



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

ZARI DISTRICT BALKH PROVINCE



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

DDA Re-Election Date
January 2010

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 December 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, **Zari** district formed **Male** District Development Assembly (DDA) in **December 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 **January 2010**, **Zari** district formed **Male** District Development Assembly (DDA) and **Women Advisory Committee** for the second time which represents **15 Clusters/Groups** of Community Development Councils (CDCs). The cluster of CDCs and villages are presented in annex III of full DDP. The **Male DDA** and **Women Advisory Committee** enhance cooperation between the communities and Government and ensure community participation in district development planning and management processes.

In **January 2010**, **Zari** 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 DDA**, **Women Advisory Committee** and the 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 **Zari** 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 (According to field information)	101736 Persons
Area	846 Sq. Kms
Total Number of Villages	104 Villages
Total Number of Villages Covered by NSP	104 Villages
Total Number of Community Development	104 CDCs

Councils(CDCs)	
Sectoral Information	
Education, Culture, Media and Sports:	
Number of Primary Schools	14 Primary Schools (12 for boys and 2 for girls)
Number of Secondary Schools	4 Secondary Schools (2 for boys and 2 for girls)
Number of High Schools	4 High Schools (2 for boys and 2 for girls)
Number of Students and Teachers	11604 Students (7282 boys and 4322 girls) and 221 Teachers (206 Males and 15 Females)
Health and Nutrition:	
Number of Basic Health Center/s	2 Basic Health Centers
Number of Comprehensive Health Center/s	1 Comprehensive Health Center
Number of Health Posts	33 Health Posts
Number of Drugstores	7 Drugstores
Percentage of Families That Have Access to Basic Healthcare Services	87%
Infrastructure and Natural Resources:	
Percentage of Villages Which Have Access to Roads That Are Open to Traffic in All Seasons of The Year	98%

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 of Zare district indicated poverty and weak economy as the core problem of their district, which is mainly linked to limited access to basic infrastructure and social services, lower agricultural and livestock productivities, and increased incidence of natural disasters that have made communities more vulnerable.

Majority of the district residents’ income is on agriculture and livestock production. And using old cultivation method they plough their lands with donkeys, but the farmers cannot get the required production from their lands due to scarcity of agricultural mechanization supplies and equipment, shortage of improved seeds and chemical fertilizers, veterinary clinics and plants and animals diseases prevention methodologies, and the poor condition of irrigation systems throughout the district. Similarly, the roads have been destroyed by the seasonal floods and heavy rains, the huge bridge like in Baiza area which was constructed nontechnical been destroyed and people suffer from lack of bridge to carry their patients, food stuff and equipments. In education area, most of the schools in the district do not have buildings, so the students study under the tents or open sky in the chilly cold or hot summer weathers that many of them get sick of different infectious diseases and can not maintain to get education. In Addition, in the health sector, the district faces shortage of equipped healthcare centres and professional and experienced doctors, so the district residents are obliged to take their patients to Kabul or Mazar for better medical treatment that not only take their time but also cost them lot. Also lack of economic generation opportunities in the area confronted the youths to escape from their houses. Moreover, due to seasonal floods and heavy rains the agricultural lands, residential areas and agricultural products been drowned and an approximately 10 animals also killed in recent year.

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 agricultural productivities and livestock activities, ensure people access to increased basic infrastructure and social services 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 improve the levels and quality of agricultural and animal products

Major Strategies:

- Provision of adequate irrigation water by establishing proper irrigation system
- Immunization and protection of plants and livestock against infectious diseases
- Provision of access to agricultural machineries and mechanized agricultural system

Second Objective:

To provide access to improved infrastructural services

Major Strategies:

- Provision of access to improved road, bridges, culverts and transportation
- Provision of electric energy across the district
- Provision of access to telecommunication and media facilities

Third Objective:

To provide access to overall social services

Major Strategies:

- Increasing the education system and literacy level
- Provision of access to adequate healthcare services
- Creation of job opportunities for the district residents

Fourth Objective:

To reduce the destructions and devastations caused by seasonal floods

Major Strategies:

- Protection of residential houses, gardens and agricultural lands against floods

6. Prioritized Projects Ideas:

After having developed strategies, the participants (men and women) identified and prioritized (77) project ideas to achieve the development objectives for the district. (67) Project ideas were proposed by men and women, (9) projects by men and (1) project were proposed by women. The 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 August 2007 in a process of sub-national consultation and provincial development planning workshops.

For more details click on www.mrrd-nabdp.org.af