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**MONITORING MISSION REPORT
LOGAR
9/20/92 - 10/15/92**

Education Sector only

O/AID/Rep.
Data Collection &
Analysis Unit,
Peshawar

EDUCATION - UNO

The table below summarizes the comparison between our findings and UNO reports as of 6/30/92 reported on 7/27/92.

	Per UNO	/----- Per DC&A Monitors -----/ In oper- ation	Temporarily closed	Permanently closed
Active (status 2)	103	45	36 *	22
On hold (status 1)	7	3	2	2
Unmonitored (status 0)	0	0	0	0
Dropped (status -1)	5	2	0	3
Total	115	50	38	27

* Charkh's 22 schools were temporarily closed because their teachers were participating in a teacher training seminar being run by IRC in Charkh under Dutch funding. Questionnaires were filled out for these, mostly based on teacher interviews, and all presumed to be active normally.

Eleven of the "permanently closed" schools belonged to the district of Moh'd Agha district. UNO had reported their status as "active" (8), "on hold" (2), and "dropped" (2). Mohamad Jan, an HIA-H commander from Zarghoon Shah, (southern Moh'd Agha) explained that the schools had closed during heavy fighting in the fall in '91 and their "intermediaries" had gone to Pakistan. (Intermediaries are the local contacts through whom UNO's counterpart organization, the Education Center for Afghanistan, supplies the schools).

He showed the team 35 bags full of unused UNO books lying in his base. He says that the books had been there since they were brought in 1991 because there were no schools to receive them. He and other locals said that when the UNO monitors come to the Zarghoon Shar area, some schools open for a week or so and then close again. He said that he would arrest the UNO/ECA monitors when next they came.

A number of villages have multiple schools, reported and actual. In one instance the students of two "schools" with separate attendance records, were found in one building (in Honi Saydan of Baraki). The total attendance was still under ten students per class.

The recently appointed Woluswal of Charkh, Maulavi Mirajuddin, was very critical of the proliferation of small schools in his district. The Maulavi argued that one professionally managed high school under local authority would be preferable to the current gaggle of small party oriented schools. (There are 22 UNO schools for boys registered in Charkh, for an estimated 2,550 boys. The estimate is based on the estimated 1990 at home population, per T.Eighmy's Afghanistan's Population Inside and Out multiplied the proportion of the population represented by boys aged 5-14). The Baraki Shura expressed similar sentiments.

It was often difficult to evaluate the activity levels of the schools which we found "open" and thus reported as "active". Some seemed to have been called into session for our benefit. School registers often did not correspond to students present. In some instances the same students appeared in two of the schools visited. There were schools whose teachers didn't know their students' names or grade levels.

Some teachers teach in more than one school, (UNO, SCA, or Arab funded) and some in more than one profession (one UNO supported teacher also works as an MSH BHW when not absorbed by his duties as a Commander or Mullah). It was difficult to judge when this represented "double dipping" or legitimate double service. In some schools teachers serve in rotation, one each month.

School schedules often appear to have been arranged to serve the practice. Some schools are open between 6:00 and 8:00 in the morning. Their students go to dark mosques where they cannot see their books. Some schools are open between 7:00 and 9:00 in the morning, others are open between 11:00 and 13:00 and still others are open between 12:00 and 14:00. No schools taught more than two hours a day.

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There appear to be problems with salary distributions. When we inquired about closed schools were often told that the school had stopped operations after a period of initial activity because salaries hadn't come through.

Many salaries arrive late, or never. Of the 81 schools reported by UNO as "Active" for which we found teachers to ask "when were you last paid", 13 answered 1991 or earlier. We judged seven of these to be "in operation" and six "temporarily closed".

Many teachers report wage rates (let alone actual receipts) of less than the Afs. 12,750 / mo. salary due them. Of the 78 schools reported active by UNO for which we have responses to the question "what is your salary", 51 reported rates of under Afs. 12,000 / mo. The average salary for these 51 was Afs. 7,270 / mo. A number of teachers report being required by the intermediaries to sign receipts for Afs. 12,750 without being paid the whole amount.

The complaints were consistent, but we have not traced the question back through the funding mechanisms and cannot confirm them. Many teachers blame the "intermediaries", the people who have undertaken to establish, manage, and channel salaries to the schools.

Improved location reporting might help UNO in its efforts to control such problems through its own monitoring work. Much of UNO's project location reporting was vague or in error. All four schools in Khoshi, for instance, were listed as being in Kolangar. Many schools had moved from the original villages to other places one or two years ago. "Villages" cited in the listings often turned out to be regions containing many villages.

Requiring school to declare schedules would make them more monitorable and, hopefully, more accountable. Our monitors sometimes had to go three times to the same school to catch it while it was open, making it almost impossible to show up unannounced.

Identity or registration cards might also help. It was often difficult to know whether a given school was a UNO school, much less to know if the teachers we found were really the ones we were looking for, and not friends of theirs putting on a show.

20 February 1993

LOGAR PROVINCE SCHOOL DATA

Comparison of AID/Rep DC & A unit data and UNO/ESSP data relative to the 18 schools listed as closed by DC & A unit.

Baraki District

1. 0501-16. The data is different from UNO/ESSP data including school name and village. Appears DC & A monitors went to wrong location.
2. 0501-25. DC & A village and school data incomplete, unable to match to UNO/ESSP data. Party name is also different. The DC & A data indicate a Friday site visit. This is not a proper time to visit, as schools are closed on Fridays. Also, appears DC & A monitors went to a wrong location.
3. 0501-28. Two school 28's were listed by DC & A. School 28 in Baraki district is a UNO/ESSP active school and was verified as active by DC & A. UNO/ESSP has no school 28 in Puli Alam district the other site visited. DC & A monitors visited a wrong location.
4. 0501-42. District and village data match, remaining data is incomplete. School verified as active by UNO/ESSP on 15 June 92. The DC & A data indicate a Friday visit. As noted above, schools are closed on Fridays. Needs followup.
5. 0501-44. UNO/ESSP previously dropped school.
6. 0501-95. UNO/ESSP previously dropped school.
7. 0501-100. UNO/ESSP previously dropped school.
8. 0501-124. UNO/ESSP previously dropped school.
9. 0501-125. DC & A village and school data incomplete, unable to match to UNO/ESSP data. DC & A data again show a Friday visit.

Charkh District

10. 0503-13. District and village data match, remaining data is incomplete. School verified as active by UNO/ESSP on 29 June 92. DC & A data show an afternoon visit. The school has a morning schedule and would have been closed in the afternoon. Needs followup.

11. 0503-86. District and village data match, remaining data is incomplete. School verified as active by UNO/ESSP on 30 June 92. DC & A data show an afternoon visit. The school has a morning schedule and would have been closed in the afternoon. Needs followup.

Mohammad Agha District

12. 0504-80. Appears DC & A monitors went to the wrong location.
School name is different
Shaheed Fazel Karim per UNO
Shir Mohammad Shaheed per DC & A

Party name is different
Harakat Inqilab Islami by UNO
Hezb Islami Afghanistan (HIA) by DC & A

13. 0504-139. DC & A village and school data incomplete, unable to match to UNO/ESSP data. The DC & A data indicate a Friday afternoon site visit. As indicated previously, this is not the proper time to visit a school.
14. 0504-15. UNO/ESSP previously inactive school.

Kolangar District

15. 0506-112. District and village data match, remaining data is incomplete. School verified as active by UNO/ESSP on 29 July 92. The DC & A data indicate a Friday afternoon site visit. Schools are closed on Fridays. Needs followup.

16. 0506-113. District and village match but
School name is different
Qaderia per UNO
Mulla Mir Salam Khan per DC & A

Party name is different
HII per UNO
HIA per DC & A

Appears DC & A monitors went to the wrong location.

17. 0506-114. District and village data match, remaining data is incomplete. School verified as active by UNO/ESSP on 25 July 92. Needs followup.
18. 0506-116. DC & A village and school data incomplete, unable to match to UNO/ESSP data. School verified as active by UNO/ESSP on 25 July 92. DC & A data show an afternoon visit. The school has a morning schedule and would have been closed in the afternoon.

Summary

The DC & A unit listed 18 schools in Logar as closed. A UNO/ESSP review of the data indicates the following:

4 were schools previously classified by UNO/ESSP as dropped schools.

1 was a school previously classified by UNO/ESSP as an inactive school.

4 were school sites where the DC & A monitors appear to have visited wrong locations.

4 were school sites where the DC & A data were incomplete and did not include the village or school name of site visited. It would appear that the DC & A monitors visited wrong locations and/or, possibly, no location.

5 were school sites where the district and village data match. Information needs further followup. DC & A data were incomplete. In several cases the DC & A site visit was made on a Friday and/or in the afternoon, neither are normal times when schools are open. Site visits should be during normal school hours.

In summary the USAID/AF DC & A data were either inaccurate and/or incomplete in all 18 cases. The five cases where DC & A data were incomplete need further followup. As noted, DC & A monitors, in several cases, visited sites previously designated as dropped or inactive, visited wrong locations, made improper visits on Fridays when schools are closed, or did not gather sufficient data to make a proper determination. The UNO/ESSP data was found to be the correct information in 13 of the cases with 5 cases still pending depending on further followup information. Indications are that the UNO/ESSP information could be correct in all 18 cases.

Included is a quote from the 30 September 1992 UNO/ESSP quarterly report. "Lastly, the UNO/ESSP requests that when the O/AID/Rep data analysis/monitoring unit makes independent visits to schools inside Afghanistan that they follow-up with UNO/ESSP and ECA monitoring staff. The AID/Rep information should be compared to the latest school information files and maps following their school visits prior to the filing of any final report. Checking with current UNO/ESSP verification status of school data should be a necessity. Cases have been found where AID/Rep has visited schools previously dropped or designated as inactive, tried to visit a school during a vacation period, or did not have the proper location of a school. A cooperative monitoring effort is needed. The UNO/ESSP files are open, the staff is willing to discuss the issues, and would be pleased to provide their most recent information on any school inside Afghanistan."

DC&A Unit Response to
 UNO Rebuttal of
 Logar Monitoring Findings
 (April 9, 1993)

After a monitoring mission to Logar in October and November of 1992), AID/Rep.'s Data Collecting & Analysis Unit (DCA) reported the following results for UNO schools:

Per Original UNO Submission	/----- Per DC&A Monitors -----/			
-----	In oper- ation	Temporarily closed	Permanently closed	
-----	-----	-----	-----	
Active (status 2)	103	45	36 *	22
On hold (status 1)	7	3	2	2
Unmonitored (status 0)	0	0	0	0
Dropped (status -1)	5	2	0	3
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	115	50	38	27
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

* Charkh's 22 schools were temporarily closed because their teachers were participating in a teacher training seminar. Questionnaires were filled out for these, mostly based on teacher interviews. All seem to have been active before the start of the seminars.

The DC&A Unit provided copies of the report and the questionnaires on which it was based to UNO. UNO has objected to the findings and prepared a response to them which they have recently shared with us. In it UNO addressed 18 schools which we deemed "permanently closed". UNO agreed with the findings for five of the eighteen schools. Four of them had already been canceled or deemed inactive by UNO on the basis of 1992 monitoring reports which they had not yet reported to DC&A. One of them had been canceled even earlier and had been reported to DC&A as canceled, and reflected as such in the chart above.

UNO disputes DC&A's conclusions and/or their reliability for all of the remaining thirteen schools. They feel that DC&A "visited wrong locations" in eight cases, that its information was inconclusive in other six instances because DC&A monitored the schools on afternoons, or Fridays.

DC&A has reviewed UNO's comments, and our original questionnaires. We stand by our original conclusions on all of the 18 schools. We believe that we monitored them properly, and that there is strong evidence that they were all out of business.

Our monitors did not monitor on Fridays. Their questionnaires bear no Friday dates, and they have claimed no salaries for Fridays.

DC&A monitors did visit schools in afternoons, when they did not first those schools open during mornings visits. Our monitors visited many schools two and three times to find them in session. If the last negative visit was in the afternoon, that's the time that would be recorded on the questionnaire. If there were clear indications from villagers that a school had closed or did not exist, the monitors filled in their questionnaires, morning or afternoon, and moved on to the next school. The odds are very slim that we missed any existing UNO school in Logar. Seven monitors spent over three weeks in this, the smallest province in Afghanistan. They visited hundreds of project sites (117 schools alone). We targeted 59 BHWs on this mission. BHWs are men working part time, from of their homes, with small medical kits. They should be a lot harder to find than schools. We were able to conclude on all of them, and MSH has, with two exceptions, confirmed the results.

This is the procedure we used in monitoring schools in Logar:

- Consult UNO's latest quarterly schools database submission (that issued on July 7, 1992 for results as of June 30, 1992).
- Locate reported village on the map and/or through locals and go there.
- Ask villagers if they know of a school around there.
- If yes, go to the school site as early as possible in the morning, on a school day. If the school is not in session, return at a different time that day or the next. If necessary, visit the school a third time of day. If a teacher and at least a few students conduct a class, record and date the positive finding, else the reverse and conduct a community interview.
- If locals claim that the school is normally active, but not, for one reason or another, active at present, record this, and rate the school "temporarily inactive".
- If there is no news of a school, ask around some more, there and in neighboring villages. If there is still no news,

write up an "absence interview" and rate the school "permanently inactive".

- If news of the school can be learned, but the news is consistent that the school never existed, or closed with no expectation of reopening, write up the information and its source, and rate the school "permanently closed". If a former school teacher or headmaster can be found, interview him.

UNO often notes that DC&A data was at odds with their records. We are not surprised at this, given what we have seen of UNO's schools management, information collecting, reporting and updating mechanisms. We've already addressed, in earlier reports, UNO's problems with updating monitoring results in a timely fashion and correctly identifying school districts and sub-districts. Schools' intermediaries, their party affiliations, and their commander affiliations change over time. We don't think that UNO keeps up with the changes.

We understand and respect UNO's perplexity at our findings. They have mounted a monitoring system which has been indicating that a relatively low percentage of their schools are closed. This faith may have been ill placed. In missions to Ghazni, Logar, Paktya, Nangrahar and Konar, a number of different school teachers told us of UNO monitors who did not go to school sites, but stayed in district centers and called the headmasters to come to them at the district center with school documents.

All of this said, there is room to doubt DC&A's findings. It is possible that there were very small schools in very remote villages which were incorrectly reported as being in a distant village in which they had never operated. (We wonder in such cases how UNO monitors find such schools). It is possible that villagers or DC&A monitors maliciously made up stories about functioning schools having closed. It is possible that DC&A's monitors have not bothered to look for schools and filed false, negative questionnaires about them. Possible - but not likely.

Here are the details on each of the 18 "permanently active" schools at issue. We start by citing the school identification tags from UNO's June 30th report, then give UNO's comments, then our response. The order of the entries follows that used by UNO in their response (*LOGAR SCHOOLS DATA, UNO, Feb. 20, 1993*).

1. UNO Code: 0501-16. Village: Qalae Atta. District: Baraki. Intermediary: Abdul Hai. Party: N.A.

UNO Comment:

The data is different from UNO/ESSP data including school name and village. Appears DC&A monitors went to wrong location.

DC&A Comment:

Our monitor went to Qaria Atta (Atta village). Qalae Atta (Atta compound) is part of Atta village. The monitor found a teacher Sayed Akbar of a school for which Abdul Hai was the intermediary. Sayed Akbar says that the teachers have not received their salaries after January 1991, so they closed the school three months ago. The monitor then interviewed an elder of the same village. He also confirmed that the school had been closed down.

2. 0501-25. Village: Qalae Shahabudin. District: Baraki.
Intermediary and patron commander: Mustafa Bader. Party: N.A.

UNO comment:

DC&A village and school data incomplete, unable to match to UNO/ESSP data. Party name is also different. The DC&A data indicate a Friday site visit. This is not a proper time to visit, as schools are closed on Fridays. Also, appears DC&A monitors went to a wrong location.

DC&A comment:

The monitor went to Qalae Shahabudin at 8:50 hours on October 8th, 1992, a Thursday. The DC&A monitor found no school in the village. He then interviewed an elder, Rawla Khan, who confirmed that there was a school in the house of a Hizbi Islami commander before April '92. When the family of that commander reclaimed his house in April, the school moved to Cheltan.

DC&A monitors visited a Hizbi Islami school 0501-030 in Cheltan (the one UNO lists as "Chetan" 0501-030 with a "cancelled" status as of June 30, '92). Mustafa Bader is also listed as its intermediary. There the school offered four classes and claimed (falsely, we believe) that two other classes of the same school hold session in Qalae Shahabudin.

3. 0501-028. Village: Honi Sayedan. District: Baraki. Party: Hizbi Islami. Intermediary: Abdul Hai

UNO comment:

Two school 28's were listed by DC&A. School 28 in Baraki district is a UNO/ESSP active school and was verified as active by DC&A. UNO/ESSP has no school 28 in Puli Alam district the other site visited. DC&A monitors visited a wrong location.

DC&A comments:

Honi Sayedan is located in Puli Alam (aka Kolangan) district near the border with Baraki district, but not in it.

Our monitors searched for the school (0501-028) in Honi Sayedan and in other villages of both Baraki and Puli Alam, but could not find it.

The teachers of an active school (0501-046) in Honi Sayedan told our monitor that a Hizbe Islami school had operated earlier in Padkhuab Roghani. It had become part of the Hizbi Islami school in Honi Sayedan (0501-046). The teachers showed two different records of two schools in the same mosque offering the same classes at the same time. We concluded that it was one school. It is up to UNO whether call it one school (0501-046), or two schools (0501-028 and 0501-046).

4. 0501-42. Village: Qalae Sarak Baraki Rajan. District: Baraki. Intermediary: Dr. Fazlullah. Party: Jamiat Islami

UNO comment:

District and village data match; remaining data is incomplete. School verified as active by UNO/ESSP on 15 June 92. The DC&A data indicate a Friday visit. As noted above, schools are closed on Friday. Needs follow up.

DC&A response:

The DC&A monitor arrived in Qalae Sarak (correct name is Sorayak) of Baraki Rajan at 9:40 on Thursday, 10/09/92. There was no school in operation. The monitor has interviewed a villager named Jan Mohamad. He confirmed that there was a school in his village mosque a year ago. Since the teachers were not getting their salaries, they closed down the school. Intermediary, commander and party data match.

5. 0501-44
6. 0501-95
7. (See 7. 0501-100, immediately below).
8. 0501-124,

UNO Comment (for all three):

UNO/ESSP previously dropped schools.

DC&A comments:

UNO had apparently already canceled these schools as a result of their 1992 monitoring visit to each, but had not yet recorded it in their database.

7. 0501-100, Village: Padkhwab. District: Baraki.
Intermediary: Naquibullah.

UNO Comment:

UNO/ESSP previously dropped school.

DC&A Comment:

UNO's *Logar Province Monitoring Report - 1992 Update* (November 2, 1992 - issued after our monitoring results came out) included no mention of this school having been "dropped". We do not understand why UNO has commented on this school as part of this analysis of "reported active but permanently closed" schools. We agree that it is permanently closed, but had reported this as a status 1 ("on hold") school based on their June 30 '92 reporting.

[It is possible that UNO might have been confusing this school with 0501-101, which they did report as a "dropped school" in their Nov. 2 list. Our listing shows no DC&A monitoring results for this school - our error?].

9. 0501-125. Village: Qalae Malik. District: Baraki.
Intermediary: Mustafa Bader. Party: Hizbe Islami.

UNO comments:

DC&A village and school data incomplete, unable to match to UNO/ESSP data. DC&A data again show a Friday visit.

DC&A comments:

There was no data to match because there was no school. Our monitor went to Qalae Malik at 7:15 on Thursday 10/08/92. The monitor looked for the school in the village, but found none. He did hear a story about a former school, but it is not clear that it was a UNO school. An elder of Qalae Malik, Mohamad Zaman, told him that there was a school called Madrassae Malik Hussain Ali Khan active in this village from 1987 to 1991 by financial assistance of an Arab International Islamic Organization called Al Awn Islami. Al Awn stopped its assistance in 1991, and consequently the school stopped. There has been no other school in Qalae Malik.

10. 0503-13. Village: Balu Khel. District: Charkh.
Intermediary: Abdu! Qayyum.

UNO comments:

District and village data match, remaining data is incomplete. School verified as active by UNO/ESSP on 29 June 92. DC&A data show an afternoon visit. The school has a morning schedule and

would have been closed in the afternoon. Needs follow up. DC&A comments:

Our monitor went to Balu Khel in Kharwar, about 30 Kilometers from Charkh bazaar. He inquired of several villagers about the school. Some mentioned that a school had been operating there two years ago. Our monitor then found an elder of Balu Khel, Mohamad Nazir, and interviewed him about the school. He said that there was a school in Balu Khel in which one Mohamad Aman was teaching. Since he was not receiving any salary, he left the village in search of another job in 1990. Since then there has been no school in this village.

Yes, the visit was in an afternoon. Since the school was credibly reported to be nonexistent, the monitor did not try another visit next morning.

11. 0503-86. Village: Apakhan. District: Charkh.
Intermediary: Mulla Mangal. Party: N.A.

UNO comments:

District and village data match, remaining data is incomplete. School verified as active by UNO/ESSP on 30 June 92. DC&A data show an afternoon visit. The school has a morning schedule and would have been closed in the afternoon. Needs follow up.

DC&A comments:

Our monitors arrived in Apakhan of Kharwar at 14:00 hours. They were looking for a MSH BHW Mulla Mangal. They found Mulla Mangal, and interviewed him as an active BHW. The monitors inquired him later about the UNO school in Apakhan for which Mullah Mangal was reported to be an intermediary. He admitted that he was a school intermediary and headmaster, and that he doubled as a commander and a mullah. He confirmed that the school permanently closed down in March 91. He and other teachers never got their salaries.

He also showed to our monitor a letter No. 1089 dated 07.05.91 from ECA, with the signature of Abdul Shukor Kohistani, asking Mulla Mangal to go to the department of education of Logar province to register his school with them before October 22, 92. With the letter there was a questionnaire asking for detail information about the school.

12. 0504-80. Village: Ali Khel. District: Mohamad Agha.
Intermediary: Mullah Mohamad. Party: N. A.

UNO comments:

Appears DC&A monitors went to the wrong location. School name is

different. Shaheed Fazel Karim per UNO, Shir Mohammad Shahedd per DC&A.

DC&A comments:

Ali Khel is a small village within the "city" of Zarghon Shahr. Our monitors went to Ali Khel several times, and spent of two days in Zarghon Shahr as a whole. We monitored MSH and other third party clinics and Care International irrigation projects there (including in Ali Khel).

There was no active school in Ali Khel. Our monitor was told that there was a school in Ali Khel before 1991. The monitor then found Shir Ali, a teacher of the school. He confirmed that the school was active for two months in 1990. When the Kabul regime attacked on Logar in mid 90, the people left their houses and the school closed. Shir Ali said that he knows the intermediary of the school, Mullah Mohamad, who is a cousin of Engineer Mohamad Jan and has been living in Peshawar for the last ten years.

Shir Ali said that he brought UNO books from Peshawar spending 40,000 Afghanis of his own on them. The books were kept in Engineer Mohamad Jan's base in Zarghon Shahr (Mohamad Jan is a commander and a cousin of Mullah Mohamad). DC&A monitors saw the stacks of books. Shir Ali was never refunded this money. According to him, a UNO or ECA delegation visited him later in 1991 to revive the school. Shir Ali told the delegation that they will start the school only when they are given their salary. The delegation was not in the position to provide the teachers with salaries, and the school never reopened.

13. 0504-139. Village: Sheikhak. District: Mohammad Agha.
Intermediary: Sayed Ahmad. Party: N.A.

UNO comments:

DC&A village and school data incomplete, unable to match to UNO/ESSP data. The DC&A data indicate a Friday afternoon site visit. As indicated previously, this is not the proper time to visit a school.

DC&A comments:

Our monitor went to Sheikhak at 14:30 hours on a Thursday 10/01/92. The village was abandoned. All of the houses there were damaged or destroyed, the land was not cultivated, and the trees were dry. The monitor finally found an elderly man Gul Noor Khan in the village. He said that there have been no people living in Sheikhak for the last three years. His and five other families have come recently to Sheikhak village from Charasiab. According to him there is no school in the area.

14. 0504-15. Village: Pule Qandahari. District: Mohammad Agha.
Intermediary: Mualim Noor. Party: N.A.

UNO comments:

UNO/ESSP previously inactive school.

DC&A comments:

This had indeed been reported by UNO in their June '92 report as having been canceled. We monitored it in error.

15. 0506-112. Village: Shaida Khel (correct name is Shaida Khog). District: Kolangar (aka Pul-e Alam). Intermediary: Assadullah. Party: ANLF.

UNO comments:

District and village data match, remaining data is incomplete. School verified as active by UNO/ESSP on 29 July 92. The DC&A data indicate a Friday afternoon site visit. Schools are closed on Fridays. Needs follow up.

DC&A comments:

Our monitor went to Shaida Khel (correct name is Shadi Khog) at 9:00 hours on a Thursday 09/24/92. He looked for the UNO school but did not find it. Then he interviewed a villager Mohamad Gul. He told our monitor that there was an SCA school in this village two years ago. When the Kabul regime forces attacked on Logar in mid '90, the people left their houses and the school stopped. SCA never financed it again. Since then there has been no school in this village. The children of Shadi Khog now go to the school in Qalae Sayed Habibullah village.

16. 0506-113. Village: Dado Khel. District: Kolangar.
Intermediary: Assadullah. Party: N.A.

UNO comments:

District and village match but school name is different, Qaderia per UNO, Mulla Mir Salam Khan per DC&A. Party name is different HII per UNO, HIA per DC&A.

DC&A comments:

Our monitor went to Dado Khel at 10:15 hours on a Thursday 09/24/92. Haji Zarif, an elder of the village told our monitor the story of the school. HIIA opened a Madrassa for three months here in 1989. Children of all parties were allowed to go to that school. Since the school was not financed, it stopped. There is

no school in Dado Khe! now.

17. 0506-114. Village: Sayed Noor. District: Kolangar.
Intermediary: Ali Raza.

UNO comments:

District and village data match, remaining data is incomplete, School verified as active by UNO/ESSP on 25 July 92. Needs follow up.

DC&A comments:

Our monitor went to Sayed Noor village at 11:30 on a Saturday 09/26/92. He found a teacher of the school, Shah Agha, busy in repairing his house. He told our monitor that the school is open between 7:00 and 9:00 in the morning.

The same monitor went to Sayed Noor at 8:15 hours on a Tuesday 09/29/92. There were no students at the village mosque where the teacher claimed to have school. The monitor then called the teacher from his house. Shah Agha told our monitor that the sister of the headmaster was getting married that day, and so the school was closed.

Then the monitor inquired of some villagers about the school. They told our monitor that there was never an active school here in this village.

18. 0506-116. Village: Sayed Hussain. District: Kolangar.
Intermediary: Sayed Ali Agha. Party: N.A.

UNO comments:

DC&A village and school data incomplete, unable to match to UNO/ESSP data. School verified as active by UNO/ESSP on 25 July '92. DC&A data show an afternoon visit. The school has a morning schedule and would have been closed in the afternoon.

DC&A comments:

Our monitor went to Sayed Hussain village at 13:00 hours on a Monday 09/28/92. The monitor then interviewed a villager, one Kako Ghulam. He said that there was no school in the village. Then our monitor met a village elder Doctor Daued. He also denied that there was or had been any school in this village.

DRAFT of 3/31/93

Monitoring Mission Report

KONAR and NANGARHAR

February 26 to March 14, 1993

Ed. Only

DC&A Unit
O/AID/Rep.
March 31, 1993

EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT OMAHA

In its Logar Mission Report (November 1992), the DC&A Unit reported disturbing school monitoring results. It appeared that many teacher salaries weren't getting through to them, and that a high proportion of schools reported active by UNO were temporarily or permanently closed: 14 schools (17%) temporarily closed, and 22 schools (27%) permanently closed of the 81 on which we could conclude).

The contractor, the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO), disputed the mission's findings, arguing that UNO's monitoring returns for the province, and that of its implementing partner, the Education Center for Afghanistan (ECA), repeatedly showed much higher activity rates. They have submitted school lists updated to reflect transfers to the Swedish Committee and their own more recent monitoring results for Logar. The new list narrows the statistics to 13 schools (16%) temporarily closed, and 20 schools (25%) permanently closed out of 79 (100%) schools reported active.

UNO has also recently submitted a rebuttal of many of our Logar findings. We only received it a week ago, and will review it in a later draft of this report.

In order to better understand the source of the discrepancies, DC&A and UNO agreed to send out a joint monitoring team. UNO would provide a monitor and lists reflecting their view of their portfolio of schools for several provinces, updated to reflect their latest monitoring results. DC&A would select target schools from that list. DC&A monitors would push for surprise visits and clean readings. The UNO monitor would push for complete searches.

The monitoring mission was designed to cover the southern half of Konar province and a portion of northern Nangarhar. All of these areas are within a day and a half's journey from UNO's and ECA's headquarters in Peshawar.

The results were similar in nature to the findings for Logar. At first we thought that we had found four inactive schools out of eight. Again we learned that more recent monitoring results were available indicating that two of those schools had already been canceled by UNO. UNO feels that the other two schools were not inactive, just closed for the winter. Our teacher and community interviews indicated to us that they were permanently closed. One of the active schools did not appear to be supported by UNO.

Former teachers of three of the four inactive schools reported having ceased operations after promised salaries and materials failed to arrive. Teachers working for all of the active schools also reported that salaries were in arrears.

As DC&A has reported since its first mission in 1990, UNO's location identifications were frequently incorrect (five times out of eight). UNO, however, is addressing this issue through a project to identify school locations on 1:100,000 scale maps. DC&A's Mapping Unit will assist in plotting the results.

Summaries of DC&A's monitoring results are presented below for each school we attempted to monitor. While the UNO monitor accompanied ours on each visit and signed off on each questionnaire (copies will be provided to UNO, and are available from DC&A), we have different views of the findings. We have reported UNO's key objections at the end of each section.
[___Get permission to include UNO report as appendix.___]

Shulat of Khaiwa District, Nangarhar, 0817-035.

The monitors found no school, but did find the headmaster listed by UNO for the school. He is a Mulla in the village mosque and teaches religious lessons to children. According to him, the intermediary for school, Mohamad Ismail, brought books from the ECA in 1989. Mohamad Ismail died later that year. The Mulla claims not to have received any materials since then and never to have received any salary.

In mid February, according to the Mulla, the Jalalabad Shura's Directorate of Education sent a letter asking that the school's staff to go to Jalalabad to receive their salaries. The Directorate's list included six teacher names; UNO's had three names. The additional three names were not recognized by the headmaster. The Mulla went to Jalalabad, but the UNO team had already left before their arrival, and they did not get the salaries.

The monitors also visited one Sawabu Din, a teacher listed for the school by UNO. He was an illiterate tinsmith working in a shop. He knew nothing about the school.

UNO and its monitor, on the other hand, report that Sawabu Din is literate, that they aren't supposed to be paying salaries, and that the school is just closed for the winter.

Majgandol, Kuz Konar (aka Khewa or Shewa) (s/b Majgandol, Dara-e Nur), 0817-036.

The monitors found headmaster Shir Jan and three of the school's teachers. The headmaster said that it had been a Hizbi Islami school and that Hizbi Islami stopped its support in 1988. It has never operated as a school after Hizbi Islami support was cut in 1988. The only schooling available in the village is provided by a Mulla named Mir Ghulam who gives religious lessons to children in a mosque before sunrise.

A UNO team accompanying a Harakat commander, Gulina, visited the school in 1990. They registered the school under Harakat's name and promised that, soon after their arrival in Peshawar, they would start supplying it with books and salaries. The school has not received any books or teaching materials from UNO. The teachers were asked to go in February 93 to Jalalabad, where they received one and a half months worth of salary from UNO delegate Aminu Din at the Directorate of Education. The headmaster claims that is the only salary that they have received to date from UNO.

[The monitor reports that the school and its teachers have received no salaries, books or materials. UNO reports that the school is not even eligible for salaries, but was on active status as a UNO supported school. They suggest it might be on winter vacation].

Deuse, Asadabad, (s/b Deh Waz, Asadabad), 1001-005.

The school had been closed since November for winter vacation. It should reopen in early April. Community interviews confirmed that the school is normally active.

The monitors found a teacher to interview and saw some of the school's documents (except for attendance records which, according to the teacher, were kept by the head master of the school, who had gone to Peshawar). Books and salaries were last supplied to this school in May 1992. They were paid one and a half months salary in January 93.

Kulmani, Chawki District, Konar, 1011-052.

The monitors found Jan Mohamad, one of the teachers reported in the UNO list. Jan Mohamad said that the school was open in 1990 and 1991. The school was supplied with books once in April 1991. The teachers did not get any salaries since the beginning and were not able to continue teaching without salaries. At the end of 1991 they closed the school and found other jobs. When the teacher was asked to show documents, he could only present a blank lesson progress book.

[It appears that our Feb. 23d '93 list from UNO did not yet reflect monitoring results from '92. UNO had already canceled this school].

Chambil, Chawki District, Konar, 1011-017.

This school, according to one of its teachers, was temporarily closed for the last couple of weeks due to local feuds between two tribes supported by two rival resistance groups. Community interviews indicate that the school was indeed open before the clash. The monitors found a teacher operating a canon on the top of a mountain. Observing the school's documents, the monitors found that lesson progress books of all five classes were blank for the last seven months. Student attendance records were blank after January 24, and the teacher attendance book was signed up to 15 February, the day UNO had issued them one and a half month's worth of salaries in Jalalabad. The teachers had not received their salaries for a full year before that. Books had been issued to this school in March 1992.

[UNO responds that it pays after school years have been completed, and monitoring results digested].

Badil, Chawki District, Konar, 1011-078.

Badil, in turns out, is a valley in the neighboring district of Narang. The locals told the monitors of a school which had operated in Khushal Bonda village of Badil valley until 1991.

A resident of Qalawona, Mohamad Naiem, tried to pass himself off to the monitors as a teacher of the canceled school in hopes that it would be revived. His name, however, was not on the UNO list. (We had suspected that we were being taken in by such deceptions in Logar, which we had visited without teacher lists).

The UNO monitor Naik Mohamad accompanying the monitoring mission,

confirmed at this stage, that the Khushal Bonda school was canceled by ECA in 1991.

The monitors asked Mohamad Naiem if he knew any teachers of the Khushal Bonda canceled school. He replied yes, and gave them the name of Gul Zadeh, whom the monitors later found. His name is not on the UNO list. He said that he had been teaching in that school, and had gotten his last salary in 1990. Books had been issued to that school in 1989. He gave the monitors the list of all teachers of the school at that time. Not one of them matched the names on the UNO list. The monitors could not locate any of the teachers listed in UNO list anywhere in Badail valley, or in the rest of the district.

[UNO, we now find, had given us the wrong village name. It should have been Titaki, a village in some other valley. UNO says that it canceled the Khushal Bonda school in 1990].

Badal Liwat, Chauki, Konar (s/b Liwat, Narang), 1011-018.

Liwat is located on a the Liwat mountain beyond the Badail valley. The UNO monitor refused to walk up the mountain (he weighed 105 kilograms) and asked the monitoring team leader to hire a mule for him. The team leader found a mule, but it snowed that night and the mule's owner refused to make the trip.

In Narang, the team found a teacher from the school. He was a Hizbi Islami commander named Mumtaz. He claimed to have been the head master of the school in 1991 (UNO lists him as a teacher). Books and salaries were issued to the school in early 1991.

According to him, one Qazi Mohamad, a UNO monitor from Khas Konar, had some kind of a feud with him, and prevented the visit of a monitoring team to Liwat school in 1991. The team reported the school as inactive, and it was canceled in 1991. Since then they have not received any salaries or books from UNO/ECA. The school is now operating with financial support from Hizbe Islami and is on winter vacation.

[UNO subsequently reported that it had canceled the school in 1992].

Karchando/Mazar, Chawki, Konar (s/b Karchando, Mazar sub-district), 1011-016.

Karchando/Mazar is in a cold area about fifteen kilometers from Chawki (a warm area). The monitors located the school building (a mosque) and its headmaster, who said that it was closed for

winter vacation. The monitors saw the school's documents (registration, attendance books, lesson progress books etc...), which were quite satisfactory and well kept. In February, the teachers had received one and a half month's worth of salary, out of the year's salary owed them.



University of
Nebraska
at Omaha

Education Sector Support Project
35 F/A Khushal Khan Khattak Road
University Town, Peshawar Pakistan
Tel: 44536-45318-42103
Fax: 42492
Tlx: 52399 USaid PK

To: John W. Tucker, HRDO
O/AFO

From: G. R. Boardman, Team Leader and
David J. Weiler, EMIS Coordinator
UNO/ESSP

Ref: Nangarhar/Konar Province School Data

Date: 29 March 1993

First, an apology, the O/AFO DC & A unit was not provided with the most current 1992 monitoring information as requested. Specifically, I asked that the 1992 monitoring data be provided and apparently there was a breakdown in communication between the monitoring office and the computer staff; thus, the 1991 data were provided and not the updated 1992 information as requested.

A comparison of the UNO/ESSP data and O/AFO DC & A unit data relative to the 8 schools visited is presented below:

Nangarhar Province

Kouz Konar (Khaiwa) District

1. 0817-035. School name - Abu Hanifa; Village - Shalwat; Type - Winter vacation; Status - Active 1992.
2. 0817-036. School name - Nomania; Village - Majgandal; Type - Winter vacation; Status - Active 1992.

Both of these schools are small schools, each with 3 grades and about 50-55 students. The UNO/ECA reports relative to these schools have been inconsistent, with the schools sometimes declared inactive and on occasion given active status. Staff and student attendance has always been sporadic and the curriculum questionable. The schools were last monitored in October 1992. Currently both school 035 and school 036 have been designated as active. The schools are Winter vacation schools and, consequently, would not have been in session when the AID/monitors arrived. Because of the inconsistent status of the schools, ECA has not provided the schools with support on a regular basis. The schools are scheduled to be supplied this Spring as the result of being declared active again. They are not eligible for salaries as only schools active in March 1992 are eligible for consideration for salaries this year. No new ECA schools have been added for salary eligibility in the past year as ESSP is moving to phase out from salaries. (Note: The tinsmith at school 035 referenced in the DC&A report was questioned by the UNO monitor in mathematics, literature and language and was found to be an educated man contrary to the DC&A report.)

Konar Province

Konar (Asadabad, Marwara) District

3. 1001-005. School name - Madrassa Islami Deuse; Village - Deuse; Type - Winter vacation; Status - Active.

The school has 8 grades and 284 students and was last verified on 28 June 1992. The school was reported by ESSP to be in the village of Deuse and not Asadabad as the DC&A report claims. (Note: This item can be checked by reviewing the DC&A list of school information or the ESSP map of school locations.)

Chawki District

4. 1011-016. School name - Khalid Bin Walid; Village - Karchmando Mazar; Type - Winter vacation; Status - Active.

The school has 6 grades and 168 students and was last verified on 30 July 1992. At this time, arrears salaries for the period prior to 15 May 1992 have been paid. The outstanding arrears salary for the school was one and a half months. The ESSP procedure has been to pay in arrears and only after double verification, not in advance, this allows for proper validation prior to payment of a teacher's salary.

5. 1011-017. School name - Abu Hanifa; Village - Chambeal; Type - Summer vacation; Status - Active.

The school has 4 grades and 80 students and was last verified on 28 July 1992. School would normally have been in session except for local fighting between two rival resistance groups; thus, the school was temporarily closed. Salary payments for 1992 will began shortly, as soon as the 1992 monitoring reports are finalized. As indicated previously, salary payments are paid in arrears and only after proper verification and debriefing process.

6. 1011-018. School name - Shaheed Saifullah; Village - Badel Liwat; Type - Winter vacation; Status - Inactive.

The school was an ECA active school but was changed to inactive status based on the 1992 monitoring report.

7. 1011-052. School name - Shaheed Baryala; Village - Kalmoni; Type - Summer vacation; Status - Inactive.

The school was an ECA active school but was changed to inactive status based on 1992 monitoring report.

8. 1011-078. School name - Shaheed Sayed Ahmad (Badel) recently changed to Moosa Khan; Village - Titaki; Type - Summer vacation; Status - Active.

The school has 5 grades and 243 students and was last verified on 29 July 1992.

DC&A monitoring team visited wrong location which is why the teacher names did not match. DC&A monitors visited school (1011-044) Khor Khushal in the village of Khushal Banda which has been a dropped school since March 1990.

Summary

As UNO/ESSP has reported on previous occasions the DC&A data and/or data implications are often inaccurate and/or incomplete. Again DC&A monitors tried to visit schools during vacation periods (this was the case in 5 of the schools visited), visited several inactive schools (2 cases), and went to the wrong location (1 case). Because visitations did not occur during normal times when schools are in session, the DC&A monitors typically were interviewing people from the bazaar rather than visiting school sites and interviewing with official school representatives. As indicated previously, the UNO/ESSP files are open and a school can be researched as to its history, location, and verification status. This takes a little time, but obtaining accurate data takes time, especially in view of the present Afghan situation. Windham and Chapman in their book The Evaluation of Educational Efficiency: Constraints, Issues and Policies (1990), state that the adequacy of data quality depends on accuracy, timeliness and interpretability. The O/AFO data monitoring process does not appear to meet any of these criteria relative to the school monitoring process. Sufficient time is not taken to be precise in data collection and follow-up. Incomplete data are gathered unofficially and/or from the bazaar without proper preparation and follow-up (accuracy issue); data are gathered during vacation periods, Fridays and other times which are not normal times when schools are in session (timeliness issue); and improper conclusions are reached based on incomplete data (interpretability issue).

Again, the UNO/ESSP would ask for a full and open monitoring effort rather than the secretive and incomplete effort currently taking place.

Attached is a copy of UNO/ESSP monitoring report of Qazi Naik Mohammad who accompanied the DC&A team.

C.C. Roger Helms, DC&A Unit
O/AFO

28 March 1993

Survey Report of Nangarhar and Kunar Province
Schools by Qazi Naik Mohd Afzali/UNO/ESSP

According to the instruction of the authorities I, Qazi Naik Mohd Afzali, along with a three-member delegation of USAID left for Kunar Province on 26 February 1993.

1. The school of Islamic Madrassa Deuse (1001-001) was surveyed in the presence of Ghulam Sakhi (USAID Monitor) and the following are the views:

On 28 February 1993 we visited the school of Islamic Madrassa, but the Madrassa was closed due to the Winter vacation. The documents were reviewed and showed that two teachers, Mohd Hussain and Ghawsuddin had not signed their roll-book since Sunbula 1371. According to their assertion they have deserted their jobs. The remaining documents were locked up by the headmaster of the school.

(Note: There was no mention about order and administration, although there was evidence of multiplication tables and maps and other instructional items. The administration seemed good. We asked people about the circumstances of the school and received favorable views.)

2. On 29 February 1993 we visited Baryalai Shahid School (1011-017) in Kalmani village along with Sayed Afzal Shirzad (Team Leader). The school is non-active with UNO/ESSP and salaries have not been paid. Many times I told Shirzad that the school is non-active with UNO/ESSP, but he stressed that it should be assessed. A teacher by the name of Jan Mohd came and said that the school has been closed for one year.

(Comments: In principle this school is not registered with UNO/ESSP and UNO/ESSP has no responsibility for its being non-active.)

3. In the same day I went to Abu Hanifa school (1011-017) located in Dara Chambil along with Ghulam Mohd (USAID Monitor). In this area there was conflict between Noor Gul Chambil and Sulfian, rival resistance groups. The traffic was blocked, so we went along Chambil valley. Along the way we ran into a man (Mumtaz) and he confirmed the presence of a school and admired its discipline and order. The said man guided us to the school headmaster's house but the headmaster was not at home.

The school was closed due to the local conflict. A teacher of the school, Abdul Mabood, cooperated with us to inspect the rolls of the students and teachers and the teaching progress books. The teachers had not signed the teaching progress books for the past few days. The administrative records were in order. The school is located in the hot climate region, but it was temporary closed due to the conflict.

4. Badil: This valley comprises a number of villages. We stopped at the first village and inquired of two locals, Halim and Gulzada. Halim is a resident of the area and his brother is the head of a Health Clinic. In Halim's house, there were UNO/ESSP textbooks. Shirzad looked at the textbooks and without heeding to the conversation began an argument with Halim. Halim, in reply to a question of Shirzad, said: We want to establish this building for a new school. The name of the school will be Zalmai Shahid. Shirzad impatiently considered this school as a school related to UNO/ESSP. A contention erupted between myself and Shirzad. I stressed that this school was not related to UNO/ESSP, but Shirzad persisted in an attempt to rescue himself from the trouble of the trip to Badil valley. In this time Halim evoked another man, Gulzada who was a teacher. We brought the name of the personnel of the Badil school to the notice of that person. He said he did not know anybody by those names as teachers. He himself had worked as a teacher in Khushal school (1011-044). Once again Shirzad expressed that the desired school is the Khushal school. I persisted that there is no school by the name of Khushal in Badil valley registered by UNO/ESSP. The Khushal school is not registered with UNO/ESSP and is not active.

I suggested to Shirzad two ways to resolve the issues.

- a. Look for the UNO/ESSP school further inside the valley.
 - b. According to the list the education department personnel could guide us to the school, but Shirzad denied to do so. I do not know what Shirzad has written in his report.
5. To survey the Liwat School, (known as Saifullah Shahid), (1011-018). Ghulam Mohd was assigned to go with me. I told Shirzad that there is no school by the name of Liwat with UNO/ESSP, but Shirzad persisted that we definitely go there. As the trip was long, we tried to rent two mules but did not because the weather got bad. In the morning Shirzad interviewed Haji Mohd and another teacher of Liwat school. The said persons expressed that the school was described as non-active by UNO/ESSP. They indicated that, at present, the school is active. They said, we sold the products of Khaliqies land and paid the salaries of the teachers ourselves, UNO/ESSP did not help us.

Shirzad persisted to describe the school as a non-active UNO/ESSP school on the advice of an unknown person who introduced himself as Mumtaz, a teacher of the school. Mumtaz had no documents to clarify himself as a teacher of the school.

I persisted that, despite the school is not related to UNO/ESSP, we should go and check the school by our own eyes and also check its documents, after that we can make our decision. Shirzad decided not to go.

6. Kachindow School of Mazar Valley (1011-016): This school was quite in order and active, which was also the opinion of the USAID monitor at the time of interview. During Winter vacation the school was closed, but the headmaster was a very competent man and having long experience, showed us all of the school documents. This school is called by the name of Khalid Bin-e-Walid.
7. Makandol School (0817-036): I confirmed the view of the USAID team. The view is as follow: The name of the headmaster of the school is Mulavi Shukrullah. At the beginning, this school belonged to Hizb-e-Islami. For two years it was financed by the Sulafis. Later, through the cooperation of the local commander and after monitoring by a team of ECA, the school was registered with ECA. No salaries have been received through the UNO/ESSP. Presently, religious affairs are conducted for one and a half hours daily. If textbooks and instructional materials are provided for this school, probably the school could function more properly. The roll-book and other documents of the school were not present.

There is a contradiction in the report of Ghulam Sakhi. In one place he says that the school teaching is continuing one and a half hours per day and in another place he says that the school has been closed for one year. The reality is that the school was operating disorderly. The school name is Nomania, and the name of headmaster is Mulavi Shukrullah.

8. The name of the school Abo Anifa (0817-035) and the Headmaster of the school, Mohd Yousuf: The school was surveyed by monitors of USAID (Ghulam Mohd and Shirzad). This school is located in a cold climate area and at present students at the village were continuing their studies in the Masque. Because of Winter season the students were only engaged in learning of religious subjects. The headmaster of the school stated that the ECA textbooks are taught during Summer. Mohd Omar and Sawabuddin are the permanent teachers of the school and one person serves as servant, but in the payroll the names of two other persons; Abdul Waudod and another person whom I have forgotten but his father's name was Noorullah, were registered.

Summary:

1. Two schools, Baryalai Shahid (1011-052) and Saifullah Shahid (1011-018), are not registered by UNO/ESSP and should not have been surveyed. The remaining five schools were active and the Badil school was not found out. Two schools were in disorder administratively.
2. Full attention should be paid to find out more about the Badil school situation.
3. A mis-statement and contrast of point of view is evidence concerning the Makandul School (0817-036).
4. Opinions were presented regardless of keeping in view the recent situation of a fourteen year Jihad. (Some anti-mulah/mosque school feelings were demonstrated by Shirzad).
5. Structures used for monitoring the Liwat school were not compatible to appropriate monitoring methods.

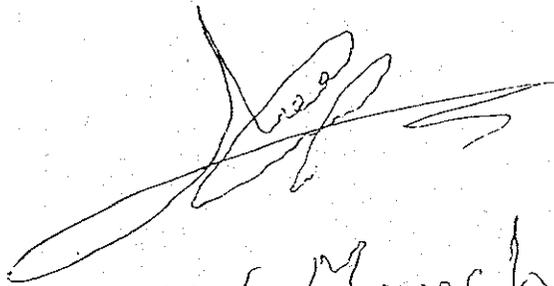
Comments:

Monitoring accomplished by USAID was not done in a professional manner. Some improper factors were used which should be so stated:

1. If a commander offered meat and provided a vehicle, the survey process was accomplished in a more responsible way.
2. Merely, finding the weak points of a school regardless of the positive points of the school.
3. Sayed Afzal Shirzad, head of the Monitoring team, hastened to finish the schools quickly without proper follow-up in order to return back to the head office.
4. If a monitor was assigned to survey a school, the person conducted the survey process according to his own wishes. Standard procedures were not used.
5. Little attention and concern for the Islamic view was provided in spite of the recent fourteen years of Jihad.

Suggestions:

1. There was a non-existence of expert teachers having educational experiences. Holding of seminars is necessary to enable the teachers to learn proper teaching methods and administrative affairs.
2. I think it would be better to assign a person from the UNO/ESSP and ECA monitoring office who is familiar with the area and the local communities to ensure local cooperation and accuracy of information.
3. The cultivation of Opium is common in Kunar province and it covers many areas of the province. The problems of the permanent residents of the province are less than the problems of the repatriated refugees in the province. AID's monitoring team defined eight schools for surveying of which two schools are not considered active with UNO/ESSP. I discussed with the AID's team in this regard, but they did not accept my reasons and stated that the eight mentioned schools had been reported as active schools.



28 March - 1993

UNO's Village
Ref. No.

MCD Beginning Ending
Code Date Date

Verification Verification Intermediary
Status Date

1011-017 Chambeal

1011 09/07/88 03/21/92

2 11/11/91

Maulawi Imamuddin

DC&A MONITORS

Chambil, Chawki District, Konar.

This school, according to one of its teachers, was temporarily closed for the last couple of weeks due to local feuds between two tribes supported by two rival resistance groups. Community interviews indicate that the school was open before the clash. The monitors found a teacher operating a canon on the top of a mountain. Observing the school's documents, the monitors found that lesson progress books of all five classes were blank for the last seven months. Student attendance records were blank after January 24, and the teacher attendance book was signed up to 15 February, the day UNO had issued them one and a half month's worth of salaries in Jalalabad. The teachers had not received their salaries for a full year before that. Books had been issued to this school in March 1992.

UNO MGT.

5. 1011-017. School name - Abu Hanifa; Village - Chambeal; Type - Summer vacation; Status - Active.

The school has 4 grades and 80 students and was last verified on 28 July 1992. School would normally have been in session except for local fighting between two rival resistance groups; thus, the school was temporarily closed. Salary payments for 1992 will begin shortly, as soon as the 1992 monitoring reports are finalized. As indicated previously, salary payments are paid in arrears and only after proper verification and debriefing process.

UNO MONITOR

3. In the same day I went to Abu Hanifa school (1011-017) located in Dara Chambil along with Ghulam Mohd (USAID Monitor). In this area there was conflict between Noor Gul Chambil and Sulfian, rival resistance groups. The traffic was blocked, so we went along Chambil valley. Along the way we ran into a man (Mumtaz) and he confirmed the presence of a school and admired its discipline and order. The said man guided us to the school headmaster's house but the headmaster was not at home.

The school was closed due to the local conflict. A teacher of the school, Abdul Mabood, cooperated with us to inspect the rolls of the students and teachers and the teaching progress books. The teachers had not signed the teaching progress books for the past few days. The administrative records were in order. The school is located in the hot climate region, but it was temporary closed due to the conflict.

UNO's Ref. No.	Village	MCD Code	Begining Date	Ending Date	Verification Status	Verification Date	Intermediary
1011-016	Karchando Mazar	1011	01/11/88	03/21/92		2 11/11/91	Sardar Khan

DC&A MONITORS

Karchando/Mazar, Chawki District, Konar (s/b Karchando/Mazar, Norgal).

Karchando/Mazar is in a cold area about fifteen kilometers from Chawki (a warm area). The monitors located the school building (a mosque) and its headmaster, who said that it was closed for winter vacation. The monitors saw the school's documents (registration, attendance books, lesson progress books etc...), which were quite satisfactory and well kept. In February, the teachers had received one and a half month's worth of salary, out of the year's salary owed them.

UNO MGT.

Chawki District

4. 1011-016. School name - Khalid Bin Walid; Village - Karchmando Mazar; Type - Winter vacation; Status - Active.

The school has 6 grades and 168 students and was last verified on 30 July 1992. At this time, arrears salaries for the period prior to 15 May 1992 have been paid. The outstanding arrears salary for the school was one and a half months. The ESSP procedure has been to pay in arrears and only after double verification, not in advance, this allows for proper validation prior to payment of a teacher's salary.

UNO MONITOR

6. Kachindow School of Mazar Valley (1011-016): This school was quite in order and active, which was also the opinion of the USAID monitor at the time of interview. During Winter vacation the school was closed, but the headmaster was a very competent man and having long experience, showed us all of the school documents. This school is called by the name of Khalid Bin-e-Walid.

UNO LIST '91

UNO's Ref. No.	Village	MCD Code	Beginning Date	Ending Date	Verification Status	Verification Date	Intermediary
1011-052	Kalmani	1011	09/23/91	/ /		2 11/11/91	Mohammad Sharif Khan

DC&A MONITORS

Kulmani, Chawki District, Konar.

The monitors found Jan Mohamad, one of the teachers reported in the UNO list. Jan Mohamad said that the school was open in 1990 and 1991. The school was supplied with books once in April 1991. The teachers did not get any salaries since the beginning and were not able to continue teaching without salaries. At

the end of 1991 they closed the school and found other jobs. When the teacher was asked to show documents, he could only present a blank lesson progress book.

UNO MGT.

7. 1011-052. School name - Shaheed Baryala; Village - Kalmoni; Type - Summer vacation; Status - Inactive.

The school was an ECA active school but was changed to inactive status based on 1992 monitoring report.

UNO MONITOR

2. On 29 February 1993 we visited Baryalai Shahid School (1011-017) in Kalmani village along with Sayed Afzal Shirzad (Team Leader). The school is non-active with UNO/ESSP and salaries have not been paid. Many times I told Shirzad that the school is non-active with UNO/ESSP, but he stressed that it should be assessed. A teacher by the name of Jan Mohd came and said that the school has been closed for one year.

(Comments: In principle this school is not registered with UNO/ESSP and UNO/ESSP has no responsibility for its being non-active.)

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UNO's Ref. No.	Village	MCD Code	Beginning Date	Ending Date	Verification Status	Verification Date	Intermediary
1011-018	Badal Liwat	1011	12/20/87	03/21/91	2	11/11/91	Jernail

DC&A MONITORS

Badal Liwat, Chauki District, Konar (s/b Liwat, Narang District).

Liwat is located on a the Liwat mountain beyond the Badail valley. The UNO monitor refused to walk up the mountain (he weighed 105 kilograms) and asked the monitoring team leader to hire a mule for him. The team leader found a mule, but it snowed that night and the mule's owner refused to make the trip.

In Narang, the team found a teacher from the Liwat school. The teacher, a Hizbi Islami commander named Mumtaz, claimed to have been the head master of the school in 1991. (He is reported as a teacher in UNO list). Books and teacher salaries were issued to that school in early 1991. According to him, one Qazi Mohamad, a UNO monitor from Khas Konar, had some kind of a feud with him. Qazi Mohamad prevented the visit of a monitoring team to Liwat school in 1991. The team reported the school as inactive, and it was canceled in 1991. Since then they have not received any salaries or books from UNO/ECA. The school is now operating with financial support from Hizbe Islami and is on winter vacation.

UNO MGT.

1011-018. School name - Shaheed Saifullah; Village - Badal Liwat; Type - Winter vacation; Status - Inactive.

The school was an ECA active school but was changed to inactive status based on the 1992 monitoring report.

UNO MONITOR

To survey the Liwat School, (known as Saifullah Shahid), (1011-018). Ghulam Mohd was assigned to go with me. I told Shirzad that there is no school by the name of Liwat with UNO/ESSP, but Shirzad persisted that we definitely go there. As the trip was long, we tried to rent two mules but did not because the weather got bad. In the morning Shirzad interviewed Haji Mohd and another teacher of Liwat school. The said persons expressed that the school was described as non-active by UNO/ESSP. They indicated that, at present, the school is active. They said, we sold the products of Khaligies land and paid the salaries of the teachers ourselves, UNO/ESSP did not help us.

Shirzad persisted to describe the school as a non-active UNO/ESSP school on the advice of an unknown person who introduced himself as Mumtaz, a teacher of the school. Mumtaz had no documents to clarify himself as a teacher of the school.

I persisted that, despite the school is not related to UNO/ESSP, we should go and check the school by our own eyes and also check its documents, after that we can make our decision. Shirzad decided not to go.

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UNO's Ref. No.	Village	MCD Code	Begining Date	Ending Date	Verification Status	Verification Date	Intermediary
1001-005	Deuse	1001	07/08/87	03/21/92	1	09/30/91	Ehsanullah

DC&A MONITORS

Asadabad, Asadabad District, Konar (s/b Deh Waz, Asadabad).

The school was not in Asadabad, as reported, but in Deh Waz. To reach Deh Waz from Asadabad, the monitors drove twelve kilometers, then walked for six hours up a mountain path. The school had been closed since November for winter vacation. It should reopen in early April. Community interviews confirmed that the school is normally active.

The monitors found a teacher to interview and saw some of the schools's paper documents (except for attendance records which, according to the teacher, were kept by the head master of the school, who had gone to Peshawar). Books and salaries were supplied to this school in May 1992. They were paid one and a half months salary in January 93.

UNO MGT.

Konar (Asadabad, Marwara) District

3. 1001-005. School name - Madrassa Islami Deuse; Village - Deuse; Type - Winter vacation; Status - Active.

The school has 8 grades and 284 students and was last verified on 28 June 1992. The school was reported by ESSP to be in the village of Deuse and not Asadabad as the DC&A report claims. (Note: This item can be checked by reviewing the DC&A list of school information or the ESSP map of school locations.)

UNO MONITOR

1. The school of Islamic Madrassa Deuse (1001-001) was surveyed in the presence of Ghulam Sakhi (USAID Monitor) and the following are the views:

On 28 February 1993 we visited the school of Islamic Madrassa, but the Madrassa was closed due to the Winter vacation. The documents were reviewed and showed that two teachers, Mohd Hussain and Chawsuddin had not signed their roll-book since Sunbula 1371. According to their assertion they have deserted their jobs. The remaining documents were locked up by the headmaster of the school.

(Note: There was no mention about order and administration, although there was evidence of multiplication tables and maps and other instructional items. The administration seemed good. We asked people about the circumstances of the school and received favorable views.)

UNO's Ref. No.	Village	MCD Code	Beginning Date	End-09 Date	Verification Status	Verification Date	Intermediary
0817-036	Majgandol	0817	03/21/91	12/21/91	2	10/26/91	Gulina

DC&A MONITORS

Majgandol, Khaiwa District (s/b Majgandol, Darai Noor).

Majgandol village is some 27 kilometers from Khaiwa. The monitors found headmaster Shir Jan and three of the school's teachers. The headmaster said that it had been a Hizbi Islami school and Hizbi Islami stopped its support in 1988. It has never operated as a school after Hizbi Islami support was cut in 1988. The only schooling available in the village is provided by a mulla named Mir Ghulam who gives religious lessons to children in a mosque before sunrise.

A UNO team accompanying a Harakat commander, Gulina, visited the school in 1990. They registered the school under Harakat's name and promised that soon after their arrival in Peshawar they would start supplying it with books and salaries. The school has not received any books or teaching materials from UNO. The teachers were asked to go in February to Jalalabad, where they received one and a half months worth of salary from UNO delegate Aminu Din at the Directorate of Education. The headmaster claims that is the only salary that they have received to date from UNO.

UNO MGT.

Kouz Konar (Khaiwa) District

1. 0817-035. School name - Abu Hanifa; Village - Shalwat; Type - Winter vacation; Status - Active 1992.
2. 0817-036. School name - Nomania; Village - Majgandal; Type - Winter vacation; Status - Active 1992.

Both of these schools are small schools, each with 3 grades and about 50-55 students. The UNO/ECA reports relative to these schools have been inconsistent, with the schools sometimes declared inactive and on occasion given active status. Staff and student attendance has always been sporadic and the curriculum questionable. The schools were last monitored in October 1992. Currently both school 035 and school 036 have been designated as active. The schools are Winter vacation schools and, consequently, would not have been in session when the AID/monitors arrived. Because of the inconsistent status of the schools, ECA has not provided the schools with support on a regular basis. The schools are scheduled to be supplied this Spring as the result of being declared active again. They are not eligible for salaries as only schools active in March 1992 are eligible for consideration for salaries this year. No new ECA schools have been added for salary eligibility in the past year as ESSP is moving to phase out from salaries. (Note: The tinsmith at school 035 referenced in the DC&A report was questioned by the UNO monitor in mathematics, literature and language and was found to be an educated man contrary to the DC&A report.)

7. Makandol School (0817-036): I confirmed the view of the USAID team. The view is as follows: The name of the headmaster of the school is Mulavi Shukrullah. At the beginning, this school belonged to Hizb-e-Islami. For two years it was financed by the Sulafis. Later, through the cooperation of the local commander and after monitoring by a team of ECA, the school was registered with ECA. No salaries have been received through the UNO/ESSP. Presently, religious affairs are conducted for one and a half hours daily. If textbooks and instructional materials are provided for this school, probably the school could function more properly. The roll-book and other documents of the school were not present.

There is a contradiction in the report of Ghulam Sakhi. In one place he says that the school teaching is continuing one and a half hours per day and in another place he says that the school has been closed for one year. The reality is that the school was operating disorderly. The school name is Nomania, and the name of headmaster is Mulavi Shukrullah.

UNO's Ref. No.	Village	MCD Code	Beginning Date	Ending Date	Verification Status	Verification Date	Intermediary
1011-078	Badail	1011	09/06/91	03/21/92		2 11/11/91	Mohammad Amin

DC&A MONITORS

Badil, Chawki District, Konar (s/b Khushal Bonda, Narang).

Badil, in turns out, is a valley in the neighboring district of Narang. The locals told the monitors of a school which had operated in Khushal Bonda village of Badil valley until 1991.

A resident of Qalawona, Mohamad Naiem, tried to pass himself off to the monitors as a teacher of the canceled school in hopes that it would be revived. His name, however, was not on the UNO list. (We had suspected that we were being taken in by such deceptions in Logar, which we had visited without teacher lists).

The UNO monitor Naik Mohamad accompanying the monitoring mission, confirmed at this stage, that the Khushal Bonda school was canceled by ECA in 1991.

The monitors asked Mohamad Naiem if he knew any teachers of the Khushal Bonda canceled school. He replied yes, and gave them the name of Gul Zadeh, whom the monitors later found. His name is not on the UNO list. He said that he had been teaching in that school, and had gotten his last salary in 1990. Books had been issued to that school in 1989. He gave the monitors the list of all teachers of the school at that time. Not one of them matched the names on the UNO list. The monitors could not locate any of the teachers listed in UNO list anywhere in Badail valley, or in the rest of the district.

UNO MGT.

8. 1011-078. School name - Shaheed Sayed Ahmad (Badel) recently changed to Moosa Khan; Village - Titaki; Type - Summer vacation; Status - Active.

The school has 5 grades and 243 students and was last verified on 29 July 1992.

DC&A monitoring team visited wrong location which is why the teacher names did not match. DC&A monitors visited school (1011-044) Khor Khushal in the village of Khushal Banda which has been a dropped school since March 1990.

4. Badil: This valley comprises a number of villages. We stopped at the first village and inquired of two locals, Halim and Gulzada. Halim is a resident of the area and his brother is the head of a Health Clinic. In Halim's house, there were UNO/ESSP textbooks. Shirzad looked at the textbooks and without heeding to the conversation began an argument with Halim. Halim, in reply to a question of Shirzad, said: We want to establish this building for a new school. The name of the school will be Zalmai Shahid. Shirzad impatiently considered this school as a school related to UNO/ESSP. A contention erupted between myself and Shirzad. I stressed that this school was not related to UNO/ESSP, but Shirzad persisted in an attempt to rescue himself from the trouble of the trip to Badil valley. In this time Halim evoked another man, Gulzada who was a teacher. We brought the name of the personnel of the Badil school to the notice of that person. He said he did not know anybody by those names as teachers. He himself had worked as a teacher in Khushal school (1011-044). Once again Shirzad expressed that the desired school is the Khushal school. I persisted that there is no school by the name of Khushal in Badil valley registered by UNO/ESSP. The Khushal school is not registered with UNO/ESSP and is not active.

I suggested to Shirzad two ways to resolve the issues.

- a. Look for the UNO/ESSP school further inside the valley.
- b. According to the list the education department personnel could guide us to the school, but Shirzad denied to do so. I do not know what Shirzad has written in his report.

UNO's Ref. No.	Village	MCD Code	Begining Date	Ending Date	Verification Status	Verification Date	Intermediary
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0817-035 Shalwat

0817 03/21/91 12/21/91

2 10/25/91

Ismael

DC&A MONITORS

Shulat of Khaiwa District, Nangarhar.

The monitors found no school, but did find the headmaster listed by UNO for the school. He is a Mulla in the village mosque and teaches religious lessons to children. According to him, the intermediary for school, Mohamad Ismail brought books from ECA in 1989. Mohamad Ismail died later that year. The mulla claims not to have received any materials since then and never to have received any salary.

In mid February, according to the Mulla, the Jalalabad Shura's Directorate of Education sent a letter asking that the school's staff to go to Jalalabad to receive their salaries. The Directorate's list included six teacher names; UNO's had three names. The additional three names were not recognized by the headmaster. The mulla went to Jalalabad, but the UNO team had already left before their arrival, and they did not get the salaries.

The monitors also visited one Sawabu Din, a teacher listed for the by UNO. He was a illiterate tinsmith working in a shop. He knew nothing about the school.

UNO MGT.

Kouz Konar (Khaiwa) District

1. 0817-035. School name - Abu Hanifa; Village - Shalwat; Type - Winter vacation; Status - Active 1992.
2. 0817-036. School name - Nomania; Village - Majgandal; Type - Winter vacation; Status - Active 1992.

Both of these schools are small schools, each with 3 grades and about 50-55 students. The UNO/ECA reports relative to these schools have been inconsistent, with the schools sometimes declared inactive and on occasion given active status. Staff and student attendance has always been sporadic and the curriculum questionable. The schools were last monitored in October 1992. Currently both school 035 and school 036 have been designated as active. The schools are Winter vacation schools and, consequently, would not have been in session when the AID/monitors arrived. Because of the inconsistent status of the schools, ECA has not provided the schools with support on a regular basis. The schools are scheduled to be supplied this Spring as the result of being declared active again. They are not eligible for salaries as only schools active in March 1992 are eligible for consideration for salaries this year. No new ECA schools have been added for salary eligibility in the past year as ESSP is moving to phase out from salaries. (Note: The tinsmith at school 035 referenced in the DC&A report was questioned by the UNO monitor in mathematics, literature and language and was found to be an educated man contrary to the DC&A report.)

UNO MONITOR

8. The name of the school Abo Anifa (0817-035) and the Headmaster of the school, Mohd Yousuf: The school was surveyed by monitors of USAID (Ghulam Mohd and Shirzad). This school is located in a cold climate area and at present students at the village were continuing their studies in the Masque. Because of Winter season the students were only engaged in learning of religious subjects. The headmaster of the school stated that the ECA textbooks are taught during Summer. Mohd Omar and Sawabuddin are the permanent teachers of the school and one person serves as servant, but in the payroll the names of two other persons; Abdul Waudod and another person whom I have forgotten but his father's name was Noorullah, were registered.

DATE: April 4, 1993

FROM: R. L. Helms, DC&A Unit
O/AID/Rep, Peshawar [tel: (0521) 45357 / 45257]

SUBJECT: School Monitoring

TO: J. Tucker,
Education Officer

I've tried, here, to compare the various views we have of the Konar schools (UNO's original list, our monitoring report, Jerry's comments, and his monitor's report). I sent you a pasted up set of them last week.

I haven't yet tried to address the other general comments UNO made.

0817-036. Majgandol (or, as UNO also puts it, Majgandal, or Makandol).

The teacher told us that the school was inactive since 1989 because money never came, apart for once, in February, when they were paid a month and a half's salary. The community interviews drew blank looks. UNO says that it hasn't paid the teachers and won't, but that the school is on vacation and otherwise active. What about the Jalalabad payments?

We may have another misunderstanding here about how salaries work. UNO says it doesn't owe the teachers' salaries because the school wasn't active in March 1992. How could the school have been listed as active after the 1991 monitoring season (the list above) and again after the 1992 monitoring season, but not have been active in March 1992?

Could this be another database problem? UNO's listing above shows the Majgandol school with a verification status of "2", (active),

and a beginning date of 03/21/91. The Feb. 2, 1992 database documentation UNO sent to DC&A defines a verification status of "2" as "active", it is "a school which is verified eligible for salary and is currently active". "Beginning Date" is "The beginning salary date of the project unit inside Afghanistan. For non-salaried active schools, BEGIN represents the date unit became eligible for salary).

We are surprised that the school, which is in a relatively warm area, would be a winter vacation school. That, according to one of our monitors who lives in the area, was not the case in this area before the war.

0817-035, Shalwat. The story here is almost identical to that of 0817-036, Majgandal, except the teachers missed the disbursement in Jalalabad. If active, this school would be a winter vacation school.

1011-018, Badal Liwat. We seem to be in agreement that this is an inactive school.

Did UNO ever figure out where their monitor got his list from? Was it the same as the one UNO meant to give us, or is it from another source?

1001 Deuse. UNO's right about our being wrong about the village name in our draft. Our apologies. Otherwise we are in agreement that this is an active school on winter vacation.

1011-052, Kulmani. We are in agreement that this was an inactive school.

1011-016, Karchando Mazar. We are in agreement that this is an active school closed for winter vacation

1011-017, Chambeal. We are in agreement that this school was temporarily closed.

1011-78, Badail. UNO told us Badail, the wrong place in the wrong district. (This was not our error - UNO also lists the school as being in "Badail" on the 1:100,000 scale maps they lent to us). We went to Badail, and didn't find any school there. We're sorry for having confused the school in Titaki (the correct village name for the "Badail" school) with the former school in Khushal Banda. To avoid this problem in future missions we equip out teams with lists of canceled schools as well as active ones.