



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

د افغانستان اسلامی جمهوریت
د کلیو د بیارغونې او پراختیا وزارت
د سیمیز پراختیا ملی پروگرام



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

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

DARI SUF PAYAN DISTRICT SAMANGAN PROVINCE



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

October 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 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, Dari Suf Payan District formed a mixed District Development Assembly (DDA), representing clusters of Community Development Councils (CDCs) in October 2007. The clusters of CDCs and villages are presented in Annex II. The DDA enhances cooperation between the communities and Government and ensures community participation in district development planning and management processes.

In October 2007, Dari Suf Payan 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 Dari-e-Suf Payan 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 Dari Suf Payan 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:

General Information	
Population (CSO 2003)	55859 People
Area (AIMS)	1707.98 sq. km.
Number of villages	209 Villages
Average land ownership	3 jeribs per family
Ethnic diversity	30% Uzbek and 70% Tajik
Sectoral Information	
Education:	
Number of primary schools	31 Primary School
Number of secondary schools	1 Secondary School
Health:	
Number of health centers	1 hospital, 4 clinics, 13 health posts
Access to healthcare services	70%
Infrastructure and natural resources	
Access to safe drinking water	5%
Access to private or public electricity	5%
Agricultural products	wheat, maize, barley, potatoes and carrot
Handicrafts	Rug, Muffler and Shal weaving

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:

Dari Suf Payan District suffers from very weak economy and livelihood due to limited access to health care services, low level of agricultural and livestock production and quality, inaccessibility to standard education system, high rate of illiteracy, unreliable public electricity and affordable transportation system. The area has low agricultural and livestock production levels and quality due to lack of agricultural mechanisation equipment and genetically modified livestock. The local education standards are low and the education sector has extreme shortage of professional and qualified teachers and essential education equipment. And the district’s health sector has shortage of health centres and professional personnel. The local people spend a great deal of their money on treatment of their patients, which affects their weak and agricultural based economy.

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 healthcare services, to improve local agricultural and livestock production levels and quality, provision of education and public electricity for the district.

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 resolve health problems and to provide better access to modernized healthcare services.

Major Strategies

1. Recruitment of experienced and professional physicians and quality medicines
2. Establishment and construction of new healthcare centres
3. Construction of roads
4. Provision of access to safe drinking water

Objective Two

To improve local agricultural and livestock production levels

Major Strategies

1. Provision of access to adequate irrigation water through improvement of irrigation system
2. Distribution of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers
3. Mechanize and equipped agricultural
4. Establishment of veterinary clinics with provision of pesticides and other plant and animal disease prevention remedies.

Objective Three

To provide better access to Education system and illiteracy courses

Major Strategies

1. Recruitment of professional and qualified teachers.
2. Increment of schools and education equipments
3. Provision of supplementary teaching materials for schools
4. Establishment of incentive programs to get more education for students and teachers

Objective Four

To provide better access of electricity to all people of the district

Major Strategies

1. Correct utilization of water sources
2. Train and recruit qualified and professional personnel
3. Allocation of specific budget for power generation
4. Attraction of the government to provide electricity

Prioritized Projects Ideas

After having developed strategies, the participant, men and women identified and prioritized 84 project ideas –five per sector- to achieve the development objectives for the district. 2 of 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.