



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 پرمختیایی پروگرام



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

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ZARANJ DISTRICT NIMROZ PROVINCE



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

April 2007

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. Therefore, Zaranj District formed District Development Assembly (DDA) consisting of Community Development Councils representatives (28 Men, 21 Women) and 8 Government representatives (6 Men, 2 Women) in April 2007. The clusters of CDCs and villages are presented in Annex II of full DDP. The DDA enhances cooperation between the communities and Government and ensures community participation in district development planning and management processes.

In April 2007, Zaranj 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 Zaranj 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:

General Information	
Population (CSO 2004)	49851 People
Area (AIMS)	755 Sq. km
Number of villages	242 Villages
Number of Community Development Councils (CDCs)	112 CDCs
Ethnic diversity	Baloch 44%, Pashtun 34 % and Tajik 22%
Sectoral Information	
Education:	
Number of Primary Schools	13 Primary Schools
Number of High Schools	4 High Schools
Number of Basic Health Centers	2 Clinics
Main Agricultural products	Maize, Wheat, Melon, Watermelon, Millet and Lentil

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:

Zaranj District residents suffer from low income due to weak government, lack of law implementation, lack of access to socio-economic services, inadequacy of safe drinking and agricultural water. Weak local Government hasn't been able to ensure livelihoods for the residents and implement rule of law equally and fairly in the society. Insecurity, poverty and internal conflicts have been created. Moreover, majority of the residents of the district, especially women are deprived of education benefits and opportunities. The affected families don't have access to income generation resources and health centres. Similarly infrastructural services such as roads, bridges, electricity energy, telecommunication, bank services, safe drinking water and irrigation water are not at the reach of the district residents, which all these factors and problems have caused jointly weak economy and poverty.

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 strengthen government administration, implement rule of law, ensure socio-economic services and provide access to safe drinking and irrigation water.

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.

Objective One:

To strengthen Government administration and implement rule of law

Major Strategies

- Legal prosecution and punishment of criminals
- Assignment of Government posts to qualified and competent personnel
- Building the capacity of Government staffs
- Reinforcement of security departments

Objective Two:

To ensure access to social services

Major Strategies:

- Ensure social protection
- Provision of access to adequate and improved healthcare services
- Provision of access to quality and standardized education system
- Establishment of religious schools

Objective Three:

To ensure access to economic resources and services

Major Strategies:

- Ensuring access to linking roads, bridges and culverts
- Provision of bank services
- Provision of electricity energy
- Provision of access to mechanized agricultural equipments

Objective Four:

To provide safe drinking and irrigation water

Major Strategies:

- Provision of access to safe drinking water
- Establishment of safe drinking water filtration centre
- Restoration and cleaning of canals
- Hastening of Kamal Khan Dam Project work

6. Prioritized Projects Ideas:

After having developed strategies, the participants identified and prioritized 55 project ideas – per sector- to achieve the development objectives for the district which 20 of them were proposed by women participants. These 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.

In order to access to detailed project ideas and complete district development plan please click on www.mrrd.gov.af/nabd