



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

د افغانستان اسلامی جمهوریت
د کلیو د بیارغونې 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

DAWLAT ABAD DISTRICT FARYAB PROVINCE



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

DDA Re-Election Date
August 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, **Dawlat Abad** district formed **Male** District Development Assembly (DDA) in **June 2007**, which the mentioned DDA was represented from **15 clusters/groups** of Community Development Councils (CDCs). Based on 2008 guideline the District Development Assemblies must be reshuffled after 3 years. Therefore, in **August 2009**, **Dawlat Abad** district formed **Mixed** District Development Assembly (DDA) for the second time which represents from **15 clusters/groups** of Community Development Councils (CDCs). The cluster of CDCs and villages are presented in annex III of full DDP. The **Mixed DDA** enhances cooperation between the communities and Government and ensures community participation in district development planning and management processes.

In **August 2009**, **Dawlat Abad** 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 **Mixed DDA** and district Government representatives updated 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 updating 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 **Dawlat Abad** 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)	57876 Persons
Area	2598 Sq. km
Number of villages	56 Villages
Number of villages covered by NSP	49 Villages
Number of CDCs	47 CDCs
Ethnic diversity	Pashtun, Tajik, Hazara and Uzbek
Sectoral Information	
Education, Culture, Media and Sports:	
Literacy Level	40 % Men, 10 % Women

Number of Primary Schools	10 Primary Schools (8 for boys 2 for girls)
Number of Secondary Schools	5 Secondary Schools (3 for boys 2 for girls)
Number of High Schools	1 Boys High Schools
Number of Students	9114 Students (boys and girls)
Number of Teachers	212 Teachers (male and female)
Health and Nutrition:	
Number of Basic Health Centers	2 Basic Health Center
Number of Health Posts	39 Health Posts
Number of Comprehensive Health Centers	1 Comprehensive Health Center
Number of Sub-Health Centers	3 Sub-Health Centers
Number of Infant and Maternal Healthcare Centers	3 Infant and Maternal Healthcare Centers
Number of Dispensaries	3 Dispensaries
Number of Drugstores	13 Drugstores
Percentage of families have access to improved sources of drinking water	50%
Percentage of families have access to basic healthcare services	70 %
Infrastructure and Natural Resources:	
Percentage of families have access to Private/Public Electricity	80 %
Percentage of villages have linked to the district center or other commercial markets	30%
Percentage of roads are open to traffic in all seasons of the year	95%

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:

The residents disclosed poverty and weak economy as the fundamental problems of their district which is mainly linked to the limited access of basic infrastructure and social services, lower agricultural and livestock productions level and quality, and frequent incidents of natural disasters in the district.

In addition, this issue is exacerbated by destroyed condition of roads, as a consequence, the residents suffer from different thematic area, first, the communities cannot timely take their patients to the nearest health center for medical treatment, which proceeds by high transportation costs, secondly, the school children can not timely reach to their classes in the rainy and flooding seasons due to lack of bridges and culverts, third, the residents are unable to soon take their locally produced goods and crops to the markets for sale. The shortage of government-supported electricity and transportation systems has largely affected the living condition of entire communities. Meanwhile, majority of local population are engaged in agricultural and livestock growth activities but owing to the lack of improved seeds, chemical fertilizers, veterinary clinics, agricultural mechanization supplies and equipment and adequate irrigation water the local farmers can not produce the required crops from their agricultural lands.

In the health sector, the local families face shortage of professional male/female doctors, quality medicines, basic healthcare centers, safe drinking water, which lead to high infant and maternal mortality rates, spread of infectious diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, malaria, and typhus, tuberculoses and etc. The local government fails to generate employment opportunities for the unemployed sectors of the society so the jobless youths are compelled to migrate to the neighbouring countries for seeking employment chances, but on arrival there, they become drug addicts. Similarly, the continued droughts and repeated seasonal floods yearly destroy vast residential areas, agricultural lands, gardens, public properties, take the lives of many human and animals, and spread human and livestock epidemics, and sometimes fire breaks out in the area but yet no source has taken any action for controlling these calamities.

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 ensure adequate access to basic infrastructure and social services, improved agricultural and livestock productions level and quality, and take steps necessary to reduce the destructions and damages caused by the 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 ensure better and improved access to basic infrastructure services

Major Strategies:

- Provision of a reliable and affordable public source of electricity
- Implementation of city's master plan
- Provision of standardised public transportation system
- Ensuring access to better roads

Second Objective:

To provide better and improved social services

Major Strategies:

- Alleviation of infant and maternal mortality rates by preventing the spread of communicable diseases
- Provision of better living condition by creation of employment opportunities
- Construction of Madrasas (religious schools)
- Construction of new schools with provision of professional teachers, quality supplies, equipment and teaching materials

Third Objective:

To improve the quality and quantity levels of agricultural and livestock productions

Major Strategies:

- Reducing the deaths of animals by construction of adequate veterinary clinics
- Provision of adequate irrigation water for agricultural lands
- Mechanization of agricultural system
- Establishment of agriculture and livestock farms

Fourth Objective:

To reduce the destructions caused by the natural disasters

Major Strategies:

- Prevention of fire and fire incidents in the area
- Taking strong actions to reduce the destructions and damages by seasonal floods

6. Prioritized Projects Ideas:

After having developed strategies, the participants identified and prioritized **(80)** 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