



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

KHAN CHARBAGH DISTRICT FARYAB PROVINCE



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

DDA Re-Election Date
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 November 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, **Khan Charbagh** district formed **Male** District Development Assembly (DDA) with **Women's group** in **September 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 **July 2009**, **Khan Charbagh** district formed a **Mixed** District Development Assembly (DDA) 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 **Mixed** DDA enhances cooperation between the communities and Government and ensures community participation in district development planning and management processes.

In **July 2009**, **Khan Charbagh** 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 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 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 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 **Khan Charbagh** 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)	70000 Persons
Area	1056 Sq. Km
Nnumber of villages	16 Villages
Number of NSP covered villages	16 Villages
Number of Community Development Councils (CDCs)	16 CDCs
Ethnic Diversity	Uzbek 65%, Turkmen 35%

Sectoral Information	
Education, Culture, Media and Sports:	
Literacy level	Men 2%, Women 0.5%
Number of Primary Schools	3 Primary Schools (2 Mixed and 1 for girls)
Number of Secondary Schools	5 Secondary Schools (3 Mixed and 2 for girls)
Number of High Schools	3 Boys' High School
Number of Students and Teachers	5063 Students (2943 boys and 2120 girls) and 167 Teachers (162 Male and 5 Female)
Health and Nutrition:	
Number of Basic Health Center	1 Basic Health Center
Number of Health Posts	15 Health Posts
Percentages of families have access to basic healthcare services and hygienic facilities	80% to Basic Healthcare services and 20% to Hygienic facilities
Percentage of people have access to safe drinking water from the nearest villages	90%
Infrastructure and Natural Resources:	
Percentage of roads that are open to traffic in all seasons of the year	5%
Percentage of families have access to Bazaars and District centers	35%
Percentages of families have access to private of public Electricity	75% to Public and 5% to Private 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 distress is the main problem of the district due to low level of infrastructural and social services, low level of agricultural and livestock production levels and quality and owing to lack of protection system against natural disasters.

The existing roads have been destroyed in some areas of the district and some areas have no access to roads that created problems such as inaccessibility to healthcare centres and markets. So due to destroyed roads and lack of transportation facilities agricultural products spoiled before taken to markets and mortality rate is high therefore caused weak economy in the district. Literacy level is very low among the people owing to lack of school buildings, supplementary teaching materials and other essential equipments in education sector. Similarly, in health sector patients lose their lives on the way to health centres and the existing health centres are not able to respond to the needs of the residents. So the residents of the district take their patients for better treatment or medication to Kabul province which caused them much due to lack of equipped health centres, district hospital and professional physicians. From the other side, production factories and job opportunities are not available to ensure income resources for the district. Agricultural production level is decreasing gradually due to poor and traditional agricultural system used in the district. Irrigation water is inadequate and veterinary clinic is not available. Moreover, natural disasters such as floods and summer fires cause destruction of agricultural lands, residential houses and harvests in the district. So all the above mentioned problems, has caused poverty and weak economy in 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 provide better access to overall infrastructural and social services, improve agricultural and livestock productions and reduce the vulnerability rate of the residents against 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 provide better access to improved infrastructural services

Major Strategies:

- Implementation of city master plan and provision of access to stable livelihood resources
- Provision of access to improved roads and transportation
- Ensuring access to electric energy and gas facilities

Second Objective:

To improve overall social services

Major Strategies:

- Increase literacy level through equipped and better education system
- Prevention of diseases through establishment of equipped basic health centres
- Provision of access to safe drinking water
- Creation of job opportunities for the district residents
- Creation of opportunities for women to participate in social and cultural affairs

Third Objective:

To improve the levels and quality of agricultural and animal products

Major Strategies:

- Provision of mechanized agricultural equipment
- Establishment of cold storage and agricultural warehouse
- Establishment of veterinary clinics
- Provision of adequate irrigation water

Fourth Objective:

To reduce the risks and damages caused by natural disasters

Major Strategies:

- Taking necessary steps to prevent destructions against fire incidents
- Protection of residential houses and agricultural lands against floods

6. Prioritized Projects Ideas:

After having developed strategies, the participants identified and prioritized **(65)** project ideas to achieve the development objectives for the district. 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 July 2007 in a process of sub-national consultation and provincial development planning workshops.

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