind in gender parity and inclusivity.
7. Provide basic amenities like boundary walls, functional and separate toilets etc. to ensure enrollment and retention of students, especially girls.
8. Allocate proportionate funds dedicated towards the construction of more secondary schools for girls equipped with laboratories, libraries, and ICT facilities.
9. Improve systems for efficient and effective utilization of the development budget at all levels by developing a planning and implementation framework at local level that includes local governments, education managers and Schools Management Committee.
10. Ensure that the budgeting process is cognizant and responsive to gender, disabilities and needs of other marginalized groups in order for them to complete at least 12 years of education.
11. Invest in teachers' pre-service and in-service trainings to upgrade their capacity and create a well-qualified and professional teaching force to deliver quality education for all up to secondary school.
12. Implement effective measures to raise more taxes for the wealthy and eliminate corporate tax evasion in order to raise domestic resources for increased funding for education, particularly to deliver free and equitable education to the marginalized.

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SINDH

## Population & Its Spatial Distribution

With a population of 47.89 million people, Sindh is the second largest province by population.



### OOS Girls at Primary Level

For every 100 girls enrolled at the primary level, **109** are out-of-school.



### OOS Girls at Secondary Level

For every 100 girls enrolled at the secondary level, **421** are out-of-school.



### The Primary vs. Secondary School Disparity

Urban Areas: 34 secondary schools for every 100 primary schools.



Rural Areas: 16 secondary schools for every 100 primary schools.



### Missing Facilities in Schools

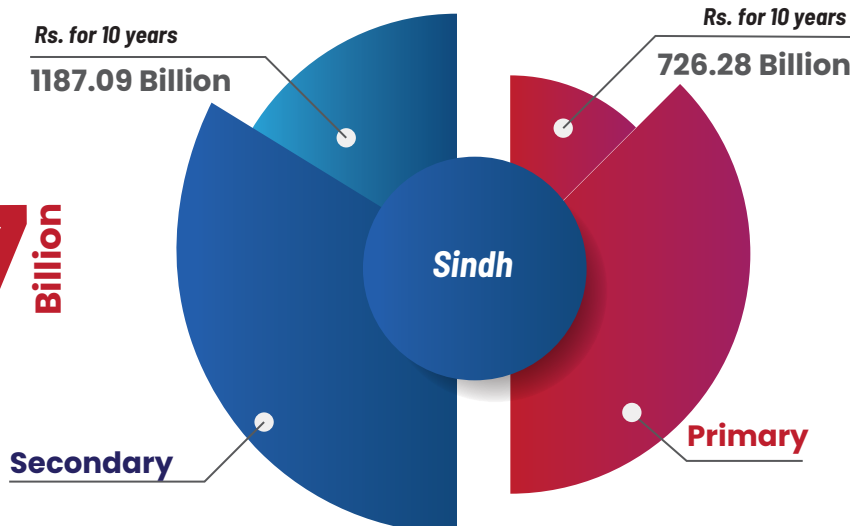
Facilities	Urban	
	Primary	Secondary
	30.4%	17.3%
	28.3%	11.4%
	22.3%	8%
Facilities	Rural	
	Primary	Secondary
	61.2%	34.3%
	47.3%	26.2%
	41%	17.3%

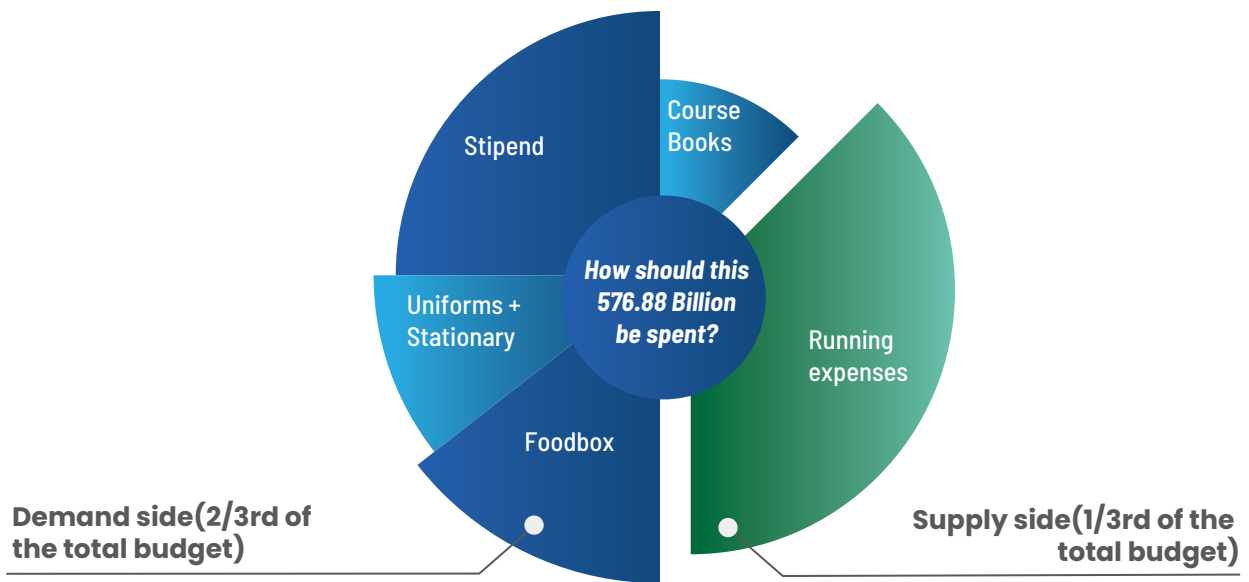


4,810 schools at the primary level are without classrooms.

**Rs. 1,913.37 Billion**

Required to ensure education for every girl-child in Sindh by 2030





**Recommendations to ensure education for every OOS girl in Sindh by 2030**

**Required Reforms**

1. Rationalize the budget according to specific needs of each individual school, with special focus on schools in far flung areas and the ones lagging behind in gender parity and inclusivity.
2. Provide basic amenities like boundary walls, functional and separate toilets etc. to ensure enrollment and retention of students, especially girls.
3. Engage district authorities, local government and communities on budget matters for increased transparency and openness.
4. Engage SMC, communities, local government and district officials for timely release of budget and efficient spending.
5. Improve the capacity of governance mechanisms at district and provincial level for more efficient spending.
6. Implement effective measures to raise more taxes for the wealthy and eliminate corporate tax evasion in order to raise domestic resources for increased funding for education, particularly to deliver free and equitable education to the marginalized



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## KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

### Population & Its Spatial Distribution

With a population of over 30 million, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa forms 14.69% of the total population of Pakistan.



### Out-of-School Children



Of the 1.8 million out-of-school children in the province, 64% are girls.

### OOS Girls at Primary Level



For every 100 girls enrolled at the primary level 223 are out-of-school.



For every 100 girls enrolled at the secondary level 192 are out-of-school.

### The Primary vs. Secondary School Disparity

Urban Areas: 40 secondary schools for every 100 primary schools.



Rural Areas: 21 secondary schools for every 100 primary schools.



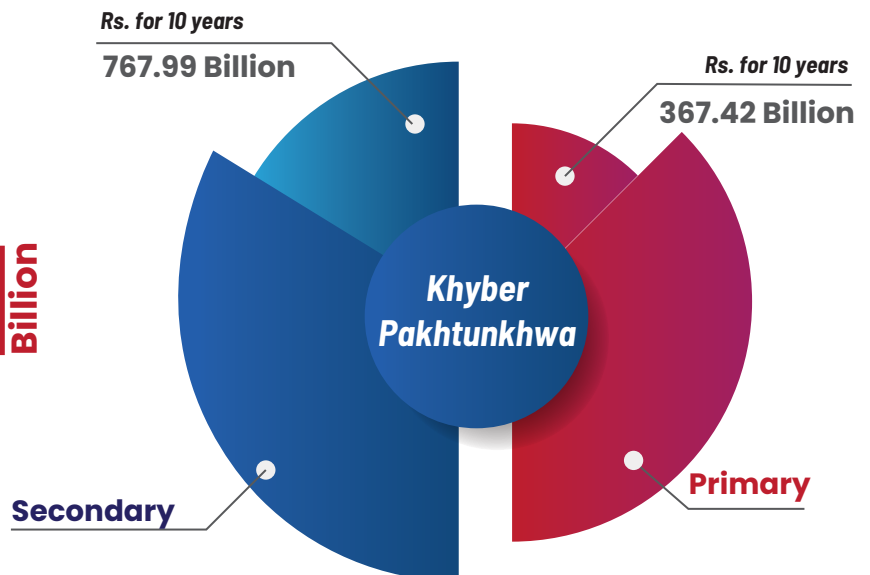
### Missing Facilities in Schools

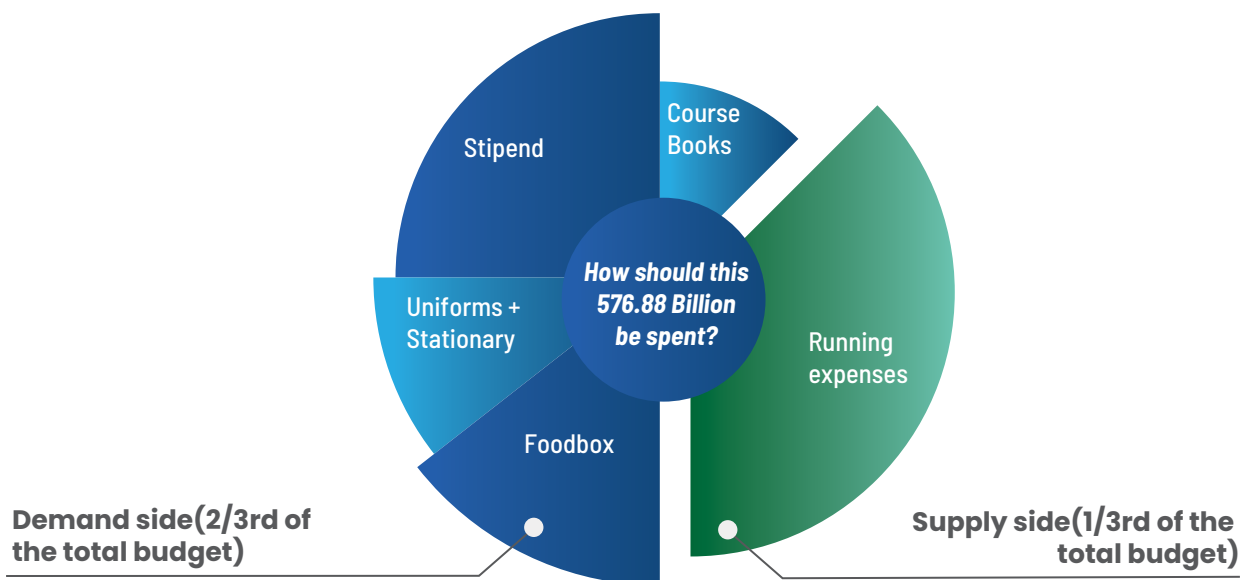
Facilities	Schools
	16%
	5%
	4%
	12%

23% schools without all above facilities.

**Rs. 1,135.41 Billion**

Required to ensure education for every girl-child in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by 2030





### Recommendations to ensure education for every OOS girl in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by 2030

#### Required Reforms

1. Issue notification of the "The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Free Compulsory Primary and Secondary Education Act, 2017" and formulate and promulgate its Rules of Business.
2. Shift the practice of budgeting from incremental approach to performance-based budgeting to avoid unnecessary increase in expenditures.
3. Ensure provision of stipend to every out-of-school and Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) to poor households linked with enrollment and retention of girls in schools
4. Build the capacity of institutions on developing accurate data management systems to monitor girls' enrolment and attendance.
5. Prioritize girls' education including primary, secondary and higher education in the education budget.
6. Implement effective measures to raise more taxes for the wealthy and eliminate corporate tax evasion in order to raise domestic resources for increased funding for education, particularly to deliver free and equitable education to the marginalized.
7. Build more schools, upgrade primary to secondary and ensure provision of transport to improve girls' access to secondary and high schools by establishing new schools.
8. Formulate girls' specific policies and costed plans to ensure the completion of secondary education for every girl.
9. Engage district authorities, local government and communities on budget matters for increased transparency and openness.
10. Increase spending on improving basic facilities within schools and ensuring that school campuses are inclusive to the unique needs of the girl-child.



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PUNJAB

## Population & Its Spatial Distribution

With a population of over 110 million, Punjab is the most populous province of Pakistan.



## Out-of-School Girls



Out of the total out-of-school children **5,265,529** are girls.

## OOS Girls at Primary Level

For every 100 girls enrolled at the primary level, **38** are out-of-school.



## OOS Girls at Secondary Level

For every 100 girls enrolled at the secondary level, **162** are out-of-school.



## The Primary vs. Secondary School Disparity

Urban Areas: 73 secondary schools for every 100 primary schools.



Rural Areas: 40 secondary schools for every 100 primary schools.

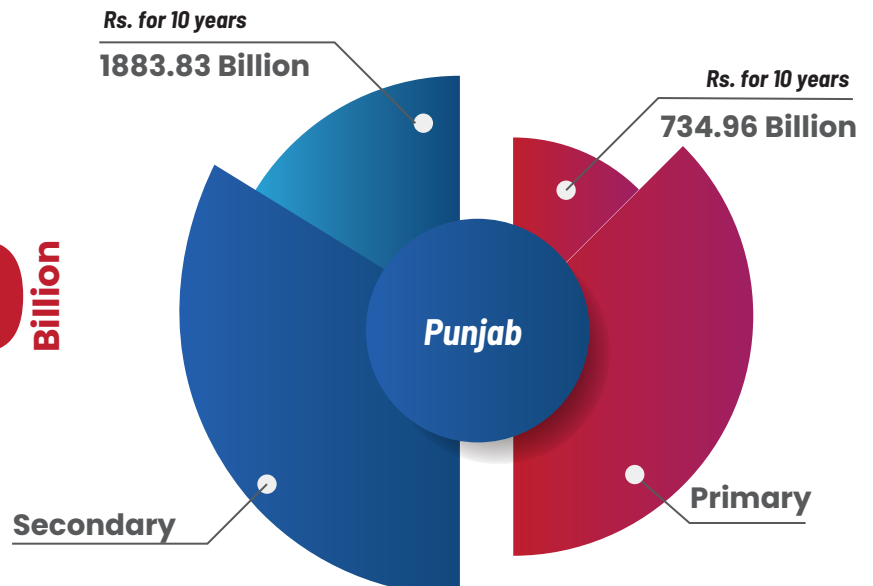


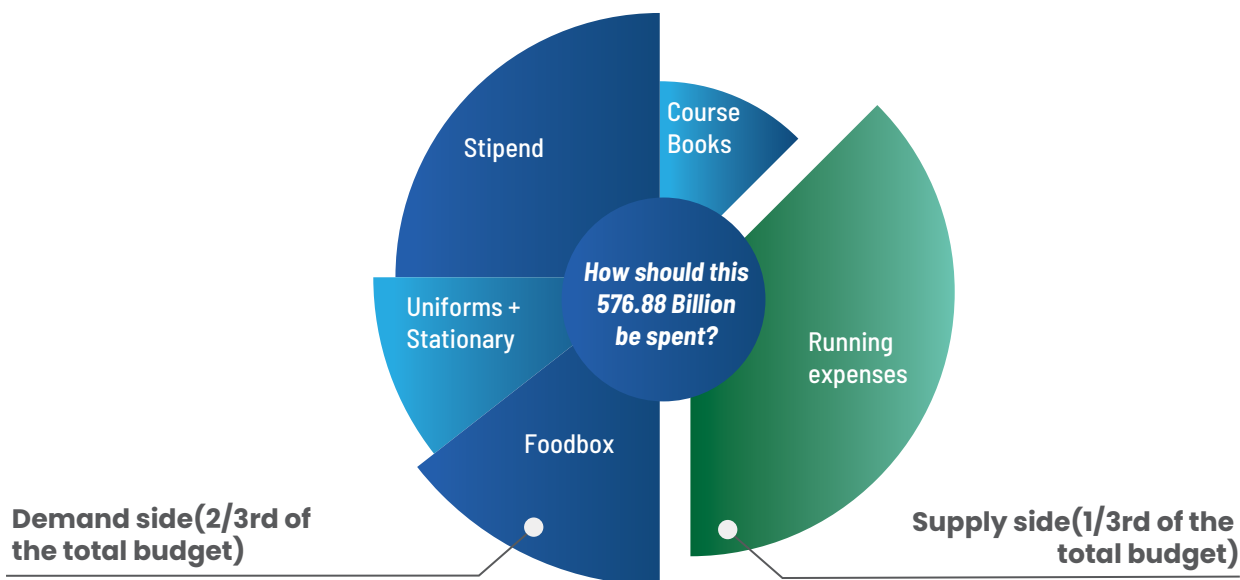
Approximately one-third of all the out-of-school girls in Pakistan – both at the primary and secondary levels – are based in Punjab.

The student-teacher ratio in urban Punjab stands at 64 students per teacher.

**Rs. 2,618.80 Billion**

Required to ensure education for every girl-child in Punjab by 2030





### Recommendations to ensure education for every OOS girl in Punjab by 2030

#### Required Reforms

1. Assign an identical e-identity number to every OOS girl specific with an identification of the target population and its location.
2. Ensure provision of stipend / monetary incentive and nutritional support to every out-of-school girl across Punjab.
3. Ensure the inclusion of children living with disabilities through the provision of appropriate on-campus infrastructure and learning aids specific to their requirements.
4. Implement appropriate legislation to end child marriages and conduct campaigns targeted towards educating child brides, with a special focus on delayed birth of the first child and/or adequate birth spacing.
5. Introduce comprehensive school-based programs to protect adolescent girls from sexual harassment and violence.
6. Implement and ensure compliance with SOPs to mitigate the fall-out of COVID-19.
7. Set up special examination for OOS girls who lack the competitive advantage against those girls who have been receiving sustained and uninterrupted education starting from Grade One.
8. Introduce holiday schools for those girls who might be of secondary school-going age but have never attended school.
9. Performance Indicators of Openness and capacity of District Governments particularly in South Punjab require attention.
10. Issue notification of the "Punjab Free and Compulsory Education Act 2014" and formulate and promulgate its Rules of Business.
11. Establish an effective tracking and reporting system to capture the gender specific expenditures of education system for better policy making.
12. Alongside the Annual School Census report, publish a budgetary report detailing all provincial public expenditure on education.
13. Bring the number of secondary schools at par with primary schools and provide basic amenities like boundary walls, functional and separate toilets etc. to ensure enrolment and retention of students, especially girls.
14. Recruit more female teachers and invest in teachers' pre-service and in-service trainings to upgrade their capacity and create a well-qualified and professional teaching force to deliver quality education for all up to secondary school.

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PAKISTAN

## Population & Its Spatial Distribution

With a population of 207 million people, Pakistan currently ranks as the fifth most populous country in the world.



## Out-of-School Children

Of the total 22.8 million out-of-school children **53.24%** are girls.

## OOS Girls at Primary Level

For every 100 girls enrolled at the primary level **60** are out-of-school.



## OOS Girls at Secondary Level

For every 100 girls enrolled at the secondary level **223** are out-of-school.



## The Primary vs. Secondary School Disparity

Urban Areas: 48 secondary schools for every 100 primary schools.

Rural Areas: 22 secondary schools for every 100 primary schools.



## Missing Facilities in Schools

Facilities	Urban	
	Primary	Secondary
	26%	10.2%
	20.1%	5.8%
	19.1%	8%
Facilities	Rural	
	Primary	Secondary
	37%	18.2%
	25.1%	8.9%
	25.5%	11.9%

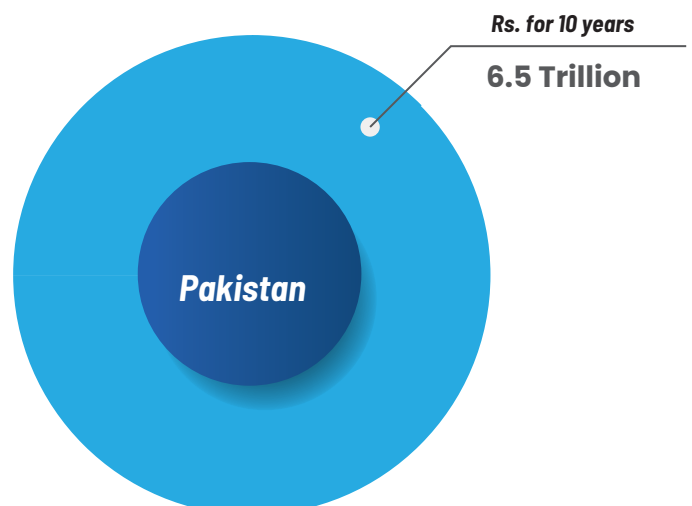
A system of secondary schools, which is one-fourth the size of primary schools can simply not accommodate all the primary graduates even if, 100% of the primary graduates are willing and otherwise able to transition.

Between 2012-13 to 2016-17, the number of out-of-school children (boys and girls) has declined by approximately 12 per cent.

At this rate it would take Pakistan another 42 years to clear the existing backlog of OOS children in the country!

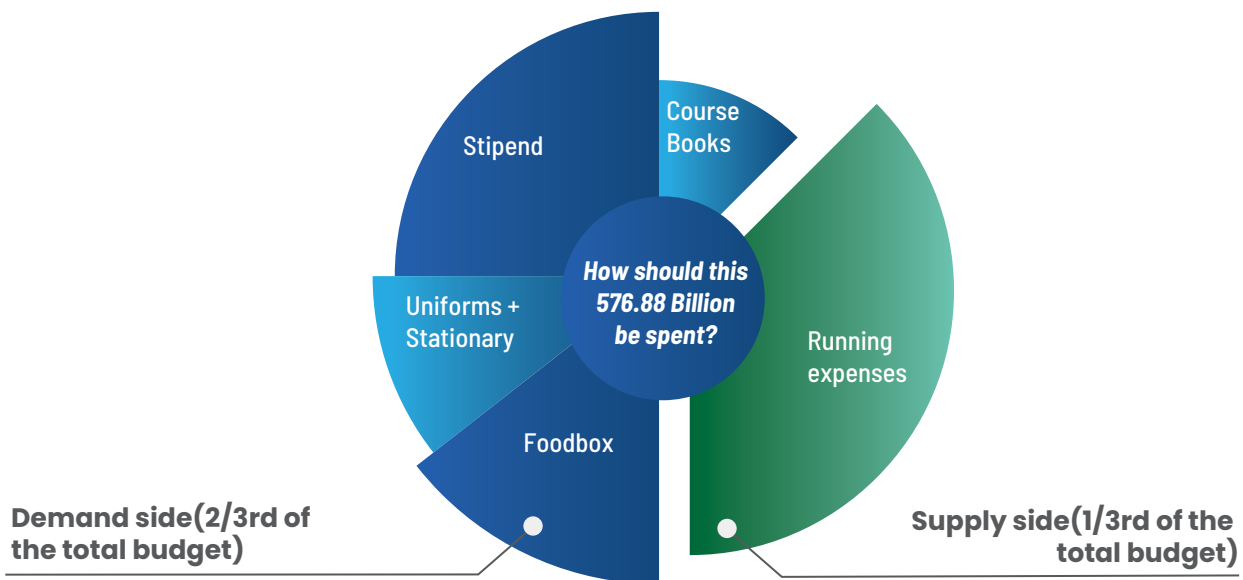
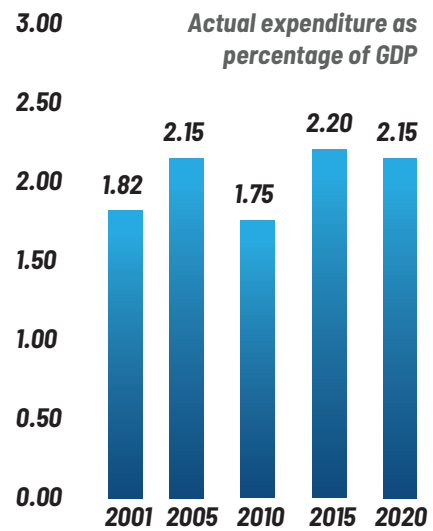
**Rs. 6.5 Trillion**

Required to ensure education for every girl-child in Pakistan by 2030



## Past Trends of Investment in Education

A snapshot of the actual percentage of GDP spent on education during the last 20 years shows that the overall allocation as a percentage of the GDP has remained far below the international benchmark of 4%.



## Recommendations to ensure education for every OOS girl in Pakistan by 2030

### Required Reforms

- Shift the practice of budgeting from incremental approach to performance-based budgeting to avoid unnecessary increase in expenditures.
- The flawed system of taxation in the country demands an urgent review.
  - Gradually increase taxes on the most privileged 1 percent.
  - Document the otherwise neglected areas of tax collection such as immovable properties in urban areas and automobiles.
  - Curtail the rampant culture of tax evasion by setting-up an e-portal/e-desk for businesses.
- Rationalize and revise the taxation system and subsidies.
  - Many subsidies are consumption based. This means that the consumers who consume more of a resource (e.g. water) receive greater subsidy. This needs urgent rationalization.
- Every subsidy should be properly targeted and lower income groups should receive greater benefit from them.
- Document the entire economy to prevent huge losses to the country in terms of tax revenue.
- The Federal Bureau of Revenue and the provincial tax authorities should gradually decrease the exorbitantly high tax rate to encourage more people to come into the tax net.
- Develop fully automated transaction monitoring systems for tax filing, assessment and claim settlement to decrease human involvement that leads to malpractices.

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