



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

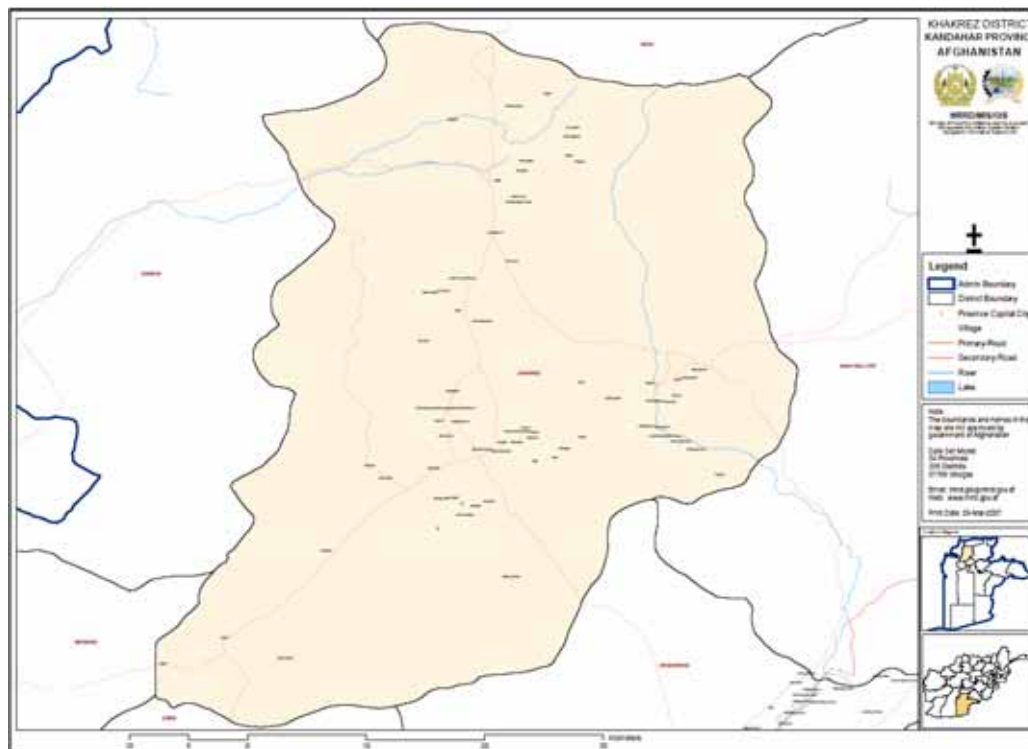
د افغانستان اسلامی جمهوریت
د کلیو د بیارغونې او پراختیا وزارت
ملی سیمه ایز پرمختیایي پروگرام



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

SUMMARY OF THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

KHAKRIZ DISTRICT KANDAHAR PROVINCE



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

June 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 June 2006, Khakriz 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. 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 Khakriz 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 2005)	15,074
Area (AIMS)	1,616 sq. km.
Average land ownership	One jerib (1/5 hectare) per family
Ethnic diversity	Pashtun
Sectoral Information	
Total number of schools	10

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

In general, the security situation in Khakriz District has recently been assessed as relatively peaceful due to the presence of various Government and international security forces. However, the local security departments suffer from inadequate training and shortage of personnel, and thus lack the capacity to patrol remote areas of the district, implement de-mining programmes, and eliminate illegally armed groups and anti-Government elements.

Goal

To ensure better overall peace and security in the district by implementing disarmament and de-mining programmes, recruitment and adequate training of security personnel, and better organisation and equipment of the various local Government security departments.

Major Strategies

1. Construction of more security posts throughout the district.
2. Complete implementation of district de-mining and unexploded ordinances clearance programmes.
3. Provision of capacity building and special training programmes for the National Police and other local Government security departments.
4. Construction of a district administration complex.

Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

Situation Analysis

The rule of law is not well implemented in the district, although the inhabitants live in mutual harmony. Moreover, the economy is very weak, human rights are not respected, the security forces are not properly trained, the local judicial systems are not functioning, and the local Government administration lacks adequate personnel recruitment policy and salary scale, office buildings and essential equipment, and fails to conduct public awareness campaigns concerning the rule of law.

Goal

To establish a strong, transparent, and accountable local Government administration that will effectively implement the rule of law and endorse and promote social development and human rights.

Major Strategies

1. Provision of capacity building programmes for the local Government administration workforce.
2. Deployment of local Government security forces to the remote areas of the district.
3. Reduction of administrative corruption and creation of employment opportunities for compliers of disarmament programmes.
4. Establishment of public awareness campaigns concerning the rule of law and legal and human rights.
5. Provision of capacity building and vocational training programmes for the educated sectors of society and their recruitment into the local Government administration.

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Situation Analysis

The district's basic infrastructure has not developed well although it is rich with natural resources such as karizes, the Shah Maqsood mine and vast grazing lands. However, due to general Government neglect, roads and bridges between the district centre and its villages have in large part deteriorated and require restoration and gravelling, and the local Government fails to exploit the natural resources of the district and provide public transportation systems.

Goal

To provide access to basic infrastructure services such as roads, irrigation systems, telecommunications network coverage, a public transportation system, and reliable public electricity.

Major Strategies

1. Construction of new roads and asphaltting of existing roads in the district.
2. Development of schemes to provide residents safe drinking water.
3. Construction of public electricity generations stations, and establishment of public parks.
4. Establishment of a public transportation system.
5. Restoration and management of grazing lands.

Education

Situation Analysis

The education system of Khakriz District is not well developed, with only 10 schools in the area catering to approximately 4,000 students, eight of which lack school buildings and are operated under tents. Moreover, residents support the education system and encourage their children to be educated. However, the standard of education in the district is low, lacking qualified teachers, adequate salary scale for the education staff, school buildings, road access from villages to schools, and essential educational material and equipment.

Goal

To raise the standards of education, systemise and better regulate the education sector, and provide equal access and rights to boys and girls.

Major Strategies

1. Construction of new schools and education facilities, and modernisation and standardisation of the education sector.
2. Establishment of vocational training centres.
3. Incorporation of religious culture into the school curricula, and acquirement of support for the education system from the local religious leaders.
4. Provision of capacity building programmes for teachers and education staff, and recruitment of new professional teachers.

Health

Situation Analysis

In general, residents have limited access to basic healthcare services such as health clinics and vaccination programmes. Moreover, the district suffers from lack of access to safe drinking water, uncontrolled spread of infectious diseases and tuberculosis, professional doctors and physicians, medical supplies and equipment, and road access from villages to health centres.

Goal

To raise the quality of healthcare services, establish more health centres in the district, and contain and prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

Major Strategies

1. Construction of health clinics, a district hospital and mobile clinics for Kuchi communities, with provisions of modern medical equipment and professional staff.
2. Expansion of vaccination programmes to cover remote areas of the district.
3. Establishment of public health awareness campaigns concerning environmental safety, hygiene and sanitation, especially via mainstream media.
4. Implementation of environmental protection programmes and promotion of healthy lifestyles.

Agriculture and Rural Development

Situation Analysis

The district has vast irrigable lands, irrigation water sources and reservoirs, and farmers have access to agricultural seeds. However, majority of karizes and agricultural lands are destroyed and require restoration, residents lack flood protection walls and access to plant and animal disease prevention remedies, veterinary clinics, modern agricultural implements, farmers markets to sell their products and roads to facilitate trade.

Goal

To encourage and promote livestock activities, to improve the level and quality of agricultural productions by developing schemes to increase the supply of water for irrigable lands.

Major Strategies

1. Provision of agricultural mechanisation equipment for farmers.
2. Development schemes and irrigation systems to increase the water supply of irrigable lands.
3. Establishment and promotion of livestock farms.
4. Establishment of safe drinking water sources.

Social Protection

Situation Analysis

In general, Khakriz District has recently benefited from Government and NGO assistance initiatives such as provisions of Government public housing for returnees and the internally displaced and work-for-food programmes offered by the World Food Programme (WFP). However, living conditions for vulnerable groups are deteriorating and the district suffers from general Government neglect, flood protection walls to mitigate the destruction and devastation caused by seasonal floods, lack of employment opportunities, sources of safe drinking water, vocational training centres and a market for handicrafts production.

Goal

To establish residential settlements for returnees, ensure social equality and disability rights for widows and the poor, provide special education for orphans and the disabled, and create equal employment opportunities.

Major Strategies

1. Establishment of tailoring and embroidery courses for women.
2. Establishment of vocational training centres for vulnerable groups and public awareness campaigns concerning the rights of disabled and vulnerable groups.

3. Construction of residential settlements and provision of social services for returnees and the internally displaced.
4. Construction of flood protection walls and establishment of a natural disaster information centre and an early warning system in the district.

Economic Governance and Private Sector Development

Situation Analysis

The district has the potential for private sector development due to a major Shah Maqsood mine and local productions of handicrafts. However, these resources have yet to be exploited due to general Government and NGO neglect, and resident lack access to markets and employment opportunities in the district.

Goal

To establish profitable marketing systems and a trade centre, create employment opportunities, and promote economic independency and private sector development.

Major Strategies

1. Promotion of economic development and establishment of financial independency programmes.
2. Promotion of private sector development in the area.
3. Establishment of a trade centre and a profitable marketing system in the district centre.
4. Construction of public electricity generation stations.

Prioritized Project Ideas

After having developed strategies and activities, the participants identified and prioritized 38 project ideas –about five per sector- to achieve the development goals for the district. 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.