

Pakistan

The Development Challenge: Pakistan poses one of the Agency's most daunting development challenges. A country beset since independence with widespread poverty and weak governance structures; it now faces additional burdens related to the war on terrorism in Afghanistan.

Pakistan's macroeconomic picture has stabilized and grown measurably stronger since the early 1990s. Since 1999, President Musharraf has mobilized strong support from the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the Paris Group and succeeded in significantly redressing much of the economic management picture, particularly its debt burden. The Prime Minister has publicly pledged to continue economic, social, and political reforms. Challenges remain however, despite strong macro-economic performance; poverty has risen during the last five years. Approximately 33% of Pakistan's 148 million people live in poverty in urban and rural areas and in all four provinces. Social sector spending in education and health, though increased slightly in 2002, still lags far behind appropriate levels, largely due to military expenditures.

The United States has a compelling national interest in Pakistan's success as a nation. U.S. Government (USG) efforts will focus on maintaining political stability throughout the country and region, assisting the Government of Pakistan (GOP) in the international campaign against terrorism, strengthening Pakistan as a development partner, addressing fundamental economic and social weaknesses, and launching the country on a stable developmental course. The government is making efforts to address Pakistan's social inequities, devolve political and economic authority to the provinces, and raise basic health and education standards.

The USAID Program: USAID returned to Pakistan in July 2002 after a seven-year hiatus, as part of the USG's commitment to help Pakistan in the fight against global terrorism. USAID operations are severely constrained by the security situation in Pakistan. Staff is very limited and office space is very tight. USAID has adapted to this situation in several ways. It is staying focused on four sectors, outsourcing some USAID functions to private firms, using Pakistani organizations as much as possible to implement its programs and partnering with NGOs and other donors wherever possible.

The program is focused on four sectors, namely, education, health, democracy/governance and economic growth. It concentrates on institutional building and human development to improve the quality of and access to basic education programs; delivery of health services (including reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and polio) to women, children, and vulnerable groups; availability of credit to boost rural incomes; and elected official and civil society collaboration on resolve social and economic issues. The cross-cutting theme, which cannot be addressed in isolation, is developing human resources. This includes promoting the participation of communities and citizens, encouraging women and development, improving NGO capacity, and increasing private sector involvement in all aspects at social and economic development. USAID has signed four grant agreements with the Government of Pakistan that total more than \$300 million. These include education (\$100 million); health (\$115 million); democracy/governance (\$38 million); and economic growth (\$53 million). All USAID funds are grant assistance.

Other Program Elements: In addition to its programs in basic education, democracy, economic growth, and health, USAID provided a cash transfer of \$600,000,000 in FY 2002 to the GOP from funds made available under the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 107-38). USAID also provided \$188,000,000 to the GOP in FY 2003 to buy down \$1 billion of Pakistan's international debt. In FY 2004, USAID plans to provide another \$200,000,000 for debt relief.

Other Donors: Foreign assistance to Pakistan, from multilateral and bilateral bodies and international financial institutions (IFIs) shows an upward trend. Multilateral aid comes from United Nations and the European Union. The UN aid covers sectors ranging from governance and gender development to health, education and environment. The EU concentrates on the health and education sectors. The top three IFIs supporting Pakistan are the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and International Finance Corporation. Their areas of focus are the governance, infrastructure and energy sectors. The top three

bilateral donors are Japan, U.K., and Germany. The focus areas of the top ten bilateral donors are the financial sector, energy and governance.

In the social sector, donor coordination is strong, and donors work together to develop joint sector concept papers in certain areas. Each donor subsequently selects a portion of the portfolio for funding. Key partners are the U.K.'s Department for International Development for health and legislative strengthening; the Asian Development Bank for microfinance and access to justice; and the Canadian International Development Agency for education.

Pakistan PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	5,000	15,645	25,600	21,050
Development Assistance	10,000	34,500	42,350	29,000
Economic Support Fund	9,500	188,000	0	300,000
ESF - FY 02 Supplemental	15,000	0	0	0
ESF - Emergency Response Fund	600,000	0	0	0
ESF - FY 04 Supplemental	0	0	200,000	0
PL 480 Title II	5,134	6,792	5,849	0
Total Program Funds	644,634	244,937	273,799	350,050

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

391-003 Primary Education and Literacy				
DA	10,000	21,500	24,000	19,403
ESF	5,000	0	0	47,300
391-004 Democracy and Governance				
DA	0	8,000	11,350	3,597
ESF	2,000	0	0	12,000
391-005 Emergency Economic Assistance				
ESF	2,500	188,000	0	200,000
ESF - FY 02 Supplemental	15,000	0	0	0
ESF - Emergency Response Fund	600,000	0	0	0
ESF - FY 04 Supplemental	0	0	200,000	0
391-006 Economic Growth				
DA	0	5,000	7,000	6,000
ESF	0	0	0	11,000
391-007 Basic Health				
CSH	5,000	15,645	25,600	21,050
ESF	0	0	0	29,700

Acting Mission Director,
Lawrence Hardy

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Pakistan
Program Title:	Primary Education and Literacy
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	391-003
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$24,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$19,403,000 DA; \$47,300,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID's program to improve primary and secondary education includes technical assistance and training to help education officials and citizens develop, deliver and maintain high quality education programs for girls and boys throughout Pakistan. This program will improve the quality of classroom instruction, especially in Balochistan and Sindh, by training teachers and school administrators, improving adult and youth literacy, and increasing private sector investment in education.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

- Improving the quality of education for primary and secondary school students in Balochistan and Sindh provinces (\$4,000,000 DA). FY 2004 resources will improve classroom instruction for Pakistani children by improving the quality of teacher instruction, school administration, and teaching materials. USAID will focus on eight districts to demonstrate implementation of GOP education reforms and how quickly the quality of primary and secondary education can be improved. More than 1,200 provincial and district management staff responsible for educational planning will be trained to implement and monitor this model throughout Pakistan.
- Providing high quality teaching aids and equipment (\$4,000,000 DA). More than 1,000 schools will receive textbooks, teaching aids, and recreational equipment.
- Small grants program for innovative approaches to education (\$3,000,000 DA). A national small grants program will reward communities and local governments that develop novel approaches to improving education or the classroom environment in primary and secondary schools.
- School rehabilitation (\$2,500,000 DA). In collaboration with the Japanese Embassy, USAID will rehabilitate and refurbish 130 shelterless schools in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) that border Afghanistan. This program will increase school enrollment and retention.
- Establishing a national examination board (\$1,500,000 DA). FY 2004 resources will help establish a national examination board that will develop a national standard exam to objectively evaluate student achievement when completing secondary school. The examination board will develop exam books, train proctors, and establish affiliation requirements for interested schools and universities. Principal grantees are the Research Triangle Institute (RTI) and Aga Khan University (AKU). The Mission is in the process of selecting a contractor for FATA schools.
- Improving the teaching of math, science and English as a second language (ESL) (\$4,000,000). FY 2004 resources will help improve and broaden Pakistan's ability to teach math, science and ESL. More than 100 teacher trainers and school administrators will study at leading U.S. teaching universities for four to six months. When they return, they will train 12,000 teachers who teach more than 1.5 million children. The first cohort of 50 teacher trainers and administrators from government teacher training institutes and colleges will finish their training and return to their respective organizations. Post-study follow-up will ensure that the teachers are applying the new teaching methodologies and subjects in their classrooms.
- Building teacher capacity and mobilizing communities for early childhood education programs (ECE). USAID will continue its two ECE programs. One program will build teacher capacity in 100 schools. (\$1,500,000 DA). The second will mobilize 100 communities to generate community resources to introduce ECE classes in their schools (\$1,000,000 DA). Data collected from this program and best

practices will be shared with Pakistan's education community including the Ministry of Education, which wishes to replicate this program nationally. Principal grantees for the above activities are RTI, Academy for Educational Development, Pact-Children's Resources International, Inc. (PACT-CRI), and AKF. An adult literacy program will also be developed and program partners selected. This program will be designed to increase adult and youth literacy. By the end of FY 2004, 80% of literacy teachers in selected districts will be prepared to offer the new curriculum and programs. Family literacy programs will expand to include 400 new parents, while follow-up activities will continue with the previous group of 400 parents. Principal grantees are RTI and Pact-CRI.

--Encouraging community involvement in school management (\$2,500,000 DA). USAID will continue to promote community involvement in school management and programs. 80% of schools in target districts will have functional management committees comprised of parents, teachers, school administrators and local government representatives, which will decrease teacher absenteeism, make school administration more accountable and improve the quality of education. Principal grantee: RTI.

FY 2005 Program:

--Building teacher and school administration capacity at the local level (\$6,003,000 DA; \$13,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue to train teachers and school administrators to improve the quality of instruction and educational planning in primary and secondary schools. A new school improvement program with policies on teacher salary supplements, performance evaluation, and promotions is expected to be operational within all eight districts.

--Small grants program for innovative approaches to education (\$5,000,000 DA). USAID will continue a national small grants program to reward communities and local governments that develop novel approaches to improve classroom environments.

--Providing training for out-of-work youth (\$17,300,000 ESF). To improve the employment prospects of out-of-work youth, USAID will provide vocational training relevant to Pakistan's job market.

--Rehabilitating schools on the Afghan border (\$1,500,000 DA; \$5,000,000 ESF). In collaboration with the Japanese Embassy, USAID will continue the rehabilitation program for 225 shelterless schools in the FATA border region with Afghanistan.

--Establishing standardized national exams (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will continue to assist the National Examination Board to develop a national standard exam to evaluate student achievements upon completion of secondary school.

--Improving the quality of education for primary and secondary school students (\$2,900,000 DA). USAID will train a second group of 1,200 provincial and district management staff responsible for educational planning to implement and monitor model district units. The model will be expanded to Balochistan and Sindh provinces.

--Teachers' scholarship program (\$12,000,000 ESF). To improve the quality of teaching in Pakistan's schools, USAID will implement a scholarship program for teachers.

--Building teacher capacity and community mobilization for early childhood education. USAID will continue its ECE program to enhance teacher capacity in 70 schools (\$1,000,000 DA), and its program to mobilize 100 communities to generate resources to introduce ECE classes into schools (\$1,000,000 DA). Principal contractors and grantees are RTI, AKU, AED, and PACT-CRI.

Performance and Results: The program is helping the Government of Pakistan make substantial and much needed reforms in the education sector. A major accomplishment during 2003 was the development of detailed District Education Plans (DEP), which the Ministry of Education is currently reviewing. In 2004, the districts will review and implement the DEPs. The funds for the first cycle of small grants have been disbursed to 12 organizations, and activities have begun in the target areas.

A comprehensive literacy baseline survey was completed, and a study on corporate philanthropy was conducted to assess government incentives and industry views on contributions to education. This will pave the way to develop a program for literacy and public private partnerships in FY 2004. Presently 13,000 children are benefiting from the two early childhood education initiatives.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Pakistan

	DA	ESF
391-003 Primary Education and Literacy		
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	10,000	5,000
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	10,000	5,000
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	21,500	0
Expenditures	3,395	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	31,500	5,000
Expenditures	3,395	0
Unliquidated	28,105	5,000
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	24,000	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	24,000	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	19,403	47,300
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	74,903	52,300

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Pakistan
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	391-004
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$11,350,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,597,000 DA; \$12,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID's democracy and governance program will work with civil society organizations, political institutions, and the media to promote and strengthen democratic principles of good governance in Pakistan. Civil society will help create more effective and responsive local and national governance. Legislators will be better prepared and have the necessary tools and factual information with which to formulate and implement legislative agendas and be more accountable to their constituents. The media will be more independent and fact-based in its reporting on important social, political and economic issues and will be an effective voice in monitoring governance at the national, provincial, and local levels.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Improving the capacity of national and provincial legislators and legislatures (\$4,450,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance and training in basic legislative procedures and processes, drafting of laws, developing issue-based legislative agendas, and other topics of interest to the legislators and their secretariats. USAID will also provide technical assistance to develop legislative interest groups around common themes and agendas, such as women's caucuses, poverty, and education. Principal grantees are Consortium of World Vision with International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), Transparency International-Pakistan (TI-P), Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT), The Researchers (TR), All Women Advancement and Resource Development (AWARD), Citizen Commission for Human Development (CCHD) and Integrated Rural Development Organization (IRDO).

Increasing NGO organizational and advocacy capacity (\$500,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to increase the capacity of civil society organizations to prioritize, articulate and communicate citizen concerns to government officials at all levels. The program will also assist Pakistani NGOs in meeting the financial, procurement and general business management standards required for USAID awards. Principal grantees are The Asia Foundation (TAF) and the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF).

Improving the quality of media reporting (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will train journalists to improve the quality of electronic media reporting and promote dialogue between political representatives, government officials and civil society. USAID will help newly created private radio stations improve programming content and station management. To improve the Government of Pakistan's electronic media regulatory framework, USAID will provide technical assistance. Principal grantee: Internews.

Increasing local government partnerships with communities and the private sector (\$1,400,000 DA). USAID will award grants to local governments that work with communities or the private sector to improve social or economic conditions. This program will teach local government and communities on how to engage one another on important issues affecting quality of life throughout Pakistan. Principal grantees are Rural Support Program Network (RSPN) and Anjum Asim Shahid Associates.

Increasing transparency and accountability in governance (\$4,000,000 DA). USAID will continue to support initiatives that encourage greater interaction and collaboration between local government and

citizens to address communities' social and economic concerns, thereby increasing transparency and accountability in governance. Expanding on-going programs that achieve these objectives is a priority.

FY 2005 Program:

Enabling local governments meet the needs of their communities (\$5,500,000 ESF). USAID will provide local governments with additional funds to work with communities in addressing their needs.

Improving the capacity of national and provincial legislators and legislatures (\$3,597,000 DA). USAID will train more legislators through exchanges with other parliaments in the region and legislatures in the United States; establishing Membership Associations to increase legislative discussions on issues concerning citizens; expanding public broadcasting of parliamentary proceedings to reach more households.

Improving the quality of media reporting (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID will support independent electronic media in Pakistan to include new radio channels.

Increasing local government partnerships with communities and the private sector (\$5,500,000 ESF). USAID will expand the local government partnership with communities and the private sector. This program will award grants to local governments that work with communities or the private sector to improve social or economic conditions. USAID will also begin a new program to train newly elected women councilors at the local level.

Principal grantees for the above mentioned programs are Consortium of World Vision with IFES, TI-PPILDAT, TRAWARD, CCHDIRDO, TAF, AKF, Internews, RSPN, and Anjum Asim Shahid Associates.

Performance and Results: USAID's Democracy and Governance strategy was approved in May 2003. The Grant Agreement was signed in August 2003 with the Government of Pakistan. In September 2003, the Mission awarded three grants to improve representation and responsiveness of national and provincial legislatures, increase civil society, media and political party engagement in policy dialogue, and improve accountability and responsive of local governance. Since implementation will start in FY 2004, the Mission will start reporting on performance in FY 2005.

However, under its on-going program, USAID provided technical assistance and training to advocacy NGOs and community-based organizations to increase participation in parliamentary elections, monitor results and assess lessons learned. Thousands of Pakistanis were involved in public debates that identified national priorities in education, health, human rights, and the need for greater women's participation in political processes. A broad range of activities helped increase voter participation in the elections and political debates, including a "get-out-the-vote" media campaign in which a series of ten TV commercials and radio spots were aired; nine radio programs were produced and broadcast; and 70 billboards and 45,000 posters were prepared. Other activities included public forums, roundtables, interactive theatre performances and carnivals in 32 districts involving more than 30,000 citizens, of which about 30% were women. Also election-day monitoring activities covered 72 districts out of 100 districts.

Responding to new opportunities that opened in the electronic media, USAID trained radio broadcast journalists and producers. A broadcast studio and training complex was established at Peshawar University and began training teachers and students. USAID organized a seminar that brought together radio station managers to explore opportunities to form an association of broadcasters. USAID also supported the Uks Foundation, a local NGO, in establishing a state-of-the-art radio production facility (the first female-run production studio) for high quality radio programming dedicated to covering women issues. Female journalists were also trained in radio reporting and technical production.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Pakistan

	DA	ESF
391-004 Democracy and Governance		
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	2,000
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	2,000
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	8,926	0
Expenditures	897	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	8,926	2,000
Expenditures	897	0
Unliquidated	8,029	2,000
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	11,350	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	11,350	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	3,597	12,000
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	23,873	14,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Pakistan
Program Title:	Emergency Economic Assistance
Pillar:	Global Development Alliance
Strategic Objective:	391-005
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$200,000,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$200,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2005

Summary: The overall goal of U.S. assistance to Pakistan is to support peace in South Asia and fight terrorism. The Government of Pakistan's political and economic stability continues to be important to U.S. foreign policy objectives in South Asia.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Debt relief (\$200,000,000 ESF). USG funds will provide a grant to the Government of Pakistan for debt relief under P.L. 108-106.

The overall goal of U.S. assistance is to support the Government of Pakistan during this time of economic hardship that has resulted from its support to the international war on terrorism. The budget support will be provided through a cash transfer agreement and will help the Government of Pakistan sustain robust social spending for education, health, and employment-creation programs.

The aftermath of the September 11, 2001 events in the United States and the Government of Pakistan's overt support to the United States in its efforts to destroy the Al Qaeda international terrorist network have had a tremendous economic impact on Pakistan. The drop in revenue due to the war has severely affected the Government of Pakistan's budget, particularly its ability to sustain spending in key social development areas like health, education, and the construction of critical local infrastructure (rural farm-to-market roads, small-scale irrigation, and potable water systems).

FY 2005 Program:

Debt relief and budget support (\$200,000,000 ESF). USG funds will provide continued assistance to the Government of Pakistan in FY 2005 for debt relief and budget support.

Performance and Results: The FY 2003 funds were provided as a cash transfer. These funds were used by the Government of Pakistan to meet critical foreign exchange needs for to repay debts to multilateral institutions. The availability of U.S. dollars to meet these costs enabled the Government of Pakistan to reallocate domestic resources within its budget to specific poverty reduction and social development activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: None.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Pakistan

391-005 Emergency Economic Assistance	ESF
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	600,000
Expenditures	600,000
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	200,000
Expenditures	200,000
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	800,000
Expenditures	800,000
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	200,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	200,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	200,000
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	1,200,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Pakistan
Program Title:	Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	391-006
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$7,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$6,000,000 DA; \$11,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID will help reduce poverty and increase income and employment opportunities for poor Pakistanis, especially women and young adults. The program will help micro-entrepreneurs start or expand businesses and bring microenterprise credit to some of the poorest and most isolated parts of Pakistan. USAID support will also increase incomes of poor farmers in Balochistan, by improving crop yields and access to local markets. Finally, USAID will help poor Pakistanis attend leading local universities to earn undergraduate and graduate degrees in business and agriculture through merit- and need-based scholarships.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Increasing access to micro-credit and micro-finance services in the rural economy (\$5,000,000 DA). USAID will provide credit to about 58,000 borrowers, through established micro-finance institutions.

The program will also offer larger loans to successful micro-entrepreneurs to expand their businesses. USAID will provide technical assistance and training to local micro-finance institutions to increase services for these borrowers throughout Pakistan. Principal grantee: The Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF).

USAID will support a leading micro-finance bank to expand micro-credit and microfinance services to Sindh and Balochistan. This program will establish four new branches, which will bring micro-credit and micro-finance services to poor Pakistanis for the first time. This assistance will also improve services at 10 existing branches, including mobile branches to reach remote areas. In addition, the program will provide technical assistance and training to improve client services. Principal grantee: Khushhalibank.

Agriculture and business studies scholarship program (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will help establish and fund a national merit- and need-based scholarship program for students in agriculture and business studies. The program will enable poor Pakistanis to study at leading local universities that would not otherwise be affordable. Principal grantee: The Higher Education Commission (HEC).

Increasing rural incomes and employment opportunities (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID is designing a technical assistance and training program to help small farmers in arid Balochistan. The program will increase farmer access to local markets and increase household incomes by promoting the selection of appropriate crops and use of modern agriculture production practices that save water and vary crops. Principal grantee: The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

FY 2005 Program:

Increasing access to micro-credit and micro-finance services in the rural economy (\$6,000,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide micro-credit loans and financial services.

Agriculture and business studies scholarship program (\$6,000,000 ESF). USAID will expand its merit- and need-based scholarship program to help poor Pakistanis attend leading local universities.

Increasing rural incomes and employment opportunities (\$5,000,000 ESF). USAID will expand its programs to improve small farmer earning potential in Balochistan.

Principal grantees for the above mentioned programs are PPAF, Khushhalibank, HEC, and FAO.

Performance and Results: USAID launched the Economic Growth program in October 2003.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Pakistan

	DA	ESF
391-006 Economic Growth		
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	5,000	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	5,000	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	5,000	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	7,000	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	7,000	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	6,000	11,000
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	18,000	11,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Pakistan
Program Title:	Basic Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	391-007
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$25,600,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$21,050,000 CSH; \$29,700,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2008

Summary: USAID's program will improve the health of women, infants, children, and adolescents by improving access to and the quality of health and reproductive health services. The program will bring reproductive health services to rural areas throughout Pakistan; improve the quality of maternal and child healthcare services available at the district level; improve the Government of Pakistan's ability to plan, budget for and expend health resources; and increase awareness and prevention of HIV/AIDS among adolescents.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Expanding access to reproductive health services (\$10,100,000 CSH). Through technical assistance and training, USAID will expand reproductive health services and products to areas in close proximity of major cities and towns and rural areas. The program will offer women a wider range of choices, better information and closer services. Overall, 500 new franchisees will be added in FY 2004, of which 100 will be in rural and 400 in urban areas. All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

USAID will utilize two well established approaches. The first focuses on rural areas and prices of reproductive health products and services to ensure the poor can afford the care they need. The second focuses on urban areas and encourages the entry of commercial manufacturers into the market place. The latter is a more sustainable way of ensuring continued access to reproductive health products. It also helps local manufacturers improve the quality of their products and market them more effectively. Principal grantees are Greenstar Social Marketing Pakistan and the Future's Group International (TFGI).

Improving the delivery of health services at the provincial, district and local levels (\$2,000,000 CSH). USAID is collaborating with U.K.'s Department for International Development (DFID) and the Government of Pakistan (GOP) to provide technical assistance, training and other related assistance to provinces and districts to strengthen their capacity to deliver improved health services. USAID will also provide technical assistance to support the decentralization processes underway in the provinces. USAID will assist in formulating policies for better planning, implementation and monitoring of health programs at the local level and help to establish policies and procedures under the changed administrative and political environment. Principal grantee: Options.

Preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$900,000 CSH). USAID will support the National AIDS Control Program to maintain Pakistan's low HIV prevalence rate and promote awareness and healthy behaviors in vulnerable groups, through information, education and communication programs regarding the risk factors of HIV/AIDS. During FY 2004, USAID's grantee will establish a fully functional country office and start activities in three cities. Principal grantee: Family Health International (FHI).

Eradicating polio and treating tuberculosis (\$600,000 CSH). USAID is also supporting the Government of Pakistan's Enhanced Polio Eradication Strategy in its final effort to eradicate the polio virus from Pakistan

and expand the Directly Observed Treatment Strategy (DOTS) for treating tuberculosis. Principal grantee: World Health Organization.

Reducing maternal and neonatal mortality (\$12,100,000 CSH). USAID will work on improving emergency obstetric care at two District/County hospitals, initially in two provinces. The program will improve services by providing better incentives to retain doctors in the targeted areas and by providing doctors with the necessary supplies, equipment and human resources. Principal Contractor, Grantee: To be determined.

FY 2005 Program:

Expanding access to reproductive health services (\$12,400,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue its program to improve the quality and expand delivery of reproductive health services for vulnerable populations in the currently underserved areas.

Improving the delivery of health services and preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$900,000 CSH). USAID will strengthen health resources management and decision-making at the district and provincial levels, support local NGOs in developing awareness raising programs for adolescents/youth in three major cities of Pakistan, and help sustain Pakistan's low HIV prevalence rate.

Eradicating polio (\$2,750,000 CSH). USAID will continue support for Pakistan's Polio Eradication Strategy.

Reducing maternal and neonatal mortality (\$5,000,000 CSH; \$5,000,000 ESF). USAID will improve maternal and child health services to avert maternal and child deaths and continue to provide technical and administration support to the selected health facilities at the local level..

Emergency care for burn victims (\$5,000,000 ESF). USAID will also provide emergency care for burn victims at district/county hospitals.

Improving water and sanitation (\$15,000,000 ESF). USAID will encourage community and private sector participation to improve water and sanitation.

Establishing a liver specialization unit (\$4,700,000 ESF). The unit will be established at a leading Pakistani hospital. This is a political priority to help facilitate USG relations with the Pakistani government.

Principal grantees for the above-mentioned activities are Greenstar Social Marketing Pakistan, TFGI Options, and FHI.

Performance and Results: 2003 was the start-up year for the health program. Consequently, major activities were focused on processes and consultations with a broad range of stakeholders to identify issues, challenges and the best ways forward in designing health programs in Pakistan. The Strategic Objective Grant Agreement was signed in August 2003. Implementation will start in 2004.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Pakistan

	CSH	DA	ESF
391-007 Basic Health			
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	4,390	0	0
Expenditures	166	0	0
Unliquidated	4,224	0	0
Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	15,700	0
Expenditures	0	70	0
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	4,390	15,700	0
Expenditures	166	70	0
Unliquidated	4,224	15,630	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	25,600	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	25,600	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	21,050	0	29,700
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	51,040	15,700	29,700