



جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان  
وزارت احیاء و انکشاف دهات  
برنامه ملی انکشاف ساحوی

د افغانستان اسلامی جمهوریت  
د کلیو د بیارغونی او پراختیا وزارت  
ملی سیمه ایز پرمختیایي پروگرام



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan  
Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development  
National Area Based Development Programme

## SUMMARY OF DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### KUSHK ROBAT SANGI DISTRICT HERAT PROVINCE



Developed by the Kushk Robat Sangi District Development Assembly with the  
facilitation of NABDP/MRRD and support of the District and Provincial  
Governors

August 2008

## **1. Introduction:**

Over the last few years, the Government has shown increasing commitment to make its development interventions more effective, enduring, equitable and responsive to the needs and priorities of communities at the district level. In order to translate this commitment into action, the National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) of the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) developed the concept of district development assembly and district development planning, which was subsequently linked with the sub-national consultation of Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) and the provincial development planning processes conducted between June and September 2007 per request of the Inter-ministerial Committee of the Government.

District development planning is perceived as an opportune mechanism for enabling communities to take charge of planning processes for their district and thereby articulate their development needs and priorities. So, it was felt necessary to establish district level community institutions to materialize this community-led development planning process. Therefore, Kushk Robat Sangi District formed a mixed District Development Assembly (DDA) (consisting of males and females and representing 91 CDCs and 63 villages) in August 2008. The clusters of CDCs and villages are presented in Annex II of full DDP. The DDA enhances cooperation between the communities and Government and ensures community participation in district development planning and management processes.

In August 2008, Kushk Robat Sangi District welcomed a team of facilitators from the National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) of the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to facilitate a comprehensive development process in the district. With their support, the DDA and the District Government representatives formulated a District Development Plan (DDP) for their district.

This document explains the methodological approach for and the key outputs of the district development planning process. It is expected that this plan will enable provincial and national governments, as well as donor communities, to align their resources towards the relevant development aspirations of Kushk Robat Sangi *District*.

## 2. District Profile:

The facilitators collected the following secondary information about the district from the provincial authorities and presented it to the participants for review, the validity of which was subsequently confirmed by the participants:

<b>General Information</b>	
Population (CSO 2006)	133446
Area (AIMS)	2909 sq. km.
Number of villages	158
Number of Community Development Councils (CDCs)	91
Vulnerable groups	80%
Ethnic diversity	28% Pashtun, Tajik 70% and Arab and Baloch 2%
<b>Sectoral Information</b>	
<b>Education</b>	
Number of schools	51
Number of schools without building	24
Number of students	17246 boys and 12246 girls
<b>Health</b>	
Health post	50
Basic health center	1
Comprehensive health center	2
Dispensary	3
Private drugstore	30
<b>Infrastructure and natural resources</b>	
Asphalted road	112 kms
Graveled road	35 kms
Non-asphalted road	210 kms
Jungle covered area	93 hectares
Access to electric energy	30%

## 3. Core Problem and its Causes:

The participants used the “Problem Tree” analytical methodology to identify the core development problem and its underlying causes in the district as follows:

After the analysing of problems the low level of livelihood is identifies as the main problem of the district and the issues which caused it is explained as:

Due to lack of hospitals, health centres and lack of professional physicians impel the people to take patients to other district or centre of the province. Lack of schools, professional teachers and education facilities caused that student couldn't attend the lessons properly. In additional to that due to lack of vocational training courses and reconstruction projects most of the people are jobless. Also lack of electric energy caused that small production factories have not been established. Destruction of roads and bridges has created problems for timely transportation of local products to markets and has raised transportation costs. Moreover, inadequacy of agricultural water, unawareness of farmers regarding new agricultural methods and spread of plant and animal diseases have lowered the level of agricultural and livestock productions, which can't suffice the needs of farmers. Consequently the above mentioned inaccessibility and inadequacies have affected the economy of the people.

## 4. Development Goal:

In order to address the core problem in the district, the participants formulated an overall development goal for the district as follows:

To improve education level, having healthy society, provide equal job opportunities for all residence, construct and asphalt road, extract mines, provide access to electric energy and improve agricultural and livestock production levels and quality

## **5. Development Objectives and Strategies:**

In order to achieve the overall development goal, the participants set three development objectives for the district and recommended strategies for achieving those objectives.

### **Objective One**

To provide social services

#### **Major Strategies**

1. Provision of access for students and teachers to education facilities
2. Provision of basic health services to all residence
3. Provision of social protection services and employment opportunities

### **Objective two**

To improve infrastructural services

#### **Major Strategies**

1. To provide full access to transportation services and prevention of road destruction
2. Provision of electric energy
3. Improvement of telecommunication system

### **Objective Three**

To improve agricultural and livestock production levels and quality

#### **Major strategies**

1. Provision of access to adequate irrigation water
2. Prevention of plant and animal diseases
3. Mechanization of agricultural equipments

## **Prioritized Projects Ideas**

After having developed strategies, the participants identified and prioritized 49 project ideas to achieve the development objectives for the district. These project ideas were discussed in provincial development planning process but wasn't included in Provincial Development Plan despite that the provincial development plan (PDP) was formulated in August 2007 in a process of sub-national consultation and provincial development planning workshops to ensure that community priority needs are articulated in provincial and national development plans of the Government.

In order to access to detailed project ideas and complete district development plan please click on .....