



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

د افغانستان اسلامی جمهوریت
د کلیو د بیارغونی 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 THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

KHAKI SAFED DISTRICT FARAH PROVINCE



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

July 2006

Introduction

Over the last few years, the Government has shown increasing commitment to make its strategies more responsive to the development needs and priorities of communities at the district level. This commitment was born out of the need to make development intervention more effective, enduring, equitable, and people-oriented. Accordingly, district development planning was perceived as an opportune mechanism for enabling the envisaged consultative, people-oriented development.

In July 2006, Khaki Safed District welcomed a team of facilitators from the National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) of the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) to facilitate a comprehensive development planning process in the district. With the support of NABDP facilitators, the District Development Assembly (DDA) and district Government representatives formulated a District Development Plan (DDP) for their district, in which local women did not participate largely due to traditional and security restrictions. The plan was developed in a community-led process and thus enabled the communities to articulate their priority needs and recommend strategies for addressing them.

The process of DDP formulation comprised a number of stages: collection and validation of secondary data about the district; analysis of the strengths/opportunities and weaknesses/threats of the district; definition of development vision and goals and development of strategies, activities and project ideas for addressing the development priority needs of the district.

This document summarises the methodological approach for and the key outputs of the district development planning process in Khaki Safed District.

District Profile

The facilitators collected the following secondary data about the district from the provincial authorities and presented it to the DDA for review, the validity of which was subsequently confirmed by the DDA:

General Information	
Population (CSO 2004)	34,600
Area (AIMS)	1,815 sq. km.
Number of villages	71
Average land ownership	One jerib (1/5 hectares) per family
Number of vulnerable families (estimates provided by local authorities)	169 internally displaced and returnee families, 100 disabled-headed families, 149 women-headed families
Ethnic diversity	Pashtun, Tajik
Sectoral Information	
Number of health centres	One clinic

Situation Analysis, Development Goals and Strategies

The participants used the SWOT analytical methodology to identify the strengths/opportunities and weaknesses/threats of the district per each Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) sector, the outcome of which was used as the basis for formulating development goals

for the district. They subsequently developed strategies and project ideas for achieving those goals.

Security

Situation Analysis

The security situation in Khaki Safed District has recently been assessed as relatively peaceful due to the presence of various security and police forces functioning in the area, and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) stationed in the Provincial Centre. However, the local security departments lack the capacity to promptly respond to security challenges and crises due to shortages in personnel and essential equipment and vehicles.

Goal

To ensure overall peace and security in the district by reinforcing the local security departments with essential personnel, equipment and vehicles.

Major Strategies

1. Recruitment of security personnel and police officers on the basis of qualification and merit with provisions of adequate professional training.
2. Establishment of security posts throughout the district to better law and order.
3. Reinforcement of the local security forces with provisions of capacity building and special training programmes and essential equipment and vehicles.
4. Better collaboration and consultations with the local community and tribal councils in maintaining security and imposing law and order in the district.

Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

Situation Analysis

The rule of law is reasonably implemented in the district and the various branches of the judicial system and Government departments are currently functioning in the area. However, administrative corruption prevails, recruitment of local Government personnel are based on certain tribal and party affiliations, and most criminals are released with bribery and not prosecuted by the local justice system.

Goal

To establish an empowered, just and transparent local Government administration that will effectively implement the rule of law and ensure social justice.

Major Strategies

1. Recruitment of Government personnel on the basis of qualification and merit rather than certain party and tribal affiliations.
2. Provision of capacity building programmes for the local Government personnel.
3. Establishment of a local Control and Audit Department to ensure regulations and Law conformity and reduce administrative corruption.
4. Establishment of an accountable and transparent local Government system in the district.
5. Establishment of public awareness campaigns concerning the Law and human rights.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Situation Analysis

Residents have relatively better access to basic infrastructure services such as roads, bridges and culverts, telecommunications network coverage in some areas, privately produced electricity in most villages, and private transportation systems, and natural resources such as two major rivers crossing the district, Farah and Harod Rivers. However, over the years, many roads and irrigation systems have been destroyed and require restoration and gravelling, and the district lacks water dams, adequate canals and irrigation systems, telecommunications network coverage throughout the district, and reliable and affordable sources of public electricity.

Goal

To provide access to newly constructed and restored basic infrastructure services to facilitate trade and economic development.

Major Strategies

1. Construction of the Farah River Dam and a water reservoir on Harod River.
2. Construction of new and restoration of existing irrigation canals and water dams.
3. Establishment of telecommunication systems and stations in the area.
4. Construction of new and restoration and gravelling of existing roads throughout the district.

Education

Situation Analysis

The education system has reasonably developed, with a number of schools catering to 3,943 students in the district. Moreover, residents have access to literacy courses and Madrasas (religious schools), and have expressed their willingness to allocate personal property for the construction of new public schools. However, most existing schools lack buildings, essential education equipment and materials, and qualified teachers, and the district has a high rate of illiteracy, which reduces general public support for the education system.

Goal

To provide equal access and rights to a standardised education system and educational opportunities throughout the district.

Major Strategies

1. Provision of capacity building and special training programmes for education personnel.
2. Establishment of new schools and construction of buildings for existing schools in the district.
3. Provision of incremented salary scale, financial support and employment benefits for teachers and education personnel.
4. Reformation of the education system to meet international standards, and conduct morale enhancement programmes for students.

Health

Situation Analysis

The district residents have only limited access to basic healthcare services, with only one health centre, pharmacies and successfully implemented vaccination programmes. Moreover, the district has a shortage of professional doctors and physicians and sources of safe drinking water, and lacks a health inspector's unit to ensure health regulation conformity and curb the sale of low quality drugs in the local pharmacies.

Goal

To expand basic healthcare services by establishing health centres throughout the district, to reduce the infant and maternal mortality rate, and prevent the spread of infectious diseases caused by unsafe sources of drinking water.

Major Strategies

1. Construction of new health centres and a district hospital with provisions of essential medical equipment, supplies and personnel.
2. Establishment of mobile clinics for the local Kuchi (nomad) community.
3. Establishment of safe drinking water sources throughout the district and public health awareness campaigns environmental safety, hygiene and proper sanitation.
4. Recruitment of professional doctors and medical staff for existing health centres in the district.

Agriculture and Rural Development

Situation Analysis

A large majority of the district residents are engaged in agricultural and livestock activities, with access to vast irrigable lands, irrigation systems, canals and karizes. However, the local production levels are low due to lack of better access to improved seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, agricultural mechanisation equipment, and water dams and adequate irrigation and water supply systems from the Farah and Harod Rivers.

Goal

To improve agricultural and livestock production levels and quality by providing access to improved seeds, chemical fertilisers, agricultural mechanisation equipment, and capacity building programmes for farmers.

Major Strategies

1. Construction of new and restoration of existing irrigation system, canals, karizes and river dykes.
2. Establishment of veterinary clinics, and provision of pesticides and other plant and animal disease prevention remedies.
3. Establishment of greenhouses, nurseries and research farms to improve agricultural production levels and quality.
4. Distribution of improved seeds and chemical fertilisers, and provision of capacity building programmes for local farmers.
5. Establishment of micro-finance programmes and a local agricultural development bank.

Social Protection

Situation Analysis

There are skilled and professional individuals among returnees but their skills are not exploited. The living conditions for the local vulnerable population are harsh due to lack of employment opportunities, adequate housing and residential settlements, and basic social services. The only assistance they have limited access to are from the charity funds of the local community mosques, private donations by wealthy businessmen, assistance for returnees by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), and relief aid in the aftermath of natural disasters.

Goal

To improve the living conditions of vulnerable groups by establishing residential settlements for returnees and public housing for other vulnerable groups, and to provide basic social services and employment opportunities.

Major Strategies

1. Establishment of vocational training centres and creation of employment opportunities for all local vulnerable groups.
2. Establishment of residential settlements for returnees and public housing for other vulnerable families in the district.
3. Establishment of social service and emergency aid centres in the district.
4. Construction of flood protection and retaining walls around residential areas.

Economic Governance and Private Sector Development

Situation Analysis

A large portion of the local population earn their living from agricultural and livestock productions and handicrafts trade. However, due to lack of access to modern agricultural methods, improved seeds, chemical fertilisers and pesticides the local agricultural and livestock production levels are low. In addition, the district lacks vocational training centres, employment opportunities, production factories, and a trade centre and profitable marketing systems for locally produced goods and commodities.

Goal

To enhance the living standards in the district by providing economic development opportunities and establishing vocational training centres and production factories.

Major Strategies

1. Establishment of handicrafts production centres to create employment opportunities.
2. Establishment of micro-finance programmes and a local development bank.
3. Promotion of economic growth and private sector development in the area.
4. Establishment of a trade centre and profitable marketing systems for locally produced goods and commodities.

Prioritized Projects Ideas

After having developed strategies and activities, the participants identified and prioritized 43 project ideas -about five per sector- to achieve the development goals for the district, none of which were proposed by women due to lack of participation. It is expected that these priority project ideas will be discussed in a provincial development planning process to ensure that community priority needs are articulated in the Government's provincial and national development plans.