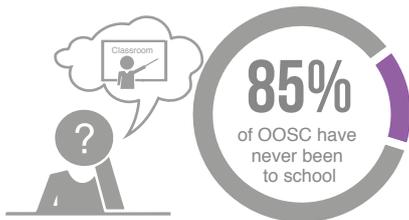


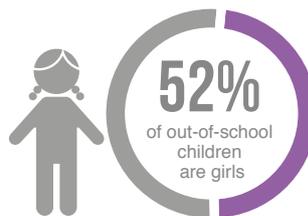
More than half of all children in Sindh are not in school



There are 12 million children in Sindh between the ages of 5 and 16, of which **6.7 million are out of school.**



Most out-of-school children, (OOSC) have never seen the inside of a classroom.



More than half of the children out of school are girls.

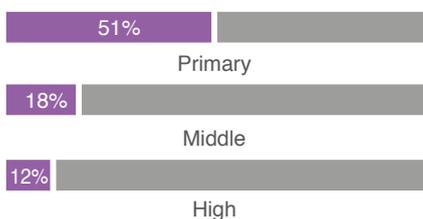


Many women in Sindh have never attended school.

Enrolment rates drop drastically at the middle and high school level

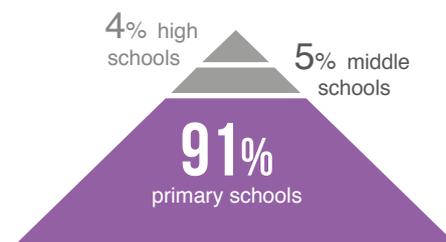
The major cause for this alarming drop in net enrolment is insufficient supply of government schools at the middle and high school level.

Net Enrolment Rate

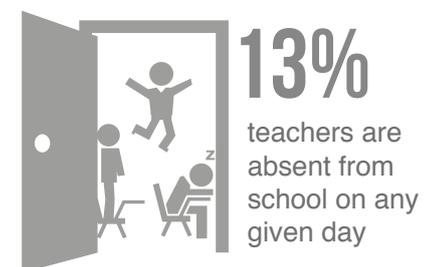
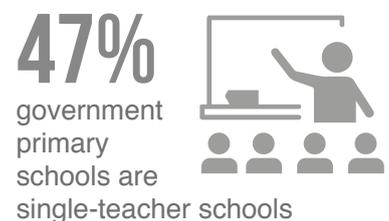


Government supply of education is inadequate

There is a serious imbalance in supply of schools. Out of 46,039 government schools in Sindh, 91% are primary schools and only 4% are high schools.



There are not enough teachers in government schools

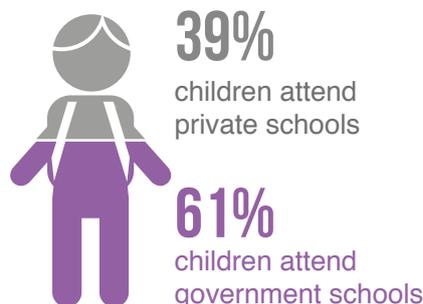


Children are not staying in school

50% children enrolled in primary schools drop out before finishing primary level.



Many children are attending private schools



27% government primary schools in Sindh function only with one classroom



Learning outcomes are poor

Children in Sindh have low learning levels in reading and mathematics compared to children in the rest of the country.



55%
of class 5 students cannot read a story fluently in Urdu



76%
of class 5 students cannot read a sentence fluently in English



65%
of class 5 students cannot do simple two-digit division

Ghost schools are a serious problem

There are at least 6,164 non-functional and ghost schools in Sindh. Thatta and Tharparkar have the highest number of non-functional and ghost schools in Pakistan (897 & 858 respectively).



Where schools do exist, their condition is abysmal

Across Sindh, 71% government primary school buildings are in an 'unsatisfactory' condition. Nowhere else in the country is this figure more than 50%.



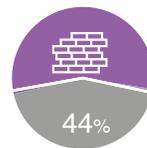
2 out of every 3 schools are without electricity (66%)



More than half of the schools have no drinking water (53%)



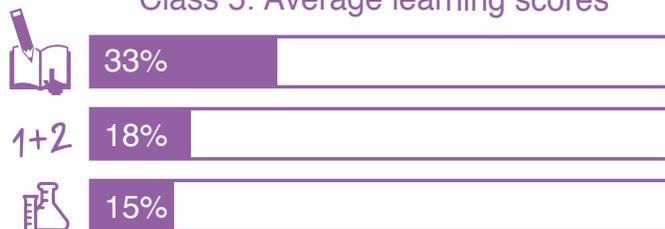
Half of all schools do not have a toilet (49%)



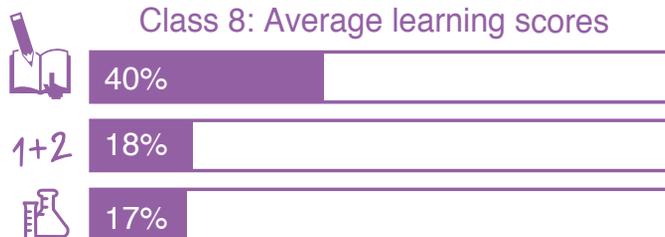
2 out of every 5 schools do not have a boundary wall (44%)

Average SAT (Standardized Achievement Test) scores in language, science & mathematics portray an equally dismal picture.

Class 5: Average learning scores



Class 8: Average learning scores



Language 1+2 Mathematics Science

Resources are not being efficiently spent

For 2015-16, 53% of the development budget for education has been allocated for secondary education, 19% for higher and only 15% for primary education.



Of the Rs. 11.25 billion budget earmarked for development schemes in 2014-15, 42% (4.7 billion) remained unspent.

Of the Rs. 147.87 billion allocated for education in 2015-16, 70% went to salaries and other employee related expenses.



For a list of sources and documents consulted, please email info@alifailaan.pk