



**Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Independent Directorate of Local Governance
DISTRICT DELIVERY PROGRAM**

DISTRICT ASSESSMENT REPORT

Behsood District, Nangarhar Province

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Date: 12/5/2010

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I. General Information:

1. The Behsood District Assessment process was conducted on 5th may through advisory mobile team assigned by IDLG/DDP.this assessment was focused on four sections as follows:

1. Political moderation and stable governance
2. safe and secure environment
3. Rule of law
4. sustainable economy
5. service delivery

The purpose of assessment was to collect of necessary information about the existing situations of district at above mentioned areas.

Behsood is one of the central districts of Nangarhar province located at the vicinity of Jalalabad city. At the northern part district is connected with koozkunar district (shewa), north east is enclosed with Kama district, south part is connected to rodad district, whilst the eastern part is connected with Bati koot District, south east is enclosed with chaprahar and western part is connected with Jalalabad city and Surkhrood district Total area of district is 22km sq and height from ocean is 556-602M.total population is 250000, this district covering 52 big villages and 104 small villages.

II. Executive summary:

District Development Assembly (DDA) is presence in Behsood, there is absence of district council. DDA is cooperated with the Office of District Governor. Numbers of NGOs are working in the sector of Public health, Agriculture, for the delivery of services in related parts but there is no permanent presence of other non governmental organizations and civil society's institutions to represent popular interests, just traditionally institutions like tribal jirga is very popular. There is need for ASOP.

Through community mobilization we can engage the community elders in ASOP activities; they will support the ASOP through their direct participation in governance and social and economic development also community participation in M& E process will improve the service delivery program. The capacity of DGO and line departments is not in a sufficient level to response to the people and residents' needs and requirements .still there is no computers and internet system and also they don't have a properly filling systems and registration The whole areas of the district are under coverage of government control and important challenges are the shortage of police staff.

The most important crimes in district are dispute between residents, traffic accidents, and robbery. The Hada village, joy10-11, Naghloo and seracha villages located at the vicinity of Nangarhar airport is the most vulnerable areas. Majority of people in this district are engaged in the sector of Agriculture and livestock. Due to the vicinity of district to city a number of people have business in jalalabad city .the main local products are rice, vegetables, wheat, corn and animal products. There is no drug production and cultivation.

Agriculture services are delivering through number of partner NGOs like Root of Peace, ADT, JICA and FAO. (16) Demonstration plots of different crops are established and is ongoing, training workshops for farmers are arranged by root of peace with focusing on production of industrial

crops, Ag.extension services delivery program is not sufficient and is not based on standard guideline. The education program at district level is going on in accordance the national standard guideline through government, the non Government organizations also following the mentioned guide .totally there are 29 schools in besood district .24 are male schools and 5 are female schools .number of students are 42057. (28512) are boys and (13545) are girls .number of teachers are 846, 706 are male and 131 are female.

The public health programs at district level is going on base of Basic Package to health services and also all implementing non governmental organization in this field are obliged to follow-up the same process under the supervision of MoPH.

The presence health delivery system at this district is not sufficient to perfectly respond to the people needs and requirements.

The main portion (80%) of service delivery in the sector of health is implementing through non governmental organizations and the rest (20%) is delivering by government.

The justice delivery system in Behsoud district is not going based on a standard guideline, this system is composed of Law department, police chief, Attorney and judiciary .service delivery is provided by these 4 entities .due to the secure environment in Behsoud district there is no insurgent role in service delivery.

District Assessment Repot

1. Political Moderation and Stable Governance

District Development Assembly (DDA) is presence in Behsoud, there is absence of district council. DDA is very cooperated with the Office of District Governor. Numbers of NGOs are working in the sector of Public health, Agriculture, for the delivery of services in related parts but there is no active presence of other non governmental organizations and civil society's institutions to represent popular interests, just traditionally institutions like tribal jirga is very popular. There is need for ASOP.

Based on interview with District governor and DDA chief, approximately 90% of rural population supported the government, the DDA and other rural population will support the DDP and also based on past experiences in district that people are willing to cooperate with implementers on the way of district development and strengthened government, they are ready to support the DDP very enthusiastically, there is no any significant spoiler groups. Good service delivery and implementation of projects based on population need could be assisted to strengthen the pro-government group and neutralize the anti government elements.

The following problems could be brought to in ASOP:

- Capacity building issue which is most necessary to increase the capacity of local staff
- Focus of community needs and requirements based on their population rate
- good service delivery that will ensure transparency and accountability

- Community empowerment in decision making process.
- Salary to the encourage of Local staff
- Social and economic development issue

Through community mobilization we can engage the community elders in ASOP activities; they will support the ASOP through their direct participation in governance and social and economic development also community participation in M& E process will improve the service delivery program.

A separate media channels at district level are not present the central area's people have access to listen and watch the jalalabad media information through TV and radios broadcasted from Jalalabad whilst the population of far villages are not afford to watch the TV programs due to the lack of electricity. Mullahs of Mosques in different villages of district delivering some important messages during Friday preachments in accordance the Islamic sharya and law.

Women and men have access to information through Nangarhar and sharq Radio.

Based on interview with relevant district officials there is no specific source for the local staff in capacity building. During last year 5 different workshops and seminars were conducted for local staffs through different organizations.

The PRR process is not completed for whole district staffs just the staffs of the office of governor, department of justice and MAIL passed the PRR process and the rest departments are not came under PRR process and there was a shortfall in the sectors of Irrigation, attorney, communication. PRR staff in Office of governor, MAIL, law departments are paid the new pay grade .they are paid on regular base.

The capacity of DGO and line departments is not in a sufficient level to response to the people and residents' needs and requirements .still there is no computer and internet system and also they don't have a properly filling systems and registration .the most important capacity problem is the lack of modern management knowledge, computer skills. Most of the line departments included police don't have a space for their office works .all of them are working in one building which has no sufficient rooms for each departments.

They need immediately for a sufficient and suitable building to be hired for the longer time they need for their own building to be constructed.

Conducting professional workshops and seminars for their staff are most essential for immediate and longer time based on their requirements.

Based on interview with district governor and other relevant staff there is no specific non governmental organizations in the district.

Table 1

Indicators	Score (1-5)	Comments
Representative governance		
Popular support to the government (overall)	2	
District center	2	
Rural areas	3	
Popular readiness to engage in development planning		

Table 2

	Score (1-5)	Main information channels (face-to-face communication, Friday prayers, radio/TV, newspapers, etc.)			Comments
		1 st channel	2 nd channel	3 rd channel	
By residence					
District center	3			Radio & TV	
Rural areas	2		Face to Face		
By gender					
Men	3				
Women	2				

Table 3

Ministry	Authorized tashkeel, No	Staff on the payroll		Staff physically present		Vacancy, No	Staff receiving benefits under the PRR/Pay & Grade Reform, No
		No	%	No	%		
District Governor's Office	6	5	100	5	100	1	6
Supreme Court	6	6	100	6	100	0	0
MoF	2	3	100	3		0	PRR
Hajj/Religious Affairs	1	2	100	2		0	NO-PRR
Education	26	14		14			8-PRR/ NO
Communications	2	2		2		0	PRR
Agriculture	6	5		5		0	PRR
Energy & Water	0	1		1		0	NO-PRR
MRRD	2	2	100	2		0	PRR
Justice	3	2		2		0	PRR
Attorney General	0	5		5		0	NO-PRR
TOTAL		47		47		1	

Table 4

Ministry	Education					Years of relevant experience				Completed CSC basic or advanced training
	Higher	Secondary	Incomplete secondary	Primary	No formal education	0-3	4-5	6-10	More than 10	
District Governor's Office	1	4				1			4	
Supreme Court	3	2			1			1	4	
MoF	1	1			1					
Hajj/Religious Affairs		2								
Education	291	588	9			88	250	200	350	100
Communications		2							02	
Agriculture	4	1				2	1	1	1	
Energy & Water	1								1	
MRRD	2						1	1		
Justice	1	2						2	1	
Attorney General	3	1					1	1	1	
TOTAL										

Table 5

Item	Quality (1-5)	Number (if applicable)	Remarks
Physical infrastructure			
Office building	2	1	
Residence	0	0	There is no residence building
Meeting hall			There is no meeting hall
District Council building			There is no district council building
Guesthouse			There is no any kind of guest house
Water tank			There is no any kind of water tank
Septic tank			There is no any kind of septic
Deep well			Just one handle pump well
Perimeter walls			There is just one perimeter wall constructed from raw materials
Guard towers (4)			Just one simple watch man room
Power supply			There is no regular power supply
Equipment			
Generator			There is no generator
Vehicles			There is no vehicle in the office of DGO
Radio			No Radio
Telephone			With out private mobile phone there is no any kind of telephone.
Internet			No internet facility
Computers			No computer
Printers			No printer
Fax machine			No fax machine
Photocopy machine			No photo copy machine
Filing cabinets/book shelves			Just a limited number of cabinets which are very old

Table 6

Type of non-government organization	Approximate membership	Strength	Influence	Support to the Government
Cultural				
Religious				
Professional				
Women's				
Youth's				
Economic				
Charity and welfare				
Others				

2. Safe and Secure Environment

The whole areas of the district are under coverage of government control and important challenges are the shortage of police staff and existence of the broad geographically areas for instance the highway between toorkham and jalalabad is passed from this district often need to oversee the events of crime along the road.

The Hada village, joy10-11, Naghloo and seracha villages located at the vicinity of Nangarhar airport is the most vulnerable areas which are parts of behsood district .attacks mostly happened in hada and airport areas.

Government offices, airport and house holds around the mentioned places are also vulnerable targets.

People have access to all public and private institutions in behsood district.

The government official can easily visit officially from all parts of behsood district.

Table 7

	Score	Comments
Government control (overall)		
District center	5	
Rural areas	4	
Freedom of movement for civil servants (without armed escorts, overall)	5	
District center	5	
Rural areas	4	

Table 8

Targets	No of attacks (1388)	Average per month		Area(s) where most attacks took place	Comments
		Winter months	Summer months		
Afghan National Police (checkpoints and other installations)	1			Airport area	
Government buildings					
Schools (total)					
Girls' schools					
Healthcare facilities (clinics, hospitals, etc.)					There is no significant attack
Infrastructure objects (irrigation, electric power, communication facilities and systems, etc.)					
Private businesses (banks and others)					
Individual government officials					
Prominent local leaders					

Table 9

Institution	Degree of popular access	Remarks
Schools (male)	28512	
Schools (female)	13545	
Healthcare facilities (male)	70301	
Healthcare facilities (female)	90000	
Banks		
Markets		
Government institutions		
Others		

3. Rule of Law

The most important crimes in district are dispute between residents, traffic accidents, and robbery

Based on interview 90% people are interested to solve their problems through governmental organizations .the primarily providing dispute resolution services provided by justice department (Huqooq) at district level .formal mechanism is existed ,they are working .the traditional system is also existing named Jirga,it is also working in rural areas. .

People have trust on police .attorney department, justice department (haqooq), national security departments are the other law enforcement alternatives that people are proportionally rely on them.but they are not acted most effectively and independently.

Table 10

Crime	Total (1388)	Rate	Area(s) where most crime took place	Remarks
Violent crime				
Terrorism	2		Hada,airport area	
Murder	11		Zangoee,tangee khoshk,bahrabad,Mowlaee khalis family,khyalee qala,farm-e-hada,bineegah,pul-i-saracha,kakeran,kariz -i-ghondee	
Forcible rate				
Robbery	22			
Aggravated assault				
Property crime				
Burglary				
Larceny-theft	2		Khosh gonbad,saracha	
Motor vehicle theft	3			
Arson	1		Khosh gonbad	

Table 11

Area	Public confidence in the police (score, 1-5)	Public confidence in the state judiciary (score, 1-5)	Proportion of disputes resolved through the alternative justice systems	Comments
District center	4	3	5	
Rural areas	3	2	12	

Table 12

Sector	Types of corruption ¹	Level of corruption (1-5)	Occurrence of corruption	Social tolerance (1-5)	Factors contributing to corruption		
					Economic	Social	Other
1. Government							
Provincial governor's office							
District governor's office							
Municipality							
Provincial Council							
District Development Assembly (or other representative body at the district level)							
Police							
Courts							
Prosecutors							
Education							
Healthcare							

1. Sustainable economy

Majority of people in this district are engaged in the sector of Agriculture and livestock. Due to the vicinity of district to city a number of people have business in jalalabad city .the main local products are rice, vegetables, wheat, corn and animal products.

There is no drug production and cultivation.

Due to the lack of drug cultivation there is no any kind of corruption about the concerned issue.

Based on interview with different layers of district there is existence of corruption at different level of district authority but due to the lack of exact data we could not acquired the necessary information in this regard, following are the main causes of corruption :

1-salary low scale

2-no respect to rule and regulation

3-weakness rule of law

4-low capacity of the law enforcement institutions

5-interferences of some high governmental officials in the affairs of law enforcement and justice organizations

Table 13

Type of crop	Total area under cultivation (jareeb or hectar)	Percentage of farmers producing this crop	Percentage of farmers who simultaneously produce poppy	Input sources (seed, sapling, agricultural chemicals), %			Purchase data, % of the produce					End use data, % of the produce		Main challenges
				Government	Private Companies	Agricultural cooperatives	Others	Government	Wholesale companies	Small traders	Others	Direct consumption	Further processing	
Wheat	11850hec	80	0	5	95							100		Lack of sufficient irrigation system, lack of improved seed and fertilizer, presence of plant pest and diseases, lack of credit, lack of storage
corn	1580hec	15	0		100							100		
Rice	9500hec	65	0									30	70	

Table 14

Type of industry	Category of firms in the market, number/percentage			Percentage of economically active population involved ¹	Typical business size		Input materials, % of the total			Customer information				Main challenges
	Large	Medium	Small		Average annual production,	Average number of employees	Locally produced	Produced outside the province	Imported from abroad	Retail buyers	Wholesale companies	Caterers	Other	
carpet			√	0.4		100		60	40	√				No access to market and credit
embroidery			√	0.5		1250		20	80	√				
Charma dozy			√	0.6		1500		40	60	√				

Table 15

Type of livestock/animal production	District (geographic area)	Number of producers, percentage of economically active population ¹	Percentage of producers who simultaneously produce poppy	Buyer information, percentage of the production				End use data, percentage of the production		Main challenges
				Government	Wholesale buyers	Retail buyers	Individual consumers	Direct consumption	Further processing	
Buffalo	Saracha, Qazikhil		0	0	80%	15%	5%	40%	60%	Market, storage facilities, lack of process facilities, Lack of sufficient feed, existence of infectious diseases
Dairy cows	All Villages		0	0	-	50%	50%	50%	50%	
Sheep, goats	All villages		0	0	-	-	100	100		

Table 16

Type of narcotic	Area under cultivation		Approx. production (tons)	Processing		Percentage of population dependent on drugs production	Main sources of income in the district
	jereeb	% of total land under cultivation		Percentage processed locally	Percentage exported		
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Agriculture, Livestock and small industry
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 17

Security		Social aspects							
No of police arrests	No of court convictions	Popular tolerance to drugs production ²	No of drug addicts		Availability of specialized treatment	Position of governance institutions ³			
			Urban	Rural		Govern- Ment	Schools	Religious institutions	Local community organizations (CDC)

Notes: 1. popular tolerance is measured as very high, high, medium, low, very low.
 2. Position of governance institutions in relation to production of narcotics is measured as strongly negative, negative, indifferent, positive, and strongly positive.

2. Service delivery

1.2. Agriculture and Rural rehabilitation:

Agriculture services are delivered through number of partner NGOs like Root of Peace, ADT, JICA and FAO. (16) Demonstration plots of different crops are established and is ongoing, training workshops for farmers are arranged by root of peace with focusing on production of industrial crops, Ag.extension services delivery program is not sufficient and is not based on standard guideline

The government at district level is not affording to deliver directly the whole Ag.services to farmers. Some Partner NGOS are working to deliver such services and they have responsibility to give report directly to the MAIL Department .non government sector provide some agricultural services like establishment of demonstration plots, farmers training, fertilizer and improved seed distribution, there is no presence of insurgent groups role on the service delivering.

The qualities of seeds and fertilizers distributed by some NGOs are not good because there is the absence of quality control laboratory.

MRRD has running a number of projects under the program of NABDP, and NSP programs that covers most villages of this district in the sections of irrigation ,road, water supply and community empowerment .all these programs are implemented by partners organization through support of community organizations .but still the monitoring role of community is not in a strong and effective position. it is need for more support ,capacity building and equipment to CDC and DDA people to have a wider participation in whole monitoring system of projects at district level.

2.2. Education:

The education program at district level is going on in accordance the national standard guideline through government, the non Government organizations also following the mentioned guide .totally there are 29 schools in besood district .24 are male schools and 5 are female schools .number of students are 42057. (28512) are boys and (13545) are girls .number of teachers are 846, 706 are male and 131 are female.

The quality of education at district level is not good due to the lack of school buildings absence of qualified teaches, lack of laboratories and other necessary equipments.

There was no significance improving plan at district level for the future of education in that district.

3.2. Public health:

The public health programs at district level is going based on Basic Package of health services and also all implementing non governmental organization in this field are obliged to follow-up the same process under the supervision of MoPH.

The presence health delivery system at this district is not sufficient to perfectly respond to the people needs and requirements.

The main portion (80%) of service delivery in the sector of health is implementing through non governmental organizations and the rest (20%) is delivering by government. Role of insurgent in the service delivery is very low, because of the safe and secure environment of that district.

The quality of health service delivery is proportional good but it needs for more support to improve the quality of existing delivery system

The main cause of not good service delivery is the absence of exact data of population which is taking from CSO report. And absence of properly monitoring and evaluation system to oversee the NGOs activities on regular basis.

It is worth mentioning that MoPH has plan for improvement of better service Delivery system at district level.

4.2. Justice:

The justice delivery system in Behsoud district is not going based on a standard guideline, this system is composed of Law department, police chief, Attorney and judiciary .service delivery is provided by these 4 entities .due to the secure environment in Behsoud district there is no insurgent role in service delivery.

The quality of justice service delivery in district is proportionally good but it needs for better improvement .the lack of capacity, equipments, space, job intervention, lack of adequate tashkeel are the main challenges .

There was lack of any significant plan to improve the system in the future.

5.2. Water and Power:

The water and power services delivery in this district was very weak and was not based on standard guideline, just one person from department of water management was presence in district, based on his information the technical survey of two water intakes by the name of Gardi Kass and Saracha-e-Alikhan was completed through water department and now they are waiting for fund to start the works of those two irrigation intakes.

The electricity Department was not existed in district level, some parts of central district had a limited access to electricity .there was no any kind of future plan in this part.

6.2. Communication and information technology:

Service delivery in this part was just focused on Mobile service delivering by private Mobile companies. District staff dos not have access to internet and digital telephones. Due to the absence of communication staff in district we couldn't acquire necessary information regarding the future plan for improvement of service delivering in this sector.

Table 18

Type of service	Availability	Providers, %			Quality
		1 st provider	2 nd provider	3 rd provider	
Education (male)	24	90	6	4	Not good
Education (female)	5	85	10	5	Not good
Healthcare (general)	8	20%	70%	10%	relatively good
Healthcare (female)	8	20%	70%	10%	relatively good
Justice	4	90%		10%	relatively good

Electricity					
Water supply					
Communication					
Employment					
Markets					

Conclusion:

The purpose of assessment in Behsood district was to collect of necessary information about the existing situations of district in the sections of political moderation, safe and secure environment, Rule of law ,Sustainable economy and services delivery

Behsood is one of the central districts of Nangarhar province located at the vicinity of Jalalabad city. At the northern part district is connected with koozkunar district (shewa), north east is enclosed with Kama district, south part is connected to rodad district, whilst the eastern part is connected with Bati koot District, south east is enclosed with chaprahar and western part is connected with Jalalabad city and Surkhrood district

Total area of district is 22km sq and height from ocean is 556-602M.total population is 250000, this district covering 52 big villages and 104 small villages.

District Development Assembly (DDA) is presence in Behsood, there is absence of district council. DDA is very cooperated with the Office of District Governor. Numbers of NGOs are working in the sector of Public health, Agriculture, for the delivery of services in related parts but there is no permanent presence of other non governmental organizations and civil society's institutions to represent popular interests, just traditionally institutions like tribal jirga is very popular. There is need for ASOP.

Agriculture services are delivering through number of partner NGOs like Root of Peace, ADT, JICA and FAO. (16) Demonstration plots of different crops are established and are ongoing, training workshops for farmers are arranged by root of peace with focusing on production of industrial crops, Ag.extension services delivery program is not sufficient and is not based on standard guideline . The education program at district level is going on in accordance the national standard guideline through government, the non Government organizations also following the mentioned guide .totally there are 29 schools in behsood district .24 are male schools and 5 are female schools .number of students are 42057. (28512) are boys and (13545) are girls .number of teachers are 846, 706 are male and 131 are female. The main portion (80%) of service delivery in the sector of health is implementing through non governmental organizations and the rest (20%) is delivering by government.

The quality of justice service delivery in district is proportionally good but it needs for better improvement .the lack of capacity, equipments, space, job intervention, lack of adequate tashkeel are the main challenges .

The water and power services delivery in this district was very weak and was not based on standard guideline, just one person from department of water management was presence in district, based on his information the technical survey of two water intakes by the name of Gardi Kass and Saracha-e-Alikhan was completed through water department. The electricity Department was not existed in district level, some parts of central district had a limited access to electricity .there was no any kind of future plan in this section. Service delivery in the sector of communication was just focused on Mobile

service which is delivering by private Mobile companies. District staff does not have access to internet and digital telephones.

Due to the absence of communication staff in district we couldn't acquire necessary information regarding the future plan for improvement of service delivering in this sector.

Recommendations and suggestions:

1. Due to the absence of security sector representative ,collection of information in this sector is not sufficient it is need to appoint one person as a security part to collect the information in relevant sections
2. before to plan an assessment at district level ,the Governor office key staff will be got awareness about the DDP
3. The line ministries focal points should be contacted and some necessary information will be shared before starting of assessment at district level.
4. prior of starting assessment at districts ,it is necessary to conduct line ministries session at provincial level
5. The data regarding CN addicts were not available at district level, if one of the MCN representatives include in assessment team it will be useful to collect necessary information in this regard.
6. Review on SCO data collection should done to improve the service delivery in health sector
7. It is considered to upgrade CHC (comprehensive Health Center) to a district hospital(DH)20 beds ,it is necessary for more donor support
8. Due to the shift plan of Nahr-e-shahee ,basic health center to saracha village we need for the construction of a new building for this village
9. for the employ of DHO(District health officer) need for transporation,office and equipment
10. staff family house for health workers at district level

Proposed Projects:

- Dairy processing factory should be established
- Ag.processing and added value technology should be introduced to farmers
- Training to farmers and Ag.extension officers will be arranged
- Quality improved seeds and fertilizer will be distributed on time
- Building for district education department
- Rehabilitation and construction of schools buildings
- Vehicle for transportation of district education staff or payment of transportation cost to them.
- capacity building program for attorney, justice and court staff
- building for court, attorney and justice departments
- Security of court judges and transportation.
- Building for District police.
- Equipments of criminal

- Construction of Gardeekass and saracha-e-alikhan water intakes.
- Constructions of Retaining walls
- Rehabilitation of village roads to markets
- Water supply and sanitation programs will be arranged.
- The computer operator's post is vacant in the district governor's office which needs to be filled.
- Training of medical staff at district should be held, for the upgrade of health clinic we need donor support also need for expansion of immunity program more financial and technical support.