

### **Performance Management Cell**

Secondary Education Department, Government of Balochistan

BALOCHISTAN REAL TIME SCHOOL MONITORING SYSTEM

## **Statistical Booklet**

June 2019

Data of 17,618 monitoring visits to 10,971 schools from December 2018 to May 2019

Government of Balochistan Secondary Education Department Policy, Planning and Implementation Unit (PPIU) Performance Management Cell (PMC)

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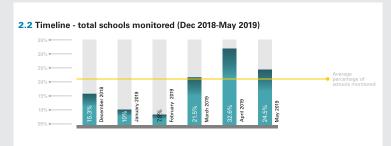
### How to Read the Booklet

The report presents monitoring data about the education system in a way that the reader can:

- understand cumulative performance of all districts against an indicator over a period of six months;
- understand the cumulative performance of each district against an indicator over a period of six months;
- understand the district wise performance for each indicator for the month of May 2019 in terms of the most recent situation on ground;

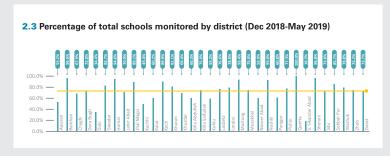
The information in this booklet is presented in the form of graphs. Various features of the graphs are:

### The timeline charts



Show overall monthly performance of an indicator over a period of six months. The timeline charts present an overall situation of the sector based on the number of visits in a stated month. However, it will be interesting to look at this data in terms of summer and winter zones. Findings of school visits (mostly) in Dec 2019 and (entirely) in Jan and Feb 2019 are based on schools in the summer zone. Both zones are operational in March, April and May 2019 and the findings are a composite of schools in both zones.

### The bar charts



Show consolidated performance of each district over a given period.

These charts also provide average values: The Deep Yellow bar provides average value of the indicator.

### **BYTES**

The data presented in section 2 provides details of the number of schools monitored from December 2018 to May 2019
Overall, RTSM teams monitored 73% (10971) of the schools across the province in last six months (Dec

the summer zone – schools in the v closed at this time of the year.
Figure 2.3 shows the percentage of monitored in each district (total 33) months. There are only 3 districts w

Text in each section presents general information about the indicators and findings of data.



### Background and Context

Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) are expected to provide a detailed analysis of the sector. The Balochistan Education Sector Plan (BESP) (2013-2018) discussed that despite being the oldest EMIS in the country, the Balochistan EMIS "suffers from serious supply and demand side gaps." The BESP emphasized that the management culture in the education department "is responsible for marginalizing the worth of BEMIS", however, user unfriendly packaging of data with limited or no analysis also "impinges on the demand side."

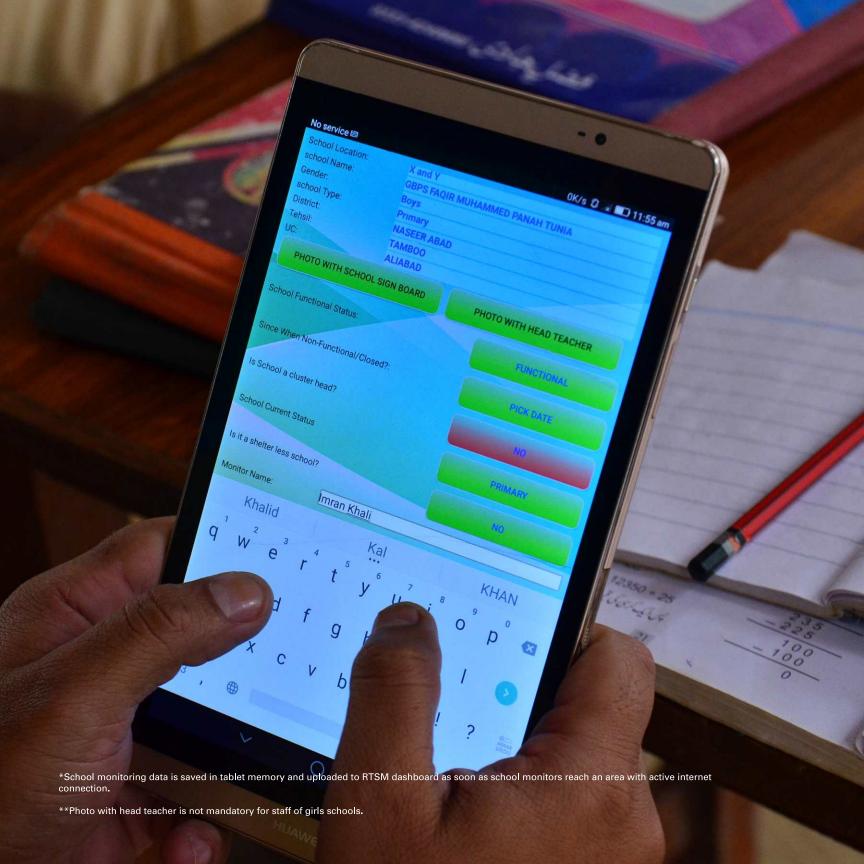
The Balochistan EMIS, prior to the inception of reform initiatives led by the education department with the support of development partners, was a standalone, outdated database not capable of most functions essential to MIS. The capacity gap assessments conducted as a follow up to the sector plan showed that no major changes/upgradations of design had taken place since the establishment of Balochistan EMIS in 1991. There was no connectivity with district EMIS and data from districts was transported manually and rarely through email to be entered centrally at the provincial level.

Since 2014, the Education Department has been implementing a reform agenda in areas of access, quality and governance and management of the education sector in Balochistan. As part of this process, the provincial EMIS has received a great deal of attention and support from the department and development partners. Given the limited human resource capacity within the department, selected components of the EMIS have been developed with technical assistance of UNICEF and rolled out. The new EMIS

strengthens a decision support system which enables functions such as multi-user remote connectivity, report generation, graphical representation and analysis and data exportability. The operational support system of EMIS provides roles and authority to users within the system. Finally, a resource management system includes modules on geographical information on schools, human resource management, school, student and HR profiles, a biometric attendance system and a Real Time School Monitoring System (RTSM).

The revamped Balochistan EMIS is a revolutionary initiative which enables management and administration, research and planning, and monitoring and evaluation of the education system. The Balochistan EMIS fortifies the transparency and accountability initiatives of allowing public access to general information on schools and school monitoring reports. The website can be accessed on www.emis.gob.pk.

This report is a publication on findings of the Real Time School Monitoring System (RTSM) based on the data gathered by school monitors and uploaded in real time on the live dashboard from Dec 2018 to May 2019.



### **RTSM Teams**

The EMIS and RTSM are currently centrally based in the Performance Management Cell (PMC) of the Policy, Planning and Management Unit (PPIU) of the education department. At the district level, there are more than 200 field monitors across all districts of Balochistan who monitor schools and upload monitoring reports in real time to the RTSM live dashboard. The RTSM team in each

district is spearheaded by a monitoring coordinator. The findings of RTSM are a key source of information and evidence for the district level education managers and the District Education Groups (DEG) headed by Deputy Commissioners (DC).

### **Utilization of RTSM Data**

The RTSM Data provides a general view of the performance of the education system and provides evidence base for informed decisions to improve management, transparency and accountability the system and resources. The findings of RTSM data are also useful is setting up and monitoring of short term priority targets for the education department to track progress and intended results of selected priorities. The data presented in this RTSM statistical booklet is intended to provide an evidence base for decision makers to resolve existing challenges and meet development targets.

The data presented in this booklet can be used for strategic planning and decision making at the provincial and district levels. Moreover, clusters and schools can also access data via <a href="https://www.emis.gob.pk">www.emis.gob.pk</a> or request the contact persons mentioned on inside cover for any information required for planning, management and monitoring of resources.

It is imperative to note that EMIS and RTSM are only tools and cannot provide conclusive remedies to challenges identified.

### **Process of Real Time School Monitoring**

The 4 steps of the RTSM process include:

### 1. Data Collection:

- Review/revision of the Android based RTSM data collection tool
- Training of all field monitors and supervisors on data collection software
- Allocation of target schools to all field monitors
- Data collection through real time Android based tools

### 2. Data Processing

 Uploading monitoring data in real time to RTSM live dashboard

### 3. Data Dissemination

 Key tools used for data dissemination include statistical books, user dashboards and customized reports as and when required by the department.

### 4. Data Utilization

- Training of education managers at the provincial, district and cluster school level for using EMIS/RTSM data in educational planning and monitoring.
- The RTSM data is the key source of information and evidence for the District Education Groups (DEGs)



### Approach to EMIS/RTSM

Under the new EMIS approach, the education department has conducted three census exercises since 2014. Since 2015, the Real Time School Monitoring teams have uploaded close to one hundred thousand monitoring reports about the public-sector schools in Balochistan. The new real time school monitoring system is completely paper less and the monitoring reports are

uploaded within seconds after the completion of school visits. All reports are available on EMIS website which places the new system light-years ahead of its predecessors that relied on primitive paper-based assessment tools and ill-coordinated monitoring mechanisms.

### **About the Booklet**

The data presented in this booklet is based on RTSM reports for all levels of the education under the Secondary Education Department including primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools. These reports were uploaded to RTSM dashboard from Dec 2018 to May 2019.

The data in this statistical booklet has been analyzed and presented to give a bird eye view of the performance of education system in terms of key indicators of the Real Time School Monitoring which included access to functional schools, student and teacher attendance, availability of fit-for-use infrastructure (mainly rooms and toilet) drinking water and furniture for teachers and students.

Apart from these RTSM also gather information about other indicators which can be explored by

visiting the EMIS website on <a href="www.emis.gob.pk">www.emis.gob.pk</a>. The electronic copy of this booklet is available on the EMIS website of the education department. The website also provides an analysis of the data on heat maps, EMIS school profiles and real time school monitoring reports.

The data in this report has been articulated on three presentation layers:

Firstly, it shows trend analyses of all indicators on a performance time line from Dec 2018 to May 2019.

Secondly, the data shows cumulative status of indicators from Dec 2018 to May 2019 and, thirdly, the most recent findings of real time school monitoring for May 2019.



### Balochistan Real Time School Monitoring System



The report is uploaded in real time to the RTSM dashboard on the EMIS website for viewing of decision makers and public. www.emis.gob.pk



The Secondary Education Department, Government of Balochistan is supported by European Union and UNICEF for strengthening and institutionalization of the Performance Management System.

- Name of school
- Gender
- **EMIS Code**
- Level
- District
- Tehsil
- UC
- Monitor's name
- Name of school in charge
- Whether school is shelter less
- Whether school is cluster head
- Phone number of school in charge
- Whether school is functional
- Reason if closed
- Teachers serving as mentor in any continuous professional development program
- · Teachers enrolled or participating in any continuous professional development program
- Teachers who participated in last professional day
- Whether continuous professional support is provided by school mentor

All the above are gathered per information provided by school in charge.

- Sanctioned posts
- Total staff posted (EMIS)
- Total staff posted (actual)
- Total staff present
- Total staff absent
- Total staff on leave

All the above are gathered per staff attendance register.

- Remarks by school in charge and school monitor
- Total students enrolled
- Total students present
- Total students absent
- Number of chronic absentees
- Students on leave

All the above are gathered separately for each grade.

- Time table displayed in class
- Percentage of students with textbooks
- Percentage of students with notebooks
- Whether syllabus is available
- Whether classroom is clean
- Percentage of students wearing
- Complains of corporal punishment

All the above are gathered separately for each

- Whether child club is formed/functional
- Whether green club is formed/functional
- Classrooms in school
- Toilets in school

The above data is gathered in classification of number available, useable and required.

- Whether safe drinking water available
- Whether electricity available
- Whether natural gas available
- Whether chair and table for teacher
- Whether mats and desks for students available
- Whether blackboard and chalks in classes available
- Whether school has boundary wall

The above data is gathered in classification of available, partially available and not available.

- Number of visits to school by: Divisional Director, DEO, DOE, DDEO, ADEO, LC, PTSMC and LEC members

The above data is gathered for the duration of three months prior to the day of visit.

- Pictures of school building, learning environment and staff attendance register

- Whether procurement committee meetings held
- Whether minutes of meeting available
- Whether tender /quotation documents available
- Whether supplies provided to feeder schoo<u>ls</u>
- Funds received
- Funds utilized
- Funds available

The above data is gathered from cluster head schools only based on available school record.

- · Whether participated in procurement committee meetings
- Whether supplies received
- Whether quality of supplies is satisfactory
- Whether supplies received in demanded quantity

The above data is gathered from feeder schools only based on available school record.

- Pre-filled information downloaded from EMIS website
- Information entered by school monitor using available evidence and observation

## Summary of Results - Balochistan December 2018 - May 2019

### Balochistan Real Time School Monitoring System



02



Schools monitored 73.8%



03



Schools found closed on RTSM visits 27.4%



04



Attendance of students 76.2%



05



Attendance of teaching staff 75.4%



**1**6



Useable rooms 85.8%



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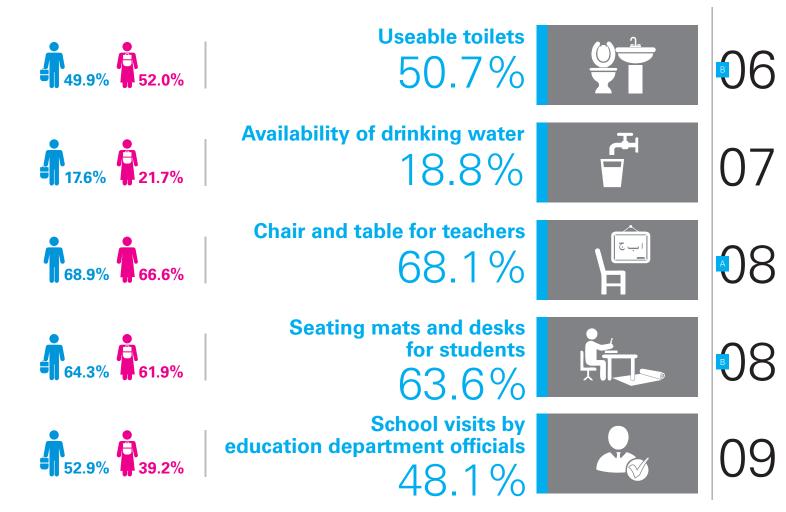
### Schools Monitored

## 10,971

### Number of Monitoring Visits

17,618 TIME

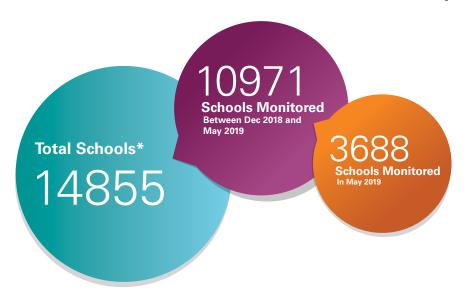


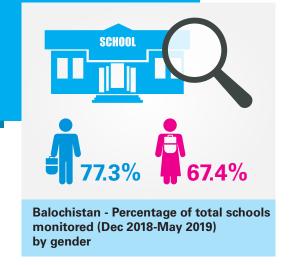


<sup>\*178</sup> new primary schools have registered as co-education in EMIS. Summary of results for these 178 schools reads as: schools monitored: 45.5%, schools found closed on RTSM visit: 35.8%, attendance of students 67.6%, attendance of teaching staff 48.3%, useable rooms 94.7%, useable toilets 51.3%, availability of drinking water 23.1%, chair and table for teachers 51.6%, seating mats and desks for students 57.1% and school visits by education department officials 25.9%.

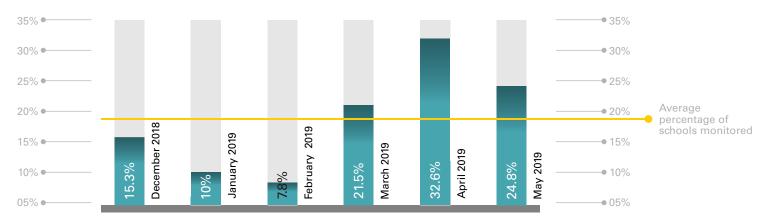
## Schools Monitored

### 2.1 Overview of schools monitored (Dec 2018 - May 2019)





### 2.2 Timeline - total schools monitored (Dec 2018-May 2019)



<sup>\*</sup>Data also includes 605 new primary schools added to the system with support of Global Partnership for Education (GPE) so for given EMIS codes.

### 2.3 Percentage of total schools monitored by district (Dec 2018-May 2019)



### 2.4 Percentage of total schools monitored by district (May 2019)



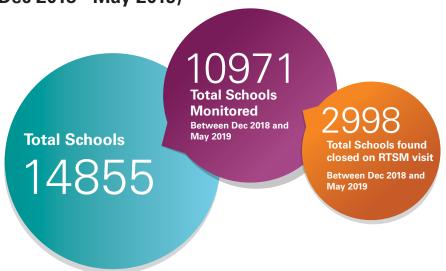
- The data presented in section 2 provides details of the number of schools monitored from December 2018 to May 2019.
- Overall, RTSM teams monitored 74% (10971) of the schools across the province in last six months (Dec 2018 – May 2019).
- RTSM teams conducted 17,618 visits to 10,971 schools monitored. On average, each school was visited at least 1.6 times during the last six months.
- Figure 2.2 shows that, on average, RTSM has monitored 18.6% of schools per month from December 2018 to May 2019. RTSM usually covers 25%-30% of all public-sector schools; coverage in December 2018 and January and February 2019 is low because the data is largely based on schools in

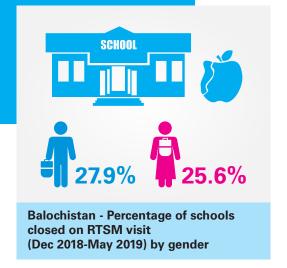
- the summer zone schools in the winter zone are closed at this time of the year.
- Figure 2.3 shows the percentage of schools monitored in each district (total 33) during the last 6 months. More than 70% schools were monitored in 22 districts. This means that the findings for most districts are based on a substantial number of schools monitored in the districts.
- Figure 2.3 shows on average RTSM monitored 73% schools per district from December 2018 to May 2019. In terms of gender wise break up of schools monitored during the same period, RTSM monitored 77.7% boys schools and 65.5% girls schools per district from December 2018 to May 2019.
- Figure 2.4 shows the most recent details of

- monitoring at the district level during May 2019.
- The varying percentages of schools monitored across various districts is because of different number of monitors and schools in each district.
- The number of schools monitored in districts Duki and S. Sikander Abad are well below par. This is because these are new administrative units and no formal RTSM set ups exist at the moment. Fairly limited monitoring activity has been conducted in these districts by members of RTSM teams deputed in districts Loralai and Kalat.

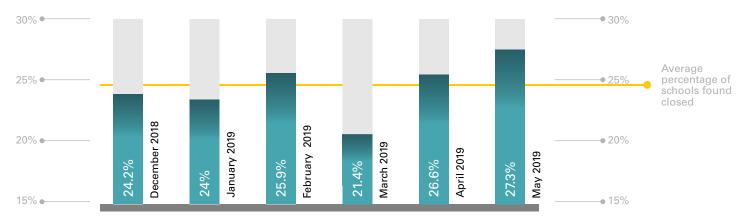
### Schools found closed on RTSM visit

3.1 Overview of schools found closed on RTSM visit (Dec 2018 - May 2019)

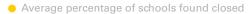




3.2 Timeline - schools found closed on RTSM visit (Dec 2018-May 2019)

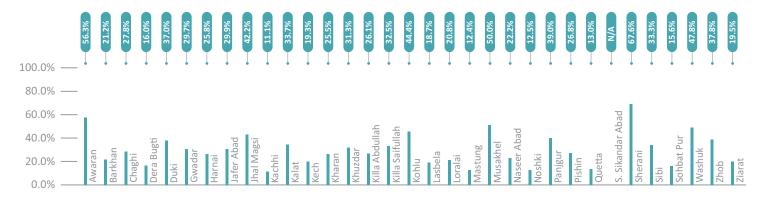


### 3.3 Percentage of schools found closed on RTSM visit by district (Dec 2018-May 2019)





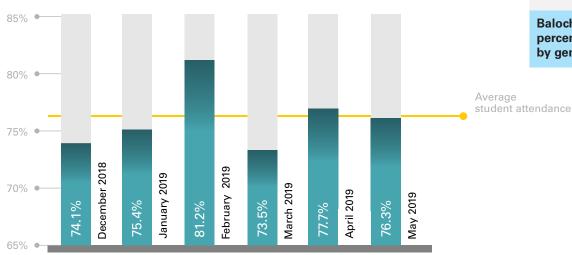
### 3.4 Percentage of schools found closed on RTSM visit by district (May 2019)

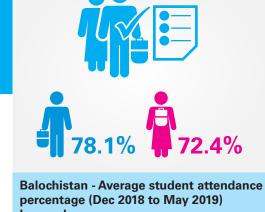


- Data provided in section 3 is related to schools which were found closed on most recent RTSM visit to school. The percentage values of schools closed at the time of RTSM visit have been measured against the total number of schools monitored between December 2018 and May 2019.
- RTSM data in this section provides a picture of the operational status of schools only at the time of visit and does not represent routine function of schools.
- Generally, nearly all schools reported as closed on the time of RTSM visit are primary schools and, on most occasions, these are single teacher primary schools. The major reasons for school closure provided by school monitors include, in order of
- most frequent: teacher absenteeism, post vacancy, teacher leave, non-existent school, others (population migrated, no enrollment in school, dual BEMIS code, teacher attached/transferred).
- Figure 3.2 shows that from December 2018 to May 2019, an average of 24.9% schools per month have been reported as closed at the time RTSM visit.
- Figure 3.3 shows consolidated figures of schools closed at the time of RTSM visit for each district from December 2018 to May 2019. On average 28.2% schools per district were reported closed at the time of visit. In terms of gender wise break up, an average of 28.4% boys and 25.6% girls schools per district were reported as closed at the time of RTSM visit during the last six months (December
- 2018 to May 2019).
- Figure 3.3 makes even more interesting reading when analyzed in comparison with figure 2.3. For example, figure 2.3 shows that 53.2% of the schools in Awaran district were monitored from December 2018 to May 2019 and figure 3.3 shows that 36.1% of these 53.2% schools monitored were closed at the time of most recent RTSM visit during the same period.
- Similarly, figure 2.4 and figure 3.4 can be compared to get an idea of total schools monitored and schools found closed on the day of visit during May 2019.

## Attendance of students

### 4.1 Timeline - student attendance percentage (December 2018 - May 2019)





by gender

### 4.2 Student attendance percentage by district (Dec 2018 to May 2019)



### 4.3 Student attendance percentage by district (May 2019)



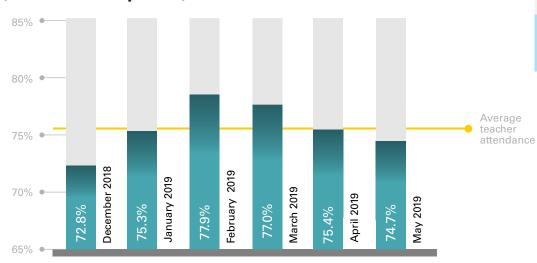
### 4.4 Schools with less than 50% student attendance by district (May 2019)

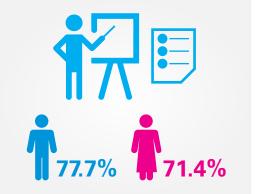


- Data provided in section 4 is related to the attendance of students. Data for this indicator is collected on basis of up to date attendance registers at schools/classes.
- The student attendance percentages have been calculated on basis of visits to schools open at the time of visit using total students registered against total students present at the time of visit
- Figure 4.1 shows that from December 2018 to May 2019, an average student attendance of 76.4% per month has been reported.
- Figure 4.2 shows consolidated figures of
- student attendance for each district from December 2018 to May 2019. During the same period, average student attendance percentage per district remained at 74.5%. In terms of gender wise break up, the boys schools showed an attendance percentage of 75.9% per district, whereas the girls schools showed an attendance percentage of 66.9% per district.
- Figure 4.3 is similar to 4.2 except that it shows student attendance percentages by district only for the month of May 2019. Average student attendance percentage during May 2019 was 76.3%.
- This section also includes a graph on schools which showed less than 50% attendance on RTSM visit. This figure 4.4 makes interesting reading when compared to the total percentage of schools monitored per district in May 2019 i.e. figure 2.4.
   For example, figure 2.4 shows that 8.4% of schools in district Awaran were monitored in May 2019 and figure 4.4 shows that 59% of these 8.4% schools monitored showed less than 50% student attendance.

## Attendance of teaching staff

## **5.1** Timeline - teacher attendance percentage (Dec 2018 -May 2019)





Balochistan - Average teacher attendance percentage (Dec 2018 to May 2019) by gender

### 5.2 Teacher attendance percentage by district (Dec 2018 to May 2019)



### 5.3 Teacher attendance percentage by district (May 2019)



### 5.4 Schools with less than 50% teacher attendance by district (May 2019)

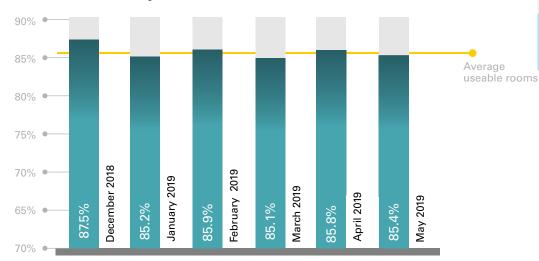


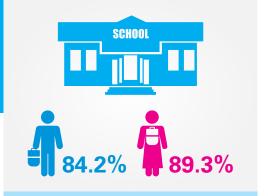
- Data provided in section 5 is related to the attendance of teaching staff. Data for this indicator is collected on basis of up to date staff attendance registers at schools.
- The teaching staff attendance percentages have been calculated on basis of visits to schools using total teaching staff deputed per the staff register against total teaching staff present at the time of visit
- Figure 5.1 shows that from December 2018 to May 2019, an average teaching staff attendance of 75.5% per month has been reported.
- Figure 5.2 shows consolidated figures of teaching
- staff attendance for each district from December 2018 to May 2019. During the same period, average teaching staff attendance percentage per district remained at 72.8%. In terms of gender wise break up, the teaching staff in boys schools showed an attendance percentage of 75.1% per district, whereas the teaching staff in girls schools showed an attendance percentage of 62.9% per district.
- Figure 5.3 is similar to 5.2 except that it shows teaching staff attendance percentages by district only for the month of May 2019. Overall attendance percentage of the teaching staff during

- May 2019 was 68%.
- This section also includes a graph on schools which showed less than 50% attendance of the teaching staff on RTSM visit. This figure 5.4 makes interesting reading when compared to the total percentage of schools monitored per district in May 2019 i.e. figure 2.4. For example, figure 2.4 shows that 25.8% of schools in district Jhal Magsi were monitored in May 2019 and figure 5.4 shows that 51% of these 25.8% schools monitored had less than 50% attendance of the teaching staff.

## School infrastructure - useable rooms

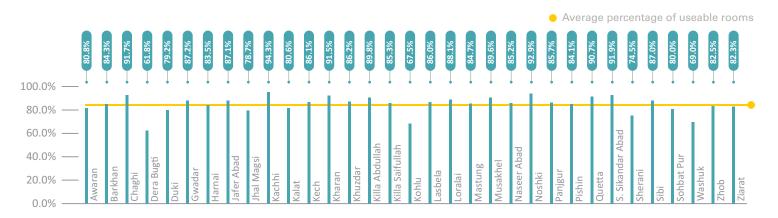
## **6.1** Timeline - percentage of useable rooms (Dec 2018 to May 2019)





Balochistan - Average percentage of useable rooms (Dec 2018 to May 2019) by gender

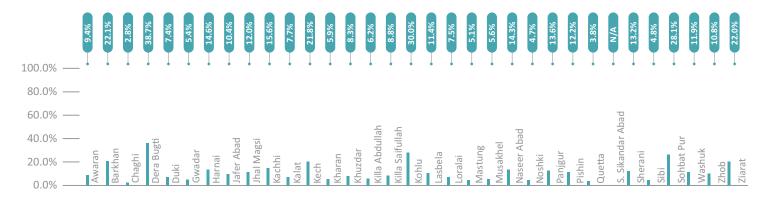
### 6.2 Percentage of useable rooms in schools by district (Dec 2018 to May 2019)



### 6.3 Percentage of useable rooms in schools by district (May 2019)



### 6.4 Percentage of schools with less than 50% of rooms useable (May 2019)

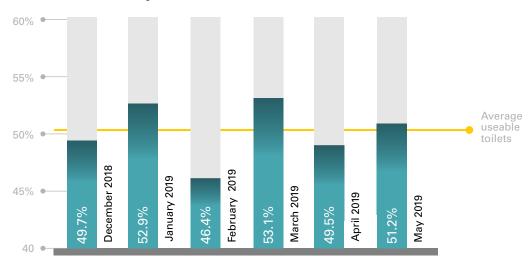


- Section 6A provides information about the usability of available rooms in monitored schools to carry out teaching and learning processes. The findings in this section are based on information provided by schools which have at least one room.
- The RTSM does not have a standard definition of conditions under which a room can be termed as useable. The monitoring tools employed here are based on observation of the monitor and interview with school/class teacher(s).
- · This section does not share the percentage of

- schools which have buildings/rooms, but the information provided is about the percentage of rooms which are fit for use.
- Figure 6.1 shows that from December 2018 to May 2019, an average of 85.5% rooms per month have been reported as useable.
- Figure 6.2 shows consolidated figures about the condition of rooms for each district from December 2018 to May 2019. During the same period, average 83.9% rooms per district have been reported as useable. In terms of gender wise break up, 82.9 % rooms in boys schools and
- 80.4% in girls schools are useable.
- Figure 6.3 shows the percentage of useable rooms by district in schools monitored during the month of May 2019. Schools monitored during May 2019 provided that 85.4% of the rooms were suitable to safely conduct the teaching and learning processes.
- This section also includes a graph on schools which showed less than 50% of the rooms as useable at the time of RTSM visit during May 2019. The figure goes up as far as 30% of the monitored schools for Kohlu and 39% for Dera Bugti.

## School infrastructure - useable toilets

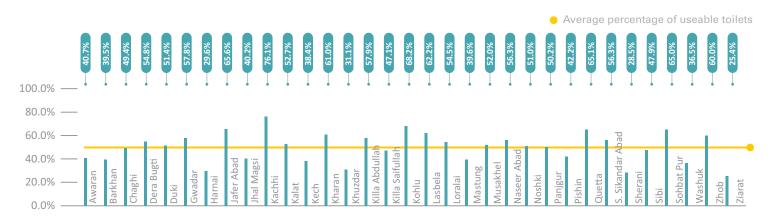
## **6.5** Timeline - percentage of useable toilets (Dec 2018 to May 2019)





Balochistan - Average percentage of useable toilets (Dec 2018 to May 2019) by gender

### 6.6 Percentage of useable toilets in schools by district (Dec 2018 to May 2019)



### 6.7 Percentage of useable toilets in schools by district (May 2019)



### 6.8 Percentage of schools with functional/non-functional/no toilets by district (May 2019)



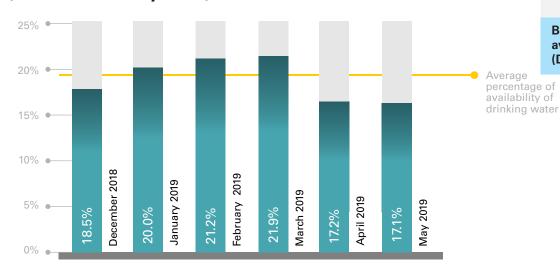
- Section 6B provides information about the usability of available toilets in monitored schools to fulfil the sanitation and safe hygiene needs of students. The monitoring tools employed here are based on observation of the monitor and interview with school/class teacher(s).
- This section does not share the percentage of schools which have toilets, but the information provided is about the percentage of available toilets which are functional.
- Figure 6.5 shows that from December 2018 to May 2019, an average of 50.5% of the available

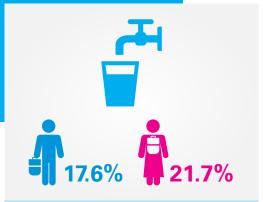
- toilets per month were reported as functional.
- Figure 6.6 shows consolidated figures of functional toilets for each district from December 2018 to May 2019. During the same period, average percentage of useable toilets per district remained at 50.1%. In terms of gender wise break up, 49.2 % toilets in boys schools and 49.0% toilets in girls schools are useable.
- Figure 6.7 shows the percentage of functional toilets for each district during the month of May 2019. Schools monitored during May 2019 provided that 51.2% of the toilets were

- suitable to fulfil the sanitation and safe hygiene needs of students.
- This section also includes a graph on the availability and usability of toilets in schools monitored during the month of May 2019 bifurcated into three scenarios. Data of 2789 functional (total visits 3688) schools visited in May 2019 shows that 32% of schools have at least 01 functional toilet, in 26% schools all available toilets are non-functional whereas 42% schools have no toilets available.

## School facilities - clean drinking water

## 7.1 Timeline - percentage of availability of drinking water (Dec 2018 to May 2019)





Balochistan - Average percentage of availability of drinking water (Dec 2018 to May 2019) by gender



## 7.2 Percentage of availability of drinking water in schools by district (Dec 2018 to May 2019) • Average percentage of a





### 7.3 Percentage of availability of drinking water in schools by district (May 2019)

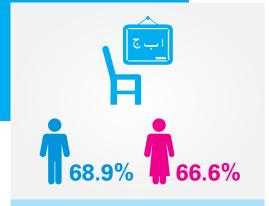


- Section 7 provides information about the availability of clean drinking water in schools. The monitoring tools employed here are based on observation of the monitor and interview with school/class teacher(s).
- Figure 7.1 shows that from December 2018 to May 2019, an average of 19.3% schools per month were reported to have clean drinking water available.
- Figure 7.2 shows consolidated figures of availability of drinking water for each district from December 2018 to May 2019. During the same period, average percentage for availability of clean drinking water per district remained at 17.5%. In terms of gender wise break up, 17.0% boys schools and 19.5% girls schools have clean drinking water available.
- Figure 7.3 shows the percentage of schools for each district where drinking water was available during the month of May 2019. Schools monitored during May 2019 provided that 17.1% of the schools have clean drinking water available.

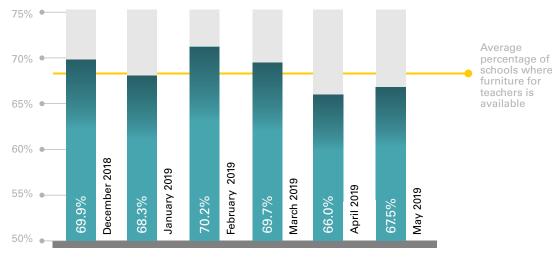
# School facilities furniture for teachers and children

### Chair and table for teacher

8.1 Timeline - percentage of schools where chair and table for teachers are available (Dec 2018 to May 2019)



Balochistan - Average percentage of availability of chair and table for teachers (Dec 2018 to May 2019) by gender





### 8.2 Percentage of availability of furniture for teachers by district (Dec 2018 to May 2019)



### 8.3 Percentage of availability of furniture for teachers by district (May 2019)

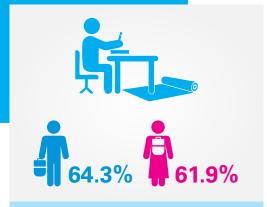




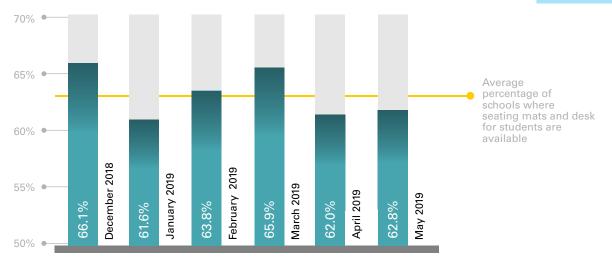
# School facilities - furniture for teachers and children

### **Seating mats and desks for students**

## 8.4 Timeline - percentage of availability of seating mats and desks for students (Dec 2018 to May 2019)



Balochistan - Average percentage of availability of seating mats and desks for students(Dec 2018 to May 2019)by gender





### 8.5 Percentage of availability of seating mats and desks for students by district



## 8.6 Percentage of availability of seating mats and desks for students by district (May 2019)

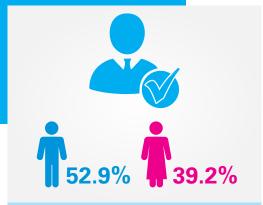


### **BYTES**

- Section 8 provides information about the availability of furniture and other seating arrangements for teachers and students.
- Figure 8.1 shows that from December 2018 to May 2019, an average of 68.6% schools per month were reported to have chair and table for teachers. Similarly, figure 8.4 shows that an average of 63.7% schools per month provide seating mats and desks for students.
- Figure 8.2 shows consolidated figures of availability of chair and table for teachers for each district from December 2018 to May 2019. Data shows that 66.9% schools provided
- chair and table for teachers, whereas 63.3% schools (figure 8.5) provided seating mats and desks for students in the same period. In terms of gender wise break up, 67.7% boys schools and 60.9% girls schools provided chair and table for teachers, whereas, 63.8% boys and 58.2% girls schools provided seating mats and desks for students during December 2018 and May 2019.
- Figure 8.3 shows the percentage of schools for each district where chair and table were available for teachers and, figure 8.6, seating mats and desks for student during the month

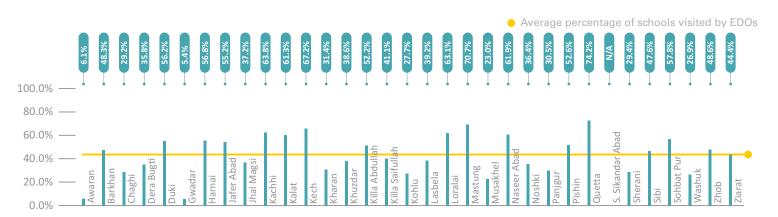
of May 2019. Schools monitored during May 2019 provided that 67.5% of the schools provided chair and table for teachers, whereas, 62.8% schools provided seating mats and desks for students.

# School visits by education department officials



Balochistan - Average percentage of schools visited by education department officials (March 2019 to May 2019) by gender

## 9.1 Percentage of schools visited by education department officials (March to May 2019)



- Section 9 provides information about visits of the education department officials to schools monitored in May 2019. These officials include all divisional and district level education managers including the Leaning Coordinator (LC).
- The monitoring tools employed here are based on the available evidence in school about visits of education department officials within last 90 days of the day of monitoring visit by RTSM.
- Figure 9.1 shows that from March 2019 to May 2019, an average of 43% schools were visited by education department officials. In terms of gender wise break up, 46.9% boys schools and 35.9% girls schools were visited by education department officials from March 2019 to May 2019.
- In terms of school visits conducted by education department officials between March and May 2019, Divisional Directors contributed 2.1% of the visits, District Education Officers 11.4%, District Officers Education 9.4%, Deputy District Education Officers 21.5%, Assistant District Education Officers 10.6% and 45% visits were conducted by Learning Coordinators.



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