



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

### BAZARAK DISTRICT PANJSHIR PROVINCE



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

DDA Re-Election Date  
November 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, **Bazarak** district formed **Male** District Development Assembly (DDA) and **Women's Group** in **December 2006**, which the mentioned DDA represented **15 clusters/groups** of Community Development Councils (CDCs). Based on 2008 guideline the District Development Assemblies must be reshuffled after 3 years. Therefore, in **November 2009**, **Bazarak** district formed **Male** District Development Assembly (DDA) and **Women Advisory Committee** 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 **Male DDA and Women Advisory Committee** enhances cooperation between the communities and Government and ensures community participation in district development planning and management processes.

In **November 2009**, **Bazarak** 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 **Male DDA, Women Advisory Committee** 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 **Bazarak** 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)	65000 Persons
Area	378 Sq. Km
Number of total villages	29 villages

### **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 agricultural and livestock production levels and quality, low level of infrastructural and social services, occurrences of natural disasters and vulnerability of the residents.

Respectively the district is mountainous and areas of agricultural and grazing lands are small and agriculture and animal husbandry activities haven't been improved properly. However, prevalence of plant and animal diseases destroys a great portion of agricultural products every year. Panjshir province is a newly established province. Public electricity is not available across the district, roads are in bad condition and some of the villages have no access to vehicle-road. Public transportation system is poor; throughout the district there are only four Mili (Public) buses which are not enough and inhabitants walk and travel hours to reach to the roads and or renting private cars that cost them much higher. Moreover, the district has a lot of gems which is not extracted technically and properly. The schools have no access to qualified and experienced teachers though there is one teacher training institute in the district. Only a small number of students find way to universities and higher education institutes. Likewise, healthcare services are not available for all the people. There is only one clinic and many women have lost their lives on the way to district centre so far. Thus, youths travel to neighbouring countries due to lack of employments and businesses in the district and widows have also no access to income resources. Beside that, seasonal floods have destroyed agricultural lands and residential houses at the both side of Panjshir River. Animals are also not safe against risks of avalanches in the district. All the above problems paved the way to poverty and distress.

### **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 access to overall infrastructure and social services, improve quality and production of agricultural and livestock 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 improve the quality and quantity of agricultural and animal husbandry products

#### **Major Strategies:**

- Provision of adequate irrigation water and regularised irrigation system
- Provision of agricultural machines and equipment
- Prevention and control of animal diseases and plant pests

#### **Second Objective:**

To provide access to improved social services

#### **Major Strategies:**

- Provision of better education facilities
- Provision of access to quality healthcare services
- Provision of access to overall social protection services

**Third Objective:**

To provide access to infrastructural services

**Major Strategies:**

- Provision of access to linking roads and transportation service
- Provision of access to electric energy
- Extraction and exploitation of mines technically

**Fourth Objective:**

To decrease the risks of natural disasters and vulnerability of the residents

**Major Strategies:**

- Protection of people's properties, residential houses and agricultural lands against floods
- Reduction of risks against avalanches
- Reduction of risks against rocks slides from mountains

**6. Prioritized Projects Ideas:**

After having developed strategies, the participants identified and prioritized (30) 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](http://www.mrrd-nabdp.org.af)