

ASER Rural 2023 covered 212,537 children (55% boys, 44% girls and 1% transgenders) aged 3-16 years.

## NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS TO ENSURE GENDER EQUITY IN EDUCATION



**Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)**



**4.** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all by **2030**.



**Target 4.1:** Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.



**Target 4.5:** Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations.

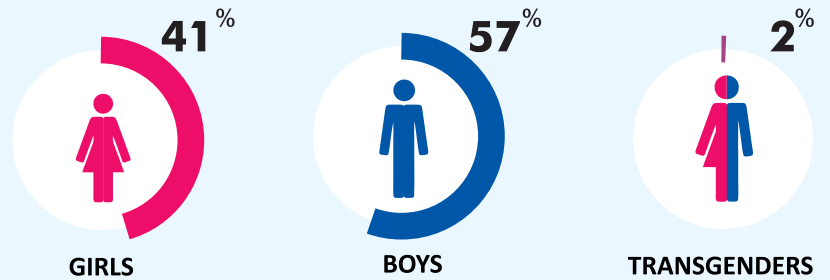


**Article 25-A - Right to Education:** "The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of age 5-16 years in such a manner as may be determined by law".

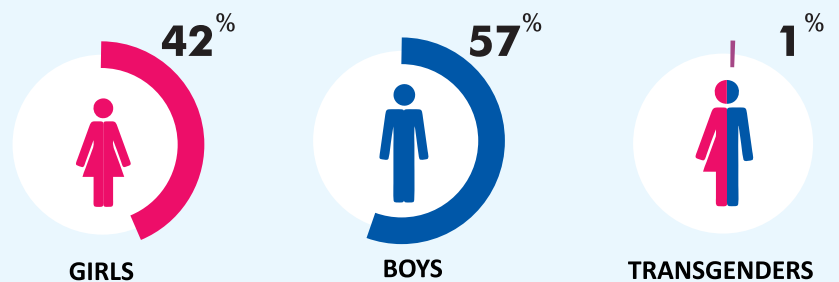


## ENROLMENT GAP

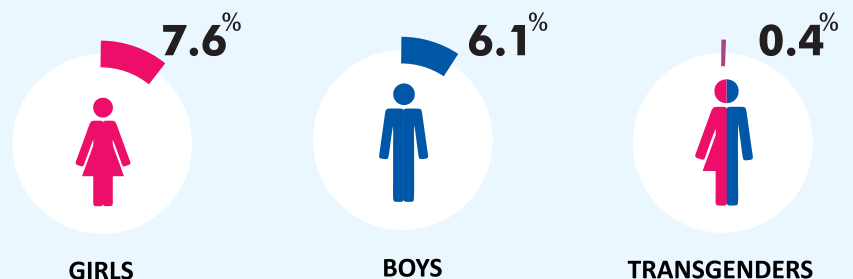
ENROLMENT (6-16 YEARS) IN GOVT SCHOOLS BY GENDER



ENROLMENT (6-16 YEARS) IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS BY GENDER



OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN (6-16 YEARS) BY GENDER



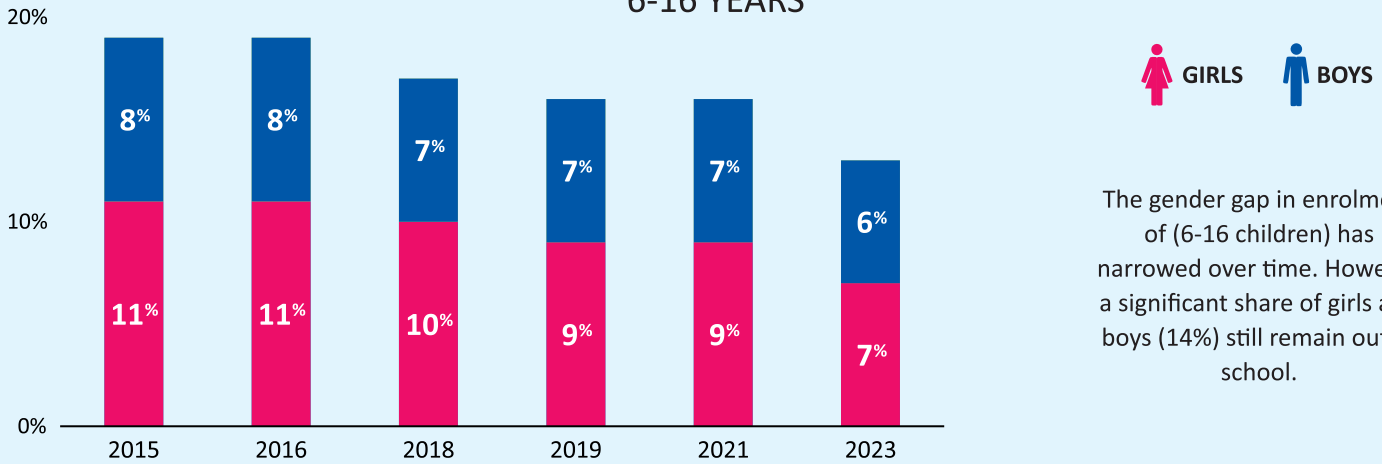
## THE CHALLENGE

**86%** children (6-16 years) enrolled across Pakistan (Rural)

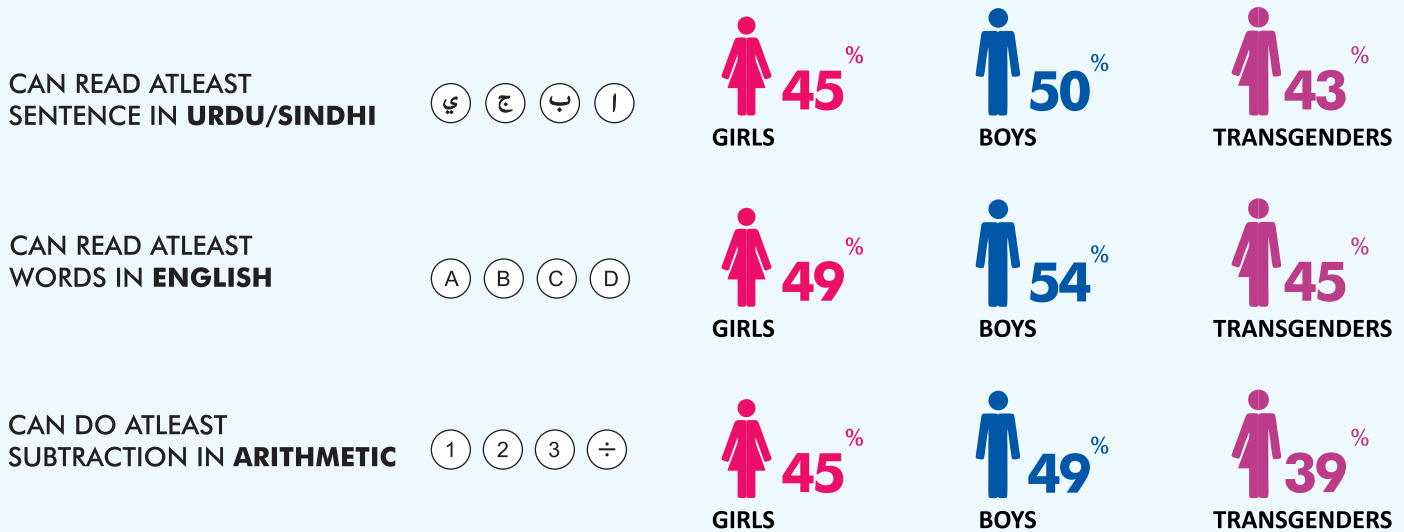
**14%** children (6-16 years) out of school across Pakistan (Rural)

**7.6%** girls **0.4%** transgender

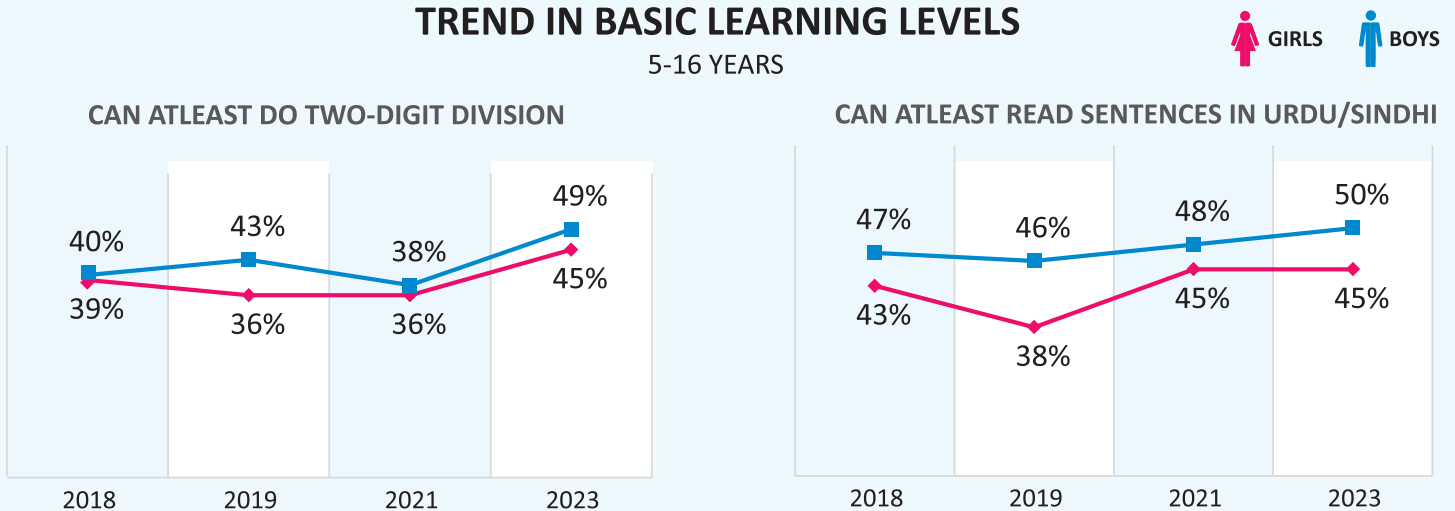
### TREND IN % OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN 6-16 YEARS



### BASIC LEARNING LEVELS (6-16 Years)

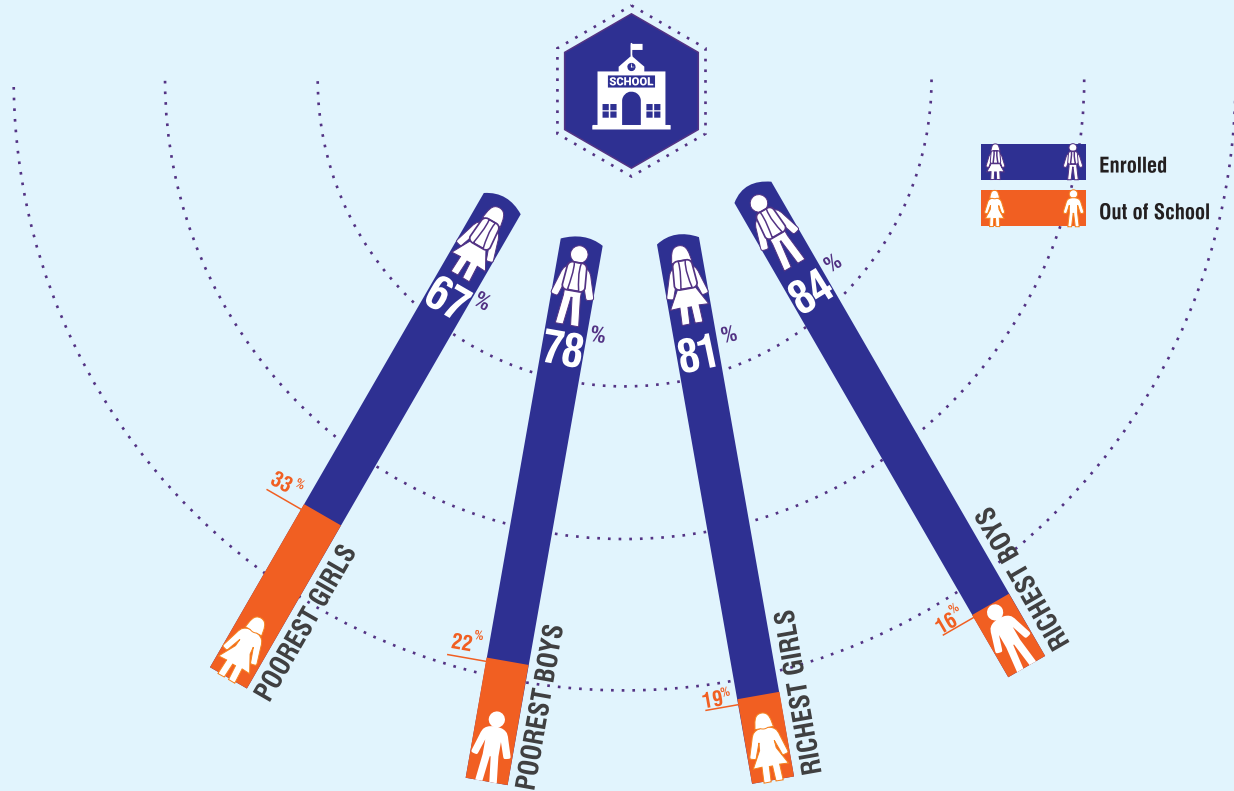


### TREND IN BASIC LEARNING LEVELS 5-16 YEARS



The graphs above indicate persistent gender gap in Reading (Urdu/Sindhi) and basic Arithmetic. 39% girls vs 40% boys could do 2-digit division in 2018 as compared to 45% girls vs 49% boys in 2023.

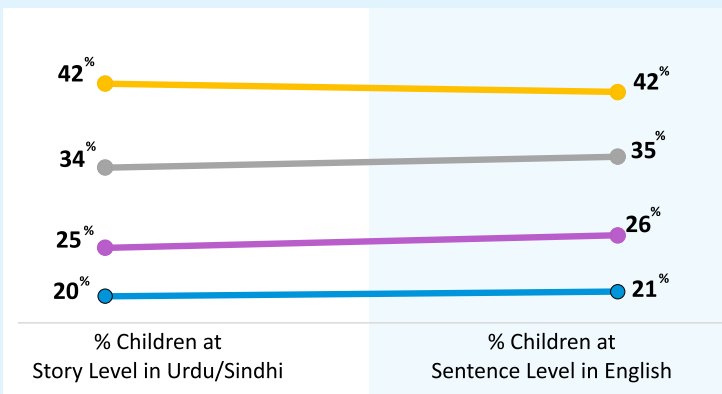
## ENROLMENT (6-16 YEARS) BY WEALTH QUARTILE & GENDER



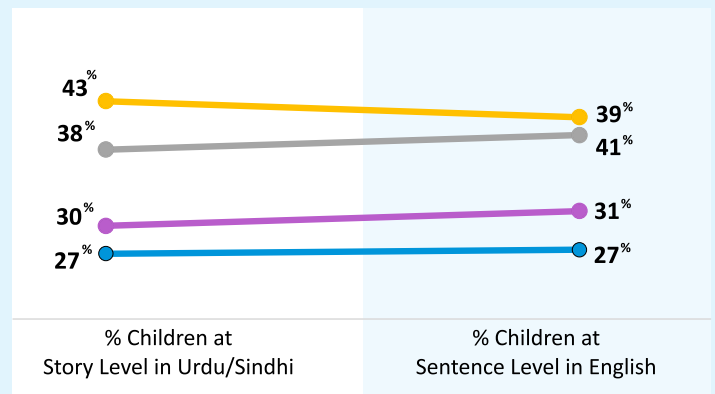
**33% of poorest girls are out of school compared to 19% of richest girls.**  
**Of the poorest households, 22% boys are out of school vs 33% girls - an 11% intra-group difference.**

## RICHEST CONTINUE TO PERFORM BETTER IN BASIC LITERACY

Wealth Index: Highest Competencies - **Girls**



Wealth Index: Highest Competencies - **Boys**



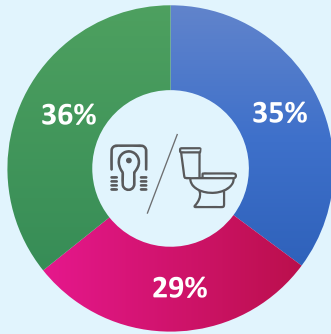
● Poorest ● Poorer ● Rich ● Richest

There is both inter and intra (wealth) quartile gender disparity in basic Urdu/Sindhi & English reading  
**20% poorest girls can read an Urdu/Sindhi Story as compared to 42% richest girls**  
**21% poorest girls can read English sentence in contrast to 42% richest girls.**  
**Of poorest households: 20% girls vs 27% boys can read Urdu/Sindhi story - a 7% intra-group difference.**

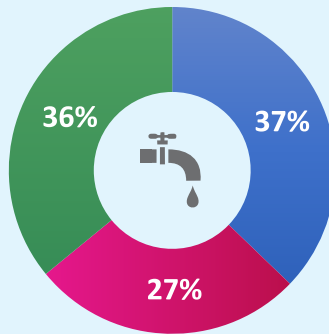
## SCHOOL FACILITIES (GIRLS', BOYS' & CO-ED SCHOOLS)

ASER Rural 2023 collected school information for 4,364 govt. schools and 1,654 non-state/private institutions including madrassahs and non-formal schools.

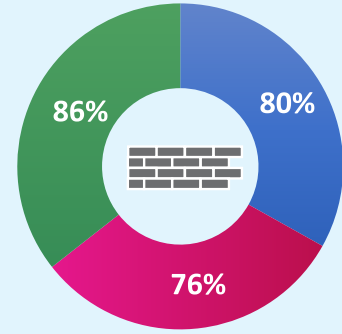
Useable Toilets



Running Water in Toilets



School Boundary Wall

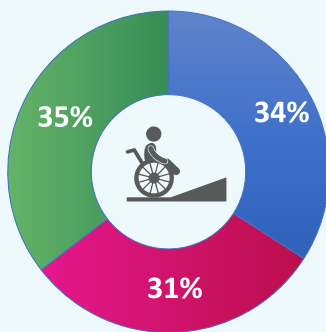


 Boys
  Girls
  Boys & Girls

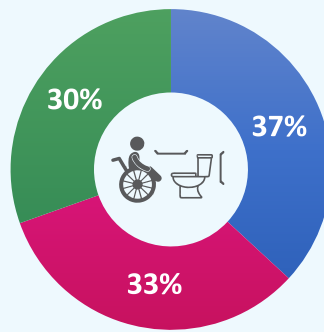
Availability of facilities is lower in girls' schools vs boys' schools  
**Only 29% girls schools vs 35% boys schools have useable toilets.**

## FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

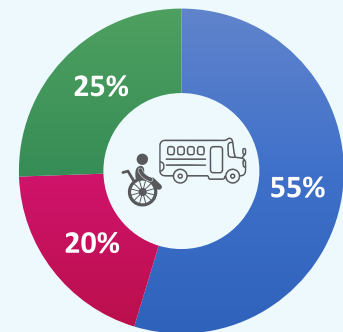
Ramps



Accessible Toilets



Transport Facility



 Boys
  Girls
  Boys & Girls

Availability of facilities for children with disabilities (CWDs) is lower in girls' schools vs boys' schools  
 33% girls' schools vs 37% boys' schools have accessible toilets.

**Only 20% girls' vs 55% boys' schools have transport facilities CWDs.**