



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

د افغانستان اسلامی جمهوریت
د کلیو د بیارغونې او پراختیا وزارت
ملی سمییز پرمختیا یی پروگرام

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



SUMMARY OF DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

QORGHAN DISTRICT FARYAB PROVINCE



Developed by the Qorghan 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, **Qorghan** district formed **Male** District Development Assembly (DDA) and **Woman's Group** in **August 2006**, which the mentioned DDA represented **15 clusters/groups** of Community Development Councils (CDCs). Based on 2008 guideline the District Development Assemblies must be re-elected after 3 years. Therefore, in **August 2009**, **Qorghan** district formed **Mixed** District Development Assembly (DDA) for the second time which represents **15 cluster/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**, **Qorghan** 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 updating 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 Qorghan 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 information from the field)	98229 Persons
Area	2192 Sq. Km
Total Number of Villages	19 Villages / 73 Semi-Villages
Total Number of Villages Covered by NSP	65 Villages
Total Number of CDCs	65 CDCs
Ethnic Diversity	70% Torkman and 30% Uzbek
Sectoral Information	

Education, Culture, Media and Sports:	
Literacy Level	40% Men, 5% Women
Number of Primary Schools	6 Primary Schools (3 for boys and 3 for girls)
Number of Secondary Schools	6 Secondary Schools (2 for boys and 4 for girls)
Number of High Schools	2 High Schools (1 for boys and 1 for girls)
Number of Students	10493 Students (6386 boys and 4107 girls)
Number of Teachers	246 Teachers (220 Males and 26 Females)
Health and Nutrition:	
Number of Basic Health Center/s	1 Basic Health Center
Number of Health Posts	22 Health Posts
Number of Comprehensive Health Center/s	1 Comprehensive Health Center
Number of Drugstores	3 Drugstores
Percentage of Families Have Access to Basic Healthcare Services	90%
Percentage of Families Have Access to Personnel Hygiene and Sanitation	10%
Infrastructure and Natural Resources:	
Percentage of Families Have Access to Private/Public Electricity	100%
Percentage of Roads are Open to Traffic in all Seasons of The Year	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:

The district residents identified poverty and weak economy as the core problem of their district which is mainly linked to lower access to basic infrastructure and social services, poor productions from agriculture and livestock activities, and lack of protection services against natural disasters.

The destroyed condition of roads, lack of bridges and culverts led not only to inflation and high prices for daily essential commodities, but also prevented the farmers to timely carry their produces such as grapes, melon, and water melon and other fruits to the nearest markets / trade centres. Further to this, due to lack of adequate health centres with professional personnel and quality supplies the residents are compelled to take their patients to the neighbouring provinces like Juzjan, Balkh and even foreign countries like Pakistan and Iran at very much cost for better treatment. Similarly, the families suffer from very poor literacy rate as only 2 out of 24 high school graduates passed examination test to get admission in university, and because of high unemployment rate some 500 youths turned to drugs use. In addition, owing to severe inflation, extended droughts and shortage of rangelands to feed animals an estimated 100000 domestic animals died, and an approximately 2500 tons of wheat and barely crops dried up in the land due to lack of adequate irrigation water for agricultural lands, so it is a harsh blow on the poor economic situation of overall population of the district. This miserable situation forced some 300 farmers to go to other provinces for seeking job opportunities. It is to be mentioned that the natural seasonal floods also economically affected some 80 families, destroyed many bridges and culverts and some 2000 acre (Jiribs) of agricultural lands. Thus, the above said issues are the major factors for weak economic condition of entire 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 ensure better access to basic infrastructure and social services, improve agricultural and livestock productions level and quality and reduce the destructions and devastations 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 improved access to basic infrastructure services

Major Strategies:

- Ensuring access to asphalted roads and public transportation system
- Ensuring access to better livelihood and public welfare opportunities based on urbanization standards and norms

Second Objective:

To provide improved access to new and quality social services

Major Strategies:

- Increasing the literacy rate of and religious study opportunities
- Provision of adequate healthcare services by recruitment of well-qualified and experienced medical personnel
- Provision of clean and safe drinking water sources
- Reducing the unemployment rate by creation of job and economic generation opportunities in the district level
- Provision of social protection services and prevention of youths from addicting to drugs

Third Objective:

To improve the level and quality of agriculture and livestock productions

Major Strategies:

- Provision of adequate irrigation water by establishment of a regulated water supply system
- Immunization and protection of domestic livestock from infectious diseases, and establishment of animals farms
- Ensuring access to agricultural mechanization supplies, machines and equipment

Fourth Objective:

To reduce destructions and devastations caused by the natural disasters

Major Strategies:

- Taking preparatory measures to protect forests and people properties against fires
- Provision of protection opportunities of residential areas and people properties against floods

6. Prioritized Projects Ideas:

After having developed strategies, the participants identified and prioritized **(66)** 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