

# Media Update

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## UNESCO

PRESS RELEASE

### Education for All 2000-2015 Pakistan Report Card: Mixed results

**Islamabad, 22 April, 2015:** Just one third of countries have achieved all of the measurable Education for All (EFA) goals set in 2000. Only half of all countries have achieved the most watched goal of universal primary enrolment. An extra \$22 billion a year is needed on top of already ambitious government contributions in order to ensure we achieve the new education targets now being set for the year 2030.

Pakistan has not reached any of the Education for All goals with measurable targets, but made significant progress in closing the gender gap, particularly in the early years after 2000. When the goals were set, there were 68 girls enrolled for 100 boys. By 2007, there were 83 girls but this only increased to 87 by 2012.

These are the key findings of the 2015 EFA Global Monitoring Report (GMR) “*Education for All 2000-2015: Achievements and Challenges*”, produced by UNESCO which has tracked progress on these goals for the past 15 years. The Report is being launched on the 22 April in Islamabad at ILO Auditorium in the presence of the Minister of State for Education, Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Trainings, along with educational institute experts and representatives.

Speaking in her opening remarks, Baela Raza Jamil, Director Programs, Idara-e-taleem-o-Agahi said that in spite of many efforts by the Government of Pakistan and the civil society to upgrade the education sector, the education indicators do not add up to a picture of a glass half full. To reverse this, it is imperative that partnerships between the government and non-state actors are matched by coherence, upgraded norms of quality learning facilities, post primary opportunities and above all progressively higher financing of education.

Vibeke Jensen, Representative/Director UNESCO Islamabad concluded in her presentation of the GMR report by emphasizing the need to focus on what needs to be done urgently to make sure we reach the goals as fast as possible. She stressed that plans for achieving new goals will need to be

set including ensuring of the implementation of government commitment to raise the share for education from 2 % to 4 % GDP.

Speaking at the EFA GMR launching ceremony, Mr. Baligh-ur-Rehman, **Minister of State for Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training congratulated and appreciated UNESCO Islamabad, ITA, PCE, CRM, and all partners for organizing the twelfth and final EFA GMR Report.**

**He said the EFA GMR publication was immense important for policy makers, educationists and civil society that will help in identifying key lessons and recommendations for improving the education. He said that it's unfortunate that millions of children are still out of school in Pakistan and that most of the EFA Targets were not achieved. However he reaffirmed the government commitment for improving the education and that steadily progress has going on in education indicators. Referring to the Government national plan of action that was roll out in 2013, he said it is a significant step towards improving the education with the help of all the Provinces and Federal Units. He also mentioned that modalities for Malala Fund in collaboration with UNESCO have been devised in 2013-14 and 2014-2015 which will help improve the EFA target regarding the gender parity. He said that the Government National education assessment conducted by National educational system is also an important step in moving forward to address key education gaps.**

*“The world has made tremendous progress towards Education for All,”* said UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova. *“Despite not meeting the 2015 deadline, millions more children are in school than would have been had the trends of the 1990s persisted. However, the agenda is far from finished. We need to see specific, well-funded strategies that prioritize the poorest – especially girls –, improve the quality of learning and reduce the literacy gap so that education becomes meaningful and universal.”*

Released today, one month before the World Education Forum in Incheon (Republic of Korea), the Report reveals the following findings:

### **Goal 1. Expand early childhood care and education**

Forty seven percent of countries reached the goal and another eight percent were close, including Pakistan. Twenty percent were very far from the goal. Yet, in 2012, nearly two-thirds more children were enrolled in early childhood education than in 1999.

### **Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education**

Fifty-two percent of countries achieved this goal; ten percent are close and the remaining thirty-eight percent are far or very far from achieving it, including Pakistan. This leaves almost 100 million children not completing primary education in 2015. A lack of focus on the marginalized has left the poorest five times less likely to complete a full cycle of primary education than the richest and over a third of out of school children living in conflict affected zones.

There have been important successes: Around 50 million more children are enrolled in school now than were in 1999. Education is still not free in many places, but cash transfer and school feeding programmes have had a positive impact on school enrolment for the poor.

### **Goal 3.Ensure equal access to learning and life skills for youth and adults**

Forty-six percent of countries reached universal lower secondary enrolment. Less than half of adolescents are enrolled in lower secondary education in Pakistan. Globally, numbers in lower secondary education increased by 27% and more than doubled in sub-Saharan Africa. Nonetheless, one third of adolescents in low income countries will not complete lower secondary school in 2015.

### **Goal 4.Achieving a 50 per cent reduction in levels of adult illiteracy**

Only 25% of countries reached this goal; 32% remain very far from it, including Pakistan. While globally the percentage of illiterate adults fell from 18% in 2000 to 14% in 2015, this progress is almost entirely attributed to more educated young people reaching adulthood. Women continue to make up almost two-thirds of the illiterate adult population. Half of sub-Saharan African women do not have basic literacy skills.

### **Goal 5.Achieve gender parity and equality**

Gender parity will be achieved at the primary level in 69% of countries by 2015. Pakistan will be far. At secondary level, only 48% of countries will reach the goal. Child marriage and early pregnancy continue to hinder girls' progress in education as does the need for teacher training in gender sensitive approaches and curriculum reform.

### **Goal 6.Improve the quality of education and ensure measurable learning outcomes for all**

The numbers of pupils per teacher decreased in 121 of 146 countries between 1990 and 2012 at the primary level, but 4 million more teachers are still needed to get all children into school. Trained teachers remain in short supply in one third of countries; in several sub-Saharan African countries, less than 50 percent are trained. However, education quality has received increased attention since 2000; the number of countries carrying out national learning assessments has doubled.

### **Funding and political will**

Since 2000 many governments significantly increased their spending on education: 38 countries increased their commitment to education by one percentage point or more of GNP. In Pakistan, spending on education fell from 2.6% of GNP to 2%.

*“Unless concerted action is taken and education receives the attention that it failed to get during the past 15 years, millions of children will continue to miss out and the transformative vision of the new Sustainable Development agenda will be jeopardized,”* said GMR Director, Aaron Benavot. *“Governments must find ways to mobilize new resources for education. International partners must ensure that aid is distributed to those most in need.”*

The GMR makes the following recommendations:

**Complete the EFA agenda:** Governments should make at least one year of pre-primary education compulsory. Education must be free for all children: fees for tuition, textbooks, school uniforms and transport must be abolished. Policy makers should identify and prioritize skills to be acquired by the end of each stage of schooling. Literacy policies should link up with the needs of communities. Teacher training should be improved to include gender-focused strategies. Teaching styles should better reflect student needs and the diversity of classroom contexts.

**Equity:** Governments, donors and civil society must develop programmes and target funding to meet the needs of the most disadvantaged so no child is left behind. Governments should close critical data gaps in order to be able to direct resources to those most in need.

**Post-2015:** Future education targets for education must be specific, relevant and realistic. At current rates, only half of all children in low-income countries are expected to complete lower secondary education by 2030. In many countries even the core goal of achieving universal primary education will remain out of reach without concerted efforts.

**Close the finance gap:** The international community, in partnership with countries, must find the means to bridge the US\$22 billion annual finance gap for quality pre-primary and basic education for all by 2030. Clear education finance targets must be established within the Sustainable Development Goals where none currently exist.

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To download the full Report please click [here](#)

To directly access country-level statistics, please click [here](#)

**Notes to Editors:**

Developed by an independent team and published by UNESCO, the Education for All Global Monitoring Report is an authoritative reference that aims to inform, influence and sustain genuine commitment towards Education for All.

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