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FAFEN

Education Institution Monitor

A report based on monitoring of
59 government girls' high schools in 46 districts
across Pakistan

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11% teaching posts vacant in girls' high schools

- Lack of libraries, playgrounds and lab equipment
- Satisfactory student-teacher ratio

Eleven percent of the sanctioned teaching positions were vacant in government girls' high schools monitored in April with 160 positions lying unoccupied in 55 schools against the sanctioned 1,390.

FAFEN governance monitors who visited 25 government girls' high schools in Punjab, 22 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), 11 in Sindh and one in FATA reported that the highest percentage of vacant teaching positions was in Sindh (31%), followed by KP (13%), FATA (6%) and Punjab (5%).

The occupancy rate of non-teaching positions was comparatively better. In 55 schools that shared information, 410 out of the total 450 sanctioned posts were occupied, leaving 9% positions vacant.

As for certain support staff, there were peons in 57 of the 59 schools monitored, security guards in 51 and sanitary workers in 48 schools.

The attendance of teachers was better than that of students with 90% of the observed schools reporting attendance of more than 75% while 78% schools had such high percentage of students' attendance.

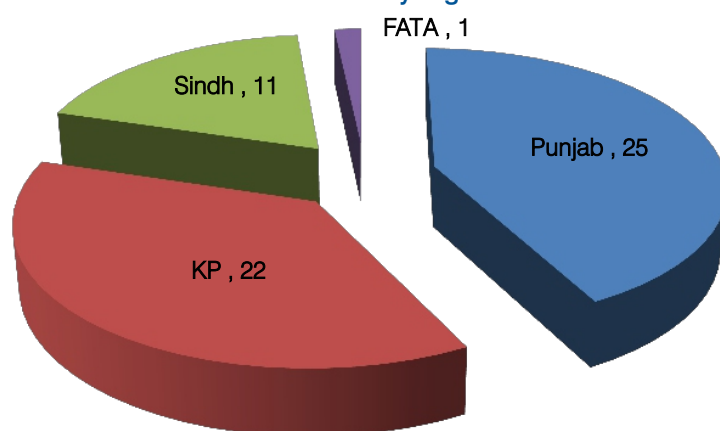
The student-teacher ratio was also satisfactory with an average of 30 students-per-teacher. Among regions, Punjab had the lowest number of students-per-teacher (26), followed by Sindh and FATA (35 each) and KP (37). The number of students-per-teacher in all these regions was below the government set limit of 50 for high schools.

Forty four percent of the monitored schools were without libraries while 36% did not have laboratory equipment for science experiments. Another 32% schools lacked playgrounds and had no Physical Training Instructors (PTIs). Additionally, 14 percent schools had no arrangements for clean drinking water. However, all the monitored schools were housed in proper buildings and all except four had boundary walls. Though, all schools had electricity connections, classrooms in three schools did not have fans.

Classrooms of 91% schools were found clean; 95% had black/white boards; 80% had benches for students in all classrooms and 86% had chairs and tables for teachers.

During the January-March 2012 quarter, 31 visits were made by government/elected officials to the monitored

Graph A: Number of monitored government girls' high schools by region



schools. Among government officials, the Executive District Officer/Education made the most visits (14) while the number of such visits by other officials was 12.

Two visits were made by MPAs (Members Provincial Assembly) and elected representatives, other than MPAs and MNAs (Members National Assembly) made three visits - two to schools in Punjab and one in Sindh.

Detailed findings

FAFEN Monitors visited 59 government girls' high schools in 46 districts across Pakistan in April. Of these, 25 schools were monitored in 19 districts in Punjab, 22 in 17 KP districts, 11 in nine districts in Sindh and one in an agency in FATA.

1. Teaching positions

Fifty five schools shared information on the sanctioned posts and teaching staff that had been appointed. Of the 1,390 sanctioned positions, 1,230 were occupied, leaving 11% posts vacant.

Among regions, the highest percentage of vacant teaching positions was observed in Sindh (31%), where 84 of the sanctioned 267 posts were not filled. KP followed with 13% vacant posts, FATA (6%) and Punjab (5%).

S. #	Province	Number of sanctioned teaching posts	Number of posted teaching staff	Vacant teaching posts (%)	Number of schools sharing information
1.	Punjab	842	802	4.75	23
2.	KP	265	230	13.21	20
3.	Sindh	267	183	31.46	11
4.	FATA	16	15	6.25	1
Total		1390	1230	11.51	55

2. Non-teaching positions

Fifty five schools shared information on the number of sanctioned positions and non-teaching staff that had been appointed.

In schools that provided information, 450 posts were sanctioned of which 410 were filled. In this light, the percentage of vacant non-teaching positions came out to be 9%.

Among regions, the highest percentage of vacant non-teaching positions was in schools monitored in Sindh (13%) where 80 posts were occupied out of the sanctioned 92. Punjab followed with 11% vacant positions and KP with 3%. No post for non-teaching staff was left unoccupied in the school monitored in FATA.

S. #	Province	Number of sanctioned non-teaching posts	Number of posted non-teaching staff	Vacant non-teaching posts (%)	Number of schools sharing information
1.	Punjab	219	195	10.96	23
2.	KP	129	125	3.10	20
3.	Sindh	92	80	13.04	11
4.	FATA	10	10	0.00	1
Total		450	410	8.89	55

3. Availability of support staff

Except for two schools in Punjab, all others had peons. Eight schools - four in KP, three in Punjab and one in Sindh – did not have security guards while 11 - of which seven were in Punjab, two in KP and one each in Sindh and FATA - had no sanitary workers.

S. #	Non-teaching staff	Province	Punjab	KP	Sindh	FATA	Total
1.	The school has peon	Yes	23	22	11	1	57
		No	2	0	0	0	2
2.	The school has security guard	Yes	22	18	10	1	51
		No	3	4	1	0	8
3.	The school has sanitary worker	Yes	18	20	10	0	48
		No	7	2	1	1	11

4. Number of students-per-teacher

All schools, except for one in Punjab, shared information on the enrolled students. For a total of 37,319 students, there were 1,255 teachers - a teacher-student ratio of 1:30.

A region-wise analysis showed that the lowest number of students-per-teacher was in Punjab (26), followed by Sindh and FATA (35 each) and KP (37). The number of students-per-teacher in all the regions was below the government set limit of 50 for high schools.

S. #	Province	Number of schools	Number of teachers posted in schools	Number of students enrolled in schools	Number of students per teacher
1.	Punjab	24	811	21457	26
2.	KP	22	246	9024	37
3.	Sindh	11	183	6316	35
4.	FATA	1	15	522	35
Total		58	1255	37319	30

5. Teachers' attendance

Ninety percent of the monitored schools had teachers' attendance of more than 75%. These included 24 schools in Punjab, 19 in KP, eight in Sindh and one in FATA. Four schools - three in Sindh and one in KP - reported attendance between 51% and 75%.

One school in KP had teachers' attendance between 25% and 50% while in another school in the same region it was below 25%.

S. #	Percentage of teachers present	Punjab	KP	Sindh	FATA	Total
1.	Below 25%	0	1	0	0	1
2.	26% to 50%	0	1	0	0	1
3.	51% to 75%	0	1	3	0	4
4.	76% to 100%	24	19	8	1	52
5.	Above 100%	0	0	0	0	0
Total		24	22	11	1	58

6. Students' attendance

The students' attendance in 46 six schools - 23 in Punjab, 19 in KP, three in Sindh and one in FATA - was above 75% on the day of FAFEN observers' visits. The attendance was between 51% and 75% in three schools in KP and two each in Punjab and Sindh.

Only one school in Sindh reported students' attendance between 26% and 50%. The attendance was below 25% in five schools, all of which were in Sindh.

S. #	Percentage of students present	Punjab	KP	Sindh	FATA	Total
1	Below 25%	0	0	5	0	5
2	26% to 50%	0	0	1	0	1
3	51% to 75%	2	3	2	0	7
4	76% to 100%	23	19	3	1	46
5	Above 100%	0	0	0	0	0
Total		25	22	11	1	59

7. Building and facilities

All the monitored schools were housed in proper buildings. Except for two schools each in KP and Sindh, all others had boundary walls. Though, all schools had electricity connections, classrooms in two schools in KP and one in Sindh did not have fans.

Classrooms of all schools, except for three in KP and one each in Punjab and Sindh, were clean. Black/white boards were available in classrooms of all but three schools - two in Punjab and one in KP.

Benches for students were lacking in classrooms of seven schools - five in KP and two in Punjab. Similarly, chairs/tables for teachers were not there in classrooms of eight schools - four each in Punjab and Sindh.

Twenty six schools did not have libraries for students which included 12 in KP and seven each in Punjab and Sindh.

Furthermore, of the 21 schools where apparatus for science experiments was not available, nine were in KP, eight in Punjab and four in Sindh.

Nineteen schools - eleven in KP, five in Punjab and three in Sindh - did not have playgrounds. Physical Training Instructors (PTIs) were not appointed in 18 schools. Fifty one schools had staffrooms for teachers but four in Punjab, three in KP and one each in Sindh and FATA did not have this facility.

There was no arrangement for clean drinking water in 11 schools of which five were in KP, two in Sindh and one in FATA.

Fifty schools displayed the daily attendance of teachers and students prominently. Of the nine schools that did not do so, four were in Sindh and three each in KP and Punjab.

S. #	Building and facilities	Province	Punjab	KP	Sindh	FATA	Total
1.	The classrooms are clean	Yes	24	19	10	1	54
		No	1	3	1	0	5
2.	The school is housed in a building	Yes	25	22	11	1	59
		No	0	0	0	0	0
3.	There is a boundary wall around the school building	Yes	25	20	9	1	55
		No	0	2	2	0	4
4.	All classrooms have windows and lights	Yes	25	22	11	1	59
		No	0	0	0	0	0
5.	All classrooms have desks and benches/chairs for students	Yes	23	17	11	1	52
		No	2	5	0	0	7
6.	All the classrooms have black/ white boards	Yes	23	21	11	1	56
		No	2	1	0	0	3
7.	Classrooms have chairs and tables for teachers	Yes	21	18	11	1	51
		No	4	4	0	0	8
8.	The daily attendance of students and teachers is displayed prominently	Yes	22	19	7	1	49
		No	3	3	4	0	10
9.	The school has clean drinking water arrangements for students	Yes	25	17	9	0	51
		No	0	5	2	1	8
10.	The school has a library	Yes	18	10	4	1	33
		No	7	12	7	0	26
11.	The school has a serving Physical Training Instructor (PTI)	Yes	17	18	5	1	41
		No	8	4	6	0	18
12.	The school has apparatus for science experiments	Yes	17	13	7	1	38
		No	8	9	4	0	21
13.	The school has electricity	Yes	25	22	11	1	59
		No	0	0	0	0	0
14.	The school has fans in all classrooms	Yes	25	20	10	1	56
		No	0	2	1	0	3
15.	The school has playground for students	Yes	20	11	8	1	40
		No	5	11	3	0	19
16.	The school has staffroom for teachers	Yes	21	19	10	0	50
		No	4	3	1	1	9

8. Government oversight

During the January-March 2012 quarter, 31 visits were made by government/elected officials to the monitored schools. Of these, 21 visits were made to schools in Punjab, seven in KP and three in Sindh. No visit was made by any official to the school monitored in FATA.

Among government officials, Executive District Officer/Education made the most visits (14). Of these, seven were made to schools in Punjab, five in KP and two in Sindh. Other officials made 12 visits - 11 in Punjab and one in KP.

Two visits were made by MPAs – one to a school in Punjab and the other in KP. Elected representatives, other than MPAs and MNAs made three visits- two to schools in Punjab and one in Sindh.

S. #	Visiting official	Punjab	KP	Sindh	FATA	Total
1.	MNA	-	-	-	-	0
2.	MPA	1	1	-	-	2
3.	EDO/Education	7	5	2	-	14
4.	Any other government official	11	1	-	-	12
5.	Any other elected representative	2	-	1	-	3
Total		21	7	3	0	31

Monitoring Methodology

The Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) has launched a nationwide initiative to monitor governance processes under its Supporting Transparency Accountability and Electoral Processes (STAEP) as part of its mandate to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Objective information about governance processes is vital to encourage informed engagement of citizenry with elected and public institutions for progressive outputs. FAFEN Governance Monitoring aims at enriching the public discourse and debate on governance and developing research-based recommendations for reforms.

FAFEN advocates for transparency, accountability, responsiveness, representativeness and public participation as essential elements of democratic governance to enhance the output, efficiency and effectiveness of all elected and public institutions.

FAFEN Governance Monitors visit schools and colleges, health facilities, police stations and other public institutions to monitor and evaluate their efficiency and efficacy in 200 National Assembly constituencies of 119 districts in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Sindh, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). In addition, FAFEN is also monitoring complaints handling mechanisms of various public institutions to gauge their effectiveness.

Trained FAFEN Governance Monitors fill out standardized checklists during their monitoring visits, employing interviewing and observation techniques, and then transmit the data to the FAFEN Secretariat in Islamabad for data entry, cleaning and analysis. FAFEN plans to produce monthly thematic reports such as this one. This information will also contribute to FAFEN Bi-Annual State of Governance in Pakistan Reports.

FAFEN Governance Monitoring reports are based on non-probability sampling, and their findings should not be considered national or provincial generalizations. However, FAFEN's outreach across the country allows it to access most districts as well as urban and rural areas. Standardized methodology is applied across Pakistan to draw information in a uniform way through observation and interviewing. The observation and interviews are recorded on a standardized checklist. All information received at the FAFEN Secretariat is verified through multiple sources for authenticity and accuracy. These reports provide data analysis and inferences only for the monitored institutions within the sample. These reports are meant to present to relevant stakeholders a consolidated and current snapshot of the state of governance in public institutions in order to inspire public dialogue and as a contribution towards targeted interventions and reforms.

However, FAFEN's unique methodology to assess and evaluate governance processes continues to evolve. Any inaccuracies that may be noticed in the data or suggestions for improvement in the methodology can be sent to the email address at the end of this report.

Annexure: List of monitored government girls' high schools

S. #	Name of school	District	Province
1.	Government Girls' High School, Samnabad Town	Lahore	Punjab
2.	Government Girls' High School, Bun Bajwa, Pasrur	Sialkot	Punjab
3.	Government Girls' High School, Aaliwala	Dera Ghazi Khan	Punjab
4.	Government Girls' High School, Double Section	Hafizabad	Punjab
5.	Government Girls' High School, Shahpur City	Sargodha	Punjab
6.	Government Girls' High School, Mubarik Colony, Qila Dedar Singh Town	Gujranwala	Punjab
7.	Government Girls' Model High School, Jauhrabad	Khushab	Punjab
8.	MC Girls' High School, Block 26/27	Sargodha	Punjab
9.	Government Girls' High School, Chichawatni	Sahiwal	Punjab
10.	Government Girls' High School, Tench Bhatta	Rawalpindi	Punjab
11.	Government Girls' High School, Duniapur	Lodhran	Punjab
12.	Government Girls' High School, Chak No.168/10-R	Khanewal	Punjab
13.	MC Girls' High School, Gujar Khan	Rawalpindi	Punjab
14.	Government Girls' High School, Chack No.175/J-B	Jhang	Punjab
15.	Government Girls' High School, Ariya Mohallah, Rawal Town	Rawalpindi	Punjab
16.	Government Girls' High School, Bhilomar, Talagang	Chakwal	Punjab
17.	Government Girls' High School No.2, Fatehjang	Attock	Punjab
18.	Government Girls' High School, Kotla Arab Ali Khan, Kharian	Gujrat	Punjab
19.	Government Girls' High School, Jhang Saddar	Jhang	Punjab
20.	Government Girls' High School, Rangoo, Hazro	Attock	Punjab
21.	Government Girls' High School No.1, Rajanpur	Rajanpur	Punjab
22.	Government Girls' High School, Haria, Malikwal	Mandi Bahauddin	Punjab
23.	Government Girls' High School, Near Pir Wadhai Adda, Rawal Town	Rawalpindi	Punjab
24.	Government Girls' High School No.1, Toba Tek Singh	Toba Tek Singh	Punjab
25.	Government Girls' High School, Hanjranwala	Sheikhpura	Punjab
26.	Government Girls' High School, Ghulamullah, Mirpur Sakro	Thatta	Sindh
27.	Government Girls' High School, Daharki	Ghotki	Sindh
28.	Government Girls' High School, Badah, Dokri	Larkana	Sindh
29.	Government Girls' High School, Lahori Muhalla	Larkana	Sindh
30.	Government Girls' High School, Old Wahdat Colony, Qasimabad	Hyderabad	Sindh
31.	Government Girls' High School, Mirwah Gorchani	Mirpurkhas	Sindh
32.	Government Girls' High School, Tando Jan Muhammad, Digri	Mirpurkhas	Sindh
33.	Government Girls' High School, Kashmore	Kashmore	Sindh
34.	Marvi Government Girls' High School, Nagarparkar	Tharparkar	Sindh
35.	Government Girls' High School, New Jatoi, Moro	Naushero Feroz	Sindh
36.	Government Girls' High School, Madeji, Garhi Yasin	Shikarpur	Sindh
37.	Government Girls' High School, Pind Kargo Khan	Abbottabad	KP
38.	Government Girls' High School, Banian	Battagram	KP
39.	Government Girls' High School, Shinkari	Mansehra	KP
40.	Government Girls' High School, Afzalabad	Mansehra	KP
41.	Government Girls' High School, Civil Quarters, Peshawar Town -3	Peshawar	KP

S. #	Name of school	District	Province
42.	Government Girls' High School, Nahaqi, Peshawar Town -2	Peshawar	KP
43.	Government Girls' High School, Badam Bagicha (Purana Thana), Batkhel	Malakand	KP
44.	Government Girls' High School, Koza Alpuri	Shangla	KP
45.	Government Girls' High School, Bandi Dhundan	Abbottabad	KP
46.	Government Girls' High School, Urmer Miana, Peshawar Town -4	Peshawar	KP
47.	Government Girls' High School, Chaukara, Banda Daud Shah	Karak	KP
48.	Government Girls' High School, Nizampur	Nowshehra	KP
49.	Government Girls' High School, Kahal	Haripur	KP
50.	Government Girls' High School, Fatehpur, Khwaza Khela	Swat	KP
51.	Government Girls' High School, Kot Baba, Shabqadar	Charsadda	KP
52.	Government Girls' High School, Shewaki, Lachi	Kohat	KP
53.	Government Girls' High School, Amandi Gul Hassan	Bannu	KP
54.	Government Girls' High School, Maneri Bala	Swabi	KP
55.	Government Girls' High School, Musa Zai, Daraban	Dera Ismail Khan	KP
56.	Government Girls' High School, Rajar	Charsadda	KP
57.	Government Girls' High School No.1, Khan Bari	Hangu	KP
58.	Government Girls' High School, Ghazni Khel	Lakki Marwat	KP
59.	Government Girls' High School, Ekka Ghund, Yakka Ghund	Mohmand Agency	FATA

About FAFEN

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN), established in 2006, is a coalition of 42 leading civil society organizations, working to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Governed by Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability, FAFEN's key achievements are:

- Observed the public display of Pakistan's draft electoral rolls and conducted the country's first statistically-valid voters' list audit in 2007
- Deployed more than 18,829 trained, neutral Election Day observers nationwide to watch the February 18, 2008 polls and 264 long-term observers to monitor the pre-election process
- Fielded long-term observers nationwide and published 19 pre-election reports
- For the February 18, 2008, General Elections, FAFEN conducted 260 simultaneous Parallel Vote Tabulations (PVTs)- the largest effort in the world
- Conducted its first survey, Constituents Aspirations Survey, in December 2008 with a sample size of 3,124 respondents to get the description of the state of public opinion and also to get a deeper understanding of the values, attitudes and beliefs of people living in the constituencies
- Conducted mapping of organizations working for human rights within Pakistan
- Observed general elections at Gilgit-Baltistan in 2009 and by-elections in various constituencies of the Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2010
- Implemented a unique methodology to observe parliamentary proceedings under its Parliamentary Watch Project
- Monitors public institutions across Pakistan and issues monthly reports on the state and performance of educational, health and other local level institutions. In addition, monthly reports on prices, crimes, incidence of disease, caseload in lower courts and political and electoral violence are issued.

FAFEN continues to implement robust programs in-between elections related to monitoring parliamentary affairs, connecting constituents to their elected representatives, monitoring the performance of public and elected institutions and advocating electoral and democratic reforms. FAFEN is also monitoring political and electoral violence, peace activities and promoting active citizenry through ongoing civic education activities across the country. FAFEN is currently implementing Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan (STAEP) in 200 National Assembly constituencies in 119 districts across Pakistan.



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