AFGHANISTAN

BASIC EDUCATION FOR ALL:
Natural Dye and Carpet Weaving Training Programme in Herat, Afghanistan (01 April - 11 June 1994)

CHA/UNESCO

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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
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I. BACKGROUND

1. Carpets are closely related to Afghan life. They are the main furnishing of Afghan homes and religious buildings. They are an essential part of the ancient cultural heritage of Afghanistan. The craft of carpet weaving represents for the country an important source of income. In spite of the prolonged war, carpets still constitute an important export and are the only manufactured product exported from Afghanistan. Until recently they were the third largest export after natural gas and dried fruits.

2. After 15 years of armed conflict, the economy is in ruins and the market for Afghan carpets has encountered grave difficulties. The distribution networks are disorganized. Basic materials, wool and silk, are rapidly exported instead of being kept for use in Afghan carpets. The quality of the wool employed in most Afghan carpets is poor, the dyes used are entirely chemical, of bad quality and haphazardly concocted. Carpet designs are further and further removed from the traditional mainstream of tribal and even Afghan urban carpet designs. Many master craftsmen, both men and women, have left the country and are refugees or displaced persons; some are now returning to areas enjoying relative peace.

3. All these factors have affected the prestige of Afghan carpets whose value has greatly declined on the international market. In a Parisian carpet shop, an Afghan carpet measuring 1m50 x 1m, sells for approximately US$ 100, which is practically the cost of production. In Herat, villagers from the surrounding areas sell their carpets for US$ 20 which is below the bazaar price of hand spun wool to make the carpets.

4. In spite of all the unfavorable circumstances, the craft of carpet weaving has remained active thanks to the Afghan weaver who remains one of the world’s most skilful. It concerns larger and larger portions of Afghan society, and is no longer the monopoly of women, as was the case in the past. It also concerns young boys and men who are willing to work in urban workshops. These workshops have fast replaced much of the weaving that was carried out in the homes. The potential of quality carpet weaving still exists in Afghanistan. The craftsmen, the skills and the basic materials are still available and the importance of carpets in Afghan society has remained unchanged. A certain number of improvements would instill new life into the Afghan carpet and make it again competitive on the international market.

5. The rehabilitation of the carpet industry would have beneficial social and economical consequences on large sectors
of the Afghan population, and would also contribute to the preservation of an important part of the nation's cultural heritage. There is an urgent need for income-generating activities to be encouraged. Carpet weaving is an obvious area for the insertion of disadvantaged groups (such as widows and the disabled, who would be capable of acquiring the necessary skills) into income generating schemes. It would enable them to become self-reliant members of the community. Carpet weaving is a craft that can be adapted to different modes of manufacture. It can be made at home as a product of cottage industry, especially in the case of rural women, and it can be made in workshops where young men and boys can be employed as salaried workers. There are many other skills connected with the carpet industry: the spinning of wool and the reeling of silk. The metal work industry assists in the making of weaving implements, and the cultivation of plants and vegetables is required for the production of natural dyes, while animal husbandry is necessary for wool making.

6. UNESCO being aware of the importance of carpet making in the economical and cultural life in Afghanistan had already organized an experimental carpet weaving workshop in Mazar-i-Sharif in 1990. In this workshop natural dyes and traditional Afghan carpet designs were introduced. Recently the governor of Herat province, the Emir Ismail Khan, requested the collaboration of the UN agencies to help in the development of the economy of the region. UNESCO, which in the past had already undertaken many projects in Herat, agreed to assist in the establishment of a permanent natural dye and carpet weaving workshop in the city. The project would be implemented in accordance with the principles of "Basic education" which would ensure that trainees benefitted not only from skills training, but also from classes in literacy and numeracy and in health instruction. The reader produced on carpet weaving with the assistance of UNESCO would be used in classes. This would provide access to various educational opportunities for craftsmen and others involved in the training programme.

II. OBJECTIVES

7. The objectives of the natural dyes and carpet weaving training programme are:

   a) To attempt to reverse the deterioration in quality and improve the marketing possibilities of the Afghan carpet.

   b) To contribute to the reintegration of craftspeople into their old trades and provide much needed income earning opportunities for returning refugees and displaced persons.

   c) To introduce into the framework of "Basic Education" for all, simple readers for new literates already published, and to provide training opportunities for men and women, some of whom would be recruited from the disadvantaged groups of society.
d) To preserve carpet weaving as one of Afghanistan's great cultural traditions, and to assist in the preservation of the environment by the use of natural rather than chemical dyes.

8. It seemed that the most effective way of attaining these objectives was to attempt to reintroduce traditional Afghan carpet designs, to train Afghans in the use of natural dye techniques, and to encourage the use of quality Afghan wool. This was done in a temporary workshop in Mazar-i-Sharif in May/June 1990.

9. It proved that the key solution to stop the deterioration of the Afghan carpet is the reintroduction of natural dyes. They are effectively, water fast and sun fast. They are more seductive to the eye than chemical colours, and they are environmentally friendly. In particular, the use of madder root for red which is the predominant colour in Afghan carpets could easily replace the fugitive chemical red dyes now used and little appreciated on the international market.

10. This return to natural dyes has other advantages. It immediately gives access to traditional designs which can be faithfully copied since the range of colours used would be the same. It encourages the Afghan dyers and weavers to use natural products which are readily available on the local market at a low price. It favors cottage industries and agriculture, and gives liberty of expression to dyers and weavers, and it does not cause pollution. It would discourage the importation of expensive chemical dyes that drains the Afghan economy.

III. INITIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE HERAT MISSION

11. The plan of action was formulated by UNESCO Paris under the auspices of UNOCHA for a model workshop to be established in Herat. A detailed work calendar and list of needed materials were established by the consultants Roland Gilles and James Williams. After concertation with Mrs. Masako Sauliere of the sector of Education and with Mr. Indrasen Vencatachellum of the sector of Culture, notice that the workshop was to take place in Herat during the months of April and May 1994 was sent to the office of the UNESCO Representative in Islamabad along with the list of needed materials. This list was also given to Mr. Gordon Adam of the BBC who went earlier to Herat, and who was able to check on their availability in the local market. The consultants also ordered indigo from Mr. Marc Roy, a French carpet manufacturer in Peshawar, who promised to buy it in the Madras region of India and take it to Peshawar in time for the mission.

12. Briefing was provided by UNESCO headquarters on the mission on the 18 March 1994. The consultants signed their contracts and received their travel orders. They were advised that funding amounting to approximately US$ 4,000/5,000 would be made available by the UNESCO Representative's Office in
Islamabad for materials required in the implementation of the workshops.

13. The plan was to set-up a model workshop, using community resources to be found on site, that would continue to function after the departure of the consultants. Financing would be only for the initial setting up of the workshop and for needed weaving materials, dyes, wools and silks. Payment would not be made for services provided. This would require much prospecting and coordination on the part of the consultants. This was planned to be a model workshop capable of being replicated for both men and women. The present situation does not permit mixed workshops.

IV. UNEXPECTED OBSTACLES AND UNEXPECTED ASSISTANCE

14. The consultants were able to speak to Mr. Gordon Adam on the phone before departing to Islamabad on the 01 April 1994. He had just returned from Herat and gave sound advice. On arrival in Islamabad on the 02 April 1994, the consultants contacted the UNESCO office immediately and were given an appointment with Mr. Prem Kasaju, the UNESCO Representative, on the following day at 14h30. The meeting on the 3rd April afternoon was brief, and it became apparent that preparations had not been made for their arrival in Islamabad, nor for their departure to Herat. Mr. Kasaju told the consultants that there was no obligation number for their mission, and that it would have to be obtained from headquarters before their mission could take place. The consultants were also instructed to take up the matter of the publication of a new edition of the Murad and Parvan Make a Carpet book and to discuss what progress had been made in the production of the slide-show/videos on carpet and Ikat silk weaving. The UNESCO Representative instructed that all details regarding these matters were to be taken up with Mr. Sultan Mahmood who was also present at the meeting.

15. The consultants worked on the slide-show text to make it easier for translation at the UNESCO office on the 04 April. That afternoon, just before the meeting they had arranged with Mr. Martin Barber of UNOCHA, they were called into the UNESCO Representative's office where they were informed that it would not be possible for them to go to Herat because the Resident Representative UNDP, Mr. David Lockwood had told him that there was a security ceiling of 12 persons for Herat which had been reached, and that no security clearances had been obtained. Mr. Kasaju suggested that the consultants could carry out their mission in Peshawar instead. This was contrary to the instructions received in UNESCO headquarters that all assistance programmes to Afghanistan must be conducted inside Afghanistan and not elsewhere. No further briefing was, therefore, given on Afghanistan.

16. The consultants then had a meeting at three o'clock with Mr. Martin Barber, the head of UNOCHA, the agency responsible for the funding of the project. During the discussions with him the consultants informed him of the unexpected
developments with regard to their departure to Herat. Mr. Barber asked the consultants whether they still wished to undertake the mission to Herat, and to which they gave a strongly affirmative answer. He then advised that the mission could still be carried out under the aegis of an NGO, but that they would be obliged to do so without the insurance benefits granted to UN personnel in the case of accident or injury. In the circumstances, and in view of the importance that the consultants attached to their mission, they agreed to proceed to Herat despite the risks involved.

V. SEARCHING FOR AN NGO

17. The following morning, 05 April 1994, the consultants contacted UNESCO Paris headquarters to inform them of Mr. Barber’s suggestion and to ask about the feasibility of implementing the natural dye and carpet weaving mission with an NGO. That evening they received from UNESCO Paris a retransmittal of a fax from Mr. Gordon Adam, BBC saying that he had contacted an Afghan NGO in Herat with the list of needed materials. He gave the name of the contact person of this organization, CHA (Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance) in Peshawar. The consultants first contacted the American NGO, International Rescue Committee (IRC), and were immediately invited as guests of Mr. John Dixon, Director Peshawar. Mr. Dixon also arranged appointments with Mr. John Butt of the BBC, head of the soap opera project "New life, New Homes", a UNESCO assisted programme, and with Mr. Frederic Roussel, AFRANE/CHA. The consultants were immediately engaged by CHA to carry out their mission in Herat. They were able to discuss the matter over the phone with Paris, and then plans were made for the UN flight through the CHA. Mr. Dixon gave a dinner in the consultant’s honor and invited all the persons working on Afghan programmes in Peshawar. At this dinner they met Mrs. Nancy Dupree, the well known specialist on Afghanistan and author of a book on the monuments of Herat, Mrs. Jane Thomas, private consultant, who gave them her consultant’s report on Herat which was of invaluable assistance, Mrs. Mary McKouen, physical therapist working in Talaqun, and many others with immediate in-country experience.

18. The consultants were scheduled to leave for Herat on the 11 April, but then were later informed by Mr. Barber that the flight was full and that they would leave the following day. On the 12 April the flight was cancelled because the pilot was ill. On the 13 April the consultants flew to Herat. The consultants went to Afghanistan without any funds from the UNESCO office in Islamabad which they had been instructed would be provided for the mission.

VI. WORKSHOP SET-UP

19. The consultants arrived in Herat on the 13 April 1994. They went to the CHA office and met its director, Mr. Abdul Salam Rahimi who warmly welcomed the consultants. They were offered hospitality by him which was much appreciated since no
lodgings had been booked for them in the UNOCHA guest house. CHA very kindly showed the consultants the city and the preparations for the up-coming celebration of the second anniversary of the "Liberation of Afghanistan". The consultants started to make a study of the local market to find what items were available in natural dyes, wool, silks, and weaving implements for the needs of the workshop. CHA started looking for a suitable building for the workshop. This was not easy as Herat has suffered considerable damage, and there is a shortage of housing. CHA found a very nice small house near their office and near the UNOCHA guest house. The house needed some repairs and cleaning, but this was undertaken immediately by the Afghans. The consultants then took the person designated by the CHA as accountant and administrator of the workshop, Mr. Samad Yusefi, to buy wool, silks, dyes, looms, weaving implements, water tanks, cauldrons, etc... for the workshop set-up. All the funds for these purchases were advanced by CHA.

VII. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKSHOPS

A. Recruiting the workers.

20. It was decided that the workshop would begin on the 02 May 1994. A few days before, the consultants had been to the refugee camp in front of the UNOCHA guest house to recruit would-be weavers and apprentices. The majority of the refugees in the camp are persons displaced from Kabul of Tadjik origin, and most had no experience in carpet weaving. The consultants also went to the refugee transit center at the Hotel Mouaffaq to speak to Mr. Said Mohsen Samimi, Director of Refugees of Herat province. He kindly promised to assist in the recruitment of masterweavers. An announcement was made by CHA on the local radio that the workshop would be recruiting trainees on the morning of the 02 May at 08h00.

B. Composition of the workshops.

21. The morning of the 02 May was spent signing up the workers who arrived, little by little, from all sources. Thirty persons were recruited to be weavers and dyers. Two thirds of the persons recruited were from Herat, and most of these were new returnees from Iran. The remaining one third were displaced Kabulis living in the refugee camp. There was an ethnic harmony as most were of Tadjik origin. The workshop staff consisted of one accountant/director from CHA, 1 head masterweaver/supervisor, 8 masterweavers (2 part-time), 14 apprentice weavers, 5 apprentice dyers, and 1 cook.

C. Work schedule.

22. Tasks were assigned and all the participants began work installing the stoves and the dye vats to dye wool, setting up looms, and getting the workshop under way. The consultants
explained the work schedule. Work would begin at 08h00, at 10h00 there would be a basic education class for one hour, from 11h00 to 12h00 work resumed. Lunch break and prayer break would be until 13h00, then work would go on until 16h00. It became apparent from the first day that if there was to be good work, there would have to be a lunch programme. Many of the workers were underweight and underfed, and travelled from as far as an hour's walk away. The consultants decided to do something about this immediately. They went out to the market, purchased food, came back to the workshop and made lunch. This was a surprise for most of the participants, and everyone got into the spirit of the situation by lending a hand to make lunch. The following day a cook was provided by the Afghans.

D. Justification for the training of women.

23. Many of the persons who came to the workshop were women and girls. The decision to make the workshop for men was a convenience, as mixed workshops are not possible at the present time in Herat. Some of the women became very vocal when they were told that the workshops were for "men only". They said that nearly everything that was being done in Herat was being done for men, that men could find other work, that carpet weaving was a traditional women's occupation, and that many of them were widows who had small children and who had no possible way of feeding them. There was no way of countering such well founded arguments. The consultants went back to UNOCHA guest house that evening, and told all the representatives around the table of what had happened. Both Mr. Eddie Kallon, WFP and Mr. Ahmad Gubertallah, UNHCR were very touched by what was said. The consultants decided from that moment to present proposals to these two agencies.

E. Remuneration for workers.

24. Mr. Abdul Salam Rahimi, Director CHA, received official notice from Mr. Eddie Kallon, OIC, WFP Herat, on the 15 May 1994 that the proposal submitted to WFP by the consultants to remunerate the workers of the CHA/UNESCO workshops for their services with "Food for work" had been approved. (see annex) This meant that each apprentice would receive: 3.5 kilograms of wheat, 120 grams of sugar, and 150 grams of oil per work day. The skilled weavers training the apprentices would receive double, and Mr. Gindji, the head masterweaver, three times the basic amount. This remuneration of food arrived and was distributed to the workers on the 20 May, the eve of the Muslim festival "Qurban", to the great joy of the workers.

VIII. METHODOLOGY OF THE WEAVING WORKSHOP

A. Types of looms

25. At first, four vertical looms were purchased from a carpet weaving factory in the city. They were purchased because dry
wood for loom construction is hard to find in Herat. Although bought at a fairly low price, this experience later proved unfortunate, for only two of the looms were in perfect condition. Wood was later found by CHA, and two other looms were constructed, one of which could carry a six square meter carpet. All the other looms would carry carpets of two square meters. The original plan was to purchase two horizontal looms, but the men protested. Men do not like to work on horizontal looms like women. Also, the handicapped can not work on horizontal looms with ease. Among the weavers and apprentices, many were refugees displaced from Kabul, and some were handicapped, having lost legs in mine explosions. The workshop was to prove a new lease of life for these persons.

26. At every loom there was a masterweaver and two or three apprentices. Over the entire weaving workshop, there was one masterweaver, Khodabaksh Gindji, who coordinated the work of the other masterweavers.

B. Transcription of traditional designs

27. To reintroduce traditional Afghan designs the consultants brought with them a series of thirty five photographs of traditional Afghan tribal carpets and of Timurid miniatures of the 15th century Herati school. These miniatures have carpets represented in them. The idea was to reintroduce the designs of these carpets to the Herati urban workshop situation, thus bringing back a part of the cultural heritage of Herat. However, in Herat, in contrast to Mazar-i-Sharif, there were no weavers skilled in carpet design transcription. The consultants therefore, set about transcribing the designs, and teaching the weavers and apprentices to do the same. When word got out, persons from outside the workshop brought in designs to be transcribed. Men from the city brought in designs that their wives were working on, and had not been able to transcribe correctly. It even brought in a woman who insisted on working with the consultant transcribing carpet designs, despite the religious and social pressures against her doing so.

28. All the designs had to be transcribed on graph paper for the weaver to read and knot the design. First the weaver/transcriber had to understand the difference in the design in the photo and what was being woven in Afghanistan. The important differences are the traditional large, single border and large field designs. At present in Afghanistan, weavers are under the assumption that the border should occupy one-fifth of the carpet on each side. They, therefore multiply borders, thus reducing the field space. Within the field space the designs become too compact and miniaturized.

29. Herat has a glorious past of urban workshops. This is clearly shown in the miniatures of the Timurid period. To restore a part of Herat's heritage the consultants decided to transcribe the carpets shown in these miniatures and put them back on the looms in an urban workshop. When the designs in the miniatures were not clear enough for transcription, the
consultants went to verify these designs on the Timurid monuments of the city. This was long and fastidious work, but proved very rewarding to the weavers who not only rediscovered the designs, but had the feeling that they were a part of this glorious past. This feeling of reward was further bolstered by the introduction of the UNESCO simplified reader, Murad and Parvan Make a Carpet. The weavers and dyers identified themselves with the characters in the book.

IX. METHODOLOGY OF THE NATURAL DYE WORKSHOP

30. There was a small annex to be used as a dye workshop, but when the workshop activities started, this building had not yet been restored. The dyeing started in the open air at the back of the house. Two methods of dyeing were taught by the consultants: one with a preparatory mordant bath and use of heat; the second by fermentation without heat except from the sun. Fermentation bottles were set-up and wool put to dye in them. Gas stoves were set-up and wool was mordanted with alum to be dyed the following day. Five apprentices were chosen to work in the dye workshop. The consultants taught them the basic principles of dyeing, and the care of wool and silk fibers; then the methods of using natural dye stuffs to obtain the best results at the lowest cost.

A. Fermentation dyeing

31. Even before the workshop began, the consultants had purchased large plastic jugs, and had put dye stuffs to ferment in the sun at the CHA house. This was a way to demonstrate the results of this method of dyeing from the beginning of the workshop. A fermentation bath takes about ten days. It requires very little dye stuff, and is used for many dyeings, and the only heat source is the sun. Afghans quickly understand this economic principle and apply it to their situation. This method is even more environmentally friendly than the use of heat and mordant. The principle of fermentation dyeing lies in the change of the dye bath from acid (pH.4) to alkali (pH.11). The wool or silk threads ferment in the acid bath for a period of a week to ten days. It is then removed from the acid bath, and dipped for a half an hour in another vat which is either water that has been alkalinized with quicklime or potash "ashkar", or part of the acid bath that is alkalinized in the same manner. This process forms a salt which fixes the dye. Thus, the threads were put to steep with madder root and fruit peels, to give acidity, in a closed plastic container for ten days. They were removed, wrung dry, and put into the alkali bath. The results were a deep purplish red. The same was done with grape leaves, mulberry leaves, pomegranate husks and onion skins; the result was a deep yellow colour.

B. Dyeing with heat and a mordant

32. A faster, but more expensive, method of dyeing is to mordant the wool or silk with a metallic salt, usually alum.
The wool or de-gummed silk is put to steep in a bath of water with alum at 25% the weight of the fibre to be dyed. It is heated over a fire, and brought to boil and maintained at 90 degrees Celsius for one hour. It is then left to cool. When the liquid is again at ambient temperature, the threads are removed, wrung dry, and put into a dye bath, either of madder root for red, or of pomegranate husks for yellow, then heated to 85 degrees Celsius for one hour. It is again left to cool before the fibres are removed. This cooling is necessary to avoid matting of the fibres.

33. The use of walnut husk dye was demonstrated with heat. It requires no mordant. The dye is made using the same weight of husks to the weight of the fibres, and must be boiled. The liquid is used over and over again, with the removal of old husks and the addition of new husks for each new dyeing. The result is a darker and darker brown.

34. Once the principles of simple dyes were acquired, the use of mixed baths was demonstrated. Small amounts of walnut husks, pomegranate husks and oak gall were put to boil with alum and wool to obtain a cream colour. Undyed, white wool is usually not used for knotting carpets as it tends to clash with the colours. Yellows were put into madder root baths to obtain orange colour. Brown or yellow wool and silk were put into the indigo vats to obtain black/brown and green. The best black brown was obtained by dyeing first blue and then overdyeing in brown with walnut husks.

C. The Use of Indigo

35. The consultants had ordered natural indigo from India via a contact person in Peshawar who made the trip specially to Madras to purchase the indigo for the UNESCO workshop and for his own workshop. This indigo did not arrive immediately, and was another source of anxiety for the consultants until it arrived during the first week of the workshop by the International Red Cross plane. Payment for this item was advanced by Mr. John Dixon, Director of IRC Peshawar since funds were not available from the UNESCO office in Islamabad.

36. The first experience with the indigo was to teach its use with hydrosulphite and caustic soda. This is a spectacular dye bath. The wool is steeped in the greenish yellow liquid for a few minutes, until the wool becomes yellow; then removed and wrung dry. The wool turns green and then blue with oxidation. The results were very satisfying, but the consultants wanted to teach the use of indigo by fermentation, a vat dye.

37. The traditional method of dyeing with indigo is the vat dye. To do this, 200 grams of indigo were put to ferment in a large plastic jug with a small amount of madder root and bread-dough. This fermentation was left for 15 days; then quicklime and potash were added to obtain an indigo vat at pH.11. To this brown sugar was added. When the vat was stirred, a blue foam formed at the top of the yellowish green liquid. Wool and silk were then steeped for half an hour in
the vat. When removed, the greenish coloured wool and silk became blue on contact with the air. To obtain a darker blue colour, the dried wool or silk is again dipped into the vat for half and hour.

38. The indigo was one of the highlights of the workshop. Natural indigo has not been seen in use in Afghanistan for quite some time. The blues obtained were like those blues of the famous old Afghan carpets. Afghanistan was the market and clearing house of the indigo going to the West along the silk road. Times have changed and the only indigo on the market is a chemical substitute that gives a murky blackish blue. Hopefully, one day, this indigo link through Afghanistan will be re-established.

X. BASIC EDUCATION IN THE WORKSHOP

39. One week after the beginning of the workshop, classes started. Mr. Ahmad Mehran, a journalist and an excellent teacher, began using the UNESCO produced simplified reader, Murad and Paryan Make a Carpet. Notebooks and pens were supplied to all the workers, and a blackboard was bought for the classroom which was the central hall of the workshop. The students were very pleased to learn to read from this book with which they identified themselves. Outside the classroom, they asked very many questions about the book, and the characters in the book. However, basic education did not await the arrival of the teacher to begin. From the first day the dye workshop apprentices were taught weight and measures. Most had very confused notions of the metric system. Notions of pH, acidity and alkalinity were fast learnt, and the use of gauging instruments such as thermometers and pH. paper were taught. The dyers showed themselves to be the strongest in learning when numeracy rather than literacy was introduced by the teacher. This class was taken very seriously by the workers, and it was fast realized that there was a real need and demand for education.

40. The UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF text Facts for life in Dari was also used in the literacy classes for health education purposes. It aroused great interest among the trainees. The consultants also used many of the items in the text as a basis for practical instruction in the prevention of infections and the spread of disease. As a result, many of the trainees were cured of skin disorders and other ills.

XI. INAUGURATION OF THE CHA/UNESCO WORKSHOP

41. On the 02 June 1994, CHA organized an official opening of the workshop to the public. The consultants decided to give the name of SAMADI WORKSHOP to the factory in honor of Mr. Samad Yusefi its most able director. A blue and white sign was put up outside the workshop announcing its name and activities.(See annex) Government officers, UN and NGO agency representatives, and members of the public were invited to the ceremony which took place at 14h00 in the workshop entry hall.
An explanatory document was handed out in Farsi and in English about the workshop. There was a prayer by a Herati mullah, and a presentation explaining the principles of the workshop was given in Farsi by Dr. Basser of CHA, and in English by Mr. James Williams, UNESCO consultant. The ribbon was cut by Mr. Sadiqi, Director of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Rural Development Centre. All the visitors showed great interest in the workshop, and prolonged their visit. Six orders for carpets were taken that very day, and other persons confirmed their purchase of the carpets on the looms.

XII. DEPARTURE FROM HERAT

42. The consultants left Herat on the 06 June 1994 on board the International Red Cross airplane, the 05 June UN plane having been cancelled because of an air attack in the vicinity of Herat on the 04 June. The eve before the consultants' departure, CHA organized a dinner in their honor on the veranda of the workshop. They invited the members of agencies that had been supportive of their efforts for the workshop. There was present Mr. Eddie Kallon, WFP, Mr. Urs Schaermel, ICRC and the Red Cross team, Dr. Laurence Bourgeois, MDM and the rest of the MDM team, Gerald Clark, UNICEF, and Mrs. Anne Beardshall, SCF. It was one of the most pleasant evenings the consultants had spent in Herat.

43. UNOCHA Islamabad arranged a debriefing with the consultants on the morning of 09 June 1994. The consultants borrowed the slide projector from the UNESCO office and gave a presentation of the workshops in Herat with dyed wool samples, carpet design cartoons, and a slide projection on carpet weaving in Afghanistan. The debriefing was made in the presence of representatives of UNOCHA, UNICEF, FAO, NPO. No one was present from the UNESCO Islamabad office. The previous day when the consultants borrowed the slide projector, they had asked if Mr. Sultan Mahmood could attend as all other representatives would be absent, but the answer was given that Mr. Sultan, as a junior member of the staff could not be present.

44. The same day, the consultants had a meeting with Mr. Michel Raymond, Conseiller Culturel at the French Embassy who came in person to drive them to the embassy. He was most interested in the workshop project, and in the basic education approach. The French Cultural Advisor asked to what extent educational assistance could be provided to the Afghans by supplying them with French teaching texts. There is a great demand for them.

XIII. CONCLUSIONS

45. As was the case in Mazar-i-Sharif, the consultants were able to observe that the use of natural dyes instantly improved the quality of the carpet. The immediate positive results of the workshops were almost unexpected. All the
carpets that were put onto the looms were sold to Heratis and visitors at the price of US$ 200 for the two square meters carpets. The price is modest, but remains competitive even for Heratis. This success is due to the colours of the natural dyes and to the designs. The weavers themselves, in spite of the fatiguing nature of the work, were very proud to work with Timurid designs, and very happy to show, with a certain naivete, that the dyes did not rub off on their hands. They were completely conscious of the beauty of the colours. The consultants are persuaded by this experience that the quality of the materials awakens artistic creation.

46. In spite of the constraints which were beyond their control in undertaking this mission, the consultants feel that the Herat experience has produced better results than the previous mission in Mazar-i-Sharif. They feel especially fortunate to have worked with an Afghan agency, and with persons like Mr. Abdul Salam Rahimi and Mr. Samad Yusefi.

47. The consultants observed that a workshop is the perfect framework into which basic education can be introduced. It includes not only skills training, but also literacy and numeracy where these educational activities have a direct correspondence with the craft. Application of these principles were constant in the workshop. Weight and measures were necessary to dye the wools and silks, and were readily acquired by the apprentices in the practical situation. They were then re-enforced in the classroom situation by the use of simplified readers on the craft prepared with the assistance of UNESCO which brought a sense of pride to the craftsmen.

A. Benefits from inter-agency collaboration.

48. This experience has shown the extent to which inter-agency collaboration is essential. Thanks to WFP, and to its representative, Mr. Eddie Kallon, the first five months remunerations for services will be paid with "food for work". This allows CHA to create a revolving fund, pay future workers' salaries, and to purchase needed materials for future carpet production, thus making the workshop self-financing and encouraging self reliant approaches. Mr. Kallon, who showed great interest in the project, promised to supervise the workshop and even to renew the "food for work" component if work continued at the same level. The members of the MDM team (Medecins du monde) came several times to the workshop to take care of the ailing workers and to distribute medicines. They were always ready to render medical services for the consultants as well as the workers. They also gave medical health advice and education to the workers. The International Red Cross who were also very interested in the project had made the prostheses of the handicapped workers in the workshop. Mr. Ahmed Gubertallah, Representative of UNHCR Herat, told the consultants, before they left Islamabad, that UNHCR had decided to replicate the model workshop for women thus accepting the proposal that they had made in the name of CHA. The mission, undertaken thanks to CHA, has also been beneficial for CHA. The agencies represented in Herat,
impressed by the efficiency with which the workshop was set-up have decided to develop their collaboration in partnership with CHA. Thus, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, MDM and SCF are all signing contracts with CHA, represented by the very able director, Abdul Salam Rahimi.

B. Marketing and communication.

49. As has been stated, all the carpets were sold while still on the looms. There was an order book with six carpet orders before the consultants' departure. After leaving Herat, the consultants showed the cartoons of the workshop carpet designs and samples of dyed wools to Mr. John Dixon, IRC Peshawar, who asked to buy sight unseen the six meter carpet being made in Herat for US$ 1,000. In Paris, the consultants have again received orders for carpets. This shows the strong interest carpets made with natural dyes and traditional designs aroused. However, the problem of export will arise very rapidly. It seems that the best solution to exportation would be the route to Torghundy, Turkmenistan, but then remain the problems of banking and customs. At present there is no banking system in Herat, but it will be up to the Afghans to find these solutions.

50. The consultants are ready to promote the sale of workshop carpets by a series of lectures and demonstration materials. Already they are scheduled to give lectures on the UNESCO workshops at the "Second International Congress on Turkish and Central Asian Carpets" to take place in Istanbul from the 14 to 17 October 1994. There may be a possibility of demonstrating the actual carpets and their manufacture at the "First International Islamic Artisans-at-Work Festival" which will take place in Islamabad between the 7 and 15 October 1994, and in which UNESCO is participating.

XIV. RECOMMENDATIONS

51. The natural dye and carpet weaving training programme is a permanent model whose continuation is assured by CHA. They have expressed their desire to replicate the model in the rural areas of Herat and Farah. They are at present promoting community centres which would accommodate the workshops to train people in natural dye techniques and to diffuse the traditional designs of carpets. They would send persons trained in the CHA/UNESCO workshop to train others and spread the skills. Inter-agency collaboration is of the utmost importance here.

A. Spinning wool.

52. CHA has also expressed interest in purchasing shorn wool at the time of shearing to give to persons to spin in Herat and Farah provinces. This would be especially useful in providing income for the some of the 40,000 widows in the
Herat region. It is also a way of giving income to rural women. Spinning wool is very important because most of the shorn wool is being exported without being spun in Afghanistan. This means that there is no value added, nor employment created for Afghans. Even the threads spun in Herat were bought by foreign merchants and shipped out. The Heratis are using wool imported from Iran and Belgium.

B. Reeling silk.

53. Herat is a traditional silk producing area. The majority of the cocoons produced there today are being shipped out of the country without being reeled. Here again, there is no value added and no employment created for Afghans. It would be very easy to set-up reeling unities which only require a gas stove, a large cauldron and a silk reel. The silk would have to be purchased and furnished to the Afghans to reel as the price is beyond the reach of most Afghan purses.

C. Natural dyeing of hand spun wool and reeled silk.

54. The consultants have shown that there is a real demand for natural dyed threads, and have taught the process of dyeing wool and silk with natural dyes in the CHA/UNESCO workshop. This profession, however, could be carried on in the bazaar and would again create needed employment and income.

D. Tanning leather.

55. Another traditional Herati craft which has disappeared is leather tanning and work. Everything needed for this craft is available in Herat. The streets in Herat are lined with pine trees, whose bark could be used in tanning. There is also oak gall, pomegranate husks and other tannin rich substances that can be used for tanning and dyeing leather which is available on the local market. The hides of animals killed for meat are, however, exported to Iran and Pakistan with no value added.

E. Soap making.

56. Although soap is available on the local market, it is expensive and out of the reach of most Afghans. There is a local potash called "ashkar" readily available at a low price, and animal fats are plentiful. Soaps produced with these local substances would be less expensive than the imported ones. This would contribute to improve the hygiene in Herat, and could also be used in de-gumming silk.
ANNEXES

Annex 1.

List of Agencies

UN Agencies

FAO - Food and Agricultural Organization
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNHCR - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNOCHA - United Nations Organization for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Assistance for Afghanistan
WFP - World Food Programme
WHO - World Health Organization

Other International Agencies

IOM - International Organization for Migration
ICRC - International Committee of the Red Cross

NGOs - Non-Governmental Organizations - in Herat

CHA - Co-ordination of Humanitarian Assistance
DAC - Danish Afghanistan Committee
DACAAR - Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees
MDM - Medecins du monde
SCF - Save the Children Fund
IAM - International Assistance Mission

NGOs - in Peshawar

AFRANE - Amitie Franco-Afghane
IRC - International Rescue Committee
SOS/PG - Solidarite Afghanistan/Belgium

Other organizations

BBC - British Broadcasting Corporation
Annex 2

List of Persons Met

Islamabad

Mr. Prem Kasaju, Representative UNESCO Office Islamabad
Mr. Mohammad Taufiq, Admin. Officer, UNESCO Office Islamabad
Mr. Sultan Mahmood, Jr. staff member, UNESCO Office Islamabad

Mr. Martin Barber, Director UNOCHA Islamabad
Mr. Paul Larsen, Flight Co-ordinator, UNOCHA Islamabad
Maj. Abdul Jabbar Bhatti, Flight Oper. Off., UNOCHA Islamabad
Mr. Zewdie Mehary, UNOCHA Islamabad

Mr. Omar Zahidi, English Language Teaching Institute Kabul
Mr. Michel Raymond, Culturel Advisor, French Embassy Islamabad
Mrs. Fatana Arifi, Fine Arts Academy and NPO

Peshawar

Mr. Frederic Roussel, Director AFRANE Peshawar
Mr. Adbul Naser, CHA Programmes Director
Mr. John Dixon, Director IRC Peshawar
Mr. John Butt, Project Manager, BBC World Service
Mrs. Nancy Dupree, Director ARIC
Mrs. Jane Thomas, Consultant on Afghanistan, Peshawar
Mrs. Mary McKouen, DAC Talaqun
Dr. Antony van der Bunt, Help the Afghans Foundation

Herat

Mr. Ahmed Gubertallah, Representative UNHCR Herat
Dr. Sam Yousef, Representative WHO Herat
Mr. Eddie M. Kallon, Officer in Charge, WFP Herat
Mr. Andre Servais, Acting Rep. OPS (UNDP)
Mr. Dawid, Field Officer, WFP
Mr. Gerald Clark, Representative, UNICEF Herat
Mr. Shamers Baynes, Representative, OPS (UNDP) Herat
Mr. Robert Adams, Representative IOM Herat
Mr. Mohammad Arif, Field Officer, UNHCR Mazar-i-Sharif
Mr. Mohammad Farukh, Field Officer UNHCR Herat
Mrs. Anne Beardshall, Programme Manager, SCF
Mr. Thierry Theuwissen, Director SOS/PG, Peshawar
Dr. Laurence Bourgeois, OIC, MDM
Mr. Bernard Thomas, MDM Herat
Mr. Guillaume Bernard, MDM Herat
Mr. Urs Schaerme, Representative, ICRC
Mr. Abdul Salam Rahimi, Director CHA Herat
Eng. Abdul Wasseh, Architect, CHA Herat
Mr. Samad Yusefi, Director CHA/UNESCO workshop Herat
Dr. Basser, Physician, CHA
Dr. Najimi, Architect, DACAAR Herat
Mr. Sadiqi, Director of Ministry of Rehabilitation and Rural Development Centre
Mr. Said Mohsen Samimi, Director of Refugees of Herat province

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Herat (continued)
Mr. Fazal, UNOCHA Herat
Mr. Mohammad Naser Rayab, University of Herat
Mr. Said Ahmad Mehran, Journalist and teacher, CHA Basic Education
Mr. Abdul Jaber Shakouri, Director private carpet factory.
Mr. Daud Nisami, Director, Herat province Unemployment Office
Annex 3

List of participants

CHA/UNESCO workshop Director/accountant

Mr. Samad Yusefi, CHA

Masterweavers

1. Mr. Khodabaksh Gindji, Head of weaving workshop
2. Mr. Jalil Ahmad
3. Mr. Wakil Ahmad
4. Mr. Zalamai Ahmad
5. Mr. Ali Askar
6. Mr. Fakhd Naser (part-time)
7. Mr. Javid Naser (part-time)
8. Mr. Masoud Amini
9. Mr. Mohebullah Gholam Sarwar

Weaving Trainees

1. Mr. Faredin Atom Mohammad
2. Mr. Wahid Naser
3. Mr. Jawad Nur al Haq
4. Mr. Abdul Khaliq
5. Mr. Satar Abdul Hakim
6. Mr. Zalamai Najuddin
7. Mr. Ahmad Wali
8. Mr. Khalil Abdul Rahman
9. Mr. Elias
10. Mr. Ahmad Zia
11. Mr. Ahmad Shuhib
12. Mr. Abdul Allah
13. Mr. Fakhd Qawami
14. Mr. Gulbedin
15. Mr. Gholam Muyeddin

Natural Dye Trainees

1. Mr. Khalil, head dyer
2. Mr. Wakil Ahmad.
3. Mr. Abdel Qayyum
4. Mr. Sharif Ahmad
5. Mr. Faridun

Basic education teacher

Said Ahmad Mehran

Cook

Abdul Naser
ITINERARY

Friday 01.04.94
10:25 Departure from Paris

Saturday 02.04.94
AM
09:30 Arrival Islamabad. Consultants contact Mr. Kasaju, Representative UNESCO Office Islamabad who gave them an appointment the following day at 14:30.

PM
Afternoon in Islamabad

Sunday 03.04.94
AM
Morning in Islamabad

PM
14:30 - 14:50
Meeting with Mr. Kasaju, Representative of UNESCO Office Islamabad.

Monday 04.04.94
AM
Work session on text for slideshow/video with Mr. Sultan Mahmood, UNESCO Office Islamabad.

PM
Continuation of work on slideshow/video text.  
14h30 14h45 Brief meeting with Mr. Kasaju, Rep. UNESCO Office Islamabad in which he announced that consultants would not be able to carry out their mission in Herat because of security ceiling. He suggested that mission be carried out in Peshawar.

15h00-15h45 Meeting with Mr. Martin Barber, Director UNOCHA Islamabad who suggested working with an NGO.

Tuesday 05.04.94
AM
Work session with Mr. Sultan Mahmood in UNESCO Office. Consultants' fax to Mrs. Masako Sauliere, UNESCO Paris, about unexpected situation.

PM
Work session with Mr. Sultan Mahmood in UNESCO Office.  
15h00-15h05 Telephone communication with Mr. Kasaju, Rep. UNESCO Office Islamabad on subject of travel expenditures to Peshawar.

Wednesday 06.04.94
AM
Departure to Peshawar.
10h30 Meeting with Mr. John Dixon, Director IRC Peshawar.
11h30 Meeting with Mr. John Butt, Project Manager BBC Pashto Service.
12h30 Meeting with Mr. Roussel, Director AFRANE/Rep. CHA Peshawar.

PM
Work session with Mr. Roussel in the AFRANE Office. Fax to Mrs. Masako Sauliere, UNESCO Paris concerning possibilities of working with CHA. Fax sent from IRC Office.

Thursday 07.04.94
AM
Meeting with Mr. Frederic Roussel, AFRANE and Mr. Abdul Naser Rahimi, Programmes Manager CHA.

PM
Work session with Mr. Roussel and Mr. Abdul Naser to draw up consultants’ contracts.
Dinner at Mr. Dixon’s house (IRC) with Afghan specialists from Peshawar.

Friday 08.04.94
AM
Visit to Mr. Marc Roy’s carpet workshop in Peshawar.

PM
Visit to the Peshawar Museum.
Evening meeting and cocktail with Mr. Dixon and IRC Peshawar staff working in refugee camps.

Saturday 09.04.94
AM
Second visit to Mr. Marc Roy’s carpet workshop, concerning Indigo.

PM
Meeting with Mr. Frederic Roussel and Mr. Abdul Naser in AFRANE Office.

Sunday 10.04.94
AM
Meeting with Mr. Frederic Roussel in AFRANE Office, and signature of contracts with CHA.

PM
Departure to Islamabad.

Monday 11.04.94
AM
07h00 UNOCHA House Islamabad for UN flight to Herat. Flight cancelled because of pilot’s illness.

PM
Work session with Mr. Sultan Mahmood in UNESCO Office. 14h45 brief telephone conversation with Mr. Kasaju, UNESCO Rep.

Tuesday 12.04.94
AM
09h00 work session with Mr. Sultan Mahmood on slideshow/video text, and proof-reading of text of the Paris, Farsi translation of Murad and Parvan Make a carpet simplified reader with Mr. Omar Zahidi, English Teaching Inst. Kabul. Mr. Taufiq was absent from office for the day, and Mr. Kasaju was in meeting.
12h00 Mr. Gilles meets with Mr. Kasaju.
12h30 Mr. Williams meets with Mr. Kasaju.

PM
13h00 Telephone communication with Mrs. Sauliere, UNESCO Paris.
Evening: Mr. Sultan Mahmood brings modified contracts to Consultants' hotel.

Wednesday 13.04.94
AM
07h00 UNOCHA House for departure to Herat. Breakfast and meeting with Mr. Paul Larsen, UN Flight co-ordinator.
11h00 Departure to Herat.

PM
13h30 Arrival in Herat.
Meeting with Mr. Abdul Salam Rahimy, Director CHA Herat.

Thursday 14.04.94
AM
Begin study of Herat market in search of natural dyes, weaving instruments, wool, silk, etc. Prices noted.

PM
Study of Herat market.

Friday 15.04.94
AM
Visit with CHA personnel to Herat monuments and to tombs of Djami and of Ansari, Gazorgah. Consultants photograph monuments. Return to Herat in the evening.

Saturday 16.04.94
AM
Meeting with Mr. Sadiqi, Director of Ministry of Rehabilitation and Rural Development Centre, visit of their carpet weaving activities.
PM
Visit to private carpet factory of the Shakouri brothers.
Meeting with Mr. Abdul Jaber Shakouri, Director.
Study of carpet workers' salaries in Herat region.

Sunday 17.04.94
AM
Visit to house destined to become future workshop with the CHA Engineer, Abdul Wassseh and Mr. Obeidullah, CHA.
Meeting with house owner and Mr. Abdul Salam Rahimy, Director CHA.

PM
Consultants purchase first natural dyes in Herat market.
Work session at Galaxy Centre, CHA teaching programme, on texts to be used in the opening ceremony of Herat Museum in Ekhtiyareddin fort.

Monday 18.04.94
AM
Celebration of the 2nd anniversary of the Islamic Revolution in the presence of Emir Ismail Khan, governor of Herat.
Military parade.

PM
Meeting with Mr. Mohammad Arif, UNHCR Field Officer.
SATCOM - telephone communication with UNESCO Paris, Mrs. Sauliere's secretary - communicated CHA bank account number.

Tuesday 19.04.94
AM
Parade of different Herati craftsmen - artisans at work.

PM
Finalization of two documents on the history of Herat, in CHA Galaxy Centre, for presentation at Herat Museum opening ceremony.

Wednesday 20.04.94
AM
Meeting with workmen to commence repairs of future workshop building.

PM
Inauguration of Herat Museum. Opening ceremony in presence of Emir Ismail Khan, governor of Herat. Visit of museum and of Ekhtiyareddin fort. Meeting with director and assistant director of museum. Meeting with members of MDM.

Thursday 21.04.94
AM
Meeting with Mr. Fazal, UNOCHA Herat. Payment of consultants' UN flight Islamabad-Herat (US$ 350 per person), and
reservation of rooms in UN Guest house.

PM
Purchase of wool and natural dye stuffs in Herat market. Consultants start fermentation dye baths in CHA house garden.

Friday 22.04.94
AM
Week-end in Afghanistan

PM
Work on French teaching method for the CHA Galaxy Centre.

Saturday 23.04.94
AM
Study of silk market in Herat. Visit to silk weavers and to silk market. Study of prices and salaries of silk workers.

PM
Continuation of fermentation dyeing. Meeting with UN personnel in Herat to explain mission and purpose of workshops. First contacts with Mr. Eddie Kallon, WFP, concerning the possibility of "food for work" for workers remuneration.

Sunday 24.04.94
AM
Drafting of several project proposals for CHA.

PM
Drafting of project proposals for CHA.

Monday 25.04.94
AM
Finalization of four project proposals in Herat and Farah provinces for CHA.

PM
Dari language class at UNOCHA house.

Tuesday 26.04.94
AM
Work session with CHA personnel to establish work calendar and schedule.

PM
Finalization of work schedule and calendar with CHA.

Wednesday 27.04.94
AM
Visit to refugee camp to start recruiting apprentices.
Dividing future workshop space into areas to be used for weaving, office, classes, etc.
Dari language class in UNOCHA house.

Thursday 28.04.94
AM
Visit to refugee camp. Meeting with Mr. Said Mohammad Samimi, Director of Refugees of Herat Province. Recruitment of artisans.

PM
Meeting with Mr. Sadiqi, Director of Herat Unemployment office, and inspection of their horizontal looms.
Visit to Shakouri brothers' carpet workshop, and purchase of three looms.

Friday 29.04.94
Week-end in Afghanistan

Saturday 30.04.94
AM
List of required materials and their prices communicated to CHA for workshop set-up. Purchasing materials in Herat bazaar.

PM
Purchasing materials for workshop in Herat bazaar.

Sunday 01.05.94
AM
Purchasing materials for workshop in Herat bazaar.

PM
Purchase of natural dye stuffs, some of which are sent to the mill to be ground.

Monday 02.05.94
AM
08h00 Opening of the workshop. Reception of artisans and apprentices. Tasks are assigned and work begins.

PM
13h00-17h00 workshop.
17h00-18h30 Dari language class.

Tuesday 03.05.94
AM
08h00-13h00 Workshop.
Head masterweaver and his two sons, also masterweavers are engaged.
PM
14h00-17h00 Workshop. Setting up the looms.

**Wednesday 04.05.94**
AM
08h00-13h00 Workshop.

PM
14h00-17h00 Workshop. Indigo arrives by ICRC plane.
17h00-18h30 Dari language class.

**Thursday 05.05.94**
AM
Workshop.

PM
Workshop.

**Friday 06.05.94**
AM
Week-end in Afghanistan. Transcription of Timurid carpet designs at UNOCHA house.

PM
Visit to MDM team, report given to MDM team members returning to France for posting.

**Saturday 07.05.94**
AM
Workshop.

PM
Workshop.

**Sunday 08.05.94**
AM
Workshop.

PM
Workshop.

**Monday 09.05.94**
AM
Workshop.

PM
Workshop.
17h00-18h30 Dari language class.
Tuesday 10.05.94
AM
Workshop.

PM
Workshop.

Wednesday 11.05.94
AM
Workshop.

PM
Workshop.
17h00-18h30 Dari class.
Evening drafted proposal for Women's income generating project and gave it to Mr. Ahmed Gubertallah, UNHCR Herat.

Thursday 12.05.94
AM
Workshop.

PM
Workshop.

Friday 13.05.94
AM
Week-end in Afghanistan.

PM
Transcription of carpet designs.

Saturday 14.05.94
AM
Workshop.
Basic education literacy classes begin with Mr. Said Ahmad Mehran.

PM
Workshop.

Sunday 15.05.94
AM
Workshop.

PM
Workshop.

Monday 16.05.94
AM
Workshop.
PM
Workshop.
17h00-18h30 Dari class.

Tuesday 17.05.94
AM
Workshop.

PM
Workshop.

Wednesday 18.05.94
AM
Workshop.

PM
Workshop.
17h00-18h30 Dari class.

Thursday 19.05.94
AM
Workshop.

PM
Workshop. "Food for work" arrives from WFP to workshop, is counted and stocked.

Friday 20.05.94
AM
Week-end. The beginning of Muslim festival "Qurban". Food for work is distributed to workers as remuneration.

PM
Consultants photograph inside of Goharshad, and the mausoleum of Abu-al-Qassim.

Saturday 21.05.94
AM
Qurban festival. Transcription of Timurid carpet designs.

PM
Excursion to Karoukh organized by UNICEF.

Sunday 22.05.94
AM
Qurban festival. Transcription of carpet designs.

PM
Transcription of carpet designs, and verification of Timurid design in Great Mosque.
Monday 23.05.94
AM
08h00-13h00 Workshop.

PM
14h00-17h00 Workshop.
17h00-18h30 Dari class.

Tuesday 24.05.94
AM
Workshop.

PM
Workshop.

Wednesday 25.05.94
AM
Workshop.

PM
Workshop.
17h00-18h30 Dari class.

Thursday 26.05.94
AM
08h00-13h00 Workshop.

PM
14h00-15h00 Workshop.
16h00 UNHCR - telephone conversation to UNESCO Paris concerning CHA contract.
Meeting with CHA Director.

Friday 27.05.94
AM
Week-end in Afghanistan.

PM
Transcription of carpet designs.

Saturday 28.05.94
AM
08h00-13h00 Workshop.

PM
14h00-16h00 Workshop.
16h00-19h00 Purchase of more carpet wool in bazaar.

Sunday 29.05.94
AM
Workshop.

PM
Workshop.
Monday 30.05.94
 AM
 08h00-13h00 Workshop.

 PM
 14h00-17h00 Workshop.
 17h00-18h30 Dari class.

Tuesday 31.05.94
 AM
 Workshop.

 PM
 Workshop.
 Evening - drafted hand-out for Samadi Workshop opening ceremony.

Wednesday 01.06.94
 AM
 Workshop.

 PM
 Workshop.
 17h00-1830 Dari class.

Thursday 02.06.94
 AM
 08h00-12h00 Workshop.

 PM
 Official opening of CHA/UNESCO Samadi Workshop. Speeches given by Dr. Basser, CHA and by Mr. James Williams, CHA/UNESCO.

Friday 03.06.94
 AM
 Week-end.

 PM
 Transcription of carpet designs.

Saturday 04.06.94
 AM
 05h10 Air raid, Herat vicinity bombed. Following hours in UNOCHA house air raid shelter.
 07h30 Visit to CHA.
 08h00-13h00 Workshop.

 PM
 14h00-17h00 Workshop.
 18h00 Visit to ICRC. 18h30 New air raid in Herat vicinity.
 Consultants remained with ICRC, then all went together to UNOCHA.
Sunday 05.06.94
AM
08h00-13h00 Workshop.

PM
14h00-16h00 Workshop. Consultants say good-bye to artisans. Evening CHA gives dinner in consultants honor in Samadi Workshop garden.

Monday 06.06.94
AM
10h00 Departure from Herat in ICRC plane, in the company of Dr. Laurence Bourgeois, MDM.
12h00 Arrival in Peshawar.

PM
Meeting with Mr. Frederic Roussel, AFRANE and Mr. Abdul Naser, CHA.
Meeting with Mr. John Dixon, IRC.

Tuesday 07.06.94
AM
Meeting with Mr. Frederic Roussel.
Meeting with Mr. John Dixon, IRC. Consultants reimburse Mr. Dixon for indigo.

PM
15h00 Departure from Peshawar.
Arrival in Islamabad.

Wednesday 08.06.94
AM
Work session with Mr. Sultan Mahmood, UNESCO on last version of Murad and Parvan Make a Carpet.

PM
Preparation of debriefing, classing slides, etc.

Thursday 09.06.94
AM
09h00 Debriefing at the De-mining House in the presence of UNOCHA, UNICEF, FAO and WFP representatives.
Visit to UNOCHA Office. Meeting with Mr. Mehary.
Meeting with Mr. Paul Larsen.
11h30 Returned slide projector to UNESCO Office. Final work and good-bye to Mr. Sultan Mahmood.

PM
Rest.
Friday 10.06.94
AM
Last minute preparation for departure.
Lunch with Mr. Shamers Baynes, OPS (UNDP) Herat, at the Marriott Hotel.

PM
Meeting with Mr. Ahmed Gubertallah, UNHCR Herat who, informed the consultants of the approval of their proposal for a Women's income generating project.
17h30 Departure from Islamabad.

Saturday 11.06.94
AM
11h10 Arrival in Paris.
ANNEX 5

1. DETAILED MAP OF HERAT SHOWING LOCATION OF THE CHA/UNESCO WORKSHOP

2. MAP OF AFGHANISTAN SHOWING LOCATION OF HERAT.
Proposals and approvals

1. Letter from Mr. E.M. Kallon, OIC, WFP stating approval of assistance to the project.

2. Proposal to WFP for remuneration of workers' services in the natural dye and weaving workshops.

3. Proposal to UNHCR to replicate the model workshops as a women's income generating programme.

4. Note. The consultants met with Mr. Ahmed Gubertallah, UNHCR Representative Herat, at the Marriott Hotel in Islamabad on the 10 June 1994. He briefed them on his approval of their proposal to replicate the model natural dye and carpet workshops as a women's income generating project.
To: Mr. Abul Salam Rahimy  
Director  
CHA Herat  

From: E. M. Kallon  
OIC, WFP Herat  

Subject: Approval of Project Proposal  

15 May 1994

Your project proposal, rehabilitation of Carpet Weaving as a traditional Afghan craft in partnership with UNESCO is approved within the delegated authority. Our reference and commitment for the project is as following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Commitment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sugar 0.924 MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E/Oil 1.155 MT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Best regards.
SUMMARY DATA

PROJECT No.: [No information provided]

DURATION: Five Months (May 1st - Sep. 30th)

PROJECT TITLE: REHABILITATION OF CARPET WEAVING AS A TRADITIONAL AFGHAN CRAFT.

PROJECT TYPE: FOOD - FOR - WORK

SUBMITTING AGENCY: WFP

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER: CHA/UNESCO

TARGET PROVINCE: HERAT

DISTRICT: HERAT CENTER

STARTING DATE: May 1st, 1994

OBJECTIVES:

- To set-up model workshops which demonstrate how to rehabilitate carpet making by bettering the quality of the wool, the designs and the dyes.

- To give returning refugees a chance to earn an income, and in some cases to pass on their skills to the younger generation.

- To introduce elements of basic education into the workshops which would benefit the participants, particularly in the fields of literacy, numeracy, health and environmental awareness.

EXPECTED OUT PUTS:

- Dye, with natural dye-stuffs, sufficient quantities of wool for the production of carpets on seven looms.

- Thirty participants and their families supplied with food and income.

- Supply the participants with basic reader created by UNESCO, and aimed at the weaving community. Give these participants with basic education within the framework of the workshops.

- Produce carpets with natural dyed wools and traditional Afghan designs.
MAIN ACTIVITIES:
- Purchase and installation of workshop / UNESCO.
- Technical consultation (Natural dye & Design) / UNESCO.
- Execution of program / CHA.
- Monitoring of project, CHA / UNESCO / WFP.
- Distribution of Food Aid by CHA.

MANDAYS COST: 24.5 MT Wheat
(Skilled & Unski.) 0.84 MT Sugar
1.05 MT Oil

Adm. Cost (10%):

TOTAL COST: 26.95 MT of wheat.
(WFP Food Aid) 0.924 MT sugar
1.155 MT oil

WFP Food Cost: US$

External Freight: US$

ITSH US$

TOTAL WFP COST: US$

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS:

- UNESCO will finance the initial creation of model workshops and provide two international consultants in natural dye techniques, traditional carpet production, and international marketing.

- CHA will provide staff and assure continuation and multiplication of workshops after departure of UNESCO consultants.

- CHA/UNESCO will involve other NGOs in the basic education part of the project. MDM has agreed to participate in basic health education.

RECIPIENTS: 32 WORKERS, 234 BENEFICIARIES

CONTACT PERSONS:

CHA: Abdul Salam Rahimy, Director

WFP: Dr. Adel
BACKGROUND:

Before the onslaught of war in Afghanistan, the carpet was the third largest export from the country, and the country's only manufactured export product. The Afghan carpet has suffered from almost sixteen years of war. The price of an Afghan carpet has fallen on the international market, and it barely covers the costs of production. The basic materials of the Afghan carpet have greatly deteriorated in the past years, the wool is often of mixed fibers, the dyes are synthetic and of poor quality, the designs are hybrid and uninteresting. Large numbers of the skilled persons involved in carpet production fled during these hard years.

Many of these refugees are returning to the regions which are now enjoying peace, and they still have their former skills. The creation of model workshops would give them needed income, allow them to resume their former profession and to pass on their skills to the younger generation. If this transmission of skills is not done they risk being lost.

Among the returning refugee population there are large numbers who have not been in school or who have had minimal educational opportunities. The workshops, while channeling the participants activities, makes a perfect framework into which basic education can be introduced.

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

The purchase and use of natural dye stuffs increases the incentive to plant and produce the dye plants like madder (for red color), delphinium (for yellow), walnut (for brown), etc. The cultivation of these dye plants also constitute excellent ground cover.

The purchase and use of shorn wool from the Herat region should encourage larger flocks and greater wool production. CHA plans to buy shorn wool and give it to widows in the Herat region to spin; thus bringing added income into rural areas.
OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS:

Objectives:

- To set-up model workshops which demonstrate how to rehabilitate carpet making by bettering the quality of the wool, the designs and the dyes.

- To give returning refugees a chance to earn an income, and in some cases to pass on their skills to the younger generation.

- To introduce elements of basic education into the workshops which would benefit the participants, particularly in the fields of literacy, numeracy, health and environmental awareness.

Outputs:

- Dye, with natural dye-stuffs, sufficient quantities of wool for the production of carpets on seven looms.

- Thirty participants and their families supplied with food and income.

- Supply the participants with basic reader created by UNESCO, and aimed at the weaving community. Give these participants with basic education within the framework of the workshops.

- Produce carpets with natural dyed wools and traditional Afghan designs.

BENEFICIARIES:

Direct:

32 participants, including 15 weaving apprentices and 6 dye apprentices at 3.5 Kg. plus oil and sugar per participant per day.

Indirect:

The natural dye, wool and silk markets, the carpet weaving community, and the would be carpet buyers.
ROLE OF FOOD AID:

Wheat will be used as Food For Work for the workers at the rate of 3.5 Kg. plus oil and sugar per man-day in accordance with WFP scale.

The Food aid will provide incentives for recruiting the required labor force.

The food aid will be utilized as a resource for rehabilitation and is considered elemental to the execution of the project.

The food aid will have no adverse effects on the local market where the demand is very high.

IMPLEMENTATION

Activities:

The dyeing of 200 kg. of wool and silk with natural dye stuffs purchased on the local market. Setting up seven looms and producing carpets with traditional Afghan carpet designs using these wools. The introduction of basic education and the UNESCO produced basic reader into these workshops which will employ and train newly returning refugees.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS:

UNESCO will set up the initial workshops and provide two international consultants to train staff and apprentices in natural dye techniques and traditional Afghan designs taken from carpets in museum and private collections.

CHA will assure the continuation of the workshops after the departure of the two UNESCO consultants. Using the Herat workshops as a model, they will reproduce them in other districts and provinces.

CHA will provide a staff member to be the supervisor and accountant of the workshops.

CHA will provide a teacher who will dispense basic education in literacy and use the UNESCO basic reader. Dr. Basir of CHA will introduce health education and use the UNESCO health book "FACTS FOR LIFE".

The implementation of the project will involve the following steps:

1. With UNESCO funding, CHA through the main office in Herat, has found a suitable building for the implementation of the project, situated on Kucha-e-Mehdar near the CHA office. Renovation of the building is near completion at present.

2. The dyes stuffs, wool and silk, looms and necessary materials are being purchased with UNESCO funds on the
local market.

3. Labor will be provided by the inhabitants of the area, including the refugee population and some handicapped men.

4. Efforts will be made so that major part of the labor is selected from the returning refugees for their benefit.

5. Project records will be maintained by the CHA office and reports will be submitted periodically to UNESCO and WFP.

6. After completion of the first carpets, their sale will serve to create a revolving fund to pay workers salaries and to become self-financing. Records will be kept in CHA main office in Herat.

7. A final narrative report, including photographs, will be sent to the donors.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

As soon as project activities begin, CHA will send a report to WFP. During the implementation periodic reports will be submitted, and after the completion of the project, CHA will submit a final report to UNESCO and WFP.
INPUTS

i) Two UNESCO international consultants.

ii) CHA workshop supervisor/accountant, basic education and health teachers.

iii) The salaries of the supervisor/accountant and teachers will be paid by CHA.

iv) Office supplies, communication expenses, etc. will be borne by CHA.

v) CHA's head office facilities.

vi) Wheat 26.95 MT (WFP)
Sugar 0.924 MT (WFP)
Oil 1.155 MT (WFP)

vii) Equipment (UNESCO)

viii) Building (UNESCO)

7. BUDGET AND PAYMENT SCHEDULE

a) Budget:

Budget and work schedule is attached as part of this proposal.

b) Payment Schedule:

CHA expects the total quantity of wheat required for the project to be delivered in lump sum at the project site.
BUDGET

Program Cost:

Unskilled labor \[ 24 \times 125 = 3,000 \]

Skilled labor \[ 8 \times 125 \times 4 = 4,000 \]
(1 skilled = 4 unskilled)

TOTAL MANDAYS \[ 7,000 \]

7,000 x 3.5 kg = 24.5 MT wheat
7,000 x 0.12 kg = 0.84 MT sugar
7,000 x 0.12 kg = 1.05 MT oil
INCOME GENERATING PROJECT FOR WOMEN

Attached herewith is a proposal for a carpet weaving workshop using exclusively natural dyed wools and traditional Afghanistan designs. This project was initially implemented by UNESCO as a means to rehabilitate the Afghan carpet. A model workshop has been set up in collaboration with an Afghan NGO (CHA), but because of the present situation it is impossible to implement workshops with both men and women. The UNESCO/CHA workshop was, therefore, set up for men. When it was announced on the local Herat radio that weavers and apprentice weavers were going to be hired, the majority of the persons who came to apply were women. Many women became angry when they learned that the workshop was being set up only for men. They told us that nearly everything that was being done in the region was being done for men. They said that men did not need work as badly as women need work because many women are widows with children. They said men had other possibilities, and that (it is true) weaving was traditionally a woman’s profession.

The result is the attached proposal for a women’s natural dye and carpet weaving workshop, run by women for women’s employment. It should be stressed very strongly that the direction and administration be done by women as well. Women should be given the impression that this project is absolutely for them. It will most certainly result in high quality weaving. Women tend to be better weavers than men. Women know this, but it can not hurt for it to be stated.

The main problem with the implementation a women’s workshop would be training in natural dye techniques. It is the most important element in the rehabilitation of the Afghan carpet. There is no natural dye going on in Herat outside of the model workshop. People have little or very scant knowledge of the subject, and many misgivings. Two methods of dyeing are being taught in the UNESCO workshop: one by fermentation and use of solar heat only, and the second by use of a mordant and a fire source to heat the dye baths. Both methods give excellent results, but the fermentation method is very economical. It would probably be necessary to have an international consultant for the natural dye aspect of the project. In this case, an older woman with some dye experience should be chosen to work with the international consultant until she can train other women in the workshop. This would avoid conflicts and criticism, as well as giving the impression of passing on an old skill from one woman to another.
PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT TITLE: REHABILITATION OF CARPET WEAVING AS A TRADITIONAL AFGHAN CRAFT.

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: CHA/UNESCO

PROVINCE: HERAT

DISTRICT: HERAT MARKAZ

STARTING DATE: May 1st, 1994

DURATION: FIVE MONTHS (until completion of first carpets)

GOALS/OBJECTIVES:
- To create natural dye and weaving workshops to better the craft and final product of Afghan carpet weaving. These workshops should function as a model with the aim of making the Afghan carpet competitive on the international market.
- To increase the artistic value of the Afghan carpet and to open new market possibilities by the reintroduction of natural dye techniques and traditional Afghan carpet designs.
- To employ newly arriving refugees in the region of Herat, and to train them in the professions of natural dyeing and carpet weaving; thus providing them with income.
- To introduce into these workshops elements of basic education, such as: literacy, numeracy, health and environmental awareness, and skills training.
- To use these workshops as a model for income generating projects which can be repeated for men and women and which should become self-financing.

BENEFICIARIES:
- The refugees who are being trained and educated while earning an income.
- The entire carpet weaving and dyeing professions which will benefit from a model production.
- The Afghan carpet market and future carpet buyers.
- The Afghan suppliers of wool and silk, natural dye stuffs, and weaving materials and equipment all produced locally.

- These model workshops will be repeated for women in Herat and for both men and women in other districts and provinces thus multiplying the numbers of beneficiaries.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS:

- UNESCO will finance the initial creation of model workshops and provide two international consultants in natural dye techniques, traditional carpet production, and international marketing.

- CHA will provide staff and assure continuation and multiplication of workshops after departure of UNESCO consultants.

- CHA/UNESCO will involve other NGOs in the basic education part of the project. MDM has agreed to participate in basic health education.

SUBMITTED BY: Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance.

ORGANIZATION CONTACT PERSON:

NAME: Abd-es-Salam Rahimy
TITLE: Director
ADDRESS: Bagh-e-Azadi Street, Shahr-e-Nau, Herat.
Phone: 2752
P.O. Box: 12

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Before the onslaught of war in Afghanistan, the carpet was the third largest export from the country, and the country's only manufactured export product. The Afghan carpet has suffered from almost sixteen years of war. The price of an Afghan carpet has fallen on the international market, and it barely covers the costs of production. The basic materials of the Afghan carpet have greatly deteriorated in the past years, the wool is often of mixed fibers, the dyes are synthetic and of poor quality, the designs are hybrid and uninteresting. Large numbers of the skilled persons involved in carpet production fled during these hard years.
Many of these refugees are returning to the regions which are now enjoying peace, and they still have their former skills. The creation of model workshops would give them needed income, allow them to resume their former profession and to pass on their skills to the younger generation. If this transmission of skills is not done they risk being lost.

Among the returning refugee population and those fleeing Kabul there are large numbers who have not been in school or who have had minimal educational opportunities. The workshops, while channeling the participants activities, makes a perfect framework into which basic education can be introduced.

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

The purchase and use of natural dye stuffs increases the incentive to plant and produce the dye plants like madder (for red color), delphinium (for yellow), walnut (for brown), etc. The cultivation of these dye plants also constitute excellent ground cover.

The purchase and use of shorn wool from the Herat region should encourage larger flocks and greater wool production. CHA plans to buy shorn wool and give it to widows in the Herat region to spin; thus bringing added income into rural areas.

OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS:

Objectives:
- To set-up model workshops which demonstrate how to rehabilitate carpet making by bettering the quality of the wool, the designs and the dyes.
- To give returning refugees a chance to earn an income, and in some cases to pass on their skills to the younger generation.
- To introduce elements of basic education into the workshops which would benefit the participants, particularly in the fields of literacy, numeracy, health and environmental awareness.

Outputs:
- Dye, with natural dye-stuffs, sufficient quantities of wool for the production of carpets on seven looms.
- Thirty participants and their families supplied with food and income.
- Supply the participants with basic reader created by UNESCO, and aimed at the weaving community. Give these participants with basic education within the framework of the workshops.
- Produce carpets with natural dyed wools and traditional Afghan designs.

**BENEFICIARIES:**

**Direct:**

- 30 participants, including 15 weaving apprentices and 6 dye apprentices at ... per participant per day.

**Indirect:**

- The natural dye, wool and silk markets, the carpet weaving community, and the would be carpet buyers.

**IMPLEMENTATION**

**Activities:**

The dyeing of 200 kg. of wool and silk with natural dye stuffs purchased on the local market. Setting up seven looms and producing carpets with traditional Afghan carpet designs using these wools. The introduction of basic education and the UNESCO produced basic reader into these workshops which will employ and train newly returning refugees.

**IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS:**

UNESCO will set up the initial workshops and provide two international consultants to train staff and apprentices in natural dye techniques and traditional Afghan designs taken from carpets in museum and private collections.

CHA will assure the continuation of the workshops after the departure of the two UNESCO consultants. Using the Herat workshops as a model, they will reproduce them in other districts and provinces.

CHA will provide a staff member to be the supervisor and accountant of the workshops.

CHA will provide a teacher who will dispense basic education in literacy and use the UNESCO basic reader, and will introduce health education and use the UNESCO health book "FACTS FOR LIFE".

The implementation of the project will involve the following
steps:

1. With UNESCO funding, CHA through the main office in Herat, has found a suitable building for the implementation of the project, situated on Kucha-e-Mehtar near the CHA office. Renovation of the building is near completion at present.

2. The dyes stuffs, wool and silk, looms and necessary materials are being purchased with UNESCO funds on the local market.

3. Labor will be provided by the inhabitants of the area, including the refugee population and some handicapped men.

4. Efforts will be made so that major part of the labor is selected from the returning refugees for their benefit.

5. Project records will be maintained by the CHA office and reports will be submitted periodically to UNESCO.

6. After completion of the first carpets, their sale will serve to create a revolving fund to pay workers salaries and to become self-financing. Records will be kept in CHA main office in Herat.

7. A final narrative report, including photographs, will be sent to the donors.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

As soon as project activities begin, CHA will send a report to. During the implementation periodic reports will be submitted, and after the completion of the project, CHA will submit a final report to UNESCO and ...

INPUTS

i) Two UNESCO international consultants.

ii) CHA workshop supervisor/accountant, basic education and health teachers.

iii) The salaries of the supervisor/accountant and teachers will be paid by CHA.
iv) Office supplies, communication expenses, etc. will be borne by CHA.

v) CHA's head office facilities.

vi)

vii) Equipment (UNESCO)

viii) Building (UNESCO)

7. BUDGET AND PAYMENT SCHEDULE

a) Budget:

Budget and work schedule is attached as part of this proposal.

b) Payment Schedule:

CHA expects...
List of photographic illustrations

i. To set up workshop, (1) location is found, (2) materials are purchased, (3) workers are recruited.

ii. (1) Masterweaver showing apprentices how to string loom, (2) Masterweaver stringing loom, (3) Masterweaver putting heddles on loom.

iii. (1) Consultant explaining principles of using natural dyes, (2) 1st method: use of mordant, (3) madder root dye.

iv. (1) 2nd dye method: fermentation dyeing, (2) Yellow dye by fermentation, (3) Fermenting indigo.

v. (1) Consultant teaching apprentice to transcribe carpet designs, (2) Consultant transcribing Timurid carpet design.

vi. (1) Workshop sign, (2) CHA Team, (3) Lunch in workshop.

vii. (1) Basic education: literacy, (2) Skills training, (3) Numeracy.

viii. (1) Reading the carpet design cartoons, (2) Cartoons on loom, (3) Border design cartoon.

ix. (1) De-gumming silk, (2) Dyeing silk.

x. Carpets on the looms at the end of mission: (1) Ersari Beshir carpet, (2) Uzbek carpet, (3) One of Timurid carpets.
1. To set up workshops, suitable location had to be found.

2. Materials were purchased in the local market.

3. Workers were recruited in refugee camp.
1. Masterweaver, Cindji, showing apprentices how to begin stringing the loom.


3. Masterweaver, Jalil Ahmad, putting the heddles on the loom.
1. Consultant explains the principles of two methods of using natural dyes.

2. First method: use of alum mordant.

3. Madder root bath after mordant.

2. Fermentation of grape leaves, mulberry leaves and onion skins gives yellow.

3. Indigo.
1. Consultant teaches apprentice to transcribe carpet design from photo to graph paper.

2. Consultant transcribing Timurid carpet design.
1. Sign on street outside workshop.

2. CHA Team with consultants.

3. Lunch in workshop.
1. BASIC EDUCATION: Literacy.

2. Skills training.

1. Reading the carpet design cartoons.

2. Cartoons on loom.

3. Border design cartoon.
1. De-gumming silk.

2. Dyeing silk.
1. Progress of Beshir carpet at the end of mission.

2. Uzbek carpet.

3. One of the Timurid carpets being clipped.
CARPET MODELS AND THEIR TRANSCRIPTION TO GRAPH PAPER

1. Fragment of 15th century Timurid carpet.
2. Transcription to graph paper.
5. Transcription of the Timurid carpet taken from the miniature.
6. Transcription of the border design.
7. 15th century miniature of the Herati school with carpet.
8. Transcription of the carpet taken from the miniature.
9. Transcription of the border design.
10. Old Ersari Beshir carpet used as workshop model.
1. Fragment of 15th century Timurid carpet from the Joaquim Benaki Museum in Athens.
2. Transcription of the previous carpet design on graph paper.
3. Creation of a border design in Timurid style to frame the field of the Benaki carpet.
5. Transcription on graph paper of the Timurid carpet in the previous miniature.
6. Transcription of the border design.
7. 15th century miniature of the Herati school: "Homay and Homayun", depicting a Timurid carpet.
8. Transcription of the field design of this Timurid carpet.
9. Transcription of the Timurid border design.
10. Old Ersari Beshir carpet used as a model.
ANNEX 9

Hand out for guests at the inauguration ceremony of the SAMADI Workshop on 02 June 1994 in English and Farsi.

1. English version.

2. Farsi version.
CHA/UNESCO TRAINING PROGRAM
SAMADI WORKSHOP

Carpets with traditional designs and natural dyes

The workshop started on 02 May 1994. Its rapid implementation was permitted by close collaboration between the Afghan NGO "CHA" (Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance) director Abdul Salam Rahimy and UNESCO Paris.

The workshop has a double aim: to reintroduce (1) natural dyes and (2) a certain number of traditional designs taken from Timurid miniatures and from old Afghan carpets kept in museum and private collections.

To recapture the beauty of these old designs belonging to the history of Herat, the SAMADI workshop uses only natural dyes to color the wool or silk. All these natural dyes are still available on the local Herat market. Except the indigo (nil) for the blue. They give harmonious colors that are fast. The carpets are made entirely of hand spun Herati wool or silk. Cotton is not used for the weft.

The master weavers and apprentices come from the vicinity of Herat or they are refugees in the city. All the young apprentices are thirteen years old or more.

Thanks to the cooperation of WFP (World Food Program), represented by Mr. Eddie Kallon, the weavers and dyers will be paid under the "Food for work" scheme for the first five months. This will allow the workshop to create a revolving fund to pay salaries and to become self-sufficient.

Within the workshop, everyday, there is an hour of basic education in a classroom situation using basic readers on carpet weaving created by UNESCO.

The SAMADI workshop which wants to rehabilitate the Afghan carpet is open to everybody interested by the Afghan tradition of carpet weaving. The director of the Workshop Mr. Samad Yousufi welcomes you at the workshop, Baghch-e-Mihter St. or at the CHA office, Bagh-e-Azadi St.
دستگاه قالین بافقی صدیقی

صنعت قالین بافقی در افغانستان سابقه طولانی دارد. این حرکه زیبای یادگاریست بس ارزش‌ده که از اسناد بما بی‌ترتیب مانده است. می‌توان به قالین‌ها که از دوران تیموری ها و ماقبل وابسته آن بجا مانده اند هنوز هم گل سرب سبد عده‌ای از موزیمی ها و کلکسیون‌ها ی شخصی درسرا در جهان می‌باشد.

در دوران پانزده‌ی تاریخ باقی سال اخیر که کشور ما اکثری دریغ و چنگی تحمیل شده و دفاع مقدس در مدقق تجاوزگران بودند، ما همان‌طور که نیاز به خشک در بخش قالین بافقی و صنایع دستی نیز شاهد تحمیل خسارات جبران ناپذیری بوده‌ایم. در دوران حضور پرانژه برخودره استفاده به روهی و رنگ‌های کیفیت داده که از آغاز درگیری بود، وارد شده به منطقه مصالحه بازداشته و از آن در صنعت قالین مزید بر علت و کم‌تر یابسته، شدن همواره قابلیت با کیفیت بسیار باهنر به دست می‌دهد. این مشتریان قالین افغانی در زمان‌های بین المللی وکساده‌شده در بازار عرضه محصولات مادریدی. مشکل دیگری که هم اکثری نیز وجود دارد این است که به شکل ناخوشایی در داخل به تنهایی می‌گردد ودارایی کیفیت عالی می‌باشد یا در سایر نقاط از بازار جمع آوری گردیده به کشورهای همسایه صادره می‌گردد و در مقابل نه مالینی که ظاهری آرایه‌های تولیدی کیفیت‌های ارزشی تر فرستاده شدن همواره قابلیت با کیفیت بسیار باهنر به دست می‌دهد. این مشتریان قالین افغانی در زمان‌های بین المللی وکساده‌شده در بازار عرضه محصولات مادریدی.

دریخ پیله وری وصنت ابریشم نیز کار جمع آوری بی‌پیه‌ی کوه بسرعت انجام گردیده از مملکت خارج می‌گردد در حالیکه امکاناتی که وجود دارد، که در داخل کشور خلاصه بی‌پیه‌ی به نخ تبدیل گردیده است. مشابه داده شده، ودودا از این که به فروش برده‌ی باین ترین تدریب تغییر، که افراد آن کار نصب شرکت های خارجی می‌گردد ودست‌زن و مرد غیربی‌پیه‌ی ویژه‌ای، مان‌هاید آمده تا ارزان امور معاشر نمایند.

بعد از اطمئن، دقیق مشکلی وجود و وضعیت بازارهای قالین افغانی، دفتر هنرمندان کم‌کمی انسانی بر آن شد تا در تغییر دادن این حالات، با توجه دو افغانی، به پای‌خداوند و همکاری مستندین دلسوز و مورد زحمت کرده، وضع صنایع دستی بخصوص قابلیتی بافی رو به بهبود بخشید.

جهت رسدیدن به مقصود فوق تصمیم گرفته شدتا نهادی برای بلند بردن کیفیت محصولات
صنایع دستی منجمله قالین از طریق ترویج رنگ آمیزی طبیعی، استفاده از دوزاین‌های سنی و جولوچیاری از استعمال الیاف مصنوعی در قالین باقی‌مانده.

درین مسیر فعالیت‌های ذیل انجام گردیده است:

- ضمن همکاری دربروگرای مشترک بین هماهنگی کمک‌های انسانی و يونسکو، توافق گردید که دو نفر از متخصصین این رشته هرک اقای رولاند جیل و آقای چیمز ویلامز هرند بویدیچه ابتدا تا نه سی به تکرار، از وکتور روزینسکو درباره‌ی اعضا گردید.

- بعد از ورود هیئت متخصصین، سروی جهت معلوماتی از وضعیت صنایع دستی بالاخص قالین باقی در جهت و موجودی مواد موجود ضروری است. اینکه مطابق با این دیژاین این به تاریخ گداره‌ی گرایانه‌ی قالین (دستگاه قالین باخی صدی) به آدامه فعالیت گردید.

هیئت متخصصینی که در توانسته‌اند شب‌ش می‌توانند در قالین‌های آمیزی با استفاده از مواد طبیعی که به دربار به نزدیک می‌نشود، تربیه نمایند. عکس هایی که از قالین‌های نامدار افغانی موجود در بلوک‌ها و کلکسیون‌های مختلف گرفته‌شده در این کار از دیژاین‌های شان نمونه‌برداری شده و روی کاغذ گراف‌پیامد گرایه‌ی گرایش است. اکنون مطابق با این دیژاین‌ها کار بافت قالین جریان‌داده، تمام‌رخ‌هایی یا بریش‌هایی که قالین‌های آمیزی گرایش‌ها می‌شود با مواد طبیعی رنگ آمیزی گرایش‌ها اند.

- هیئت متخصصینی که دوست موردنزدی‌هایی بازار‌یابی برای قالین‌هایی که توسط مواد طبیعی رنگ آمیزی گرایش‌ها اند به صورت جدی‌تر کار آغاز‌هند کرد. همچنان این اقدام‌ها تاکنون بیشتر به روزهای است. این کار به تناسب از قالین‌های آمیزی طبیعی و دیژاین‌های سنتی قالی‌کاران را به همه‌اند افراد و نهادها بی‌پک درین بخش فعالیت دارند ترویج نموده، همگانی سازد.

موقف در تاسیس سازمان مواد به‌صورت آمیزی رنگ‌گرایی یوکسکو و در این محدوداً محترم آقایان جیمز و ویلامز و رولاند جیل، حمایت مالی برگز در جهان مواد غذایی جهان درجه‌ی و توجه نیکی معنای حمایت انجام آقای ایدی کلار می‌باشد. همچنین مومنده‌ی محترم طبیبان جهانی سهم بالایی در زمینه‌ی ظهور بر سر به شرکت کنندن گان این موفقیت‌ها به‌اتندا با تحقیق از همکاری‌های شان در زمینه‌ی امی deductions موفقیت‌هایی مزدی در راه نیل به اهداف این بروکام که باعث رونق بازار محصولات صنایع دستی کشور در خصوص قالین خواهد گردید، به‌/at.
1. Letter from Mr. John Butt, BBC inviting UNESCO consultants to attend a Consultative Committee meeting on distance education project for Afghans.

2. Documents from CHA:
   a) Employments contracts for two consultants dated 10 April 1994.
   b) Memo to Mr. Martin Barber, UNOCHA, dated 07 April 1994, reserving UN flight to Herat for 10 April 1994.
   c) Memo from Abdul Salam Rahimi, Director CHA, requesting that consultants salaries be paid from Paris and thanking UNESCO for partnership.
   d) Financial summary of CHA/UNESCO workshop.
6th April 1994

Mr. Jim Williams
UNESCO
Peshawar

Dear Jim,

We would like you to attend a Consultative Committee meeting being held tomorrow, Thursday 7th April, in the afternoon at 4.00 p.m. in the BBC Afghan Education Drama Project office.

The aims of the meeting will be twofold:

1. To discuss the preparation of a booklet, listing all the educational messages of the educational drama series for Afghanistan 'New Home, New Life' and categorising priorities with regard to these messages. This booklet will serve as a handbook for our writers and enable them to know what people have to be encouraged to do, discouraged from doing, and what is optional in respect of the main educational themes of 'New Home, New Life'.

2. To discuss the next eleven episodes of 'New Home, New Life' to be written, and list points which the writers should keep in mind when preparing the scripts of these episodes. As you can see from the synopses enclosed, these episodes contain details about drug addiction, malaria control, rehabilitation of the disabled, ante-natal care including vaccination of the mother, treatment and care of those wounded in fighting, self-help and income generation projects, particularly for women. We feel that your particular expertise would be most helpful to us in improving these synopses and the scripts to come out of them.

I have great pleasure in enclosing a frequency guide for 'New Home, New Life', which finally went on air last Saturday. We would appreciate it if your staff could monitor the broadcasts and provide us with feedback.

I look forward to seeing you tomorrow and hope you can make it at such short notice!

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

JOHN BUTT
Project Manager
EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT

Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA), agree to employ Mr. Roland GILLES (French citizen) as a Consultant for its local office at Herat province.

He would be granted his salary by UNESCO. This contract will be valid for a period of two months from the date it is signed.

This contract would be extended or a new contract will be signed after completion of the contract date.

Signed
CHA Director
Date: April 10, 1994

Signed
Employee
Date: April 10, 1994
EMployment CONTRACT

Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA), agree to employ Mr James WILLIAMS (American citizen) as a Consultant for its local office at Herat province.

He would be granted his salary by UNESCO. This contract will be valid for a period of two months from the date it is signed.

This contract would be extended or a new contract will be signed after completion of the contract date.

Signed
CHA Director
Date: April 10, 1994

Signed
Employee
Date: April 10, 1994
To: Mr Martin Barber, UNOCHA, Islamabad
Fax: (051) 261460

From: Abdul Nasser, CHA Program Coordinator
Fax: (0521) 44122

Date: April 7, 1994

Message: CHA is sending two consultants to Herat to implement workshops under a UNESCO funded programme.

We request that you reserve seats on UN plane for the April 10, 1994 for:


2. James WILLIAMS holding USA passport No. 700323518 delivered in Paris on March 24, 1993

Thank you for your cooperation.
With best regards,

Abdul Nasser
CHA Program Coordinator
To: Masako Saullere, ED/HEP/R1, UNESCO

From: Abdul Salam Rahimi, Director CHA, Herat.

Date: 04 June 1994

In reference to your fax dated 04 May 1994, we request herewith that you pay directly from Paris headquarters the salaries of the two UNESCO consultants, Roland Gills and Jim Williams who worked with us in Herat for the duration of their mission.

They have completed their mission most satisfactorily. The natural dye and carpet workshops are completely functional, and carpets should be completed within the next three months. We are grateful to UNESCO to have contacted us for this relevant rehabilitation project.
FINANCIAL REPORT

To: Masako Sauliere, UNESCO Paris

From: Abdul Salam Rahimi, Director CHA

6th June 1994

Hereewith the expenditures incurred in the CHA/UNESCO Natural dye and carpet weaving initial set-up.

A) Initial Set-up of the Workshop $ 545
B) Looms and Weaving Equipment $ 802
C) Workers Lunch $ 210
D) Weaving Raw Material $ 630
E) Cooking Utensils and Furnishings $ 338
F) Workshop Rent of one Year $ 1,200

TOTAL $ 3,725
R
5:30
GIL
4488