



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

د افغانستان اسلامی جمهوریت  
د کلیو د بیارغونی او پراختیا وزارت  
ملی سیمه ایز پرمختیایی پروگرام



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

## SUMMARY OF DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### DEH DADI DISTRICT BALKH PROVINCE



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

July 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, *Deh Dadi* district formed *Male and Women's Group* District Development Assembly (DDA) in *May 2006*. Which the mentioned DDA was representing from *(15) clusters* of Community Development Councils (CDCs). Based on 2008 guideline the DDA must be reshuffled after 3 years. Therefore, in *(August) 2009* the *Deh Dadi* district formed a *Mixed* District Development Assembly (DDA) for the second time which represents from *(15) clusters* of Community Development Councils (CDCs). The clusters 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, Deh Dadi* 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* and district Government representatives reshuffled 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 reshuffling 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 *Deh Dadi* 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) | 87600 Persons |
| Area  | 245 Sq. Km    |
| Number of villages                          | 36 Villages   |
| Sectoral Information                        |               |
| Education, Culture, Media and Sports:       |               |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Number of Primary Schools   | 6 Primary Schools (3 for Girls and 3 for Boys)   |
| Number of Secondary Schools   | 9 Secondary Schools (5 for Boys and 4 for Girls)   |
| Number of High Schools  | 10 High Schools (5 for Boys and 5 for Girls)   |
| Total number of Teachers and Students                                   | 28431 Students (15420 Boys and 13011 Girls) and 971 Teachers (650 Males and 321 females) |
| <b>Health and Nutrition:</b>  |  |
| Number of Basic Health Centers  | 2 Basic Health Centers   |
| Number of Dispensary  | 4 Dispensaries   |
| Number of Health Posts  | 47 Health Posts  |
| Number of Drugstore   | 30 Drugstores  |
| Percentage of inhabitants have access to Safe Drinking Water            | 50% to safe drinking water (70% from the nearest villages)                               |
| <b>Infrastructure and Natural Resources:</b>                            |  |
| Percentage of roads that are open to traffic in all seasons of the year | 100%   |
| Percentage of villages have access to district center and bazaars       | 20% villages to asphalted roads, 70% to graveled roads and 10% to earthen roads          |
| Percentage of people have access to Electricity                         | 9% to public electricity   |

### 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:

Poverty and anguish is the main problem of the district due to low level of infrastructural and social services and low level of agricultural and animal husbandry products. Being exposed to natural disasters’ risks and vulnerability of the residents.

Despite that the district is located near Mazar city, its roads are in bad condition. Destruction of roads; lack of bridges and culverts has created transportation problems such as frequent accidents and overturn of vehicles which cause to sustain a loss for the residents. Similarly, inaccessibility of electricity to the inhabitants throughout the district is another problem in the district that people are suffering. Inadequacy of agricultural water, lack of mechanized agricultural equipments, breakout of animals and agricultural pests and diseases has decreased agricultural productions. The residents have no accessibility to markets to sell their products. The rate of illiteracy is high and job opportunities are not available due to lack of factories and businesses in the district. Therefore majority of youths leave their houses and go to neighbouring countries or use drugs in the district. Moreover, majority of the residents have lost their livestock and agricultural-based incomes. And even some remote villagers such as Qul-e-Temore, Zambokan, Deh Sawaar and Khas poz have little access to safe drinking water and this has caused them to leave their localities owing to serious drought.

### 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 provide access to infrastructural and social services, improve agricultural and livestock production quality and level, and establish natural disaster management programs to decrease vulnerability rate of the residents**

### 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 provide enough access to overall infrastructural services

**Major Strategies:**

- Obviation of transportation problems and provision of facilities in transportation system
- Provision of access to electricity and facilities
- Implementation of city's master plan

**Second Objective:**

To improve agricultural and animal husbandry products and quality

**Major Strategies:**

- Marketing and selling of agricultural and livestock productions in suitable prices
- Provision of access to mechanized agricultural system and equipments
- Provision of access to regularized irrigation system and adequate irrigation water
- Prevention of plants and animals diseases

**Third Objective:**

To provide access to overall social services

**Major Strategies:**

- Improvement of literacy rate and education system
- Prevention of infectious seasonal diseases
- Creation of job opportunities for both men and women

**Fourth Objective:**

To control the destruction of natural disasters and vulnerability rate of the residents

**Major Strategies:**

- Protection of agricultural lands, residential houses and roads against floods
- Taking action to reduce the effects of drought
- Protection of residential houses and grain (harvest) against fire
- Preventing from wayward construction of residential houses in floodgate areas

**6. Prioritized Projects Ideas:**

After having developed strategies, the participants identified and prioritized (46) 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 click on [www.mrrd-nabdp.org.af](http://www.mrrd-nabdp.org.af)