



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

د افغانستان اسلامی جمهوریت
د کلیو د بیارغونې او پراختیا وزارت
د سیمیز پراختیا ملی پروګرام



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

SUMMARY OF THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANDKHUY DISTRICT FARYAB PROVINCE



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

September 2006

Introduction

Over the last few years, the Government has shown increasing commitment to make its strategies more responsive to the development needs and priorities of communities at the district level. This commitment was born out of the need to make development intervention more effective, enduring, equitable, and people-oriented. Accordingly, district development planning was perceived as an opportune mechanism for enabling the envisaged consultative, people-oriented development.

In September 2006, Andkhuy District welcomed a team of facilitators from the National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) of the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) to facilitate a comprehensive development planning process in the district. With the support of NABDP facilitators, the District Development Assembly (DDA), local women's representatives and district Government delegates formulated a District Development Plan (DDP) for their district. The plan was developed in a community-led process and thus enabled the communities to articulate their priority needs and recommend strategies for addressing them.

The process of DDP formulation comprised a number of stages: collection and validation of secondary data about the district; analysis of the strengths/opportunities and weaknesses/threats of the district; definition of development vision and goals and development of strategies, activities and project ideas for addressing the development priority needs of the district.

This document summarises the methodological approach for and the key outputs of the district development planning process in Andkhuy District.

District Profile

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

General Information	
Population (CSO 2003)	41,656
Area (AIMS)	381 sq. km.
Number of villages	81
Ethnic diversity	Pashtun, Tajik, Uzbek
Sectoral Information	
Total number of schools	11

Situation Analysis, Development Goals and Strategies

The participants used the SWOT analytical methodology to identify the strengths/opportunities and weaknesses/threats of the district per each Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) sector, the outcome of which was used as the basis for formulating development goals for the district. They subsequently developed strategies and project ideas for achieving those goals.

Security

Situation Analysis

The security situation in Andkhuy District has been assessed as relatively peaceful, and the various security departments, with the cooperation of the local communities and tribal councils, strive to maintain that peace. Moreover, the various ethnicities and tribes live in mutual harmony and women participate in some local security activities and planning. However, the local security departments lack adequate equipment and transportation provisions to effectively impose law and order in the area.

Goal

To ensure overall peace and security in the district by endorsing social justice, better imposing law and order and conducting public awareness campaigns concerning the Law and human rights.

Major Strategies

1. Reinforcement of the local Police Department by recruitment of additional personnel.
2. Better participation and involvement of women in security affairs and planning.
3. Establishment of an anti-corruption commission in the district.
4. Reinforcement of the local security departments with essential equipment and transportation provisions.
5. Provision of capacity building and special training programmes for the local security personnel.

Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

Situation Analysis

Generally, the rule of law has been reasonably implemented and the various departments of the Government are currently functioning in the district. However, the local judicial system is corrupt with unprofessional and unqualified judges, and the local Government fails to curb corruption in public offices and conduct public awareness programmes concerning the rule of law. Moreover, the local administration lacks a complex and has shortage of professional personnel, and essential equipment and supplies.

Goal

To establish a transparent and accountable local Government administration with professional personnel that will impartially implement the rule of law and eliminate administrative corruption.

Major Strategies

1. Provision of capacity building and Shariah Law-based training programmes for local judges.
2. Elimination or reduction of administrative corruption in the local Government departments.
3. Appointment of key local Government posts on the basis of qualification and merit.
4. Establishment of a law centre in the province to professionally train local judges.
5. Construction of a District Administration complex and buildings for local Government departments.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Situation Analysis

Andkhuy District residents have reasonable access to basic infrastructure services such as roads, irrigation systems, telecommunications network coverage, and private transportation services and electricity. Moreover, the district is rich with vast natural resources such as limestone and mines. However, the area lacks reliable and affordable public transportation and electricity, most of the roads, bridges, and culverts have been destroyed during the past three decades of war and require restoration, and the natural resources of the district are not properly exploited and extracted.

Goal

To provide access to newly constructed and restored basic infrastructure services such as roads, bridges, a public transportation system and electricity, and to properly exploit and extract the district's natural resources.

Major Strategies

1. Restoration and gravelling of existing roads, bridges and culverts throughout the district.
2. Regulated exploitation and extraction of local natural resources by the Government.
3. Construction of new road links between the district centre and its villages.
4. Establishment of a public transportation system in the district.
5. Reactivation of natural gas pipelines from Sheberghan and the local turbine hydropower dam.

Education

Situation Analysis

The education system in Andkhuy District is reasonably well developed, with 11 primary and secondary schools in the district catering to both boys and girls. However, the standard of education in the area is low due to shortage of textbooks, educational equipment and materials, qualified teachers, and capacity building and special training programmes for local education personnel. Moreover, the district Education Department lacks a complex.

Goal

To provide equal access to a modernised education system, adequate salary scale and capacity building programmes for teachers and reformation of the public school curricula.

Major Strategies

1. Provision of equal access and rights to education for girls.
2. Construction of new secondary schools for girls throughout the district.
3. Provision of capacity building and special training programmes for teachers.
4. Provision of incremented salary scale and employment benefits for local teachers and education staff.
5. Provision of essential education equipment and materials for existing schools.

Health and Nutrition

Situation Analysis

Residents have a reasonable access to basic healthcare services such as health centres, a 20-bed district hospital, pharmacies, and successfully implemented vaccination programmes. However, the district has shortage of professional and qualified doctors, obstetricians, and ambulances for

existing health centres. Moreover, the area lacks public health awareness programmes concerning environmental safety and sanitation, adequate salary scale for health personnel, and a health inspector's office to ensure health regulation conformity.

Goal

To provide better access to basic healthcare service throughout the district, prevent the spread of infectious diseases, lower infant and maternal mortality rates, and conduct public health awareness programmes concerning environmental safety, hygiene and sanitation.

Major Strategies

1. Restoration of the existing district hospital with provision of essential medical equipment and supplies.
2. Provision of capacity building and special training programmes for local health personnel, particularly for female doctors and physicians.
3. Construction of new health centres throughout the district, and improvement of services provided by existing health centres.
4. Establishment of pediatrics and maternity wards in existing health centres.
5. Provision of ambulances for all existing health centres.

Agriculture and Rural Development

Situation Analysis

A large portion of the district residents are engaged in agricultural and livestock activities. They mainly produce crops such as wheat, barley, maize and potatoes. Moreover, many women assist in agricultural farming, working alongside men, and animal husbandry is common with every household possessing few sheep and goats. However, the district farmers suffer from inadequate irrigation systems and water supply schemes for their agricultural land, and shortage of chemical fertilisers, cold storages and nurseries, veterinary clinics, pesticides and other plant and animal disease prevention remedies, and a trade centre and profitable marketing systems for locally produced goods.

Goal

To facilitate the mechanisation of the agricultural system, improve irrigation systems, and better maintain and regulate local natural forests.

Major Strategies

1. Provision of agricultural mechanisation equipment to farmers, and establishment of agricultural cooperatives in the district.
2. Improvement of agricultural and livestock production levels and quality to boost local economy.
3. Establishment of veterinary clinics, and provision of plant and animal disease prevention remedies.
4. Construction of new and restoration of existing irrigation systems and water delivery schemes for agricultural land and safe drinking water.

Social Protection

Situation Analysis

The district residents benefit from various local Government departments in the area, such as the Department of Martyrs and Disabled, a local Human Rights Commission office, among others. These departments have provided aid and established vocational training centres for local vulnerable groups such as orphans and the disabled. Moreover, women also freely

participate in social activities and local Government planning either directly or via their representatives in the District Women's Council. However, the local Government departments and NGOs have not done enough to assist farmers suffering from extended droughts, curb the tradition of forced marriages, and establish a treatment centre for local narcotics abusers and addicts.

Goal

To provide employment opportunities and micro-finance programmes in the district to improve local economy and the living conditions of vulnerable groups in the area.

Major Strategies

1. Establishment of a local Red Crescent office in the district.
2. Establishment of vocational training centres and employment programmes throughout the district for vulnerable groups.
3. Establishment of an orphanage in the district centre.
4. Establishment of public awareness campaigns concerning environmental safety and sanitation.

Economic Governance and Private Sector Development

Situation Analysis

The district's economy is positively impacted by agricultural and livestock productions, the local carpet and rug industry, leather factories, and women's handicraft activities such as tailoring and embroidery. However, the local economy has not developed well due to lack of investments by the private sector for handicrafts production and small business development, micro-finance programmes, markets for locally produced goods, high cost of raw materials, and lack of capacity building and special training programmes in the district to improve the level and quality of local production.

Goal

To develop income generation and financial independency programmes, involve the private sector in the local economic development, create employment opportunities and capacity building programmes, and establish markets for locally produced goods.

Major Strategies

1. Establishment of two carpet weaving centres for women in the centre of the district.
2. Establishment of a wool processing factory in the district.
3. Provision of leather and tailoring machines for local women.
4. Establishment of a trade centre and a profitable marketing system for locally produced handicrafts and goods.
5. Encouragement and promotion of national and private sector business investments in the district.

Prioritized Project Ideas

After having developed strategies and activities, the participants identified and prioritized 42 project ideas –about five per sector- to achieve the development goals for the district, four of which were proposed by female participants. It is expected that these priority project ideas will be discussed in a provincial development planning process to ensure that community priority needs are articulated in the government's provincial and national development plans.