



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 پرمختیایی پروگرام



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

## SUMMARY OF DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### NAHRISHAHI DISTRICT BALKH PROVINCE



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

July 2009

## 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. At first, *Nahrishahi* district formed *Male and Women's Group* District Development Assembly (DDA) in *April 2006*, which the mentioned DDA was representing from 15 clusters of Community Development Councils (CDCs). Based on 2008 guideline the District Development Assemblies must be reshuffled after 3 years. Therefore, in *July 2009*, *Nahrishahi* district formed a *Permanent Mixed* District Development Assembly (DDA) for the second time which represents from 15 clusters of Community Development Councils (CDCs). The cluster of CDC and villages are presented in annex III of full DDP. The *Male and Women's Group* DDA enhances cooperation between the communities and Government and ensures community participation in district development planning and management processes.

In *July 2009*, *Nahrishahi* 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 *Male and Women's Group* DDA and district Government representatives reshuffled the previous District Development Plan (DDP) for their district.

The development planning process comprised a number of stages: coordination of the planning process with local Government authorities, collection and verification of secondary data about the district, analysis of problems prevalent in the district, Based on problem tree method and reshuffling of goal, objectives, strategies and activities, processing of the DDP and endorsement of the DDP by the District Governor.

This document explains the methodological approach for reshuffling 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 *Nahrishahi* 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:

### 2.1. Summary Table:

General Information	
Population (Based on field information)	99966 Persons
Area	1123 Sq. Km
Number of villages	53 Villages
Number of villages covered by NSP	36 villages
Ethnic diversity	Tajik, Pashtun, Arab, Uzbek and Hazara

<b>Sectoral Information</b>	
<b>Education, Culture, Media and Sports:</b>	
Number of Primary Schools	12 Primary Schools (6 for boys / 6 for girls)
Number of Secondary Schools	12 Secondary Schools (3 for boys / 9 for girls)
Number of High Schools	4 High Schools (3 for boys / 1 for girls)
Number of Students	18870 Students (13186 boys / 5684 girls)
Number of Teachers	443 Teachers (292 Males / 151 Females)
<b>Health and Nutrition:</b>	
Number of Basic Health Centers	1 Basic Health Center, 2 Sub-Health Centers
Number of Health Posts	37 Health Posts
Number of Comprehensive Health Centers	1 Comprehensive Health Center
Percentage of families have access to Safe Drinking Water	50 % (80% of areas close to the villages)
<b>Infrastructure and Natural Resources:</b>	
Percentage of families have access to Private/Public Electricity	50 % Public Electricity
Percentage of roads are open to traffic in all seasons of the year	86.4 % roads in all season.
Percentage of villages connected to the district center or other small bazaars	90% of villages have either connected to the district centre nor other bazaars, 60% of villages' access to graveled roads, 30% to earth roads, and 10% to asphalted road.

### 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:

Poverty and weak economic situation has been stated the core problem for the communities due to low agricultural and livestock production level and quality, poor basic infrastructure and social services, high incidents of natural disasters with its severe impacts on the vulnerable sector of the population throughout the district. The main factors for poverty in the area are lack of agricultural mechanization supplies and equipments, adequate irrigation water, pesticides and other agricultural protection methods, agricultural machineries such as tractors and threshers with its complex, and improved seeds and chemical fertilizers for farmers. In addition, lack of production factories, vocational training programs, and non-extraction of natural mines combined with destroyed condition of roads, bridges and culverts have all resulted to increased unemployment rate, severe poverty and weak living condition in the district. Moreover, with the lack of adequate schools, professional teachers, educational supplies, equipments and teaching materials the literacy rate is very low in the region. Similarly, the infant and maternal mortality rate is very high, particularly in remote areas of the district as the district lacks well-equipped health centers, professional male and female doctors, quality supplies and medicines. It has to be mentioned that the district faced extended droughts, frequent earthquakes, seasonal floods, landslides killed lots of animals, destroyed residential areas and agricultural lands devastating the economic condition of general population of the district.

### 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 the agricultural and livestock production levels and quality, ensure access to overall basic infrastructure and social services, promote natural disaster management activities and reduce the vulnerability of communities against natural disasters*

### 5. Development Objectives and Strategies:

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

**First Objective:**

To improve the agricultural and livestock production levels and quality

**Major Strategies:**

- Protection of agriculture and livestock against the infectious diseases
- Establishment of marketing systems for agricultural and livestock products
- Provision of agricultural mechanization equipments and supplies
- Provision of adequate irrigation water for agricultural lands

**Second Objective:**

To provide newly constructed and standardised basic infrastructure services

**Major Strategies:**

- Ensuring access to standardized roads and public transportation systems
- Establishment of reliable public sources of electricity
- Implementation of city master plan(CMP)

**Third Objective:**

To provide overall social services

**Major Strategies:**

- Promotion of literacy rate and education level
- Immunization and protection of people against infectious diseases
- Creation of employment opportunities for the unemployed people (Men and Women)

**Fourth Objective:**

To establish natural disasters management programs to reduce vulnerability of communities

**Major Strategies:**

- Protection of agricultural lands and residential areas against landslides
- Taking necessary actions to protect animals, agricultural lands and horticultures against droughts
- Establishment of essential preparations to protect individuals, livestock, roads, agricultural lands and residential areas against seasonal floods
- Taking strong actions to reduce the destructions caused by the earthquake

**6. Prioritized Projects Ideas:**

After having developed strategies, the participants identified and prioritized 52 project ideas to achieve the development objectives for the district. These project ideas were discussed in the Provincial Development Plan (PDP) to ensure that community priority needs are articulated in provincial and national development plans of the Government. The PDP was prepared in July 2007 in a process of sub-national consultation and provincial development planning workshops.

For more details refer to [www.mrrd-nabdp.org.af](http://www.mrrd-nabdp.org.af)