

**2003 ACCU-APPEAL Joint Planning Meeting on Regional NFE Programmes in Asia and the Pacific**  
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Afghanistan

EFA National Plans of Action  
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**PART I: Infrastructure in Afghanistan****Education for All, Plan for 12 Years by Ministry of Education (1383 – 1394/ 2004 – 2015)**

Education Ministers and representatives of 155 governments, assembled at Jomtien, Thailand in 1990, pledged that they would extend learning opportunities to all their people, to attain the ten year target set for EFA.

**1. Current Situation**

- i. More than two decades of war have not only devastated Afghanistan's infrastructure, but have also deprived the country of new investment that would have raised service above pre-war levels. As a result, most Afghans have little or no access to decent basic services and must either go without or rely on cost alternatives. Among the most serious costs, particularly for women and children, are the cost in terms of health (from unsafe water, and indoor air pollution as a result of burning traditional biomass fuels) and time (for example, for fetching water and fuel). It is difficult to overemphasize the low base from which reconstruction will begin.
- ii. The national road network is in poor condition. A significant number of bridges and Causeways are damaged or totally destroyed. For example, 128 KM of the 227 KM of Torkham-Jalalabad-Kabul road (crucial both for trade and for relief shipments) is seriously damaged so that it is such and takes 4 extra days for truck to make a return trip between Peshawar and Kabul, a journey that used to take less than a day. The extent to which roads are planted with land mines is unclear, but this is likely to be a significant problem in the short term. Few rural villages have all weather road access.
- iii. Piped water and sewerage networks are limited and in poor shapes due to lack of maintenance and extensive war damage. There is heavy reliance on site water and sewerage which in combination with 3 years of drought, has led to high level of groundwater pollution. Less than a quarter of the population has access to safe water and less than 20% of urban households have access to piped water.
- iv. Access to safe sanitation is very limited, particularly in rural areas where less than 10% have access to sanitary facilities. Even in urban areas facilities are minimal. Consequently, diarrhea is a major cause of infant and child mortality-accounting for 27% of deaths before the age of one, and 12% of deaths of children aged 1-15.
- v. War has resulted in a shift back to traditional fuels (fire wood, crop residues, and animal waste) for cooking and heating. Based on experience in the region, this is likely to contribute to increasing respiratory diseases, especially among women and children. Prior to 1980 electricity was available only in cities for now on about 6% of the population has access to electricity supply-and this supply is limited to a few hours a day. Petroleum storage facilities around major urban centres have been destroyed and transport costs of imported fuels are inflated by the high

- costs of road transport. Natural gas used to be a major export, but gas fields have ceased to operate and wells have been destroyed.
- vi. Around a quarter of urban housing is seriously damaged or destroyed and about 40% of housing units are unplanned areas. Urban infrastructure is also severely damaged or destroyed: about 40% of roads are damaged and 50% of the roads are damaged and 50 % of drains do not function. About 50 % of houses have no solid waste collection and sanitary disposal sites do not exist.
  - vii. Communication facilities are seriously underdeveloped. Access to telecommunications is one of the lowest in the world with only 2 telephones per 1000 people.
  - viii. In addition to the destruction and underdevelopment of physical infrastructure, public institutions (national and municipals) nominally responsible for service delivery are severely weakened through loss of experienced staff and lack of funding for even routine maintenance. The picture is not entirely dismal. At least in some cases community based and private service provision plays a promising role.

## **2. Population**

**The present Population of Afghanistan is 26 million (21 Percent urban and 79 percent is rural), while in the 1980's proportion was 15 % urban and 85 % rural.**

### **Objectives:**

- Rehabilitation of education system
- Quality education
- Balance education
- Eradication of illiteracy

## **3. Dormitory schools lacking facilities**

### **Summary:**

The present chaotic situation of education and slow implementation of the activities requires a revision of the Ministry of Education. The new policy on cadres should be developed taking into account the following consideration:

- Job assignment on the basis of qualification
- Emphasis on qualification and expertise
- Representation of the social composition of Afghanistan
- Placement of experienced and responsible in people important to positions
- Rewarding qualified and creative people
- Updating the knowledge of teachers

Lack of coordination between the objectives and which system will lead to a failure in achieving educational goals.

850 million adults have no access to literacy. 110 million children are denied access to any schooling and many more children are forced to leave school before they acquire literacy.

The United Nations literacy decade belongs to national governments, civil societies, communities and the people.

## **4. Literacy for all, Education for all**

There are over 621 million people who can not read or write in Asia and the pacific. This number accounts for three quarters of the world illiterate population, two-third of which are women.

In Afghanistan 70% of people are illiterate. Most illiterate people are women and villagers.

**Literacy rate in neighbor countries for population + 15**

Country	male	female	total
Iran	83.7	70	76.9
Kazakhstan	98.5	98.5	98.5
Tajikistan	93.4	87.9	90.6
Uzbekistan	99.3	99.1	99.2
Pakistan	55.3	29.1	42.7
Afghanistan	46	16	31

For the development of a country 40% literacy rate is needed, Afghanistan is for below the 40% of literacy rate.

- Shortage of literacy textbooks
- Training of Teachers
- Enhance rent of the quality of literacy teaching / the learning process

**Printing of literacy books for:**

- Adults
- Children
- Out of schools children
- Women
- The Agricultural Sector Workforce Peasants / farmers
- Function to literacy
- Complementary life skills schools
- Vocational schools
- Labor

**5. Deputy Ministry of literacy****Objectives:**

- Organizing literacy courses all around the country.
- To draw attention of NGOs / Government Agencies and the community for support of literacy programs.
- The control and guidance of relevant departments in the field of literacy.
- The establishing of relations between literacy and other administrative offices / UN Agencies / NGOs.
- Presenting activity reports, to the relevant departments.
- Convening seminars / supervision.
- To acquaint teachers, academic members, supervisors and literacy administrators / Head teachers with teaching methodology of literacy courses / classes.
- Acquainting academic member's supervisors and administrators /Head teachers with evaluation of the teaching / learning process, solving of instructional and administration problem the literacy courses / classes.
- A survey for establishing courses and organizing illiterate children and adults in different courses.
- The acquisition of support Government, UN Agencies NGOs local community.
- Training teachers twice a year
- In each batch / session  $400 \times 2 = 800$

**Objective of literacy program:**

- Eradication of illiteracy
- Decreasing illiteracy
- To prepare them for participation in social, economic and political activities.

**6. Prosperous life**

Peace, security and reconstruction and rehabilitation for achieving the above mentioned objectives:

**i. General literacy program:**

Make people literate book 1, 2, 3 Pashto and Dari with maths (adult literacy)

**ii. Co-functional literacy program:**

Literacy + vocation      Grate 4 - 9

**iii. Out of school children:**

To “catch up” age 9-14 that have been deprived of education the program is for two years. They study four classes in two years and enter grade 5 of formal education or a functional literacy program.

**iv. Women literacy program:**

To make women literate  
Preparation of healthy food and nutritional food  
Food Reservation  
Tailoring  
Hygiene of house, children

**v. Literacy program for farmers:**

Utility of land  
Acquaint them with the Green revolution  
Hybrid seeds  
Machinery  
Improvement of irrigation system  
Weed Control  
Fertilizer (natural and chemical)  
Intermittence cultivation

**vi. Co-vocational and worker program:**

Co-vocational:  
Carpentry, Carpet weaving, tailoring  
Grade 5-6      40% General      60% (VTE)  
Co-worker:  
Establishment of literacy courses in factories and industry

**vii. Literacy program for nomads:****viii. Literacy program for military soldiers:****ix. Duration of the literacy program:**

Adult and farmer literacy program for 9 months and 3 books  
Language, Religious education, Ethics, social and economic history and cultural Maths

**Objectives:**

- Quality Education
- Rehabilitation of the education system
- Balance education
- Eradication of illiteracy

**Literacy courses, Students and Teachers**

Province	Courses	Students	Teachers
Ghazni	18	560	11
Paktia	2	45	2
Badakhshan	315	3350	120
Takhar	45	639	40
Kunduz	180	3400	100
Baghlan	90	1620	60
Kandahar	91	2366	120
Zabul	52	1010	29
Balkh	325	7109	276
Samangan	52	618	38
Kabul city	203	3540	209
Parwan	45	1887	70
Kabul province	80	2489	118
Maidan-wardak	10	440	10
Logar	12	470	18
Nangarhar	1	200	6
Herat	78	1534	40
Farah	54	645	27
Nemruz	114	2097	52
Badghis	26	711	9

In (11) provinces we do not have a literacy program.

*The literacy program was established in 1971 and promoted to the level of directorate in 1972.*

1977	Male	Female	Total
<b>Courses</b>	776	56	832
<b>Students</b>	14995	1090	16085
<b>Teachers</b>	395	36	431

Year	courses	students	teachers
<b>1980</b>	37800	756000	18900
<b>1997</b>	677	4288	890
<b>2001</b>	471	7359	235
<b>2002</b>	11413	280193	2082

**The progress of literacy department of transitional government of Afghanistan after the grand counsel (Loyaa Jirga)**

- i. Establishing 862 courses for 9393 learners all over the nation
- ii. Reconstruction of 69 literacy schools for 7302 of school students
- iii. Hiring 232 teachers for literacy courses
- iv. Graduation of 385 students from literacy courses
- v. Hiring 660 teachers for vocational institutes
- vi. Publishing 35000 Dari books for literacy learners
- vii. Publishing 5000 Pashto books for literacy learners
- viii. Distribution of 40000 literacy books

- ix. Distribution of 5800 notebooks for the capital and the provinces
- x. Distribution of 400 posters related to literacy in the capital and provinces
- xi. Distribution of 80000 pieces of chalk
- xii. Starting a big campaign of encouraging people to learn literacy throughout Kabul City
- xiii. Distributions of 400 charts throughout the nation
- xiv. Visiting of Badakhshan and Takdhar provinces by a big inspection team
- xv. Familiarizing 239 newly qualified teachers to methodology of teaching
- xvi. Broadcasting of seven vocational programs through radio
- xvii. Broadcasting of seven interviews through Radio/TV of Afghanistan related to literacy
- xviii. Celebrating the day of literacy

### **Education for 12 Years plan Ministry of Education (1383 – 1394/ 2004 – 2015)**

When the assemble education for all signed in 1990- at the Jomtion, Thailand. Afghanistan passed 12 years war and more than nine years the Soviet Union military soldiers captured Afghanistan.

More than one million human including women and children have been killed. Infrastructures of Afghanistan were destroyed. And more than two third of schools were damaged. More than four million Afghans were displaced in neighbourhood countries with a lot of difficulties. After ten years this assembles was held in April, 2000. The war was continuing in Afghanistan. Education has been lost from the Ministry of Education. Women were not allowed to go to schools. Meanwhile the boys' schools were changed to religious and military school. In this year 113 million children less than 6 years of age were not educated. Among these children, 4 million children were depending to Afghanistan. And 880 million were adult's literacy and 80 percent of Afghan population.

After 3 months of Interim Government of Afghanistan, schools were opened despite lack of knowledge and education, lack of facilities, teacher, teaching materials, and other possibilities thousands of students went to the kindergartens, school and universities. Although the Ministry of education had already planned to enrol one million students to be entered in schools, 1.5 million children had referred to schools that had not good education system. At the beginning 8 to 9 million children & teenagers were not educated & some of them wanted to complete their education. Although some of them need to study more & more.

The education scheme in Afghanistan in order for children, teenagers & young generation from age of 3 months up to 22 years old to be covered by these three formal organs such is Miniserries of Social, Labourer and Ministry of Educational. Though the expense of kindergartens is repaired by Education Ministry the Labourer & Social Ministries have the responsibility to look for children in age of three months to 6 years.

From 7 to 18 years old teenagers are taught at groups' school and special agencies by teachers training in Islamic, technical and professional, the 12<sup>th</sup> classes as 20 years old are taught formal education by educational ministry.

In addition ministry of education has the responsibility of literacy and FE.

Ministry of higher education has the responsibility of continuing education up to BA level.

Now we are concentrating how to make the majority population of Afghanistan educated in 12 years procedure.

This plan includes NFE and literacy, and official, the population of Afghanistan is 25 million according to World Bank statistical report 20%(five million)are alliterated and 80% of population who need to be educated and learn.

This plan is related to the people who are under age of 50.

1. Official Education Scheme:

MOE planned to enrol the children to school at specific time before age of seven.

12 years children who are graduated from literacy courses will be accepted in grade four of official schools.

Those children who have completed two years literacy courses will be accepted in grade five of official schools.

Primary and secondary schools are compulsory for all students from 6 to 16 years old.

Children whose ages are under 6 and up to 15 or 16 must continue their official studies.

2. Expand Plan of Vocational Studies, Professional, and adults literacy:

MoE has in two parts its activities. And Second plan for NFE and vocational training is as follows:

- Well establishment of Literacy courses in ten villages of closest areas
- For linkage of the literacy courses will establish on Central literacy course
- Establishment of a zone in nearest provinces for better monitoring and evaluation and these zones will be in the following:
  - i. Central Zone (Kabul, Parwan, Kapisa, Bamyan, Logar, and Maidan)
  - ii. East Zone (Jalalabad, Laghman, Konar, and Noristan)
  - iii. Southeast Zone no. 1 (Ghazni, Zabul, Kandahar, Helmand, and Oruzgan)
  - iv. Southwest Zone no. 2 (Heart, Farah, Nimroz, Ghor, and Badghis)
  - v. South Zone (Paktia, Khost and Paktika)
  - vi. Northwest Zone (Samangan, Balkh, Jawzjan, Faryab, and Sar-i-pul)
  - vii. North east (Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, and Badkshshan)

A. Establishment of vocational training :

- These courses and schools are planed up to grade 9 and after that
- The students of these school should be men, women and adults and this plan is as follows:

In 1383 (2004) will increase one school from grade 4 – 9 with 300 students for training every year. In addition 360 villages will have 360 schools in 32 provinces of Afghanistan. And we have planed to add 64 schools in previous number of schools. 120,000 students will train in 473 schools in the year of 1383 (2004). These students will be trained by 4,000 teachers. In this case during 12 years 10% students will increase. In all over the country there will be 3120 schools with 780,000 students. 26,000 teachers will have the responsibility of these schools. (See Table No. 20

Now 8,402 graduated students are continuing 49 vocational schools by 698 teachers.

B. Literacy Courses:

For ruining of literacy in our country will have planning in 12 years from 1383, 12,219,000 students will be trained in 59,000 literacy courses by 32,500 teachers.

Now there are 231,000 students studying in 9,765 literacy courses by 3,247 teachers.

To comparing this plan at the end of 12 year 26,000 functional literacy teachers and 32500 literacy teachers will be required.

To achieve this plan in addition to the previous schools, 3071 schools are required during this period of 12 years plan 123,153 more teachers are required and 10,513 teachers are required to be trained. 3667 schools should be built and each year 806 schools must be built.

In addition it is required to provide stationeries, labs, furniture, text books, computer and...etc are required to train 20,695,000 students. As the estimated budget mentioned by the World Bank is \$ 80 million, which is \$ 960 million in 12 years.

If these possibilities will not be available for MoE. Afghanistan will remain as an undeveloped country