



EDF



FINAL REPORT

Afghan Wheelchair Project 2005— Evaluation of Afghan Wheelchair Project

**A Research Study that Attempts to Evaluate the Effectiveness of
Wheelchair Donation Made to the Disabled People in Kabul, Afghanistan
in 2003 and 2004**



by
The Education for Development Foundation (**EDF**)
In association with
Medi Education Support Association for Afghanistan
(**MESAA**)

reported to
Collaborative Music Workshop (**CMW**), Japan
Wheelchairs and Friendship Center of Asia (**WAFCA**)
Wheelchairs and Friendship Centre of
Asia (Thailand) (**WAFCAT**)
Minsai Centre Japan (**MCJ**)



Executive Summary

The Wheelchair project in Afghanistan established firstly in 2003 by the collaboration of the Education for Development Foundation (EDF) and Minsai Center Japan (MCJ) with a support from Wheelchairs and Friendship Center of Asia (WAFCA), Wheelchairs and Friendship Center of Asia Thailand (WAFCAT), and Collaborative Music Workshop (CMW) Japan. To date, 100 wheelchairs transferred to Kabul in 2003 and 70 wheelchairs and 30 tri-wheelchairs ('tricycle' also used in this report) in 2004 were subsequently dispatched to Medi Educational Support Association Afghanistan (MESAA) who then represents the donation to the needy disabled children and people of Afghanistan.

To prepare the long steady step of the project in the 3rd year including the long-term plan in accordance with the actual needs of the recipients and the disabled situation there, a meeting chaired by the project supporters—WAFCA and CMW, together with EDF and MCJ was organised on January 10th and June 10th, 2005 at EDF in Bangkok, Thailand.

Upon discussion, it is advised that Project Evaluation should be undertaken in order to evaluate the effectiveness of those wheelchairs awarded to the recipients, the current situation of the project and conditions of the granted wheelchairs, including information reviewing actual and specific needs, as well as attitudes of the recipients towards the wheelchairs they have received. This kind of information will be employed to prepare a long term plan for the project with objectives that the right wheelchairs to the right recipients and also the maintenance instructions will be properly prepared and advised to the wheelchair recipients for longer usage and self maintenance.

Apropos of Conclusion Report of Follow-up Questionnaires to Wheelchair Recipients in Afghanistan (2003-2004), nevertheless the outcomes didn't come out satisfactorily, but in fact, disappointing. The follow-up has been reported to have encountered with many unexpected obstacles as summarised.

1. As restricted by the Afghan government, many of the items in the previous questionnaire were asked for a revision. According to MESAA, most of them were cut off due to inappropriateness in length, being suggested by the Afghan government that the questionnaire was too long for the children to understand and reply completely. This resulted unavoidably in the outcomes providing too short and insufficient information.
2. The questionnaire distribution in 2004 was done in the middle of bad weather conditions with was another major hindrance to the completion of the research.
3. Around 28 from 100 wheelchair recipients were reported to have irretrievably disappeared.

However, the evaluation of Afghan Wheelchair Project was again raised at a meeting chaired by Mr Terumas Akio, President of Darunee Group, together with Project Coordinator from WAFCAT, and Wheelchair Project Coordinators of EDF, on Friday, June 10, 2005, at EDF Meeting Room, Bangkok, Thailand.

Eventually the meeting came to a decision that the evaluation of Afghan Wheelchair Project shall be conducted again, but aiming more at looking for information of the wheelchairs whether they are still in good conditions or need an immediate repair.

The study this time is expected to produce more information about effectiveness of wheelchair donation in Afghanistan, including information about broken wheelchairs for the next step to be conducted in the future.

Herewith Final Report EDF would like to express a thanking feeling for everyone concerned in this project Without you all we would never complete the project successfully.

We wish you merits and goodness in life on the occasion of incoming New Year's Day celebration for 2006.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Objectives

1. To evaluate the Afghan Wheelchair Donation project done in 2003 and 2004 when 200 sets of wheelchair and tricycle were donated to Afghan disable patients whether or not the activities are achieving their desired outcomes
2. To find out the number of wheelchairs still in a good condition after being in use for two consecutive years
3. To study the information of broken parts of those donated wheelchair after being in use for two consecutive years
4. To look for causes of disabilities in the Afghan residing in Afghanistan
5. To study how the Afghan children live their lives when they become immobile
6. To find out for what purposes the recipients use their wheelchairs
7. To evaluate the wheelchairs & tricycle whether they serve those patient satisfactorily

Target Group

100 awarded recipients of wheelchairs in 2003-2004



Methodology

1. Medi Education Support Association for Afghanistan (MESAA) staffed by Mr Zabiullah Ahmadyar, is going to implement the entire plan (cited below) related with assignments at Afghanistan side.
2. The Education for Development Foundation (EDF) in Bangkok, THAILAND, is going to handle the database input and operate the evaluation for the whole project.
3. A set of 100 (one hundred) questionnaire are distributed to 100 (one hundred) Afghan patients (one by one) with physical disabilities who got a wheelchair donation in 2003 and 2004.
4. Mr Ahmadyar of MESAA's is automatically appointed the bilingual translator (Afghanis-English) who shall take care of language translation in the questionnaire sent from and back to EDF.
5. Mr Ahmadyar is going to handle the travelling and transportation in order to get to where the respondent is at and distribute the one set of the questionnaire (one patient, one questionnaire).
6. A period of 4 months is scheduled for the entire questionnaires to be completed and submitted to EDF who will then carry out Final Report for the donor.



Work Plan

June, 2005

June 13-17, 2005

Draft Timing Plan for MESAA

June 22, 2005

Timing Plan sent to WAFCA, WAFCAT, and MCJ for a consideration & approval

June 27, 2005

WAFCA, WAFCAT, and MCJ finalise the plan, correct (if any), and send back to EDF

June 30, 2005

EDF is to send MESAA the plan in soft format these items:

1. Questionnaire
2. Time plan
3. Data-processing Computer Program

July, 2005

July 1-15, 2005

EDF to get comments, adaptation of plan, and/or approval from MCJ, WAFCAT

July 15-31, 2005

Draft Operation Plan foreseeing budgeting, targeting, and scheduling, then send back to EDF in Bangkok, definitions are as follows.

1. **“Budgeting”** shall foresee the following items.
 - Photographing & getting photo developed
 - Travel expenses for a visit to the respondents
 - Document Photocopying
 - Telephoning/ Communications
2. **“Targeting”** may answer the number of...
 - respondents to be approached daily/ weekly
 - respondents to be approached at JIFF regularly (no travel expenses for those respondents)
 - areas/ places to be visited and how to reach that places (by truck, by car, whichever)
3. **“Scheduling”** should plan a project of getting all 100 sets of questionnaire complete.
 - Timeline (date & time) of getting the whole project done, preferably a weekly or monthly practical base
 - Date & time of Final Report reaching EDF in Bangkok

August, 2005

Aug 1-31, 2005

The first 50 sets of Questionnaire are to be distributed to the respondents who got wheelchair donation in 2003 and 2004.

September, 2005

Sept 1-30, 2005

Another 25 sets of Questionnaire (51st – 75th) are to be distributed to the respondents who got wheelchair donation in 2003 and 2004.

Sept 1-30, 2005

(some time in those 30 days) Wheelchair repair & maintenance training are to be conducted.

October, 2005

Oct 1-31, 2005

The last 25 sets of Questionnaire (76th – 100th) are to be distributed to the respondents who got wheelchair donation in 2003 and 2004.

November, 2005

Nov 1-11, 2005

Final report is to be complete from MESAA.

Nov 15, 2005

Deadline of computer-formatted final report reaching EDF, Bangkok.

December, 2005

Dec 1-10, 2005

Arrangements of newsletter, promotional printed matters will be perfected by MCJ.

Dec 19, 2005

CMW Concert

Remarks

* Date & time of two honoured persons to hand-carry two wheelchairs for a donation in Afghanistan are to be arranged.

* Date & time for a session of Repair & Maintenance Training are to be arranged.

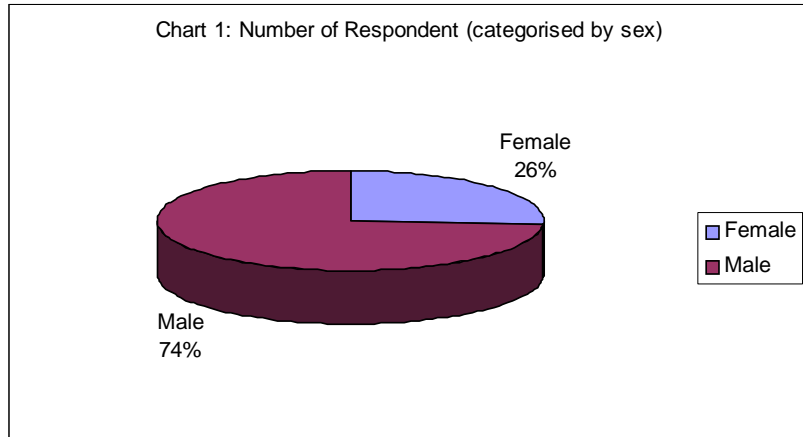
Chapter 2

Findings

**All data was collected from 100 respondents sampled from the 200 disable people who got a wheelchair/ tricycle donation in 2003 and 2004 from MESAA.

Chart 1:
Number of Respondent
 (categorised by sex)

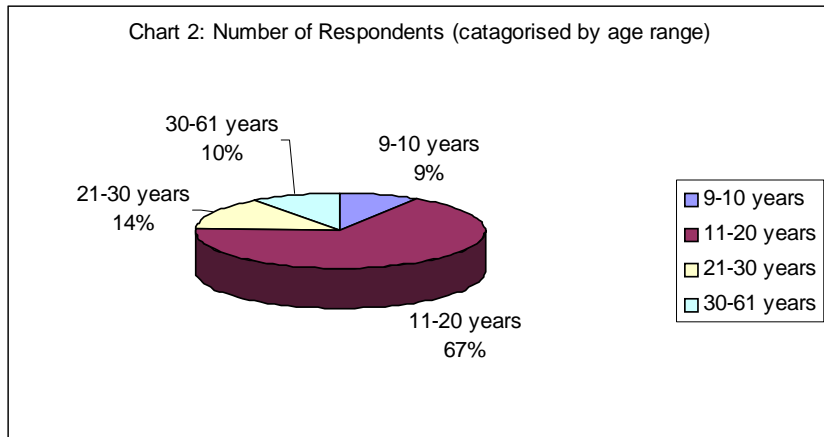
Female	26
Male	74
Total	100



The number of female respondent is 26 or calculated 26% achievable in this report. The number of male respondent is 3-time higher than the female.

Chart 2:
Number of Respondent
 (categorised by age range)

9-10 years	9
11-20 years	67
21-30 years	14
30-61	10
Total	100



Being categorised by age approach the pie chart sees adolescents between 11 to 20 are regarded the majority of this survey, calculated at 67% or more than half of the whole target group. This may be applied with the mission kernel of Darunee Group which points out the importance of children getting well educated before they grow up.

Remarks

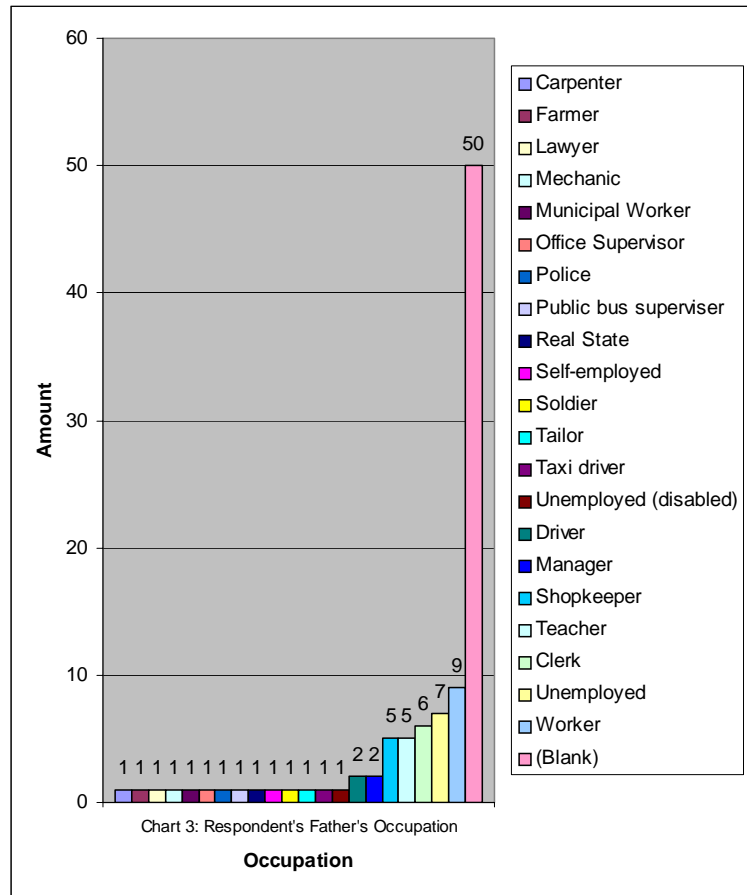
Respondent's age reported herewith ranges from 9 years old as the minimum, to 61, the maximum.



**Chart 3:
Respondent's
Father's Occupation**

Carpenter	1
Farmer	1
Lawyer	1
Mechanic	1
Municipal Worker	1
Office Supervisor	1
Police	1
Public bus supervisor	1
Real State	1
Self-employed	1
Soldier	1
Tailor	1
Taxi driver	1
Unemployed (disabled)	1
Driver	2
Manager	2
Shopkeeper	5
Teacher	5
Clerk	6
Unemployed	7
Worker	9
(Blank)	50

Total 100

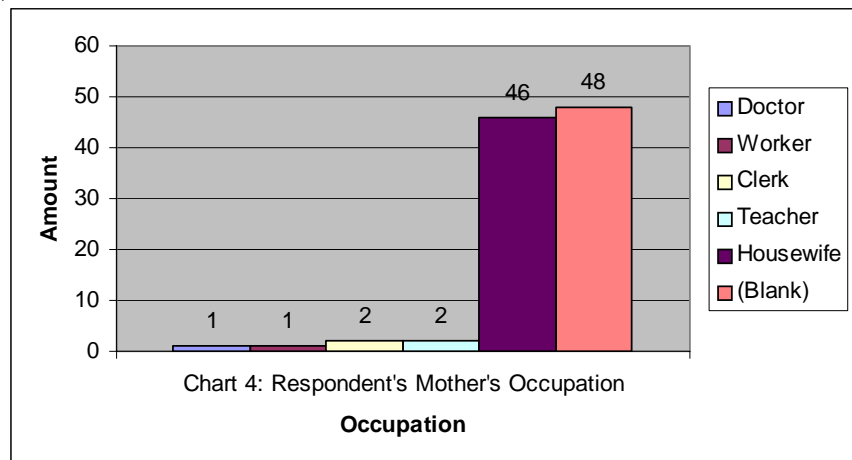


Men are regarded superior traditionally in the Middle-east where a patriarchal society is still accepted. The leader of a family is irreputable the father or husband who therefore has to look after his children and wife. The highest number of occupation for Afghan men shown here is worker (regardless the blanks). This also tells us something about the Afghan economy. We can see this much clearer when we see that (please see also Appendix 1) around 11.8 million people out of the population (29,928,987-2005 est.) work as labour.

**Chart 4:
Respondent's
Mother's Occupation**

Doctor	1
Worker	1
Clerk	2
Teacher	2
Housewife	46
(Blank)	48

Total 100

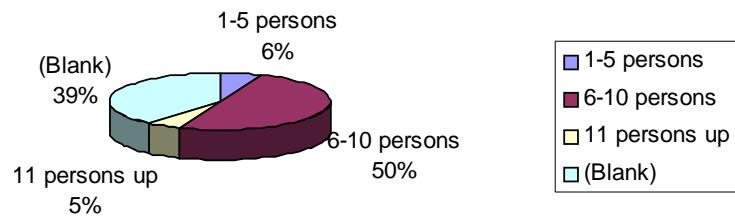


Most of the respondent's mother work as housewives for their own family. Unlike the western people, other careers for the Afghan female can be found at a much fewer number.

**Chart 5:
Number of
Family Member**

1-5 persons	6
6-10 persons	50
11 persons up	5
(Blank)	39
Total	100

Chart 5: Number of Family Member of the Respondent's

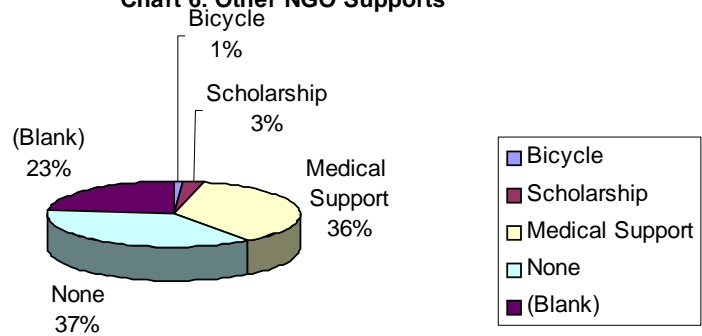


Afghan households seem to have raised many of their kids, noticing from the number of family member that ranges from 6-10 persons. That means, excluding the parents, one household may have around 4-8 children members in the same roof. This could be a huge responsibility for the parents who have to look after all of them. Referring to Chart 3 and Chart 4, the father of each family, especially the one who works a labouring job (with his wife unemployed) seem to bear a great burden alone in the family and takes every responsibility on their own.

**Chart 6:
Other NGO Supports**

Bicycle	1
Scholarship	3
Medical Support	36
None	37
(Blank)	23
Total	100

Chart 6: Other NGO Supports



The number of NGO support that has reached the destroyed capital city of Afghanistan comes from many organisations worldwide, yet it seems to be insufficient for the demanding people. Medical Support mentioned herein is by the courtesy of one organisation called Medi Education Support Association for Afghanistan (MESAA), the foundation that looks after those respondent patients.



**Chart 7:
Disability Contributing
Factors**

Accident	10
Bombardment	20
Congennitally	31
Gun Shot	1
Incomplete Growth	1
Landmine	22
Polio (Fever)	10
Post vaccination	5

Total 100

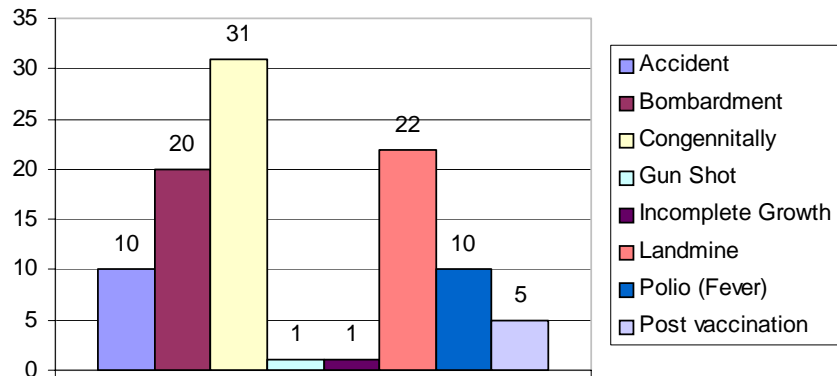


Chart 7 indicates the factors of disability of the respondents. It is remarkable that the civil unrest in Kabul acts as the most important factor of disability contributing factor, noticing from Bombardment, Gun Shot, and Landmine. Congennitally or abnormality of the body since people were born is another cause of being disable people of those respondents.

**Chart 8:
Number of Respondent
(catagorised by disability
symptoms)**

Abnormality of the body size	2
Amputated Leg Both	2
Amputated Leg One	31
Hemiplegia	5
Leg deformity	8
Muscle weakness	19
Paralysis	1
Paraplegia	12
Polio Both	3
Polio One	9
Quadriplegia	3
Spasm Leg	5

Total 100

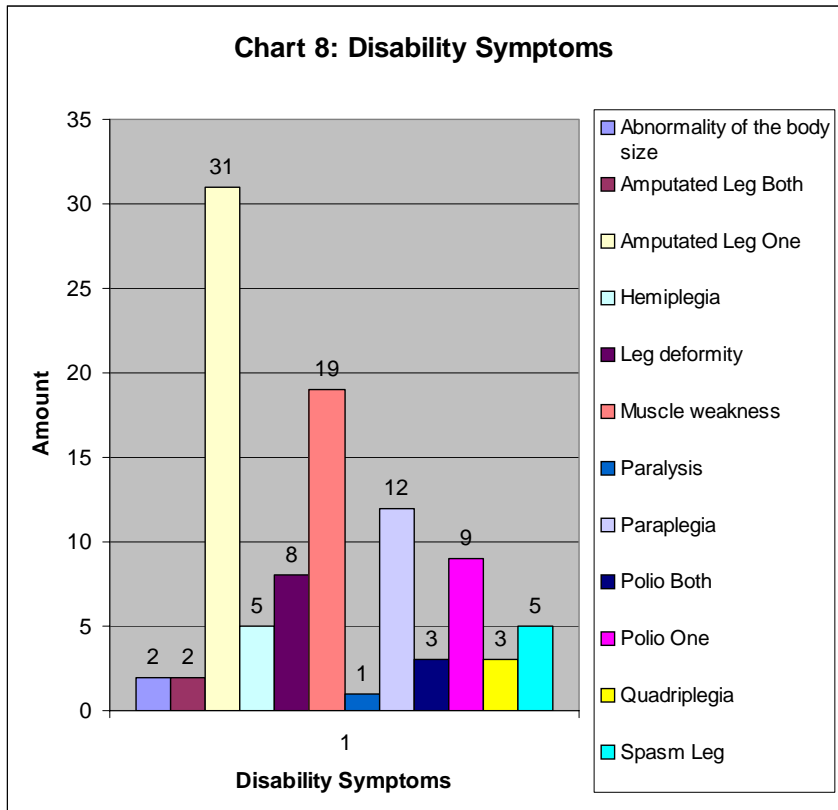
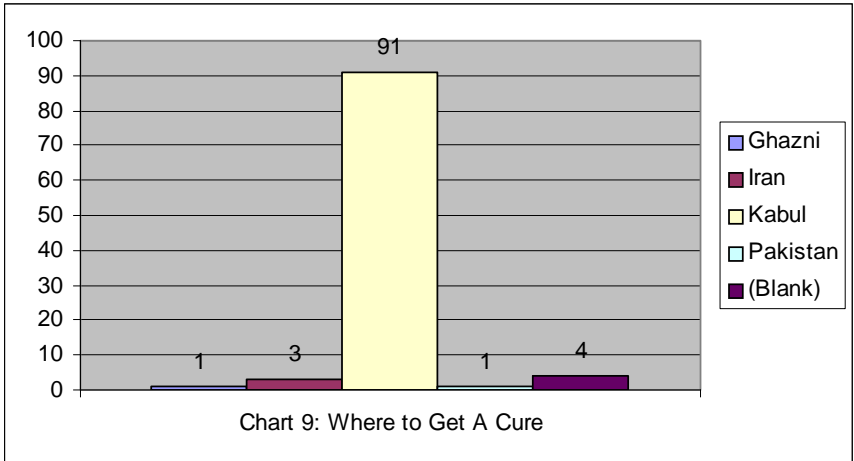


Chart 8 shows the number of physical symptoms of disability. Amputated Leg (One) gets the highest rank in this report. Noticing from Chart 7, landmines and bomb explosions are assumed the major causes of this disability. This can perfectly emphasize the utterance “war doesn’t do any good for anyone”.

Chart 9: Where to Get A Cure

Ghazni	1
Iran	3
Kabul	91
Pakistan	1
(Blank)	4
Total	100



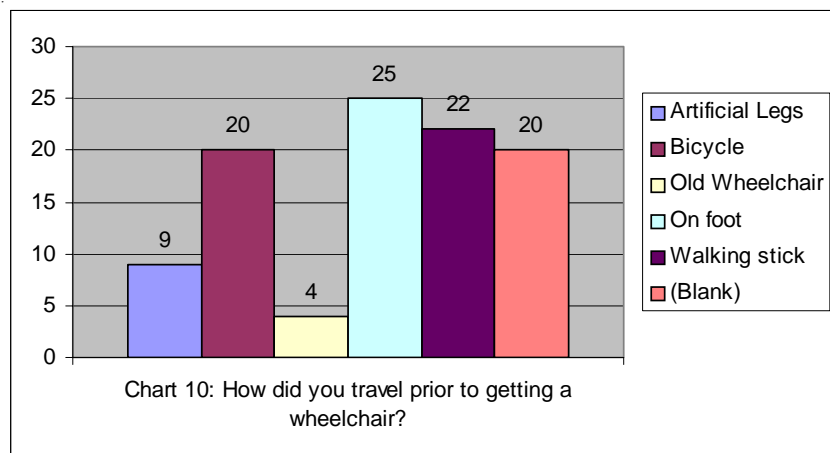
The bar chart indicates clearly that Kabul, the capital city of Afghanistan, is the most facilitated place for patients to get cured from wars.



Map of Afghanistan

Chart 10: How did you travel prior to getting a wheelchair?

Artificial Legs	9
Bicycle	20
Old Wheelchair	4
On foot	25
Walking stick	22
(Blank)	20
Total	100

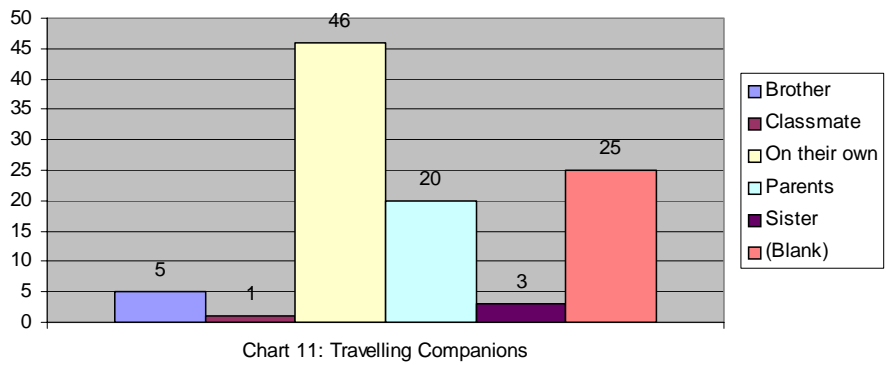


The chart sees patients used to travel on foot most before they got a wheelchair donation in 2003 and 2004. The number of patients who walk on a walking stick is almost the same as those walking on foot. These may imply that a support of wheelchair or tricycle donation in Afghanistan is still demanded at a considerable number.



**Chart 11:
Travelling Companions**

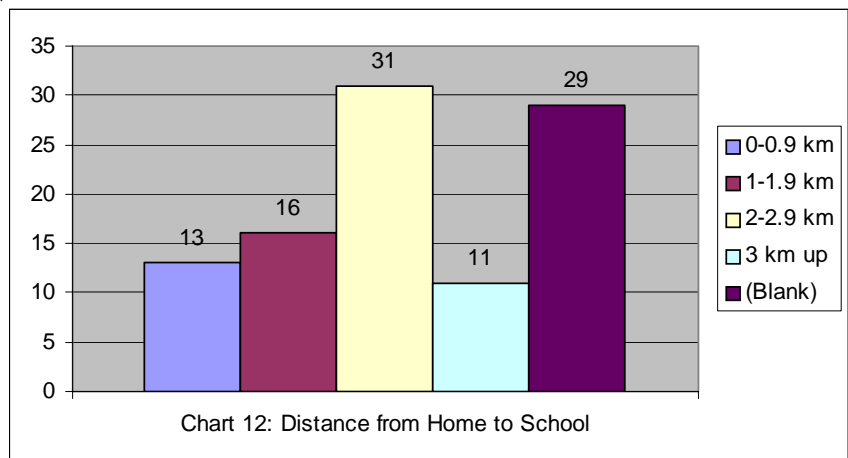
Brother	5
Classmate	1
On their own	46
Parents	20
Sister	3
(Blank)	25
Total	100



Unfortunately patients with immobility seem to have no companion travelling along the way. This may come from the fact that the disable people in Afghanistan have to be self-reliant as other family members have to go to work; or otherwise they have no financial gains. Somehow the number of parent companion is regarded quite sensible.

**Chart 12:
Distance from Home to School**

0-0.9 km	13
1-1.9 km	16
2-2.9 km	31
3 km up	11
(Blank)	29
Total	100



Distance from home to school for most of the respondents is quite far- 2-2.9 km for 31 respondents. According to conditions of roads in Afghanistan, 2-2.9 km on the rough and dusty roads is far enough to be very difficult for the disable people to travel. 16 respondents also live a long way from school- 1-1.9 km.

**Chart 13:
Size of Wheelchair**

Big	43
Small	53
(Blank)	4
Total	100

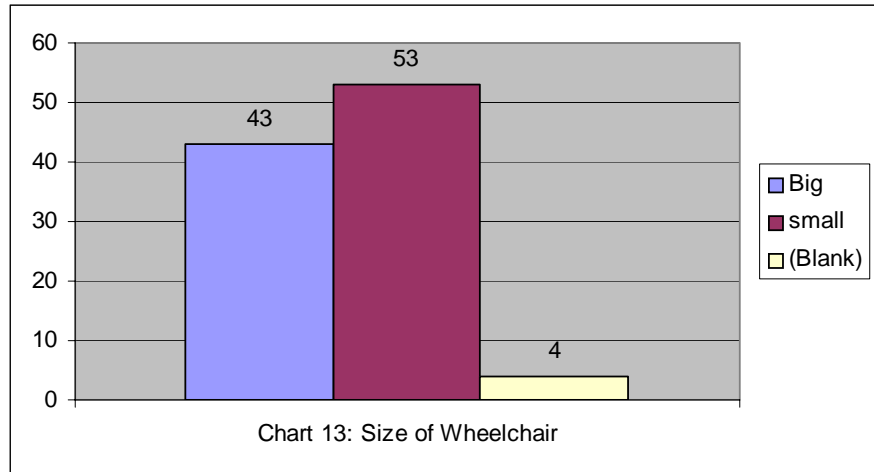
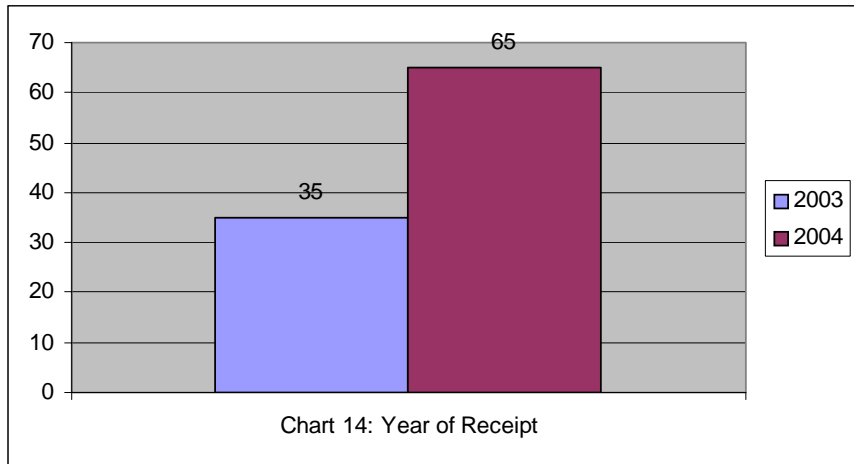


Chart 13 indicates the number of wheelchairs donated in 2003 and 2004. Out of 100 respondents, 43 have got big-sized wheelchairs, and 53, small-sized ones.

Chart 14: Year of Receipt

2003	35
2004	65
Total	100



The chart reported the year of donation those respondents have got in 2003 and 2004. The more respondents achieved in this report were donated a wheelchair in 2004 at 65% while the respondents donated in 2003 is 35% achievable.



Chart 15:
Is your wheelchair still in use?

Yes	51
No	10
(Blank)	39
Total	100

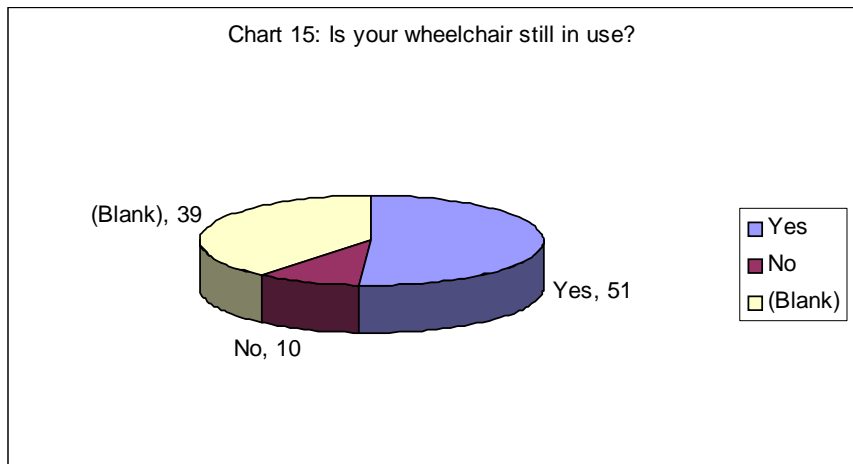
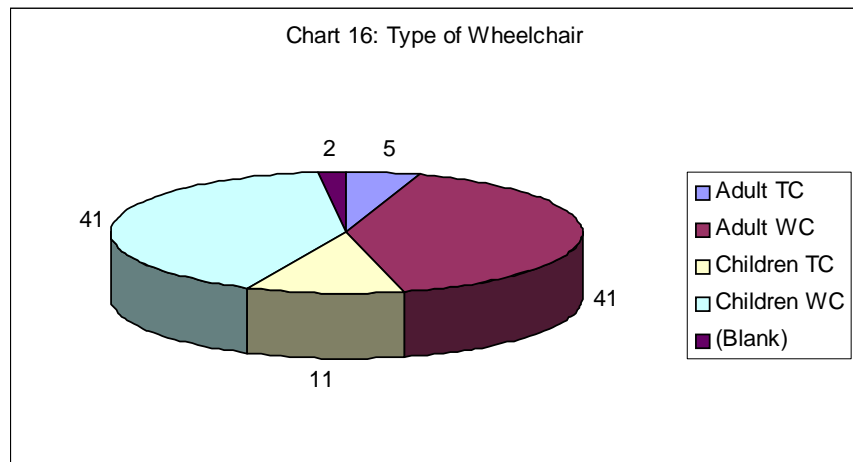


Chart 15 shows that around 50% of the respondents still use their wheelchairs they have got.

Chart 16:
Type of Wheelchair

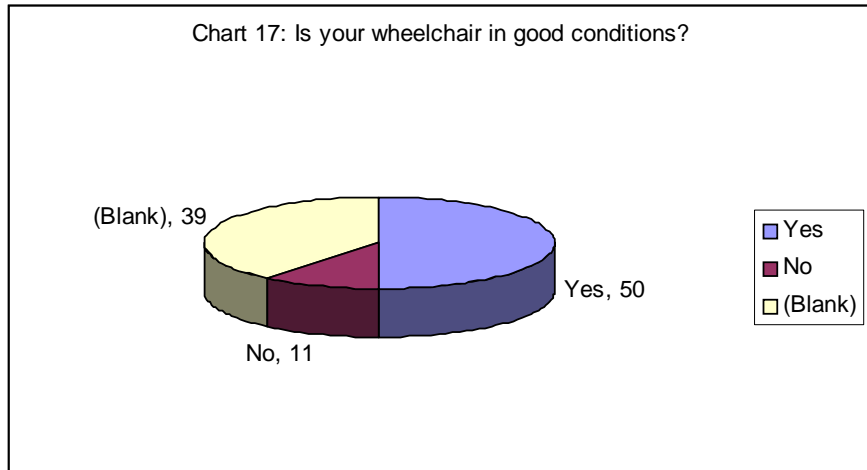
Adult TC	5
Adult WC	41
Children TC	11
Children WC	41
(Blank)	2
Total	100



The pie chart shows that the respondents have got the equal number for adult wheelchair and children wheelchair- 41. Tricycles are less donated than the wheelchair donation done by MESAA in 2003 and 2004 (around 30-40 sets) so the data retrieved is reasonable.

**Chart 17:
Is your wheelchair in good conditions?**

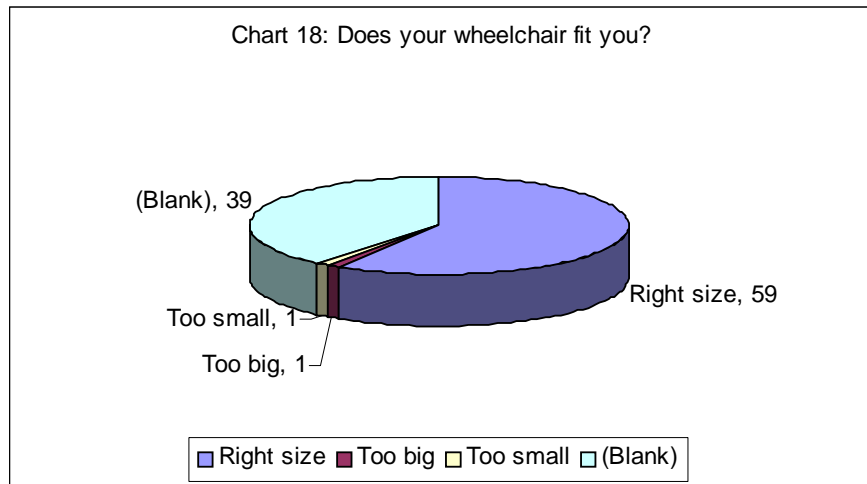
Yes	50
No	11
(Blank)	39
Total	100



The chart shows half of the respondents' wheelchairs are still in good conditions. 11 wheelchairs indicates a need of repair. 39 blanks are replied from the irretrievable respondents.

Chart 18: Does your wheelchair fit you?

Right size	59
Too big	1
Too small	1
(Blank)	39
Total	100

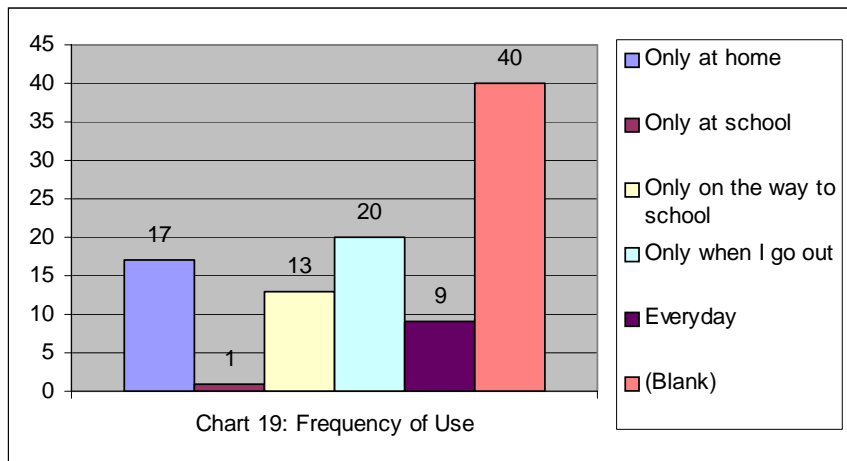


The chart indicates that 59% of the respondents are satisfied with the size of wheelchair they have got. The (Blank) is answered from the respondents irretrievable due to reasons of leaving schools and moving from the place they were one or two years ago.



Chart 19: Frequency of Use

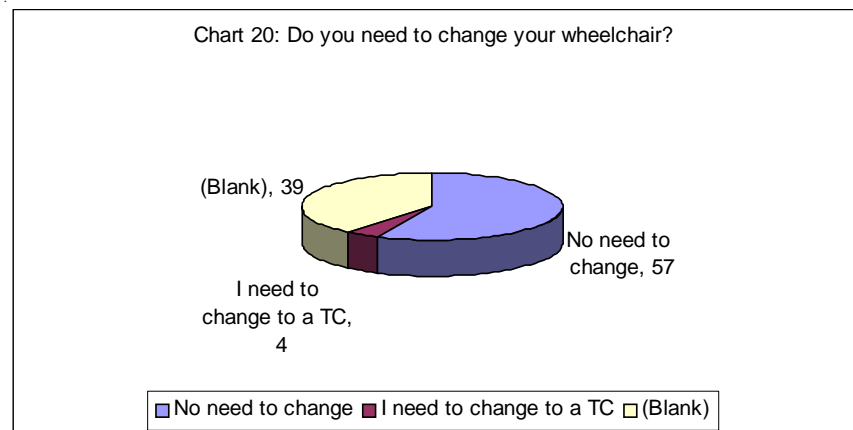
Only at home	17
Only at school	1
Only on the way to school	13
Only when I go out	20
Everyday	9
(Blank)	40
Total	100



The bar chart shows that most of the respondents take their wheelchair everytime when they go out. 17 use their wheelchairs only at home, and 13 ride their wheelchair on the way to school. Only 1 respondent reported frequent uses are at school. This may raise a fact that schools in Afghanistan are still not compliant with the disable people in view that ways, stairs, or facilities still do not meet the disable's needs.

Chart 20: Do you need to change your wheelchair?

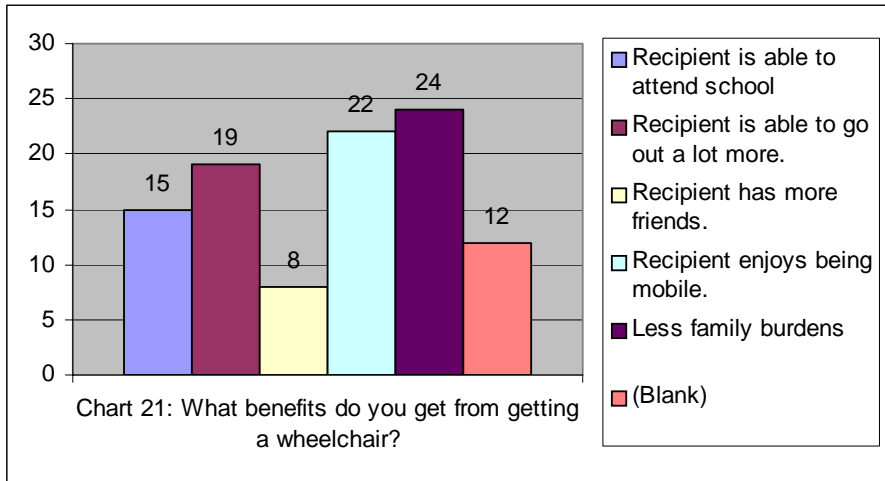
'No need to change'	57
'I need to change to a TC'	4
(Blank)	39
Total	100



The chart indicates that there is no need for 57% of the respondents to change their wheelchairs. Only 4% of the respondents need to change from wheelchair to tricycle due to reasons that the way to school of the respondents are quit difficult for them to ride a wheelchair.

Chart 21:
What benefits do you get from getting a wheelchair?

Recipient is able to attend school	15
Recipient is able to go out a lot more.	19
Recipient can make more friends.	8
Recipient enjoys being mobile.	22
Less family burdens	24
(Blank)	12
Total	100



The chart indicates that the respondents feel happy getting a wheelchair that it helps them lessen their family burdens. 22 respondents feel a lot mobile that they can go anywhere they want riding a wheelchair. This is similar to the group of respondents replying that their wheelchairs enable them to go out more frequently to meet friends or to do anything they want. Around 15% feel it is necessary when they go to school.

Chart 22:
How do you go to school with a wheelchair?

Bicycle	8
Car by family	1
On foot	16
Public bus	6
School bus	1
Tricycle	8
Wheelchair	19
(Blank)	41
Total	100

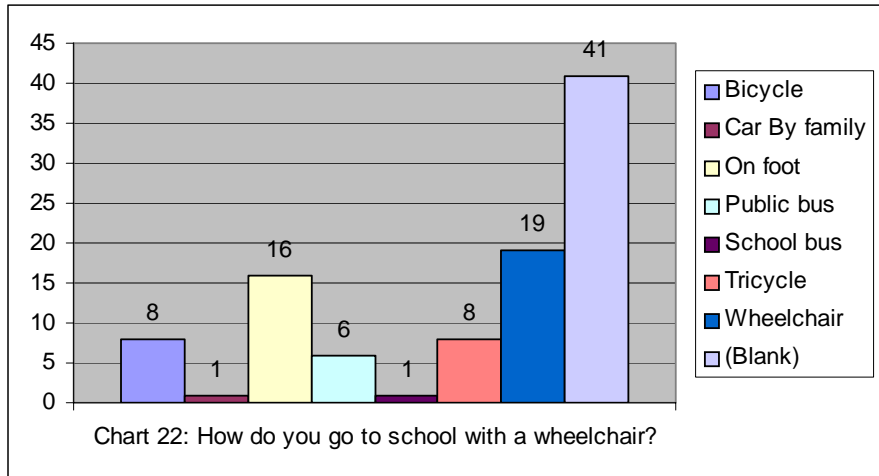


Chart 22 witnessed 19 respondents who go to school riding their wheelchairs. 16 respondents leave their wheelchairs home and go to school on foot, the same as 8 respondents who leave their tricycle home. The other 8 respondents who may have had artificial legs on their own travel by bicycle. Only one respondent goes to school by school bus taking the wheelchair on board, the same as the other one who go to school by family vehicle.



Chart 23: Who is your travelling companion?

Family member	10
Family member/ friends	5
Friends	4
On my own	36
(Blank)	45
Total	100

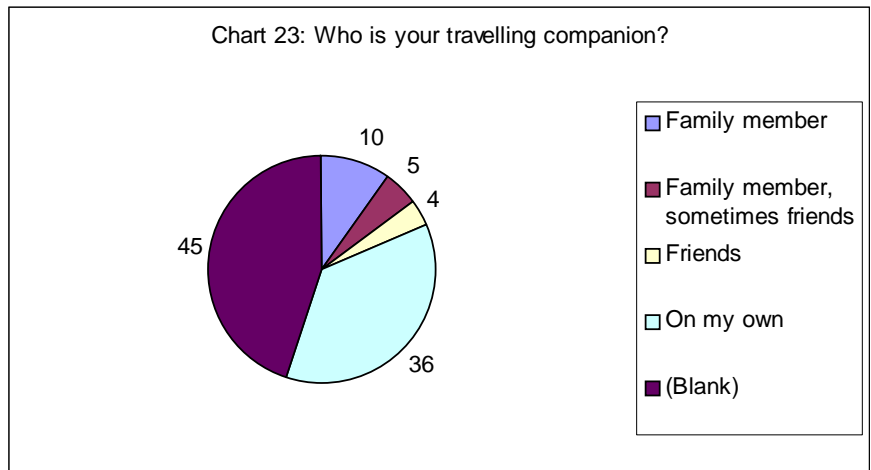
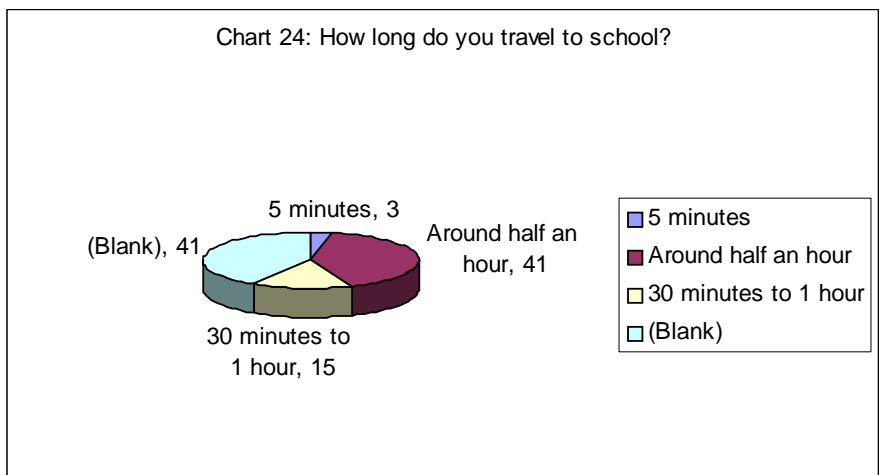


Chart 23 shows information of the respondent's companions. It is remarkable that the most number of the respondents, 36, goes to school on their own. 10 go to school with one of their family members. 5 may be accompanied by either their parent or one of their classmates.

Chart 24: How long do you travel to school?

5 minutes	3
Around half an hour	41
30 minutes to 1 hour	15
(Blank)	41
Total	100



This chart indicates the distance between the respondents' home and the school with travelling approach. 41 respondents take around half an hour to reach their schools when the other 15 respondents need more than 30 minutes to do that. Only 3 can reach the school within 5 minutes. These respondents may live very close to the school they are studying at.

**Chart 25:
Reasons why you quit school**

Finish school	13
Economic conditions	1
Other: Unknown	15
Other: Move to another province	9
Other: Left school as of medical problems	2
(Blank)	60
Total	100

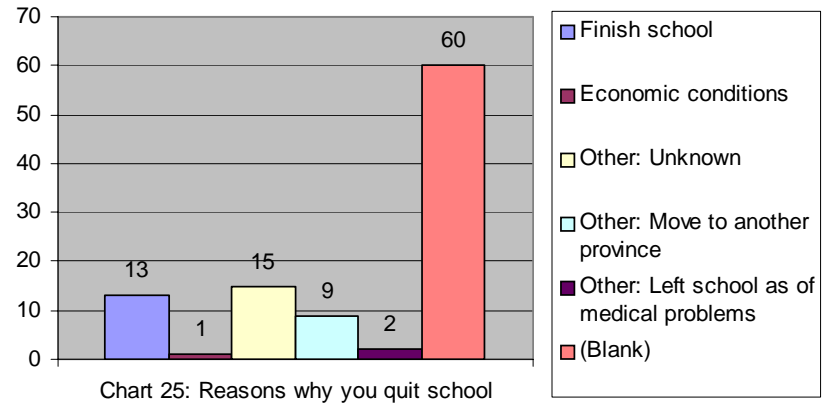
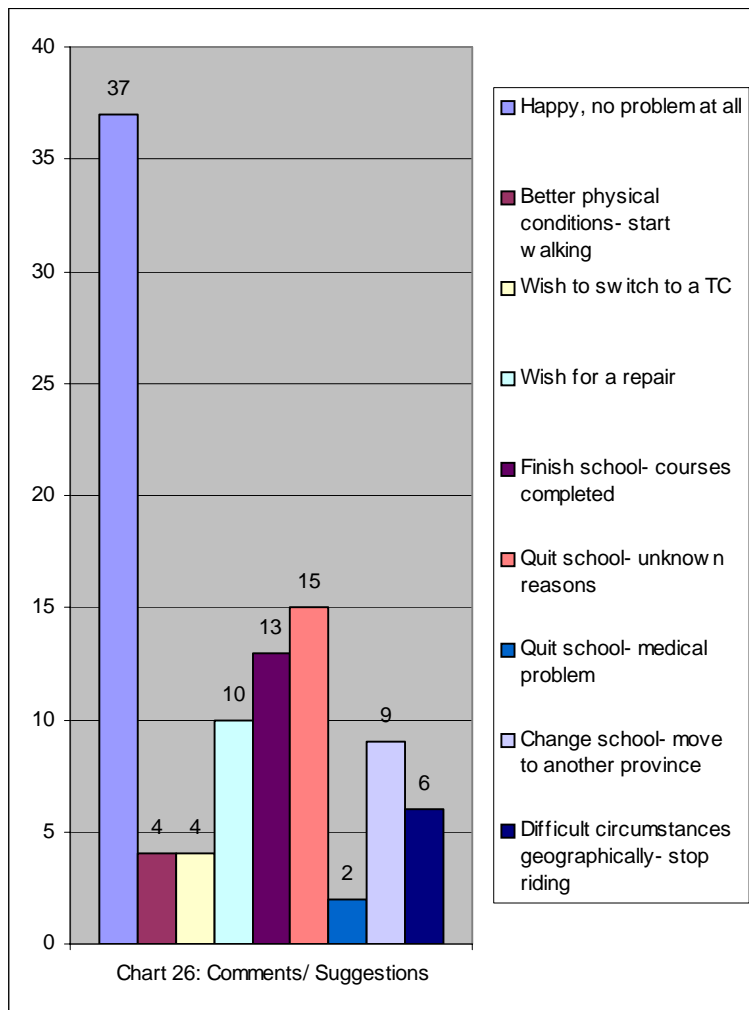


Chart 25 explains the reasons why respondents leave or quit school. 15% leave the school with unknown reasons and the school management themselves cannot tell us why. Those respondents just disappeared without any notice. 13% leave due to graduation. 9 leave from the first school to another one as their family move to another province in Afghanistan so they must go and find a new school. There are only 2 respondents who leave with medical problems which hinder them from progress in class.

**Chart 26: Comments/
Suggestions**

Happy, no problem at all	37
Better physical conditions- start walking	4
Wish to switch to a TC	4
Wish for a repair	10
Finish school- courses completed	13
Quit school- unknown reasons	15
Quit school- medical problem	2
Change school- move to another province	9
Difficult circumstances geographically- stop riding	6
Total	100



The bar chart reveals the respondents' attitudes towards the wheelchair. Luckily 37% of the respondents feel happy and enjoys riding their wheelchairs. There are about 4 who wish to change to a tricycle and around 10 wish for a repair for their wheelchair.





“As a disable man it is every thing for me and no thing is worthy than this to me in my life, with out this I could not move and could not attend my school every day. It would be enough to say, it helps me a lot and I feel very comfortable having it.

Thank you and all to make the way it reach to me.

Mohammad Ali

Qalai Bador Khan School
Respondent No.: 030071



“I like my tricycle very much, it is my leg, it is my friend, it is my helper finally it is my life and worth every thing for me.

People talked about high model car but this is more than that for me. It work me more than a car work for you. Thank you.

Rajab Khan

Fazel Big School
Respondent No.: 030080



"I could walk very slowly but after walking I always feel pain on my legs, it happen sometimes during walking. I have to use medicine or any other pain reliever if I walked for long and suffered the side effect but now need to walk for long, no medicine side effect now because I have a wheelchair.

I like my wheelchair and try to keep it operating for very long. Thank you."

Aimal

Ansari High School

Respondent No.: 030090



"I am very happy having this wheelchair, it rescued me to be stampeded while exiting school because I did not grow well and am very small comparing with my classmates. No one cares about me among the rush of students. I had to come to school late after the rush of students at the time of entry and had to leave school earlier than others before the students make a rush.

Now I have a wheelchair that saves me time and my body unhurt. I like it.

Mobashir

Sayed Jamaluddin

Respondent No.: 030097





“My house is on a hill. Every day I have to come to school and get back home. When I get back home I really feel tired and get a problem with my artificial legs and my walking stick and have to open my artificial legs and put aside together with my walking stick. That was when I have no wheelchair. I could not move in this situation especially in during summer, hot weather.

Now I have a wheelchair and has no problem even I put aside my artificial legs and my walking stick.

I hope I have a house in a smooth area to use my wheelchair out of my home too. I really thank the donor and wish every one like me who has leg problem could have a chance to get a wheelchair.”

Abdul Ghafar

Rabya Balkhi School

Respondent No.: 030099

Chapter 4

Wheelchairs that need a repair



Abdul Jamil (Jan Mohammad)
Respondent's No.: 030009

Abdul has a problem with his hands; they get too weak to handle the pedal bar. He wishes to have a motorized one.



Omran Zelghi
Respondent's No.: 030013

Omren was very happy with his wheelchair and hoped it gets repaired soon.

Broken: W/C: 5.Front Caster, 6.Bearing (front caster), 10.Backrest, 12.Armrest, 14.Grip



Abdul Ahad
Respondent's No.: 030012

Abdul uses his wheelchair very often many parts are broken. He wishes to have a new one.

Broken: W/C: 3.Brake, 4.Hand Grip, 5.Front Caster, 6. Bearing (front caster), 8.Bearing (wheel), 9.Seat, 10.Backrest, 14.Grip



Zohra M. Haiden
Respondent's No.: 030038

The way to go to school is not in a good condition. Zohra wishes to have a tricycle for an easier ride.

Broken:W.C. 5. Front caster, 11.Leg guard



Mashal Gul Noor

Respondent's No.: 030062

Mashal's WC needs an immediate repair (see pics attached). He hopes his WC would be fixed soon as he is really suffering right now.

Broken:W.C. 5. Front caster, 13. Foot rest, 8.Bar



Fatima Mahm Ali

Respondent's No.: 030063

She is very happy with her WC but needs a repair for her WC straightaway.

Broken:W.C. 5.Front caster, 14. Grip

Summary

List of wheelchairs that need a repair

AFG_Code	SF_Name	SL_Name
030012	Abdul	Ahad
Broken: W/C: 3.Brake, 4.Hand Grip, 5.Front Caster, 6. Bearing (front caster), 8.Bearing (wheel), 9.Seat, 10.Backrest, 14.Grip		
030013	Omren	Zelghi
Broken: W/C: 5.Front Caster, 6.Bearing (front caster), 10.Backrest, 12.Armrest, 14.Grip		
030020	Ahmad Nasir	Yasin
Broken: W/C: 2.Outside tire, 7.Wheel, 8.Crossbar		
030029	Morsal	M. Zaher
Broken: W/C: 1.Inside tube, 5.Front casters		
030031	Dad Moh'd	Binihesar
Broken: W/C: 7.Wheel		
030035	Shekeba	Said Farid
Broken: W/C: 3.Brake		
030038	Zohra	M. Haiden
Broken:W.C. 5. Front caster, 11.Leg guard		
030062	Mashal	Gul Noor
Broken:W.C. 5. Front caster, 13. Foot rest, 8.Bar		
030063	Fatima	Mahm Ali
Broken:W.C. 5.Front caster, 14. Grip		
030064	Abdul	Saboor
Broken:W.C. 5. Front caster		
030065	Said Karim	Said Ahmad
Broken:T.C. 1.Inside Tube/2.Outside Tire		
030068	John Mohid	Sha Mohid
Broken: T.C. Spoke, 3.Hand Brake, 5.Padal bar, Back 1,2 Inside tube/Outside tire		
030073	Faqer	Husin
Broken: TC: 2.Outside Tyre		

Chapter 5 Implications

Obstacles found by EDF

Regarding this project, after a four-month operation, obstacles reported to have been found are as follows.

Civil Unrest in Afghanistan

The unsettlements scattered over the areas may highest account for the cause of all hindrances to get a hundred sets of questionnaire replied.

Every time it happens the communication between MESAA and the respondents deadily stops. As long as being under the shadow of war, work obstacles persistently continue. In the middle of difficulties it is very hard for NGO personnel to get a job done comparing with the other developed countries.

Social Uncertainties

Afghanistan is actually in a process of getting the national infrastructure restored; roads, housing and addresses, schools, etc., as well as the whole country development are still in the middle of frequent changes. Somehow civil wars are major difficulties for the development of the country. People feel uncertain with their life and properties so it's no surprise if we found that poor people wandered provincially frequently to get away from wars and bombardment. **That was why we didn't get every wheelchair recipients to kindly reply to our questionnaires.**

Timing

The project was processed at the time when schools in Afghanistan was reported by MESAA to be in the middle of school exams when everybody was in the middle of exam preparation. **To make any contact to schools during that period would accordingly be nothing but adding a further complication to schools & students.** That shall be considered an important factor contributing to much of the delay.

Communication

To communicate with MESAA, EDF couldn't use any other way except for e-mailing. Somehow MESAA couldn't be on the alert for an e-mail everyday (due to no workspace provided), **some messages must have been waited for days for a reply.**

A Substantial Number of Questionnaires Left Blank

Affected by "Social Uncertainties" mentioned earlier, **the findings of this study are, to be direct, not as informative as it should be.**

Achieved values are too insufficient to evaluate the whole picture or success of Afghan Wheelchair Project done in 2003 and 2004. Anyway if we look closer, the number of irretrievable respondent is affected by the unending war in Afghanistan that moves people from place to place.



Suggestions & Comments (by MESAA, Afghanistan)

Comments on Wheelchair Project for 2005- Research & Evaluation Projects

*By Zabiullah Ahmadyar, MESAA, Afghanistan
December 6, 2005*

Hope you all fine and success.

Below please find the evaluation for WC follow up project.

I hope it can be usable and be according to your demand, if it is useless ignore it and please do kindly help me to write the correct evaluation or a project.

Thanking you in advance wish you all the best.

Regards,

Zabiullah

Facts: Evaluation on Wheelchair Follow-up Project

*Follow up done for 100 wheelchairs.
About 33 schools and some private have been visited.*

*Visit about **53** wheelchair receivers and collect information from them regarding their wheelchairs by person and for the remains **(47)** information was told by the friends and/or teachers of the recipients.*

It would be a great opportunity for wheelchair user if we could open a centre for a repair of their wheelchair and it would be a good new start in its kind.

Problems:

Inappropriate time

“Our project was done at the same time the Afghan celebrated their month of Ramadan, also I was not as energetic as I was in the previous months because we could not eat or drink during those days in Ramadan and we were absolutely tired during the night.

Our project also was at the same time when every school was having a middle-year exam for students. This produced many difficulties and was very difficult to ask the teachers for their students to fill out the questionnaire, also difficult to find the school principle or teachers who were free and could help us to find the students or give us information about them. I really spent long time at the schools and had to visit one school repeatedly to look for only one student.

Our project was at the same time when the deadline for re-registration of NGOs status was coming. It was very difficult for me to process both tasks at the same time, also the requirement from EDF to finish the entire 100 questionnaires and the process in MESAA side were both important. I also realised that the replied questionnaires should be delivered to EDF with some more time for EDF to finish the Final Report. Everything needed to be complete within November 30, 2005. That schedule was very tight for me. Anyway I felt had to do for both vital points that the deadlines were almost at the same time. But together with your kind support I could finish the project and wished it would be of your acceptance.

The project began in the middle of 2005 and the results were complete at almost the end of the year. Schools were to close for more than three months and I was afraid that the part will reach Afghanistan at the time some more wheelchairs would be in need of spare parts that some differences could appear in the outcome.

(continued at P.26)

“We finished the project contents for reporting to the ceremony that will be held in the near future. **The problem is no decision has been made yet that where, and how, we could repair the wheelchairs which have been reported broken.**”

Integrity:

This project was warmly welcome by the wheelchair recipients and the schools.

Funding was enough and arrived here on time that helped the project to be processed smoothly with no financial problems.

The timing was considerably long enough for all activities.

It gives MESAA another good image after long silence to its beneficiaries and gives MESAA a chance to visit the disable people, so we can learn new things from them.

My comments:

I hope the work schedule reach me sooner because we still have many difficulties in our country. There are many changes in rules that, sometimes, are impossible for us to cope with. Eventually I will be claimed over those unsuccess.

In Afghanistan it would be best to launch any projects at the beginning of the year when people feel better than the other time of a year, also we don't have to worry about the project incompleted on time. It would be better if the plan reached me In March and the period of activities should be April to June. Anyway irreputably it depends on you and the donor. At my side every schedule is welcome at any time. However, a success of every project is also important.

The best projects in Afghanistan are those that have no time waiting for it. People think it is just to fill a questionnaire form or making document for the project that the survey has be done at the end of the year or have a long waiting time in it.”

“Even every office has its own role how to do, what to do, and when to do anything, but as a source of doing some thing for people we must think about their ideas at the same time we are doing our job.

It was mentioned in the schedule that the project should be finished within a time limit of Final Report. We made it with a group work but I still do not know about these ideas...

How I will receive the spare parts?

When will I receive them?

Could we promise a service for the receivers?

Where could we give the service to receivers?

I hope you could inform me about these and could calculate the change and difference that will appear in the outcome of this project. It means that there would be more wheelchairs in need of parts.

It would be very nice of you to help me to do the promised services for receiver (even it is very few) otherwise it would be very difficult or even impossible for MESAA to enter schools for doing any kind of survey, if it dose not be done by MESAA it means that MESAA will loss its credit and image, and will not has place among people. It also effect on me too, because I am known for people and have been asking by receiver from the very beginning that, When the part will reach? When they will get the promised service?

I would like to thank you all who work for this project and cooperate in any section to run it smoothly.

It is a great and kind support for disable of a country that is in the way of huge need and cooperation.

I really appreciate you support and kind cooperation as ever.

Thanking you and looking forward for continuation or your kind cooperation.”

Zabiullah



APPENDIX



APPENDIX 1: About Afghanistan (Facts & Information)

Background: Afghanistan's recent history is a story of war and civil unrest. The Soviet Union invaded in 1979, but was forced to withdraw 10 years later by anti-Communist mujahidin forces. The Communist regime in Kabul collapsed in 1992. Fighting that subsequently erupted among the various mujahidin factions eventually helped to spawn the Taliban, a hardline Pakistani-sponsored movement that fought to end the warlordism and civil war that gripped the country. The Taliban seized Kabul in 1996 and were able to capture most of the country outside of Northern Alliance strongholds primarily in the northeast. Following the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks, a US, Allied, and Northern Alliance military action toppled the Taliban for sheltering Osama BIN LADIN. In late 2001, a conference in Bonn, Germany, established a process for political reconstruction that ultimately resulted in the adoption of a new constitution and presidential election in 2004. On 9 October 2004, Hamid KARZAI became the first democratically elected president of Afghanistan. Elections for seats in the new government's legislative body, the National Assembly, were held in September 2005.

Location: Southern Asia, north and west of Pakistan, east of Iran

Area: total: 647,500 sq km land: 647,500 sq km water: 0 sq km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Climate: arid to semiarid; cold winters and hot summers

Terrain: mostly rugged mountains; plains in north and southwest

Natural resources: natural gas, petroleum, coal, copper, chromite, talc, barites, sulfur, lead, zinc, iron ore, salt, precious and semiprecious stones

Natural hazards: damaging earthquakes occur in Hindu Kush mountains; flooding; droughts

Environment - current issues: limited natural fresh water resources; inadequate supplies of potable water; soil degradation; overgrazing; deforestation (much of the remaining forests are being cut down for fuel and building materials); desertification; air and water pollution

Population: 29,928,987 (July 2005 est.)

Age structure: 0-14 years: 44.7% (male 6,842,857/female 6,524,485) 15-64 years: 52.9% (male 8,124,077/female 7,713,603) 65 years and over: 2.4% (male 353,193/female 370,772) (2005 est.)

Infant mortality rate: total: 163.07 deaths/1,000 live births male: 167.79 deaths/1,000 live births female: 158.12 deaths/1,000 live births (2005 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoa diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vector borne disease: malaria is at a high risk countrywide below 2,000 meters from March through November animal contact disease: rabies (2004)

Religions: Sunni Muslim 80%, Shi'a Muslim 19%, other 1%

Languages: Afghan Persian or Dari (official) 50%, Pashtu (official) 35%, Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen) 11%, 30 minor languages (primarily Balochi and Pashai) 4%, much bilingualism

Literacy: definition: age 15 and over can read and write total population: 36% male: 51% female: 21% (1999 est.)

Government type: Islamic republic

Capital: Kabul

Administrative divisions: 34 provinces (velayat, singular - velayat); Badakhshan, Badghis, Baghlan, Balkh, Bamian, Daykondi, Farah, Faryab, Ghazni, Ghowr, Helmand, Herat, Jowzjan, Kabul, Kandahar, Kapisa, Khowst, Konar, Konduz, Laghman, Lowgar, Nangarhar, Nimruz, Nurestan, Oruzgan, Paktia, Paktika, Panjshir, Parvan, Samangan, Sar-e Pol, Takhar, Vardak, and Zabol

Independence: 19 August 1919 (from UK control over Afghan foreign affairs)

Labor force: 11.8 million (2001 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture 80%, industry 10%, services 10% (2004 est.)

Agriculture - products: opium, wheat, fruits, nuts, wool, mutton, sheepskins, lambskins

Industries: small-scale production of textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer, cement; handwoven carpets; natural gas, coal, copper

Currency (code): afghani (AFA)

Exchange rates: afghanis per US dollar - 3,000 (2004), 3,000 (2003), 3,000 (2002), 3,000 (2001), 3,000 (2000) note: in 2002, the afghani was revalued and the currency stabilized at about 50 afghanis to the dollar; before 2002, the market rate varied widely from the official rate

Online. Available: <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/af.html>



APPENDIX 2: Minutes of Afghanistan Wheelchairs Donation Project Meeting

Venue: EDF Office
Friday, June 10, 2005
10:00 – 11:30 a.m.

Participants

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Mr Terumasa Akio | President of Darunee Group |
| 2. Mr Sunphet Nilrat | EDF Managing Director |
| 3. Ms. Junko Ono | WAFCAT Project Coordinator |
| 4. Ms Charuwat Boossamalee | Assistant MD/Project Manager |
| 5. Mr. Chaitawee Chokewasin | International Project Coordinator |
| 6. Ms. Nareeya Chvajarernpun | International Project Coordinator |

CMW Charity Concert Fundraising

- a. On December 19, 2005, there will be a charity concert in Japan by CMW.
- b. Korea will participate in the charity concert so this may enhance a stronger relationship between Japan and Korea.
- c. The budget this year is 914,310 Yen from CMW
1,500,000 Yen from WAFCAT
and the rest will be covered by EDF
- d. The report should be completed in November for presentation on December 19th concert.

Problems Found in Project (2004 implementation)

- a. WAFCAT informed that less than 20 questionnaires on wheelchairs follow-up were received, which is much under the expected number of over 80.
- b. It was agreed to suspend the scholarship provision to Afghanistan for the time being to let Zabi concentrate on only one project at a time.
- c. Communication problems between Zabi and EDF because at present he has no personal work space and can only communicate through internet at internet cafes, so suggestion was made that work to be assigned to Zabi week by week in order for him to report for progress.
- d. Zabi needs to be in consultation with Dr Mehdi at every process.
- e. Questions on the evaluation form should exclude the family background and concentrate on only the wheelchairs to see if repair is necessary. The form should be simple and straight to the point.

Initiative Plan for Recipient Survey and Wheelchair Repair

- a. Project will now concentrate on the repair and maintenance of wheelchairs.
- b. Evaluation survey of past wheelchair recipients is necessary.
- c. Plan is initiated to establish survey and repair wheelchairs workshop in which Zabi has to visit recipients. They should be checked every 3 months.
- d. The recipients should be surveyed first and then follow up to repair within the next 2 – 3 months.
- e. The problem to be found in the survey is that some recipients lost contact.
- f. Survey process to end before winter.
- g. Plan should be informed to everyone involved.

APPENDIX 3: Type of Paralysis

Quadriplegia and Paraplegia

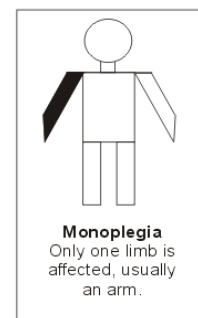
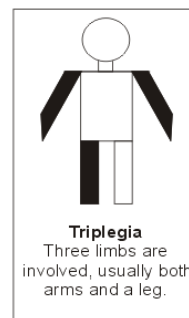
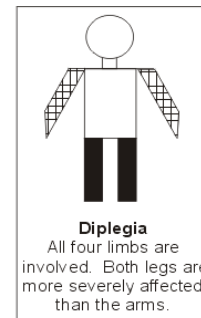
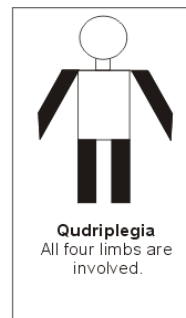
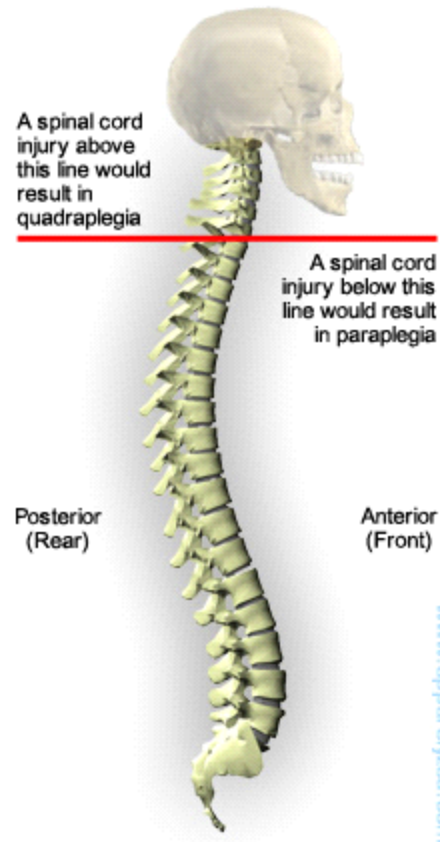
When a person suffers a spinal cord injury, generally the spinal nerves joining the cord below the level of injury will be either completely or partially cut off from the brain resulting in Quadriplegia or Paraplegia. The body will still be trying to send messages from below the level of injury to the brain, however these messages will be blocked by the damaged spinal cord at the level of injury. Nerves joining the spinal cord above the level of injury will be unaffected and continue to work as normal.

Quadriplegia / Tetraplegia: is when a person has a spinal cord injury above the first thoracic vertebra, paralysis usually affects the cervical spinal nerves resulting in paralysis of all four limbs. In addition to the arms and legs being paralyzed, the abdominal and chest muscles will also be affected resulting in weakened breathing and the inability to properly cough and clear the chest. People with this type of paralysis are referred to as Quadriplegic or Tetraplegic.

Paraplegia: is when the level of injury occurs below the first thoracic spinal nerve. The degree at which the person is paralyzed can vary from the impairment of leg movement, to complete paralysis of the legs and abdomen up to the nipple line. Paraplegics have full use of their arms and hands.

Online. Available:

<http://www.apparelyzed.comparalysis.html>



APPENDIX 4: Namelist of respondents on this study

AFG_Code	SF_Name	SL_Name	
030001	Rita	Abduljalit	Rita changed to a new school in 2005 after she finished Grade 3.
030002	Zakia	Mire Naman	Zakis is very happy with the WC because she can go to anywhere she wants.
030003	Moh'd	Nazir	Moh'd worked as a security guard of Bibi Shamcoo until 2004 and quitted in 2005
030004	Said M.	Sha	Said M. gave the TC away since he can ride a bicycle to school with only one leg.
030005	Mohid	Belal	Mohid was doing Class 2 in 2004 but quitted in 2005 with no reasons.
030006	Muhebur	Rahman	Muhebur is happy with the tricycle and has no problem with it.
030007	Abdul	Malik	Abdul studied left school in 2005, became absent permanently.
030008	Wahid	Hamaun	Wahid was reported to have moved to Parwan Province.
030009	Abdul	Jamil	Abdul has a problem with his hands; they get too weak to handle the pedal bar.
030010	Zabiulla	Saidjhul	Zabiulla is happy with the tricycle and has no problems at all.
030011	Aimal	Jumakham	Aimal was advised by doctor that he ride a bicycle to avoid weakness of muscle.
030012	Abdul	Ahad	Abdul uses his wheelchair very often many parts are broken. He wishes a new one.
030013	Omren	Zelghi	Omren was very happy with his wheelchair and hoped it gets repaired soon.
030014	Marzia	Ghulam Ali	Marzia is happy with the wheelchair and has no problems at all.
030015	Noorullah	Ziaulhaq	Noorullah uses his wheelchair on holiday only when he returns home.
030016	Mohamad	Zai	Mohammad uses the wheelchair only when he returns home on holiday.
030017	Sultana	Sahebulla	Sultana is happy with the WC though circumstances are major hindrances.
030018	Samiulla	Moh'd Taher	As the way to school is difficult for riding, Samiulla uses it only at home
030019	Humayoon	Tajuden	Hamayoon has disappeared from school since the beginning of 2005.
030020	Ahmad Nasir	Yasin	Ahmad is happy with the wheelchair he has got.
030021	Ghezal	M.Abdulatif	Ghezal is happy with her WC and has no problem with it.
030022	Mirza Moh'd	Sarfaraz	Mirza has no problem with the WC.
030023	Samina	M.Zaher	She is very happy with the WC and has no problem at all.
030024	Farahnaz	Abdurahim	Farahnaz is happy with the wheelchair though she could not use it everyday.
030025	Khalilullah	Mohammad	Khalilullah is happy with wheelchair but if possible would like to change to tricycle.
030026	Saher	M. Zarif	Saher could not ride the WC to school because the road is rough, she uses it home.
030027	Mahrokh	Abdulghni	Mahrokh has moved to Herat City to study at a new school.
030028	Setara	Nabi Zahar	Setara is reported to have moved from this school to a new one.
030029	Morsal	M. Zaher	Morsal is happy with the wheelchair and wish to get the broken parts repaired.
030030	Manzor	M. ysoof	Manzor has left school since early 2005 without reasons.
030031	Dad Moh'd	Binihesar	Three of his left-handed fingers (index-ring finger) were cut off and cannot move the wheelchair properly using the handgrips. He wishes a tri-cycle. He is right-handed.
030032	Aziz Agha	M.Naim	Aziz Agha is very happy getting a wheelchair donated.
030033	Aimal	Moh'd Den	Aimal has changed to a bike as the road to school is difficult to ride on a wheelchair.
030034	Zia Ulhaq	Abdurnazaq	Zia Ulhaq has changed to study at Food Technical School since early 2005.
030035	Shekeba	Said Farid	Shekeba doesn' have to use it anymore. Now she can walk, the doctor advised.
030036	Mohammad Wasil		Naim Mohammad is happy with a wheelchair.
030037	Khoja Mohammad		When he's home he uses it instead of his artificial legs to go around his house.
030038	Zohra	M. Haiden	The way to school is not in a good condition. Zohra wishes to have a tricycle.
030039	Shokria	M. Abraham	Shokria uses her wheelchair only at home and has no problem with it.
030040	Sultan Ali	Fagir Hussin	Sultan Ali is happy having a wheelchair and has no problem using it.
030041	Shahnar	Qamber Ali	Shahnar has no companion when goes to school, she uses the wheelchairs at home.
030042	Khoja Esmat	Abdulsafer	Khoja Esmat left school since early 2005 with unknown reasons.
030043	Said Esmail	Said Hussin	Said Esmail graduated from the school in 2004.
030044	Atamohamad	Haji Mohad	Atamohamad graduated from the school in 2004.
030045	Mohammad Zabi		Mohammad Zabi has finished school since 2004.
030046	Shahira	Jailani	Shahira left school with unknown reasons.
030047	Habibu	Aziz Ahmad	Habibu Rahman left school since year 3 with unknown reasons.
030048	Adina	M. Zarif	Adina is happy and enjoys riding her wheelchair at home.
030049	Salim	M. Sharif	Salim is happy and enjoys riding his wheelchair.
030050	Qodratulla	Shukrulla	Due to rough roads, Qodratulla finds it hard riding his wheelchair to school.
030051	Sadig	Arif	Sadig looks happy having a wheelchair. No problem at all.
030052	Samia	Mohid Nabi	Samia was permanently absent since early 2005.
030053	Mohid Anwa	Mohid Husin	Mohid Anwa got absent for almost 4 months. Now he is permanently absent.
030054	Farid	Akha Mahid	Farid's house is uphill and is difficult to control the WC, he does at home only.
030055	Mohumad	Zaher	M.Kamil has moved to another school in District 5th.
030056	Samin	Abekulhamid	Samin left school in 2005 due to a medical problem.
030057	Amanulla	M. Khan	Though the roads outside are difficult, Amanulla can use it outside his home.
030058	Khalill	M. Hussin	Khalill need not go outside his home so often except for riding to school. Happy.
030059	Zinat	G. Mohid	Zinat is happy with her WC.
030060	Noolulla	Amanulla	Noolulla is happy having a tricycle and feels very comfortable using it.
030061	Aiwaz Ali	Sarwer	Aiwaz Ali feels comfortable using the tricycle and has no problem at all.
030062	Mashal	Gul Noor	He hopes his WC would be fixed soon as he is really suffering right now.
030063	Fatima	Mahm Ali	She is very happy with her WC but needs a repair for her WC straightaway.
030064	Abdul	Saboor	The front caster bends backward while Abdul rode it to hit a rock.
030065	Said Karim	Ahmad	The tires and tube of TC become old and get punched often. Said Karim wish to have tires and tubes fixed for his TC.
030066	Halee Mudin	Nomanoddin	He started G9 in early 2005 but have moved to Habibia High School.
030067	Zamin Ali	Akmd Ali	Zamin Ali has moved to Abdul Ali Mostaghni School.
030068	John Mohid	Sha Mohid	John Mohid's TC needs an immediate repair.
030069	M. Sabure	M. Omer	M.Sabure does not study in this current school anymore.
030070	Mohamad	Tahir	Maohammad's stop coming to school due to sickness.

List of respondents on this study (continued)

030071	Mohammad	Ali	The TC is quite small and hurts both of his legs. A bigger-sized TC is required.
030072	Mohamadulla	Moh'd Azim	Mohamadulla has moved to Mahmood Hotaki HS.
030073	Faqer	Husin	The tires of TC get very old and Fager wishes to have new tires for his tricycle.
030074	Rafi	Moh'd Nadir	Rafi feels very comfortable with his wheelchair and has no problem with it.
030075	Basher	Ahmad	Basher changes to study at Char Qala in 2005.
030076	Shoja	Farooq	Shoja has no problem with his wheelchair and happy with it.
030077	Ali	Reza	Ali's wheelchair does not have any problem and he is happy with it.
030078	Sadam	Said Ahmad	Sadam disappeared from school since early 2005.
030079	Zohor	Shah	Zohor moved to Mahmood Hotaki HS in 2005.
030080	Rajab	Khan	Rajab is happy with his tricycle and has not problem with it.
030081	Haroon	Molla Mohd	Haroon is absent from his school for three months now.
030082	Sedeega	Mohammad	Sedeega left school in 2004 after she finished Grade 3.
030083	Abed	Mohd Amin	Abed finished Grade 6 in 2004 and moved to Maidan Province, Afghanistan.
030084	Bidad	Abdul Kabir	Bidad is happy with his wheelchair and has no problem with it.
030085	Hafiz	Moh'd Anwar	Hafiz graduated in 2004.
030086	Ahmad	Zabi	Ahmad is happy with the WC and has no problem with it.
030087	Wasina	Mahd Amin	Wasina has left school and became permanently absent.
030088	M.Mojib	Moh'd Sediq	M.Mojib graduated in 2004.
030089	M.Akbar	Mahramali	M.Akbar graduated in 2004.
030090	Aimal	Ab.Wahid	Due to traffic Aimal uses it only at home. No problem at all with his wheelchair.
030091	Naser	Bolbol Shah	Naser is happy with his WC and has no problem at all.
030092	Palwasha	Sayed Yawar	Palwasha is happy with her WC and has no problem at all riding it.
030093	Seya	Moy	Seya was advised that she walk and try not to use the WC for physical development.
030094	Rabbani	Ghulam Jilani	Rabbani left Grade 4 with unknown reasons in 2005 and become disappeared..
030095	Taiba	Nasruddin	Taiba moved to another school after she finished Grade 3 in 2004.
030096	Maroof	Mamood	Maroof moved to another school in 2005 after Grade 3.
030097	Mobashir	Katawary	Mobashir is happy with the WC and has no problem with it.
030098	Malalai	Abdul Rasoor	Malalai moved to Rahman Mina HS after Grade 3.
030099	Abdul	Ghafar	Abdul's house is uphill so he could not use/bring it out, uses his WC only at home.
030100	Abdul	Shokkor	Abdul wants to change to a tricycle as roads to school is difficult for him to ride.







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