



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

### SAGHAR DISTRICT GHOR PROVINCE



**Developed by the Saghar District Development Assembly with the  
Facilitation of NABDP/MRRD and support of the District and Provincial  
Governors**

**November 2007**

## **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 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, Saghar District formed a District Development Assembly (DDA), consisting of men and women advisory committee in November 2007. The clusters of CDCs and villages are presented in Annex II of full DDP. The DDA and AC enhance cooperation between the communities and the Government and ensure community participation in district development planning and management processes.

In November 2007, Saghar 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 district Government representatives formulated a 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, formulation of a development 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 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 Saghar District.

## 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 2003)                          | 30497  |
| Area (AIMS)                                    | 2644 sq. km.   |
| Number of villages                             | 58   |
| Average land ownership                         | 4.5 jireeb per family  |
| Ethnic diversity                               | 100% Tajik   |
| <b>Sectoral Information</b>                    |  |
| <b>Education</b>                               |  |
| Number of primary schools                      | 4  |
| Number of secondary schools                    | 17   |
| Number of high schools                         | 4  |
| <b>Health</b>                                  |  |
| Number of health centers                       | 1 Basic health centre, 1 comprehensive health centre, 20 health posts, 1 infant and maternal health centre, 3 drugstores |
| Access to healthcare services                  | 70%  |
| <b>Infrastructure and natural resources</b>    |  |
| Villages with no access to roads               | 62.2%  |
| Access to electricity                          | 0%   |
| Villages with no access to safe drinking water | 15%  |
| Main Agricultural products                     | Wheat, Barley, Maize and Potato  |

## 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:

Saghar District suffers from poverty and weak economy due to spread of diseases, low agriculture and livestock productions and poor access to basic infrastructural, social, economical and educational services. As there are not adequate healthcare services in the district, people are obliged to travel for treatment to the center of the province and also local agricultural and livestock production levels are low and can't suffice needs of the people; therefore, people buy their required needs from markets at high costs. Moreover, people have limited access to infrastructure services; the existing roads have been destroyed and new roads haven't been constructed. As far as the education; the existing schools lacks essential equipments, teaching materials and qualified teachers and beside this people have no access to employment opportunities to grant their incomes. Consequently these problems have caused poverty and deprivations.

## 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 prevent infectious diseases and decrease the rate of mortality, provide better access to basic infrastructure, social, economical and educational services and to improve local agricultural and livestock production levels and quality

## **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.

### **Objective One**

To prevent infectious diseases and decrease the rate of mortality

#### **Major Strategies**

1. Establishment and construction of hospital and health centres throughout the district
2. Appointment of professional and qualified physicians in health centres
3. Provision of essential and modern medical equipments for health centres
4. Provision of safe drinking water

### **Objective two**

To improve agricultural, horticulture and livestock production levels and quality

#### **Major Strategies**

1. Provision of access to improved seeds and chemical fertilizer
2. Provision of agricultural mechanisation equipments for local farmers
3. Establishment of capacity building trainings for farmers
4. Provision of adequate irrigation water for agriculture

### **Objective Three**

To provide better access to basic infrastructure and economic services

#### **Major Strategies**

1. Construction of new and restoration of existing roads, bridges and culverts, and provision of reliable and affordable public transportation system
2. Construction of hydropower dams and power generation stations
3. Establishment of telecommunications network coverage
4. Construction of retaining walls and linking bridges

### **Objective Four**

To provide better access to modernized education system and social services

#### **Major Strategies**

1. Construction of buildings for schools and madrasa (religious schools).
2. Recruitment of professional and qualified teachers
3. Equipping schools with all essential supplies and laboratories
4. Creation of equal employment opportunities for all residents

## **Prioritized Projects Ideas**

After having developed strategies, the participants identified and prioritized 56 project ideas –per sector- to achieve the development objectives for the district, 25 of which were proposed by female participants. These priority project ideas were discussed and included 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 August 2007 in a process of sub-national consultation and provincial development planning workshops.