



USAID IN PAKISTAN:

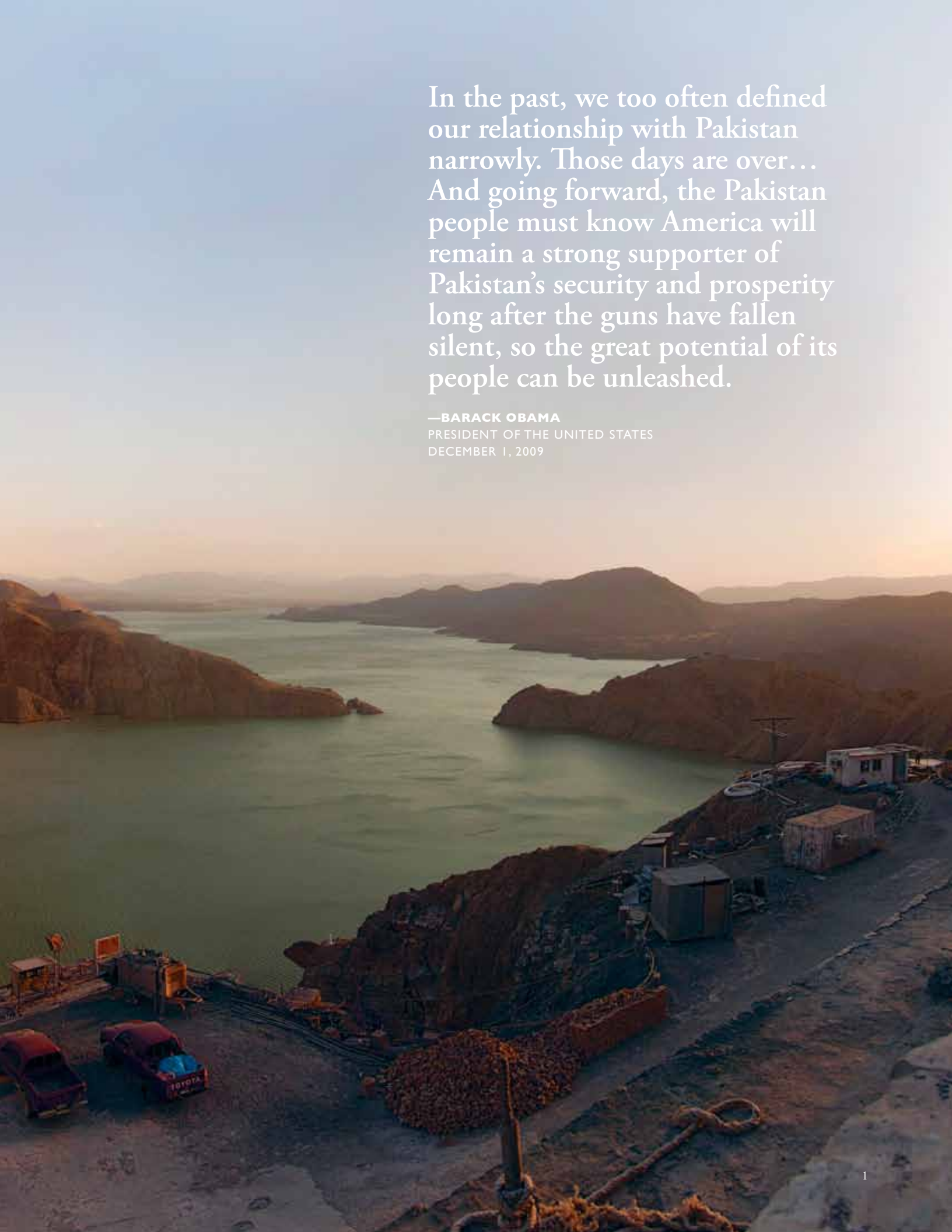
Strengthening Our Partnership, Continuing Our Progress





Partnering with the Government of Pakistan, USAID provided the remaining 20 percent of the funding to complete the construction of the Gomal Zam Dam in South Waziristan, which will provide enough power for 30,000 households and provide water for irrigation of 190,000 acres of farmland.

PHOTO: KEY CHAIN FILMS
COVER PHOTO: DEREK BROWN,
STATE DEPARTMENT



In the past, we too often defined our relationship with Pakistan narrowly. Those days are over... And going forward, the Pakistan people must know America will remain a strong supporter of Pakistan's security and prosperity long after the guns have fallen silent, so the great potential of its people can be unleashed.

—BARACK OBAMA
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
DECEMBER 1, 2009

A stable, secure, democratic and prosperous Pakistan is vital to U.S. national interests. USAID and Pakistan have a long, proud history of development partnership: aiding the poor, supporting economic growth and building institutions.

In keeping with American values, we've helped save lives, rebuild communities and restore hope in situations marred by conflict, poverty and natural disasters.

Our relationship is one of long-time partners that share a pragmatic interest in Pakistan's success.

The historic Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009, championed by now Secretary of State John Kerry, launched a robust new era of cooperation with Pakistan on development. The infusion of new resources provided for integrated, longer-term development programs in five sectors—energy, economic growth, stabilization, health and education—that are priorities for both Pakistan and the United States.

Together, we are boosting the energy sector, building roads, educating children, engaging citizens, increasing incomes and empowering women. These efforts are helping Pakistanis realize their potential and helping strengthen this strategically important nation against extremist interests.

USAID's assistance is helping Pakistan to develop a vibrant economy for its citizens and to become a robust economic partner among its neighbors and the global community. By applying the principles of host-country ownership, sustainability and mutual accountability, USAID and our Pakistani partners are ensuring that civilian assistance to Pakistan achieves lasting results.

We're moving forward on shared priority areas. We're leveraging private-sector partnerships to maximize resources and impact. And we're building on the progress we've made so far, working with Pakistan's people and civilian institutions to deliver development gains with long-term, sustainable impact.

Sincerely,



Rajiv Shah
Administrator, USAID





Half of all Pakistan's fruit production is wasted due to the absence of processing facilities. USAID is helping by introducing better tools and techniques for harvesting, packaging, storage and transportation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Significant Gains, Ambitious Goals



USAID's public-private partnership with Nestle resulted in a 19 percent increase in milk yields among targeted farmers.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE IS NOT A GIVEAWAY. IT'S NOT CHARITY. IT IS AN INVESTMENT IN A STRONG AMERICA AND IN A FREE WORLD. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE LIFTS OTHER PEOPLE UP AND THEN REINFORCES THEIR WILLINGNESS TO LINK ARMS WITH US IN COMMON ENDEAVORS.

—**JOHN KERRY**
 U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE
 FEBRUARY 20, 2013

As the sixth-largest nation in the world, Pakistan is a geographically, economically and politically strategic country—its long-term future matters to the future of the United States.

With a growing youth population, a talented workforce and an expanding middle class, Pakistan has the potential for great progress and economic growth and the potential to become a competitive economic partner to the U.S. and offer its population alternatives to extremism.

Pakistan faces significant hurdles to progress. It is home to some of the most unsafe regions in the world. Militants destroy schools and intimidate students from attending. Even where schools exist, instructional quality needs to be improved. Diseases eradicated in many parts of the world threaten health and lives and can become a danger elsewhere. Surging inflation and unreliable access to electricity and clean water cripple growth and make daily life difficult, undermining the country's political stability.

USAID's programs are helping Pakistan tackle these challenges. Working with the Government of Pakistan and its people, USAID has improved the delivery of electricity, education and health services. Our joint efforts have created jobs, fostered economic growth and increased opportunities, especially for women. Together we have supported communities recovering from violence and disasters.

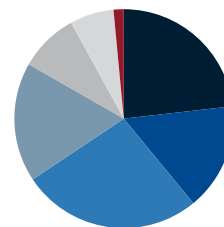
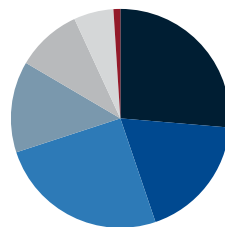
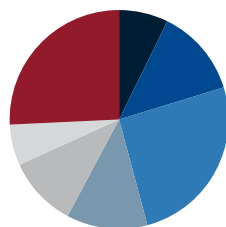
USAID's programs are focused in five priority sectors: energy, economic growth (including agriculture), stabilization, education and health, with cross-cutting themes of civic participation, accountability and women's empowerment woven throughout. Our programs—mutually agreed upon by the governments of the United States and Pakistan—are implemented in partnership with Pakistani civilian government organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector.

FY-10, FY-11, FY-12 USAID PAKISTAN ASSISTANCE BUDGET CHART BY PRIORITY SECTOR

2010: \$1.27 BILLION

2011: \$0.99 BILLION

2012: \$0.86 BILLION



- Energy
- Economic Growth Including Agriculture
- Stabilization
- Education
- Health
- Democracy, Governance and Gender Equity
- Humanitarian / Social Assistance

Together with the Government of Pakistan, USAID has established key goals that will be achieved through our development assistance:

- Increasing power production by adding 1,200 megawatts (MW) to the national grid by 2014, benefiting more than 2 million households and spurring economic growth
- By 2016, irrigating 1 million acres of land and connecting small farmers to major agribusinesses, increasing employment and incomes for 250,000 farmer households representing 2 million Pakistanis
- Unleashing Pakistan's economic potential by leveraging USAID funds with private-sector capital on at least a 1:1 basis to create \$150 million of new investment in Pakistani small and medium-sized businesses
- Connecting the people who live along the Afghan border in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province—who are threatened by extremist violence and

government and economic instability—and diminishing support for those who destabilize Pakistan

- Saving 190,000 lives through maternal and infant health programs by 2018
- Getting 3.2 million children—the workforce of the future—to read at or above grade level by 2018 and providing 18,000 Pakistani youth with opportunities to attend college through scholarships

All of these efforts will help Pakistan become a more effective and reliable regional and international partner and a more effective provider of essential services for its citizens.

Through the significant progress we've made so far and the strategic, achievable goals we've set for the immediate future, we're moving closer to our long-term vision: a stable, democratic and economically vibrant Pakistan where all citizens have the opportunity for an improved quality of life—and a nation that no longer needs development assistance.

A New Phase in the U.S.-Pakistan Assistance Relationship

Enactment in 2009 of the Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act reflected an increased, long-term commitment by the United States to civilian aid to Pakistan. The Act authorized \$7.5 billion to fund education, health care, infrastructure development and poverty alleviation programs through 2014.

Since October 2009, the United States has provided more than \$3.3 billion in civilian assistance to Pakistan, including about \$1 billion in humanitarian aid in response to conflict and floods.

While the bulk of that assistance was implemented by USAID, civilian assistance is also being provided by other U.S. agencies—including the U.S. Departments of State, Agriculture and Commerce, and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency—utilizing their specific areas of expertise.

Partnerships in Action

The State Department, in cooperation with USAID, has awarded more than 73 grants for Pakistani and U.S. scientists to collaborate in innovative science and technology research in areas such as economic

development, water and sanitation, and agriculture.

The Fulbright program also promotes academic exchange by connecting competitive Pakistani students with degree programs in the United States and bringing U.S. scholars to Pakistan. By the summer of 2013, through Fulbright and other programs, more than 800 Pakistani undergraduate students will have spent a semester at an American university as a result of U.S. assistance. In addition, more than 600 Pakistani high school students will have spent a year living, studying and learning in the United States since 2004.

The State Department's programs also engage Pakistanis in strengthening public safety and rule of law throughout the country and have trained approximately 4,800 police and 600 prosecutors in Pakistan since 2009. Work with Pakistani organizations has helped strengthen the capacity of human rights and democratic institutions, including the media, to support those advocating on behalf of vulnerable populations and combating intolerance.

The Department of Agriculture assists Pakistani scientists and farmers in enhancing agricultural productivity to improve livelihoods and meet Pakistan's growing food security needs. In March 2013, a high-level delegation of American cotton scientists visited Pakistan to meet with Pakistani counterparts about fighting the cotton leaf curl virus, a devastating disease that caused the loss of an estimated 1.5 million bales of cotton—or 15 percent of Pakistan's 2013 harvest.

Facilitating Trade and Investment

The Department of Commerce helps promote U.S.-Pakistan trade in sectors with a high potential for growth, such as gems and jewelry, marble and granite, and furniture. The agency also provides guidance on legal and regulatory frameworks for Pakistan's oil and gas sector and supports the translation of academic research into profitable, real-world solutions.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) complements other U.S. government programs by supporting private U.S. investment in Pakistan. These initiatives increase private-sector and people-to-people linkages between the United States and Pakistan that benefit both countries. OPIC currently supports a portfolio of 14 projects in Pakistan—representing almost \$300 million worth of commitments—focused on small and medium-sized businesses, infrastructure development and humanitarian assistance. OPIC's support for Tameer Micro Finance Bank helps this nationwide institution expand microfinance lending, directed in part to people affected by the 2010 floods.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM A HISTORIC PARTNERSHIP

From massive infrastructure projects like the Tarbela Dam to programs that support farmers, entrepreneurs and students, U.S. civilian assistance has made a positive impact on the Pakistani landscape for more than 50 years.

The kinnow fruit that currently represents 94 percent of Pakistan's citrus exports was introduced by an American scientist in the 1940s. Today, USAID is helping farmers grow citrus exports by increasing the production, shelf life and value of produce.

In 2012, USAID helped Pakistani fruit and vegetable exporters participate in World Food Moscow, the largest agribusiness exposition in the Russian Federation and Central Asia. Pakistani companies exhibited more than 13 fruit and vegetable products, resulting in 18 new contracts with international buyers.

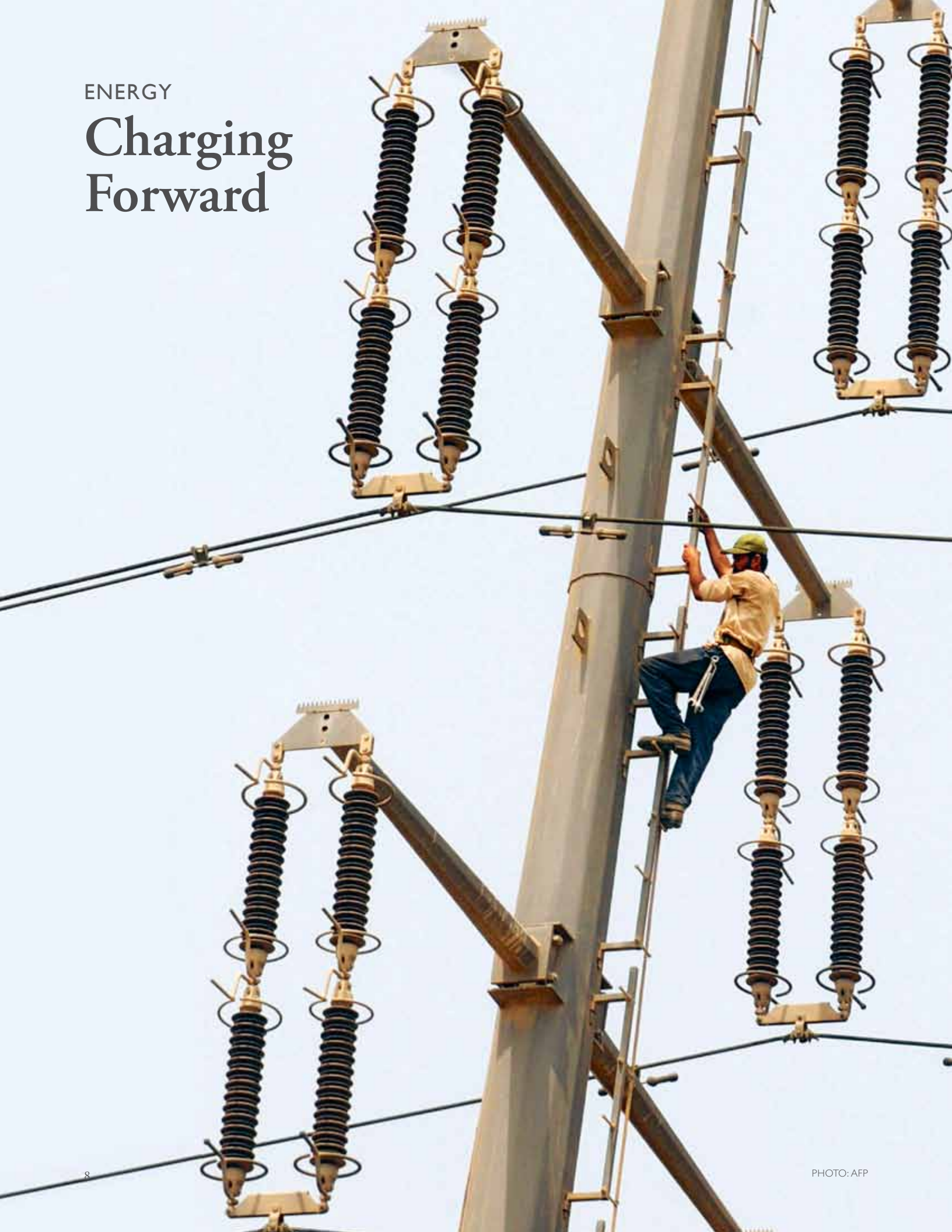
Lahore University of Management Science (LUMS) is another example of a USAID historic investment with impact that continues today. In the late 1980s, the entire university consisted of only three rented buildings serving 48 students. USAID provided \$10 million in matching grants to finance construction, procure equipment and furnishings, and meet operating costs. Today, LUMS is considered the nation's top business university, training the future leaders of Pakistan.

In the 1970s, USAID helped build the now-famous Mangla and Tarbela dams, providing power to the growing nation's industries and irrigation to the vital agricultural sector.

PHOTO: PAKISTAN WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, CIRCA 1965

ENERGY

Charging Forward



WE SHIFTED THE FOCUS DELIBERATELY AND CONSCIOUSLY TO THE ISSUE THAT EVERY PAKISTANI TELLS ME IS ON THEIR MINDS MORE THAN ANY OTHER—THE ECONOMY AND ABOVE ALL ENERGY. THIS IS A COUNTRY THAT IS FACING AN ENERGY CRISIS.

—**AMBASSADOR RICHARD HOLBROOKE**
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR
AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN
AUGUST 19, 2009

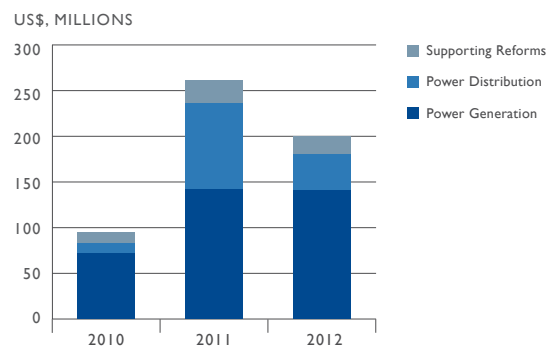
It takes a lot of energy to support a growing industrial sector and economy and provide basic services for a nation. By removing both physical and policy barriers to electricity generation, delivery and access, Pakistan can spur its economic growth, build its middle class, move toward a relationship with the United States based on trade, not aid, and realize its potential as a regional and international trading partner.

The United States and Pakistan have worked together to build up the nation's energy sector for decades. In the 1950s, U.S. assistance helped the newly sovereign nation of Pakistan develop its industrial infrastructure. Today, our goal is to contribute 1,200 MW by the end of 2014.

Building Infrastructure and Restoring Equipment

USAID is helping Pakistan address its electricity shortages, which leave parts of the country without power for up to 18 hours a day, shuttering businesses, schools and hospitals. Already, USAID-funded projects have added more than 1,200 MW of power to the grid—enough electricity to benefit more than 2 million households.

INVESTMENTS: ENERGY



Our work includes building new sustainable energy infrastructure and upgrading existing facilities and equipment. Conducted in partnership with the Government of Pakistan's Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), the rehabilitation of turbines and generators at the Tarbela Dam has now enabled the dam to generate an additional 128 MW, reaching an additional 290,000 households. Our work on thermal power plants in Punjab and Sindh have added or restored more than 575 MW—enough to power over a million households in Pakistan's two most populous provinces.

In South Waziristan, we invested \$40 million to help WAPDA complete the Gomal Zam Dam. The project provided 200 jobs during construction, and the dam will power 30,000 households. Combined, the Gomal Zam Dam and Satpara Dam in Gilgit Baltistan will provide 35 MW and irrigate more than 205,000 acres of land.

Reforming Policy and Delivery

Inefficiencies in power distribution cost Pakistan's government and citizens hundreds of millions of dollars annually—a problem USAID is helping to address from several angles.

We're working with Pakistan's Ministry of Water and Power and nine government-owned electric power distribution companies to improve governance and management systems, increase revenue collection and improve customer service. These efforts have already reduced losses by nearly 100 MW. In Islamabad, we helped replace outdated electric motors used to power well pumps with more energy-efficient models. This is reducing the local government's energy bills by \$900,000 per year and is being replicated in other municipalities.

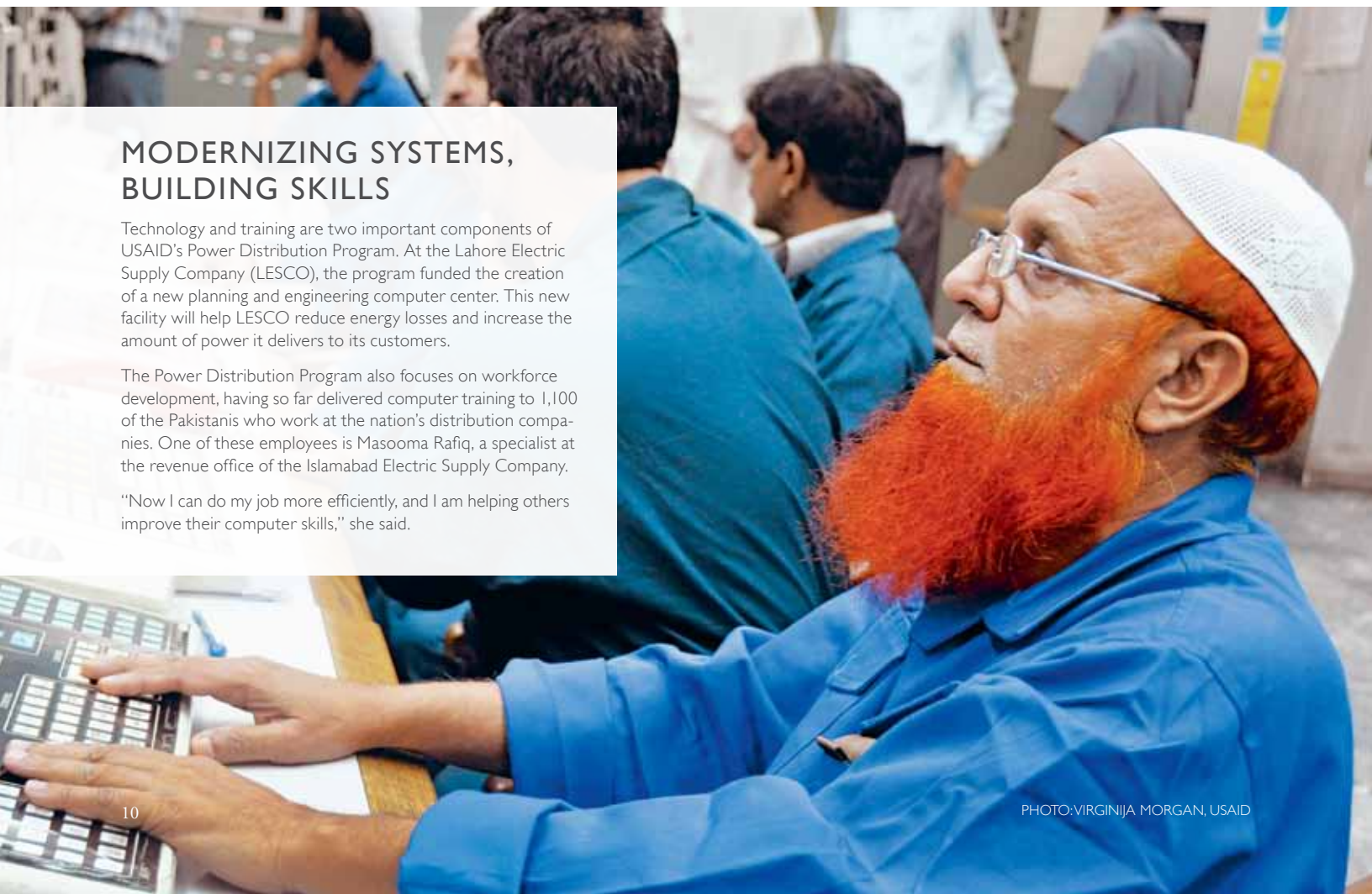
USAID's programs save lives as well as money. At the Hyderabad Electric Supply Company, a training program for electric linemen covering first aid, pole-top rescue and modern grounding helped decrease fatal incidences by 80 percent.

MODERNIZING SYSTEMS, BUILDING SKILLS

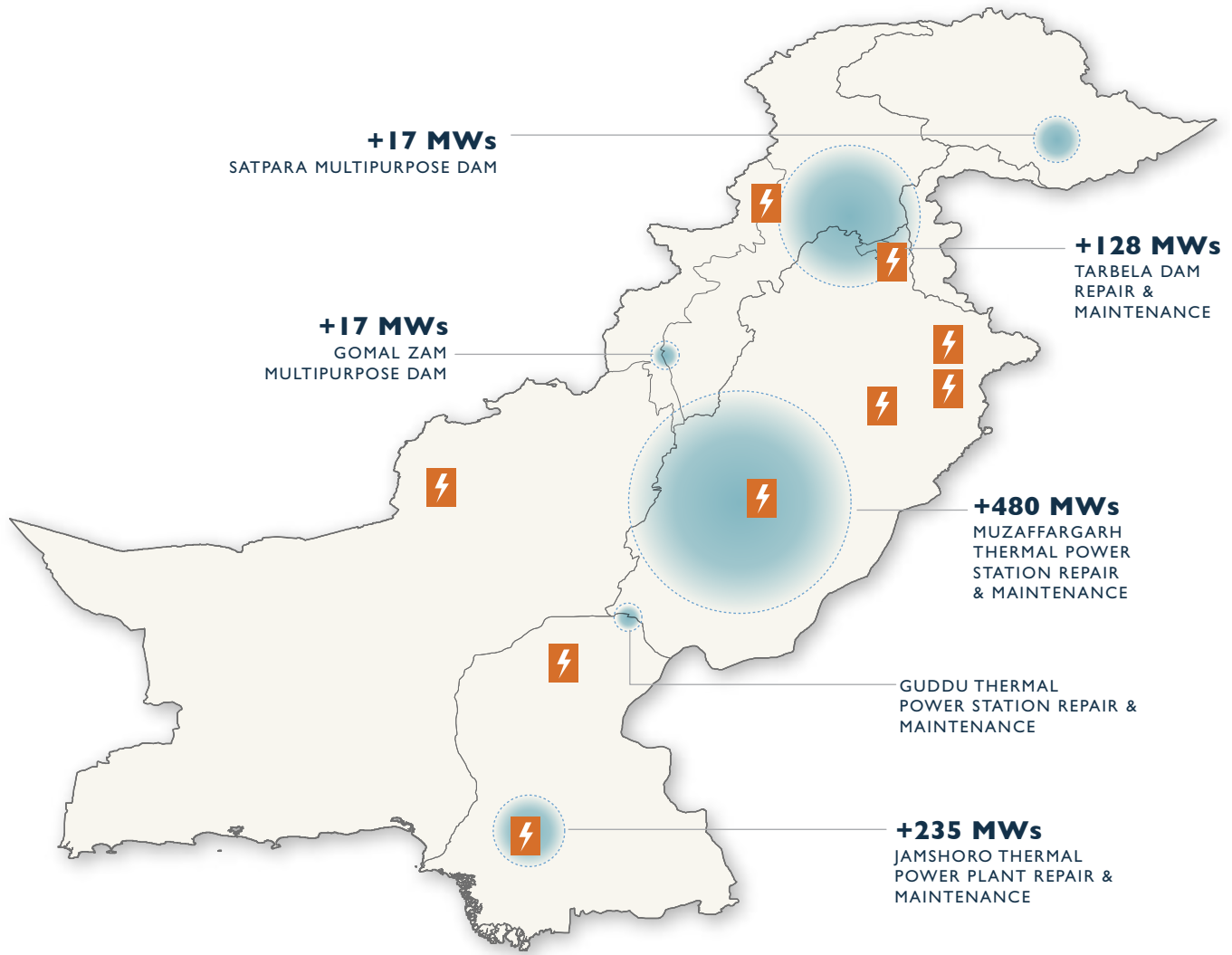
Technology and training are two important components of USAID's Power Distribution Program. At the Lahore Electric Supply Company (LESCO), the program funded the creation of a new planning and engineering computer center. This new facility will help LESCO reduce energy losses and increase the amount of power it delivers to its customers.

The Power Distribution Program also focuses on workforce development, having so far delivered computer training to 1,100 of the Pakistanis who work at the nation's distribution companies. One of these employees is Masooma Rafiq, a specialist at the revenue office of the Islamabad Electric Supply Company.

"Now I can do my job more efficiently, and I am helping others improve their computer skills," she said.



RESULTS: ENERGIZING A NATION



USAID works with the Government of Pakistan to support several high-impact new construction and existing energy plant rehabilitation projects. Technical assistance to power distribution companies is also helping to reduce power losses, improve customer service and increase revenue generation.

USAID will further strengthen the nation's ability to maintain its energy infrastructure and deliver reliable power well into the future. We're continuing to support Pakistani reform of the nation's energy sector. The ultimate goal: mitigate the pressures contributing to the country's current energy crisis and eliminate the need for continued government subsidies.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

An Investment That Means Business



MY INCOME HAS GROWN AS A RESULT OF THE TRAINING I RECEIVED FROM USAID... NOW I DON'T HAVE TO THINK ABOUT WHAT I WILL FEED MY CHILDREN ANYMORE. INSTEAD, I CAN THINK ABOUT MY CHILDREN GOING TO SCHOOL AND LEARNING THINGS I DON'T KNOW.

—JAMILA

A WOMAN WHO WENT FROM EMBROIDERING FABRIC TO MANAGING A TEAM OF 65 WOMEN AND NEGOTIATING WITH PURCHASERS ON THEIR BEHALF

Pakistan's potential for economic growth is enormous. In addition to its geographic location at the crossroads of historic trade routes and vast expanses of arable land, Pakistan has a valuable resource in its 190 million people. By 2016, through irrigating 1 million acres of land and connecting small farmers to major agribusinesses, our goal is to increase employment and incomes for 250,000 farmer households representing at least 2 million Pakistanis.

USAID economic growth programs deliver impact that's direct, measurable and widespread. For individual Pakistanis, we've helped increase jobs, incomes and opportunities. In areas vulnerable to extremism, these opportunities serve as lifelines. For the nation, we've helped lay the groundwork for Pakistan to become a significant trading and investment partner in the region and in the world—one that is independent of international assistance.

We will leverage private-sector investment in the agricultural sector as well, using cost-sharing to deliver technical assistance, modern agricultural equipment and training to approximately 62,500 farmers and 2,500 agribusinesses.

Participants in one program in Malakand, a region occupied by the Taliban just four years ago, sold 100 tons of potatoes to PepsiCo after learning how to improve crop quality to meet buyer requirements.

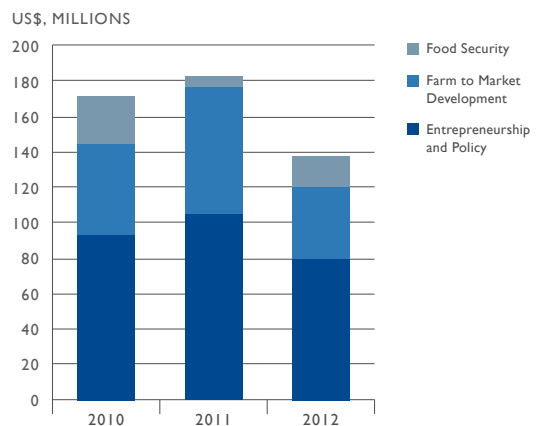
Another example is USAID's partnership with Nestle Pakistan, which has increased milk yields for more than 6,000 Pakistani farmers. Nestle is delivering more than \$3.4 million of in-kind technical assis-

Creating the Climate for Growth

USAID uses partnerships, private investment and technical assistance to help Pakistanis build their livelihoods and boost the private sector.

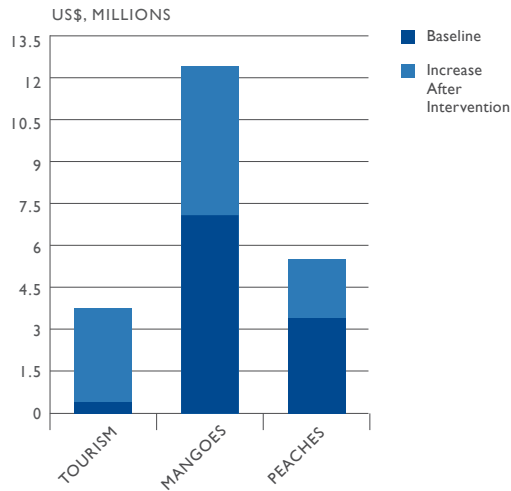
Small and medium-size enterprises employ 80 percent of Pakistan's non-agricultural workers yet receive only one out of every seven bank loans. USAID's newly launched Pakistan Private Investment Initiative (PPII) will help these businesses access the capital they need to flourish. PPII will leverage USAID funds with private-sector funds on at least a 1:1 basis, doubling the impact and reach of private investments and demonstrating Pakistan's potential as an attractive market for international investment.

INVESTMENTS: ECONOMIC GROWTH





RESULTS: BOOSTING ANNUAL SALES FOR FIRMS AND FARMS



tance, providing access to its training farms and bringing in its own world-class dairy experts to train Pakistani farmers. The trainings have been successful, resulting on average in a 19 percent increase in milk yields—increasing the farmers’ incomes by \$72 per month, a 21 percent increase in total family income.

The Dairy Project is also empowering women and has provided more than 2,700 previously unemployed women with the training to become livestock extension workers. These women are now earning more than \$300 a year teaching farmers about basic animal care and feeding that will improve milk production. “Now other villagers come to me for assistance with their animals,” said Hafiza Anea Ashraf, one Dairy Project participant.

Supporting Entrepreneurs and Women

Through activities like training, trade expos and assistance in obtaining the valuable certifications needed to trade in various international markets, USAID economic growth programs have helped Pakistani men and women grow their businesses and incomes.

In the Swat District, women participating in the USAID Entrepreneurs Project are doubling the amount of medicinal plants they harvest for sale to pharmaceutical companies.

Equipped with USAID training in financial literacy, business development and enterprise management, more than 70,000 female micro-entrepreneurs working in garment embellishment, dairy and honey farming, and medicinal and aromatic plant collection were able to increase their earnings by an average of \$155 per year—a substantial amount in a country where the average annual income is roughly \$1,250.

Cultivating a Vital Sector

Pakistan’s agricultural sector supports 44 percent of the nation’s workforce, and USAID nurtures its growth through a variety of programs. Our \$3.2 million investment in Pakistan’s mango industry helped increase the productivity of 4,500 farmers. Through training and the construction of three processing centers, farmers increased exports by 60 percent and reduced post-harvest losses by 40 percent.



ENGAGING WOMEN IN ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Iftikhar and Amna Ahmed are in business together. What makes this noteworthy in Pakistan? Amna, the wife, is the managing director, and Iftikhar, the husband, is her employee.

Iftikhar participated in USAID's Spousal Appreciation Program, which directly challenges notions that women's activities should be limited to the household. It's one of many USAID initiatives promoting greater involvement of men and women from across the country in the economy.

I.A. Khan Enterprises, Amna's home-based business in Multan, is now a leading producer of local delicacies. Iftikhar is the company's marketing manager and Amna's biggest supporter. "His faith in me lets me take center stage," Amna said. "We have worked together to make this business a success."

COMMUNITY STABILIZATION

Strengthening Vulnerable Areas

In FATA, USAID has repaired or built 150 schools and 18 health facilities bringing education and basic health care services to thousands of Pakistanis.



WE FEEL THAT [THE PESHAWAR-TORKHAM HIGHWAY] IS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DONOR CONTRIBUTION PROJECT IN THE REGION, AND IT IS AN IMPORTANT BOOST AND LINKAGE TO OTHER PROJECTS IN THE FATA.

—**DR. TASHFEEN KHAN,**
ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY
OF THE FATA SECRETARIAT
NOVEMBER 20, 2012

Stabilization programs are connecting remote and often restive communities, especially on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, with the rest of the country—restoring the fabric of communities affected by conflict and making citizens and local governments stronger and more self-sufficient in responding to future disasters and threats.

Rebuilding Trust

By helping local governments respond to the urgent needs of their people, USAID programs make citizens more confident of the public sector's ability to deliver basic services. USAID has supported the FATA and KP governments' efforts to implement more than 2,400 projects to address community needs and benefit more than 8 million people. The FATA Secretariat has improved the efficiency and accuracy of its development programs through a modern system that automates the planning process.

Over the past five years, requests for government assistance have increased steadily. According to a study conducted in Mohmand Agency in FATA, community members now primarily turn to the government rather than to militants or other actors for assistance in solving problems and restoring resources.

Recognizing and Realizing Potential

Building roads increases the integration of remote, vulnerable regions like FATA with the rest of the country by decreasing travel times and increasing access to markets, trading partners and government services. The roads are valued by Pakistan's military for enabling greater access to combat violent extremists and for providing economic prospects to local residents.

In FATA, USAID has built or rehabilitated more than 600 kilometers of roads and is repairing electrical transmission lines. In KP and FATA, we are continuing to construct or rehabilitate schools and health clinics damaged by conflict or floods. We're also building or repairing all four major transit routes to Afghanistan.

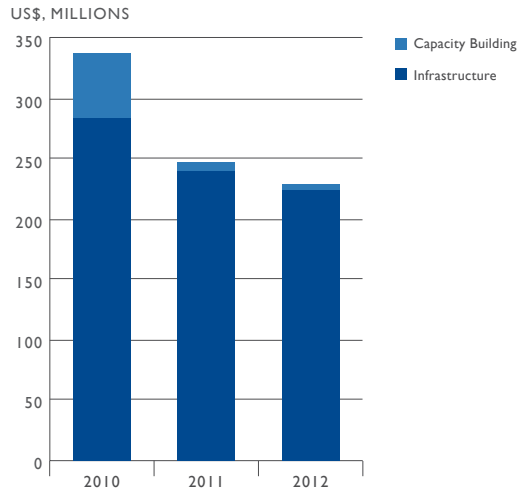
Reconstructing Communities

When millions of Pakistanis were affected by conflicts in KP, FATA and Balochistan and by the historic floods of 2010, USAID joined with the people and Government of Pakistan to implement programs to restore livelihoods and revitalize infrastructure. These included:

- Building or renovating 150 schools in the Malakand Division of KP, which today serve 15,750 children
- Providing 7,500 scholarships to displaced youth, building their skills to participate in the workforce
- Rebuilding more than 18 health facilities, which today provide care to 1 million Pakistanis
- Employing more than 170,000 Pakistanis in small infrastructure projects, such as repairing public buildings and wells

We've worked with Pakistanis to revitalize key industries in vulnerable communities. In the Swat Valley, once a thriving tourism area known as the Switzerland of South Asia, USAID's work with community partners such as the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Chamber of Commerce and Industry

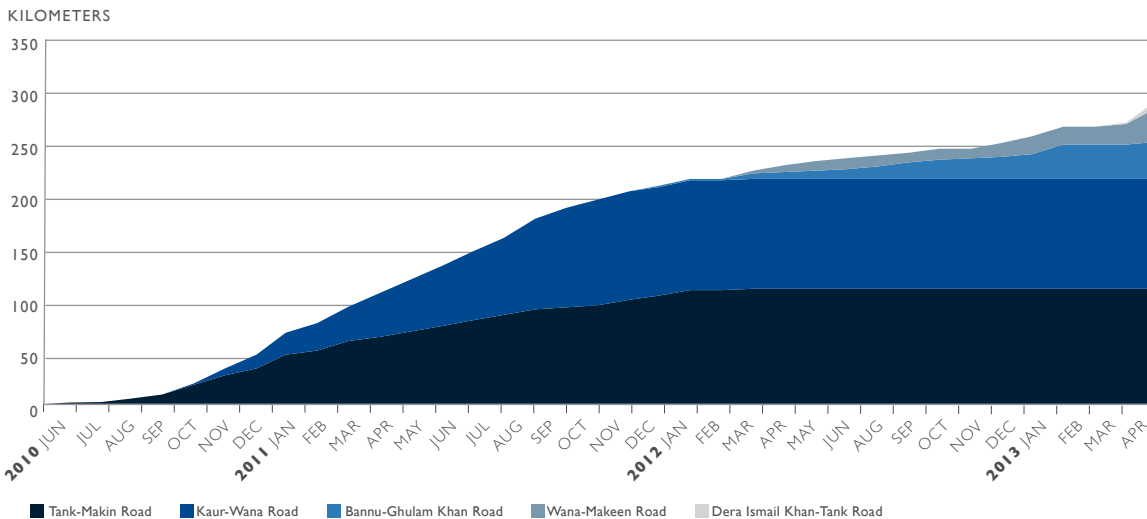
INVESTMENTS: STABILIZATION



helped rebuild the tourist trade. USAID repaired 22 fisheries and 239 hotels damaged by flooding and conflict.

In the first tourism season after rebuilding, hotel occupancy rates were over 90 percent, providing much needed revenue to the region. Businesses increased their sales revenues from \$454,000 in 2010 to \$4.2 million in 2012 and, most important, generated more than 2,000 new jobs.

RESULTS: MAJOR ROADS CONSTRUCTED



ROAD REPAIRS RESTORE A LIFELINE

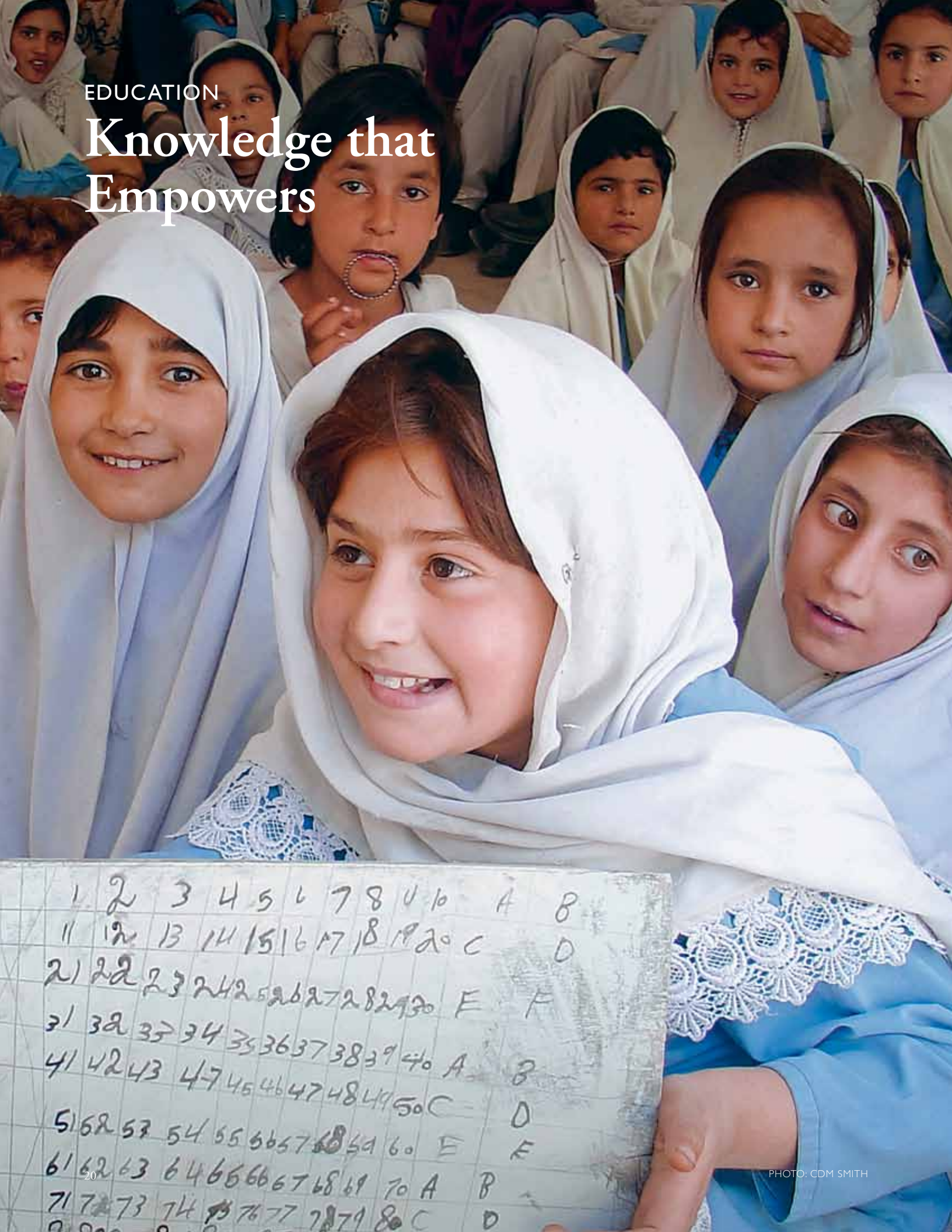
In South Waziristan in FATA, a road is more than just a means of transportation. It connects farmers' crops to hungry people, generates jobs and strengthens regional security.

After the 2010 floods damaged the 110 km Tank-Makin road, people in Ahmadwam, Sara Rogha and Kotkai were left vulnerable and disconnected. USAID funding made it possible for the FATA Secretariat to make the needed repairs, reconnecting these communities with urban centers and markets and cutting travel times nearly in half.



EDUCATION

Knowledge that Empowers



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	A	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	C	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	E	F
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	A	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	C	D
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	E	F
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	A	B
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	C	D

In any nation, education contributes to prosperity—expanding opportunities and improving standards of living. For Pakistan, with its large youth population, education is essential to stability, economic growth and the full engagement of women in civic life. Through recent programs, we’ve helped Pakistan develop the facilities, faculty and programs to reinforce learning at all levels. USAID’s goal is to help 3.2 million children read at or above grade level by 2018.

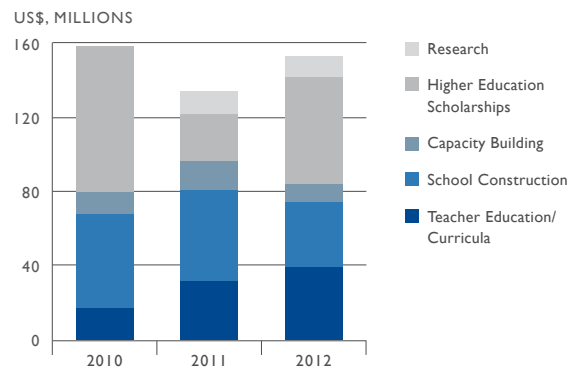
Building a Strong Foundation

Through the National Reading Program initiated in 2013, USAID is working with Pakistani leaders to accelerate primary school enrollment. We are also helping improve educational assessments by providing school administrators and teachers a means for monitoring teaching effectiveness.

Already USAID programs have built and upgraded more than 600 schools and libraries that serve nearly 85,000 children and trained more than 12,000 teachers and school administrators since 2009. To further strengthen the quality of education in Pakistan, we also helped the nation’s Higher Education Commission develop new teacher accreditation standards.

USAID partnered with Pakistani educational institutions and provincial governments to establish new

INVESTMENTS: EDUCATION



education degree programs at nearly 100 colleges and universities. These include the two-year Associate Degree in Education and four-year Bachelor’s of Education programs that USAID helped design and introduce throughout Pakistan. These programs have taught 2,600 men and women so far, including 252 USAID scholarship recipients from the vulnerable FATA and KP regions.



PHOTO: DEREK BROWN, USAID

I'M MORE SELF-ASSURED... I'M VERY HAPPY I WENT. I WOULD LOVE IT IF MORE TEACHERS AND STUDENTS GOT THE OPPORTUNITY.

—SHAMSA KANWAL

16-YEAR-OLD STUDENT FROM BALOCHISTAN WHO VISITED THE UNITED STATES THROUGH A USAID EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Advancing Higher Education

To develop the managers, civil servants, technicians and leaders essential to economic growth and progress, USAID is supporting higher learning for Pakistani youth.

Three new Centers for Advanced Studies at Pakistani universities will help Pakistanis address vital needs in the nation's water, energy and agricultural sectors through innovation, commercialization and policy recommendations and reforms. These centers will bring together the best minds in academia, government and the business community to identify and seek applied research solutions to some of Pakistan's greatest challenges. Exchange programs and partner-

ships with leading U.S. universities and institutions, as well as strong links to Pakistan's private sector and government, will feed this community and support the centers' long-term financial sustainability.

Since 2009, USAID has provided approximately 10,000 students with a university education. Scholarship recipients have been recognized for their academic achievements, receiving the highest honors from the universities they attend. Our goal is to provide at least 8,000 more Pakistani youth with the opportunity to attend college through scholarships by 2016. Half of these scholarships will be awarded to girls.

CONNECTING STUDENTS TO OPPORTUNITIES

Nadia Mangrio lost her father when she was three. Despite the family's financial and social hardships, her mother wanted more for her children—a bright future through education.

After finishing high school in rural Sindh, Nadia applied to Sindh Agriculture University in Tandojam to pursue a master's degree. But she was worried about the costs. By helping fund her studies, USAID removed a financial burden for her and her family.

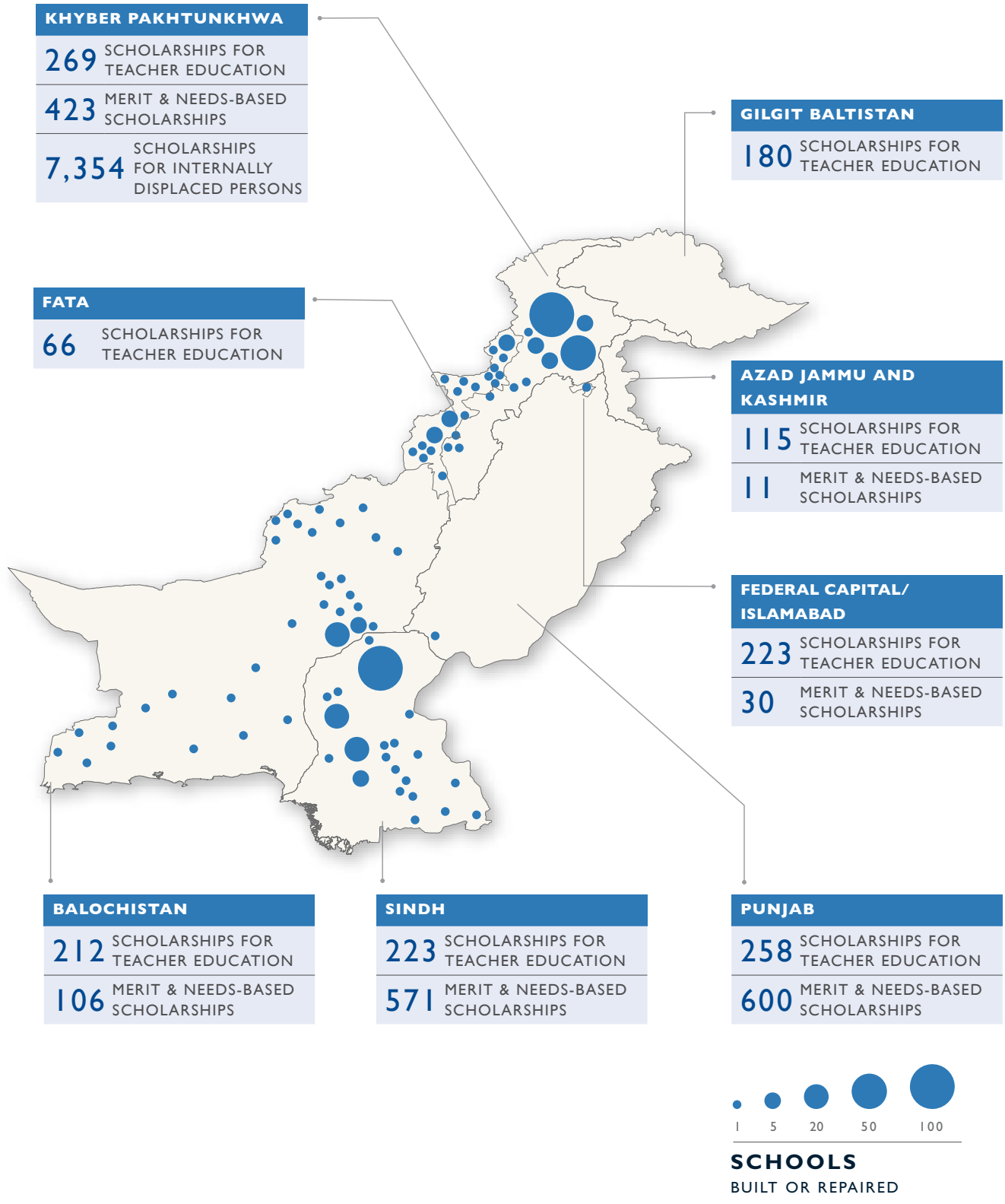
"With budget cuts and higher tuition fees, USAID needs-based scholarships give everyone the opportunity to avoid the stress that comes with the financial costs of higher studies," Nadia said.

Nadia went on to attend Sindh Agriculture University—and earned two top awards there, the Chancellor's Gold Medal and Silver Medal. "It's hard to express what I feel, for there are no words that could possibly explain the extent of my happiness."



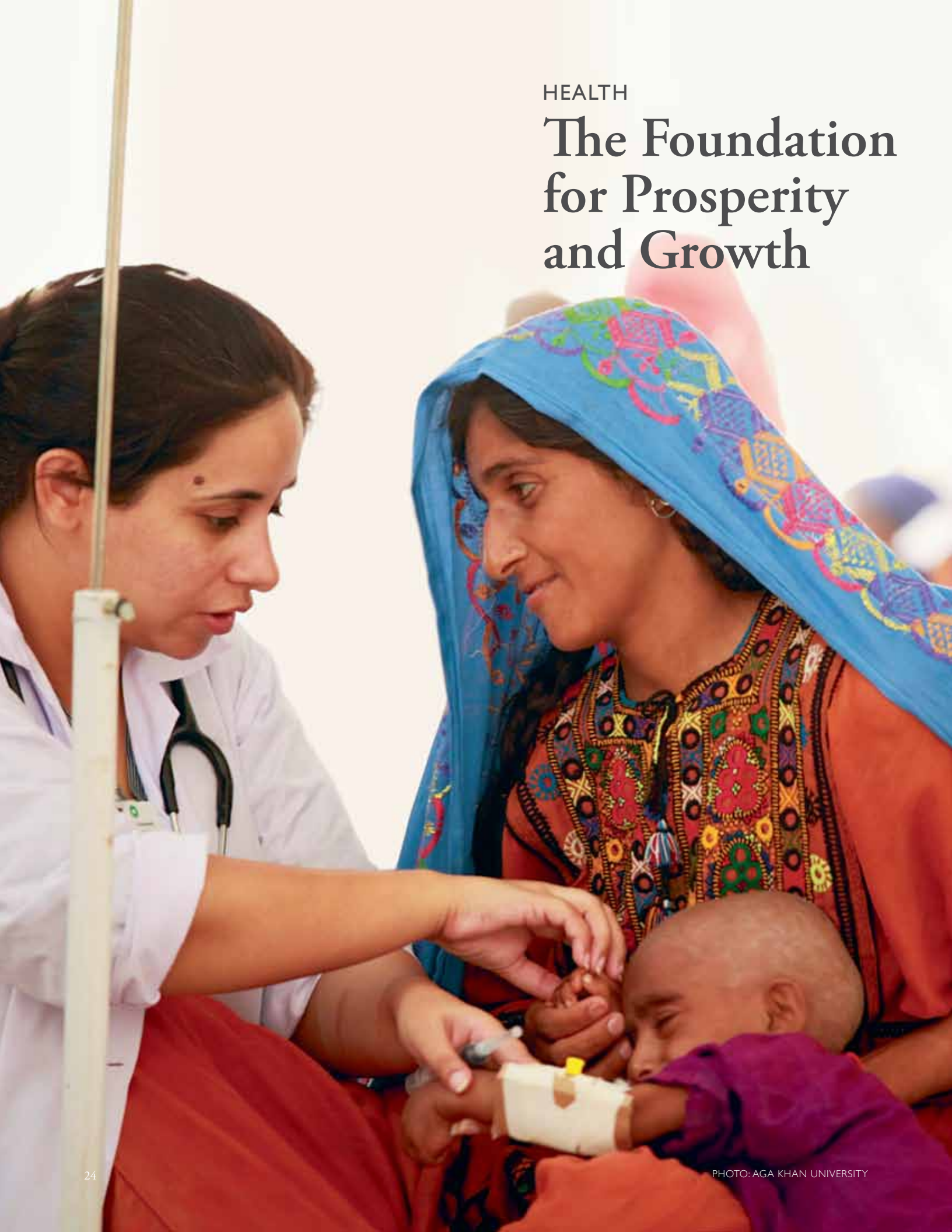
PHOTO: HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION

**RESULTS:
THE INFRASTRUCTURE TO EDUCATE A NATION**



HEALTH

The Foundation for Prosperity and Growth



THE FEELING OF SAVING A LIFE IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER. IT WAS REALLY THE HAPPIEST MOMENT OF MY LIFE, AND I NEVER COULD HAVE DONE IT WITHOUT THE SKILLS I ACQUIRED DURING THE TRAINING.

—**NOREEN IQBAL**
MIDWIFE WHO COMPLETED A USAID-SUPPORTED IMMEDIATE NEWBORN CARE TRAINING PROGRAM

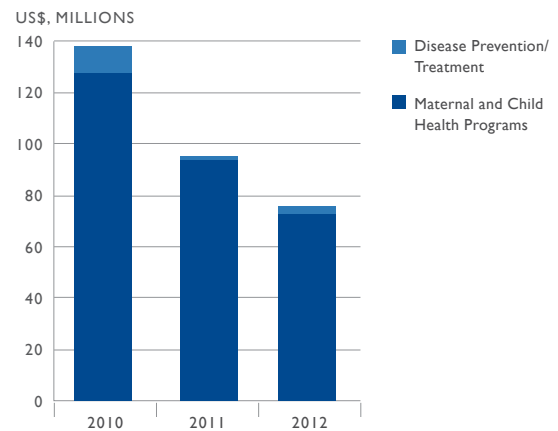
USAID health programs strengthen Pakistan’s ability to deliver the quality care that will help its citizens lead healthier lives and help Pakistan become a stable, economically vibrant nation. Our ambitious goal is to save the lives of 190,000 children and women by 2018 through innovative public-private partnerships that will reduce maternal and infant mortality.

Assisting with Critical Needs

USAID health programs have extended services to marginalized and vulnerable populations, trained a new generation of health workers and helped provincial health officials plan, implement and monitor services in Pakistan’s newly decentralized health system.

Our support has made a difference in areas ranging from hospitals to public health. In Karachi, USAID built a hospital and training center that is serving 15,000 women per year and transformed a supply warehouse into a state-of-the-art medical storage facility. We helped Pakistan’s Health Services Academy initiate six degree and certificate programs that trained 2,500 specialists. And by training health epidemiologists and helping Pakistan conduct the country’s largest-ever national tuberculosis survey, USAID strengthened the country’s ability to respond to disease outbreaks.

INVESTMENTS: HEALTH





TRAINING SAVES A LIFE— AND BUILDS A CAREER

In Pakistan, 65 percent of all women deliver their babies at home—but only 8 percent of them do so in the presence of a trained health care professional. New mother Rizwana was lucky to be among this 8 percent.

When Rizwana's newborn stopped breathing and started turning blue, she feared all hope was lost. Midwife Noreen Iqbal, who had recently completed a USAID-supported immediate newborn care training program, had a different opinion. She quickly assessed the situation and successfully resuscitated the baby.

When word spread in the new mother's village that Noreen had saved the infant's life, pregnant women began to approach her for prenatal consultations and advice on breastfeeding and care in the crucial days after a baby's birth.



A Lady Health Worker provides primary health services at the doorstep.

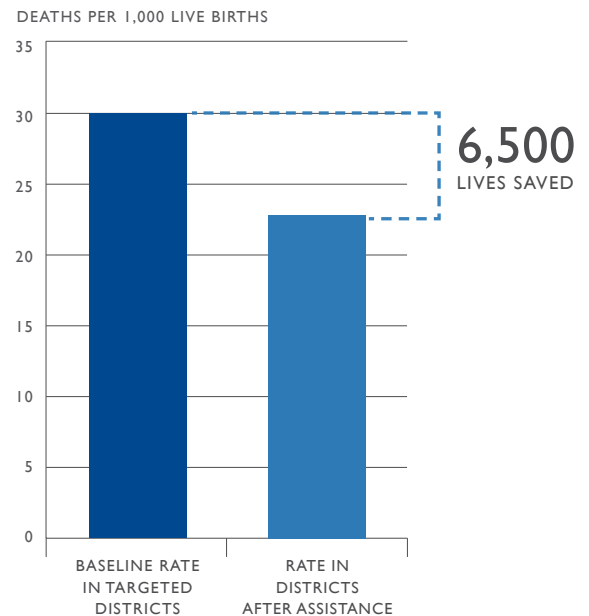
Transforming Outcomes for Mothers and Children

One area where we've seen great progress, and where we have ambitious goals for the future, is maternal and infant health—specifically, increasing healthy pregnancies and decreasing maternal and infant mortality in Pakistan.

Promoting healthy timing between pregnancies, known as “birth spacing,” reduces miscarriages, stillbirths and other complications. It also gives couples the ability to plan their families. From 2007–2012, USAID’s Family Advancement for Life and Health program worked with Pakistani government organizations and NGOs to communicate the concept of birth spacing across the country. Assessments at the end of this five-year project reported an increase in demand for family planning services (from 64 percent to 71 percent) and estimated 3,000 fewer maternal deaths and 1.7 million fewer unintended pregnancies.

Operating from 2004–2010, the Pakistan Initiative for Mothers and Newborns (PAIMAN) project saved more than 6,500 lives and decreased newborn deaths by 23 percent in 26 targeted districts. Through refurbishing facilities, training midwives, working with community leaders and increasing the percentage of women who give birth with support from skilled assistants (from 41 percent to 52 percent), we helped fewer mothers in those 26 districts succumb to complications during labor and delivery. Mobilizing the support of public-

RESULTS: REDUCING MORTALITY RATES AND SAVING INFANT LIVES



and private-sector partners, this project was a model of cost-effectiveness, serving a population of 34 million at a capital expenditure of \$2.70 per person.

Best practices from the PAIMAN program guide the new USAID-funded Maternal and Child Health Integrated Program in Pakistan. USAID is focusing on the first 1,000 days of a child’s life and delivering care through a network of innovative public-private partnerships.



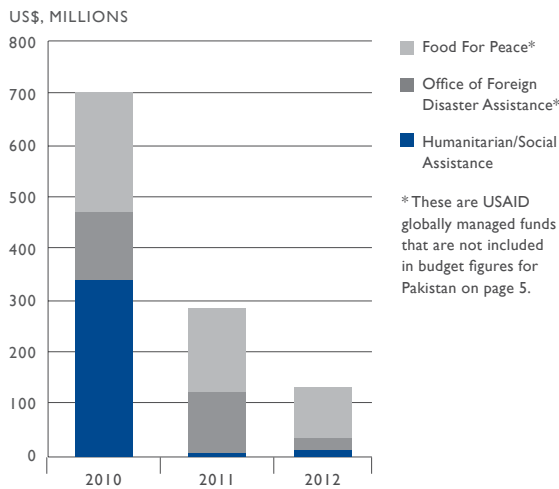
Humanitarian Relief in Times of Need

WE ARE DELIGHTED THAT ... U.S. SUPPORT HAS SUCCESSFULLY REVITALIZED ECONOMIC GROWTH IN DISASTER-AFFECTED REGIONS AND ENABLED RESILIENT PAKISTANI ENTREPRENEURS TO RECOVER AND REBUILD THEIR BUSINESSES.

—**DR. ZAFAR IQBAL QADIR**
CHAIRMAN, PAKISTAN NATIONAL
DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
NOVEMBER 16, 2012

Consistent with American values, USAID has provided life-saving humanitarian assistance to millions of Pakistanis affected by natural disasters and extremist violence. Since 2009, support for humanitarian assistance in Pakistan has accounted for \$1 billion—or one-third of total USAID funding—and has made the United States the largest bilateral provider of civilian humanitarian assistance in Pakistan.

INVESTMENTS: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



Relentless rainfall in Pakistan throughout July 2010 produced the country's worst flood in more than 80 years. The deluge displaced 12 million people—many of whom struggled to find food, potable water, sanitation facilities and medical care. As conditions worsened, people and livestock were exposed to waterborne diseases such as malaria, cholera and skin and eye infections.

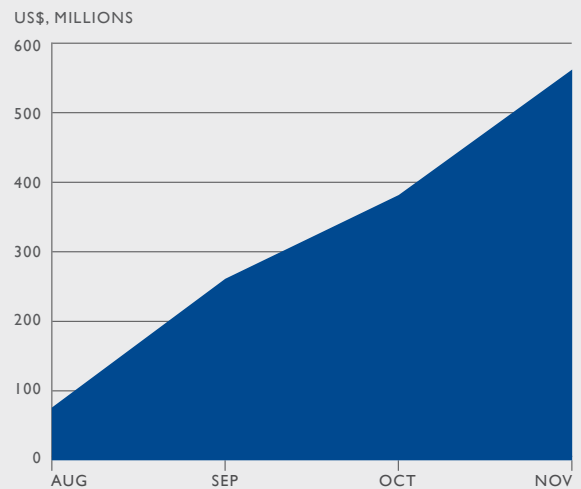
USAID responded swiftly and effectively. We vaccinated 7 million children in 30 flood-affected districts to prevent the outbreak of communicable diseases. Our agricultural assistance reached 25 percent of those affected and saved 4.5 million Pakistanis from disease and starvation. High-quality, certified wheat seeds and fertilizer given to farmers to replant their washed-out fields resulted in a bumper crop with yields 75 percent above the national average. Ultimately the United States provided \$1 billion in support and helped 60 percent of the 18 million Pakistanis affected survive, recover and rebuild.

GETTING VITAL COMMODITIES INTO CRISIS AREAS

After the 2010 floods, the United States led the largest donor-organized effort in Pakistan, funding 24 commodity relief cargo flights into the country and working closely on the ground with the Pakistani government and international NGOs to get supplies to people in need. Supplies included:


- 15 million water purification tablets
- 209,000 10-liter water storage containers
- 237,000 blankets
- Enough rolls of plastic sheeting to provide emergency shelter for 364,000 people
- Inflatable rescue boats, water filtration units, water storage bladders and saws to cut concrete

RESULTS: IMMEDIATELY MOBILIZING RESOURCES IN RESPONSE TO THE 2010 FLOODS



In the first four months after the floods, U.S. helicopters and aircraft delivered 26 million pounds of relief supplies and 436,000 halal meals and rescued 40,000 people.

Promoting Inclusive, Effective Governance



OUR ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN—
WORKING TOWARD A SUFFICIENT
ENERGY SUPPLY, PROMOTING ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY, HELPING IMPROVE
HEALTH AND EDUCATION, SUPPORTING
DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND
STRENGTHENING THE PROTECTION OF
HUMAN RIGHTS—IS A TANGIBLE SIGN
OF OUR LONG-TERM INVESTMENT IN
THE FUTURE OF THIS COUNTRY.

—**RICHARD OLSON**
U.S. AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN
JANUARY 30, 2013

Pakistanis participate in historic May 11 elections that successfully transferred power to a new, democratically elected government.

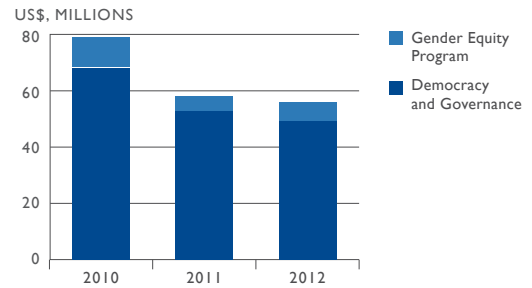
USAID augments its work in the priority sectors of energy, economic growth, stabilization, education and health by improving the effectiveness of civic institutions and empowering all citizens—especially women—to become part of the process.

In 2013, for the first time ever in Pakistan, a democratically elected administration completed its five-year term and held elections, transferring power to a new administration. This historic milestone is a positive step for the Pakistani people and the region.

USAID helped Pakistan conduct credible elections by providing support for domestic election observers through the Pakistani Free and Fair Elections Network, regional observers through the Asian Network for Free Elections and international observers through the National Democratic Institute. The presence of observers encouraged participation by giving confidence in the system and validating results.

To help promote active participation of all citizens in governing the country, the Political Parties Development Program (PPDP) helps Pakistan’s political parties respond to constituent interests and govern with more transparency and inclusiveness. PPDP hosted a landmark convention to identify policy priorities—“the first time in the history of political parties of Pakistan that party members analyzed and

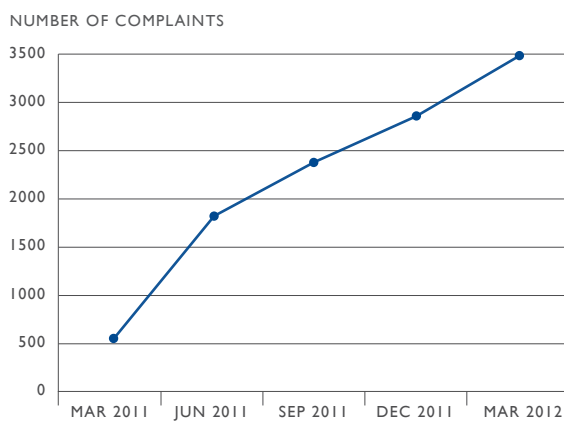
INVESTMENTS: GOVERNANCE AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT



approved or rejected policies in a policy convention,” according to one participant. “It is a turning point in our political history.”

The Citizens’ Voice Project engages individual Pakistanis with their government by funding activities that help them advocate for policy reform and monitor government performance. The project’s first round of 58 grants, totaling more than \$6 million, is mobilizing participants around the issues of energy policy, water systems management and citizen oversight of municipal services.

RESULTS: CITIZENS SPEAK OUT AGAINST FRAUD



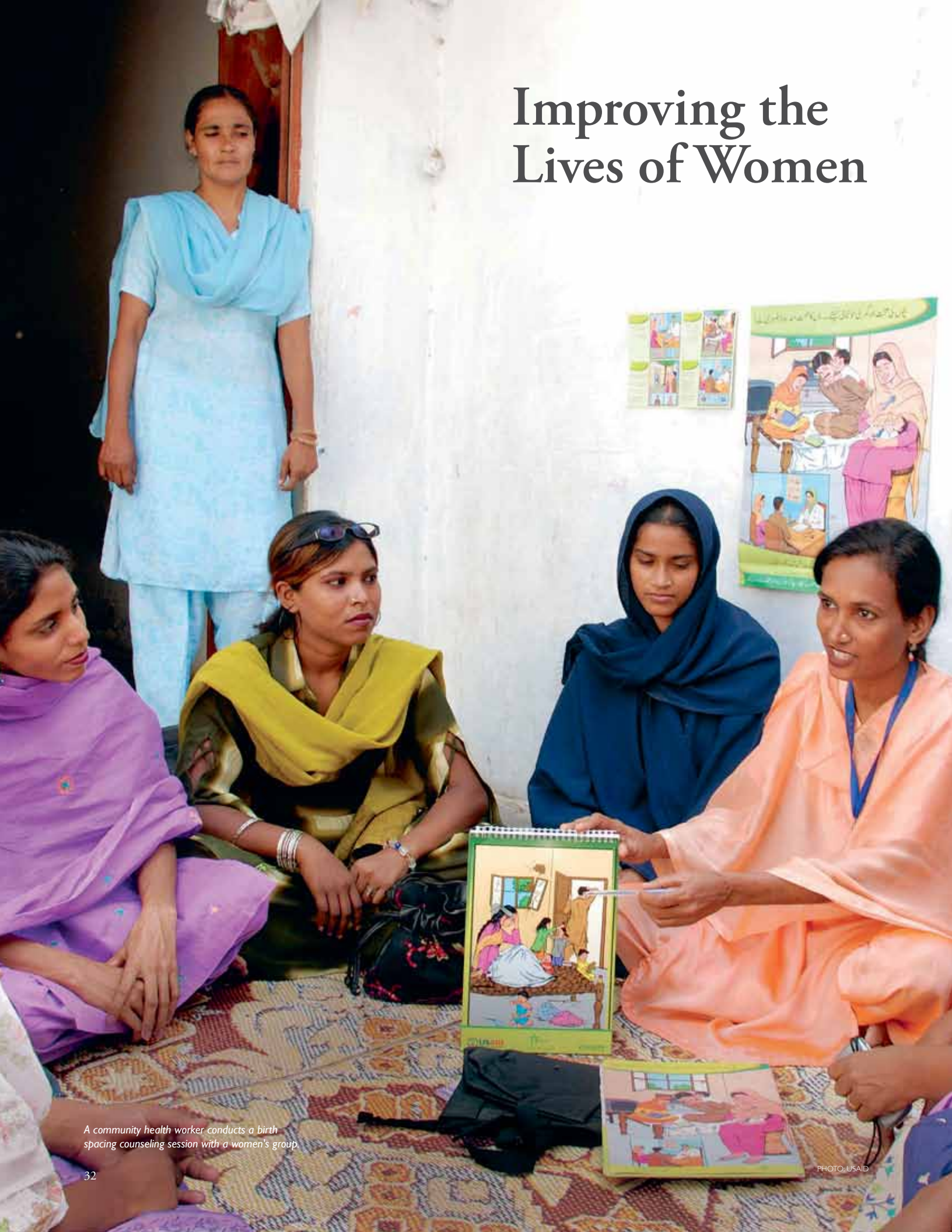
Since its introduction in February 2011, the Anti-Fraud Hotline has been widely advertised. As the only one of its kind in Pakistan, the hotline has received many complaints related to programs implemented by other entities. The USAID Office of the Inspector General (OIG) refers these complaints to the appropriate agency for further review and investigation. For those incoming complaints related to USAID programs, the OIG works closely with the hotline to vet and investigate.

HOST-COUNTRY OWNERSHIP, SUSTAINABILITY AND MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY

In Pakistan, more than half of USAID-funded programs are implemented directly by Pakistani government institutions or Pakistani private sector organizations—more than any other USAID mission in the world. Managing programs directly builds local capacity and sustainability—a developmental good affirmed by the United States and the international community through the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. We are also building the capacity of Pakistani organizations through supporting improvements in education, increasing access to reliable power and building new roads and health facilities.

To ensure the transparent, effective use of development funds, USAID is working with the Government of Pakistan and implementing partners to make sure development programs are well monitored, measured and evaluated and that goals are being set, reached and communicated. We are helping the Department of the Auditor General adopt international standards and establish a regulatory authority for the KP province. USAID also established the USAID Anti-Fraud Hotline to give Pakistani citizens a channel to voice concerns about possible fraud, waste and mismanagement. The overarching goal: improve efficiency and long-term sustainability.

Improving the Lives of Women



A community health worker conducts a birth spacing counseling session with a women's group.

NO NATION CAN RISE TO THE HEIGHT
OF GLORY UNLESS YOUR WOMEN ARE
SIDE BY SIDE WITH YOU.

—**MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH**
FOUNDING FATHER OF PAKISTAN

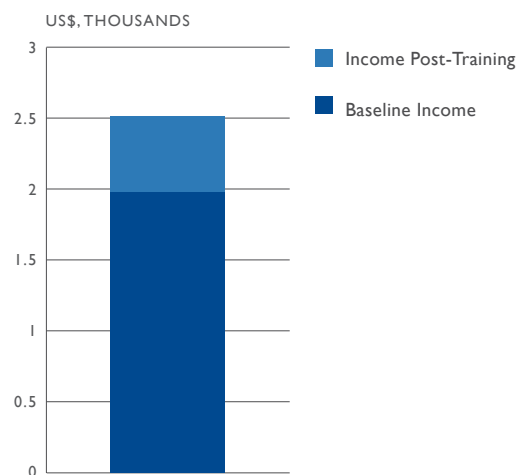
Pakistani women remain unequal to their male counterparts in the areas of health, education, politics and economics. USAID programs are working to change this by providing opportunities to learn new skills and increase incomes, increasing Pakistani women’s access to justice and information and improving public attitudes toward women’s rights. In 2010, Pakistan’s parliament passed seven laws promoting gender equality and protecting the rights of women.

Augmenting and complementing USAID’s programs for women and girls in entrepreneurship, health and education is the five-year Gender Equity Program (GEP). GEP awards grants to governmental and civil society organizations that work to advance women’s rights and end gender-based violence. GEP programs have addressed gender-based violence from several angles, funding the nation’s first baseline study on women’s rights, constructing 12 shelters for victims and producing the talk show “Lal O Gauhar,” which has educated more than 25 million viewers on women’s human rights. In the area of education, GEP programs have supported gender studies research and resources at the University of Karachi and the University of Balochistan.

GEP also helps bring Pakistani women into full citizenship. Through the Women Civil Registration Initiative, at least 350,000 Pakistani women have already received national identity cards, and we’re working toward a goal of 1.7 million women in total. These cards, by displaying proof of Pakistani citizenship, give their holders the ability to vote in elections, open a bank account, apply for a passport and buy and sell property—important steps for women to achieve economic equality and become fully productive members of society.

USAID also works to improve the lives of women through the Small Grants and Ambassador’s Fund Programs. These programs, which address a variety of needs, have benefited 670,000 women and girls between August 2010 and March 2013. One grant made it possible for more than 11,000 poor women to receive eye surgeries. Another paid for computers, printers, furniture and reading materials in four school libraries in Sindh serving more than 4,000 students, more than half of whom are girls.

RESULTS: FINANCIAL LITERACY TRAINING BOOSTS WOMEN’S INCOMES



Building Upon Our Gains, Moving Closer to Our Goals



I AM CONVINCED THAT THE WORK WE HAVE DONE, AND THE WORK WE CONTINUE TO DO IN PAKISTAN, WILL BE SOME OF OUR MOST IMPORTANT EFFORTS FOR YEARS TO COME.

—**RAJIV SHAH**
ADMINISTRATOR, USAID
AUGUST 26, 2010

Looking at these significant achievements and ambitious goals, it may be hard to believe that assistance to Pakistan from the international donor community equals barely 2 percent of the nation’s gross domestic product. But direct aid is only part of the story. Fully independent programs for Pakistanis by Pakistanis, leveraging private-sector partnerships and resources, represent the future.

USAID and Pakistan are working to make our vision of Pakistan as a major trading partner, rather than an aid recipient, a reality. In this vision, Pakistan joins Japan and Germany—both former recipients of U.S. assistance—among the top 10 U.S. trading partners.

USAID is supporting these efforts by helping local organizations and government agencies develop adequate financial and management controls, working closely with Pakistani institutions and delivering assistance directly through these institutions whenever possible and appropriate.

By continuing to work together with a relentless focus on results, Pakistan and the United States will be able to continue to reap the rewards of civilian assistance and achieve the transformative gains that will benefit Americans, Pakistanis, the region and the world.



PHOTO: RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES NETWORK

Implementing Partners

ABACUS CONSULTING
ADVANCED ENGINEERING
ASSOCIATES INTERNATIONAL
AGA KHAN FOUNDATION
AGRIBUSINESS SUPPORT FUND
AL-KASIB GROUP OF
ENGINEERING SERVICES
ASSOCIATES IN DEVELOPMENT
AURAT FOUNDATION
BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT
PROGRAMME
CAMP DRESSER AND MCKEE
CONSTRUCTORS
CENTERS FOR DISEASE
CONTROL AND PREVENTION
CHEMONICS INTERNATIONAL
DAIRY AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
DELOITTE CONSULTING
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
AND LITERACY, GOVERNMENT
OF SINDH
FATA SECRETARIAT
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION OF
THE UNITED NATIONS
FORMAN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
HALCROW PAKISTAN (PVT.)
LIMITED
HARRIS CORPORATION
HEALTH SERVICES ACADEMY
HIGHER EDUCATION
COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN
INSTITUTE OF
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION
INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY
RESEARCH INSTITUTE
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND
DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL
RESOURCES GROUP
JOHN SNOW, INC.
JOHNS HOPKINS PROGRAM
FOR INTERNATIONAL
EDUCATION IN GYNECOLOGY
AND OBSTETRICS
LAHORE UNIVERSITY OF
MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
MARIE STOPES SOCIETY
MENNONITE ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC
INSTITUTE
NATIONAL RURAL
SUPPORT PROGRAMME
POPULATION SERVICES
INTERNATIONAL/GREENSTAR
PROVINCIAL RECONSTRUCTION,
REHABILITATION AND
SETTLEMENT AUTHORITY
SAVE THE CHILDREN
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL
PAKISTAN
TRUST FOR DEMOCRATIC
EDUCATION AND
ACCOUNTABILITY
UNICEF
WATER AND POWER
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
WORLD BANK





PHOTO: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION



<http://www.usaid.gov/pak>

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