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An Interim Review of the Impact of U.S.A.I.D. Assistance  
on the Provinces of Pakistan

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACE	Agricultural Commodities and Equipment program
ADP	Annual Development Program
BALAD	Baluchistan Area Development project
CFIC	Commercial Finance and Investment Corporation project
DST	Development Support Training project
ECE	Energy Commodities and Equipment program
ECNEC	Executive Committee of the National Economic Council
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
ISM	Irrigation System Management project
MART	Management of Agricultural Research and Technology project
NWFP	Northwest Frontier Province
OFW	On-Farm Water Management project
PATA	Provincially Administered Tribal Areas
SDP	Special Development Plan
TIPAN	Transformation and Integration of Provincial Agricultural Network project

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This report examines the impact of USAID's program on the four provinces of Pakistan. Some of the activities described are carried out by provincial implementing agencies. Many are federal projects having a direct impact in the provinces. The figures should be regarded as "best estimates" suggestive of orders of magnitude rather than as concrete statements of actual disbursements.

The GOP asked that the USG give special consideration to the needs of Pakistan's least developed areas when the current program was discussed in 1981. This review, undertaken halfway through the 1982-1987 U.S. economic assistance program for Pakistan, underscores A.I.D.'s commitment to the major "lagging areas" of Pakistan, the provinces of Baluchistan and the Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP). These two provinces border Afghanistan and historically have been the least developed areas of Pakistan. An influx of more than three million Afghan refugees places further pressure on already limited resources of fuel, water and land, lending an even greater urgency to meeting development needs and promoting economic growth in the region.

The two provinces, which account for 56% of the land area and about 20% of Pakistan's total population, together are receiving more than 26% of A.I.D. funding under the 1982-1987 program. Part of this assistance comes in the form of area-specific projects such as the Baluchistan Area Development, Tribal Area Development, and Northwest Frontier and Federally Administered Tribal Areas Development projects. In addition, the Transformation and Integration of the NWFP Agricultural Network and the arid zone research component of the Management of Agricultural Research and Technology project (in Baluchistan) are focused on these least developed areas. Finally, elements of most other A.I.D.-funded projects include some activities which will benefit both the NWFP and Baluchistan.

The program's focus underscores the importance of agriculture and rural development in Baluchistan and the NWFP. More than one-third of all A.I.D. funds in this sector go toward one or the other of these two provinces. This emphasis is in keeping with GOP and provincial development goals and is needed to overcome water constraints and serious deficiencies in rural infrastructure.

With respect to Punjab and Sind, the figures reflect Punjab's substantial share in agricultural investments as well as the benefits Sind derives from A.I.D.-funded investments in energy. The latter sector is heavily weighted toward Sind because of the anticipated Lakhra Coal Power Generation project. Of course, all provinces benefit from funds going toward strengthening national institutions such as the National Agricultural Research Center and ENERPLAN based in Islamabad.

The paper provides a province-by-province summary of specific A.I.D.-funded development activities. Also provided is a brief "background" section highlighting some of the main characteristics and development concerns in the individual provinces. Finally, a short summary of development planning and budgetary priorities, based primarily on figures presented in the provincial Annual Development Programs (ADPs), is included. Capsule descriptions of the "Special Development Plans" (SDPs) for Baluchistan and the NWFP are also provided.

Details of the benefits derived by each province from A.I.D.-assisted activities are provided in the annexes. Other tables--provincial basic indicators and the size, financing, and sectoral composition of federal and provincial ADPs--are included for reference. Also included is a brief note on the provincial budgeting process.

## II. BALUCHISTAN

### A. Background

The GOP as well as A.I.D. maintain a special interest in the development of Baluchistan. This interest stems from both strategic and economic concerns. Baluchistan's location, long coastline and large land mass give it strategic significance. The province's importance was further heightened by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979, leading to fears that the Soviet Union would support Baluchi separatist movements. Economically, Baluchistan's status as a "lagging area" also constitutes grounds for special concern. Estimates indicate the provincial per capita income is between one-half and two-thirds of the national average. Similarly, the provincial literacy rate may be as low as 9% contrasted with a national average of 24%. Such discrepancies prevent Baluchistan from moving into the mainstream of Pakistan's economic and social life.

Official planning documents also underscore the need for more serious attention to the development needs of Baluchistan. Much is made of the agricultural potential of the province's "virgin lands" and the mineral wealth of its sparsely populated desert and mountain regions. Yet successive governments have been unsuccessful in transforming this potential into a dynamic and self-sustaining growth which makes a major contribution to Pakistan's economy.

Baluchistan's poor economic performance in the past can partly be traced to its unique physical characteristics which pose special development problems. It is Pakistan's largest province, in terms of land area (347,200 square kilometers or 43.6%) yet contains the country's smallest population (4.3 million or 5.1%). Markets are limited and the few towns are separated by long distances. Despite a 720-kilometer coastline and despite reports of mineral wealth, the economy remains very much based on agriculture. 85% of the population lives in rural areas, 65% of the labor force works in agricultural occupations, and 56% of the provincial GDP derives from the agricultural sector. Serious infrastructural weaknesses and scarce water resources are among the leading constraints standing in the way of more rapid economic growth.

## B. Development Planning and Objectives

### 1. Annual Development Program (ADP), 1984-1985

The provincial ADP focuses mainly on annual capital investments in those areas where provincial governments have historically been most heavily involved (for example, health, education, and irrigation). The budgeting of recurring costs needed to maintain and sustain these investments are not included in the ADP but are placed instead in the "recurring expenditures" or "non-developmental" part of the annual budget. In addition, the province benefits from resource budgeted at the federal level (especially in the areas of energy and transportation and communications). Nonetheless, the ADP is particularly significant because it highlights those sectors in which the province is most involved in planning and implementation. Since federal grants and loans are needed to finance the ADP, there is a need to coordinate and integrate the individual provincial budgetary exercise with that of the federal government.

The 1984-1985 Baluchistan ADP initially totalled Rs. 805 million but was later reduced by Rs. 92 million, leaving an ADP budget of Rs. 713 million. Agriculture and education are the two most important sectors in terms of funding, accounting for almost 19 percent of the ADP in each instance. Other sectors receiving significant funding include physical planning and housing (15.9%), transportation and communication (14.0%) and water (10.2%).

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Table 1: Baluchistan Provincial ADP, 1984-1985 (Rs. Million)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Total*</u>
Agriculture	151	18.8 %
Industry	27	3.4
Minerals	9	1.1
Water	82	10.2
Transportation and Communications	113	14.0
Physical Planning and Housing	128	15.9
Rural Development	29	3.6
Education and Manpower	149	19.5
Health and Nutrition	47	5.8
Culture, Sports, and Tourism	2	0.3
Social Welfare	7	0.9
Misc/Block Allocation	61	7.6
Total (Gross)	805	
Less Shortfall	92	*Gross
TOTAL (Net)	713	

Source: Finance Division, Pakistan Basic Facts, 1983-1984 (December 1984)

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## 2. Special Development Plan for Baluchistan

Long-term development plans for Baluchistan are presented in a series of reports published by both the federal and provincial government. The Special Development Plan (SDP) for Baluchistan, issued by the Planning Commission in August 1980, is one such report, describing in detail the development objectives and priorities of the present government. It acknowledges financing problems because of the central government's "small resource base" and the "pre-emptive claims of other ongoing public sector projects." It goes on to note that "the bulk of the financing, rupees as well as foreign exchange, will have to come from international donors."

The total outlay envisioned by the SDP exceeds Rs. 19 billion, one-fourth of which would require foreign exchange. Sectoral targets reflect areas of greatest concern and underscore the need for major infrastructural development. Transportation and communication (Rs. 9.6 billion) represent half the total, followed by industry and minerals (Rs. 5.5 billion), water (Rs. 1.6 billion) and energy (Rs. 1.2 billion).

The SDP is clearly framed with international donors in mind. Much of the document is simply a summary of proposed activities, a "wish list" containing 37 individual projects ranging from the Saindak Integrated Mineral project to road construction and irrigation rehabilitation. By the end of 1983, donor support (anticipated as well as committed) slightly exceeded Rs. 5 billion, indicating that target levels were not being met.

Though the SDP has lost much of its momentum with the passage of time, it did succeed in attracting broad international support from both bilateral (US, UK, Canada, Japan, West Germany, Netherlands, Kuwait) and multilateral (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, EEC, UNICEF) sources. Projects actually funded include Fisheries Development (\$35.4 million from the Asian Development Bank), Baluchistan Integrated Area Development (\$35 million from UNICEF), and Rural Electrification (\$15 million from Kuwait). The \$40 million A.I.D.-funded Baluchistan Area Development (BALAD) project also supports SDP targets.

## 3. Federal Sixth Five-Year Plan

GOP concern for national integration and increased funding for Baluchistan is clearly shown in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1983-1988) which devotes a special chapter to the province. Growth targets are placed at 10-12%, compared with 6.5% for the country as a whole. Public investment goals for the target period are set at Rs. 21 billion, with Rs. 5.6 billion channeled through the province and

Rs. 15.4 through federal development budgets. The latter figure includes funding provided under the SDP. However, the sectoral composition proposed in the Five Year Plan bears little resemblance to that put forward in the SDP. In this instance, energy is the most important sector (Rs. 7.2 billion), followed by water (Rs. 4.2 billion) and transportation and communications (Rs. 3.2 billion).

#### 4. Provincial Sixth Five-Year Plan

The provincial Five-Year Development Plan (1983-1988) issued at the end of 1983 presents a provincial version of development priorities in Baluchistan. The text borrows heavily from both the SDP and the national Five-Year Plan and much of the narrative is identical. The plan presents an array of projects and targets falling into three main categories--the provincial program, the federal program, and the SDP. However, the figures are at times either inconsistent or unclear, making overall comparisons difficult. For example, the public sector development plan is placed at Rs. 4.69 billion in one place but individual figures added together exceed Rs. 8.6 billion. In addition, it is not always apparent which figures refer to the provincial plan and which figures refer to the federal plans. With respect to sector priorities, energy appears to rank first, followed by agriculture and water.

#### 5. Conclusion

The different allocation targets set in the SDP and the federal and provincial Five-Year Plans are hard to reconcile. As a partial explanation, it should be noted that each document serves a different purpose. The SDP has an indefinite timeframe and was mainly designed to attract international support, often for capital-intensive projects requiring considerable foreign exchange. The provincial Five-Year Plan may reflect an unsuccessful integration of provincial priorities with those of the central government. Given the central government's importance as a funding source for most development activities, the national Five-Year Plan should probably be regarded as the clearest indicator of actual sectoral resource allocations.

Despite the differences, the three long-term planning documents noted above adequately describe some of the major development problems facing Baluchistan. In particular, it is interesting to note that investment targets for energy, water, and transportation and communications together represent between 60% and 70% of the total in all three documents. Though relative shares vary, it is clear that each of these sectors has a high priority in Baluchistan.

Table 2: Sectoral Investment Targets (Rs. Million)  
(SDP, National Five Year Plan, Provincial Five Year Plan)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Special Devel- opment Plan</u>	<u>National Five Year Plan</u>	<u>Provincial Five Year Plan</u>
Agriculture	150 ( 1%)	1,720 ( 8%)	2,100 (24%)
Water	1,590 ( 8%)	4,130 (20%)	1,044 (12%)
Energy	1,209 ( 6%)	7,200 (34%)	3,700 (43%)
Industry & Mines	5,550 (29%)	1,495 ( 7%)	"modest"
Trans. & Com.	9,635 (50%)	3,200 (15%)	456 ( 5%)
Physical Planning & Housing	883 ( 5%)	1,200 ( 6%)	479 ( 6%)
Mass Media	35 -	-	-
Health & Education	340 ( 2%)	2,100 (10%)	849 (10%)
TOTAL	19,392	21,045	8,628

Sources: Special Development Plan for Baluchistan (August 1980)  
Sixth Five Year Plan, 1983-1988 (January 1984)  
Sixth Five Year Plan of Baluchistan, 1983-1988 (Dec. 1983)

### C. The Impact of A.I.D. Assistance

#### 1. Agricultural and Rural Development

The \$40 million Baluchistan Area Development (BALAD) project is the centerpiece for A.I.D.-funded development activities in Baluchistan. Its emphasis on water and rural infrastructure responds directly to priorities shared by provincial and federal planning officials. The project focuses on Baluchistan's extremely poor Makran division. Individual components provide for new roads, improved irrigation, and manpower training to strengthen management and administration in the area. Concrete targets include the maintenance or rehabilitation of more than 1,500 kilometers of roads, improvements in 144 watercourses and 190 karez wells, and the building of 47 small dams. Overseas training is planned for 16 individuals and training within Pakistan for approximately 250 others.

BALAD is only one of several projects providing funding for agricultural and rural development activities in Baluchistan. For example, Baluchistan is a major beneficiary of the Management of Agricultural Research and Technology (MART) project. Approximately

\$5.5 million of MART funds are targeted for strengthening the Arid Zone Research Institute (AZRI) in Quetta. The institute seeks to improve agricultural productivity in areas where water is limited and is therefore especially relevant to the needs of Baluchistan. Remaining components in the MART project benefit Baluchistan by strengthening other provincial agricultural institutions through the provision of technical assistance, training, and equipment.

Baluchistan is also a beneficiary of funds under the Irrigation Systems Management (ISM) and On-Farm Water (OFW) projects. The former project provides for a full time design engineer and workshop advisor assigned to the Baluchistan Irrigation Department, while the latter funds a water management specialist to support extension activities. The long-term advisors in each case are stationed in Quetta. Taken together, the ISM and OFW projects target more than \$8 million to Baluchistan in the form of technical assistance, training, commodities, and construction.

At least \$15 million is targeted for Baluchistan under the Agricultural Commodities and Equipment (ACE) program. Fertilizer imports financed by ACE are used to increase the productivity of the farmers of Baluchistan, while equipment imports will improve irrigation networks and support the BALAD project. Similarly, \$1.4 million under the Food Security Management project is targeted for Baluchistan, including funds for training and for the rehabilitation of provincial grain storage facilities. \$10 million under the Rural Roads project--now being designed--is expected to go toward the maintenance or reconstruction of approximately 1,200 kilometers of roads in selected districts of Baluchistan.

## 2. Energy

With respect to energy, each of the projects supported by A.I.D. include components which benefit Baluchistan. More than \$5 million under the Rural Electrification project is targeted toward improving the distribution of electricity in rural Baluchistan, and \$1.3 million under the Energy Planning and Development project is expected to go to the province. Indirectly, support for the development of Pakistan's indigenous coal industry is also of special importance given Baluchistan's large share in Pakistan's total coal reserves. More than \$16 million in funds under the Energy Commodities and Equipment (ECE) program is targeted toward Baluchistan, much of it in the form of oil and gas exploration equipment. The A.I.D.-funded Forestry Planning and Development project includes a component which singles out Baluchistan's Nasirabad district for special attention. Nearly \$4 million will go to support the provincial forestry department and promote farm forestry. More than 3,300 farmers will participate in project activities, and at least 3,300 acres of marginal land will be forested.

### 3. Health and Population

Approximately \$2.7 million of the A.I.D.-funded Primary Health Care project will support rural health services in Baluchistan. Tangible targets under the project include the construction of medical technician training centers in Quetta and Puzdar. Other health and population sector projects include technical assistance, training, and commodities targeted for Baluchistan. The projects and the estimated funding levels for Baluchistan are: Population Welfare Planning (\$1.3 million), Social Marketing of Contraceptives (\$1.0 million) and Malaria Control II (\$2.1 million).

### 4. Other Sectors

Remaining projects funded by A.I.D. include components specifically directed toward Baluchistan. For example, a special effort is being made to train individuals from the province under the Development Support Training project. Thirty of the 173 overseas participants placed under the project during fiscal years 1983 and 1984 came from Baluchistan. The Commercial Finance and Investment Corporation (CFIC) project--now being designed--should result in the extension of \$2.5 million in credit for private sector activities in Baluchistan.

### III. NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (NWFP)

#### A. Background

The Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP), located on the border with Afghanistan, was one of the "lagging areas" singled out by the GOP for special attention following the resumption of US economic assistance to Pakistan in 1981. One of the poorest regions of Pakistan, its development needs were further heightened by an influx of two million Afghan refugees, bringing increased pressure on already limited resources of fuel, water, and land.

The NWFP contains 13 million people and covers 102,000 square kilometers, accounting for 16% of Pakistan's population and 13% of its land area. About 85% of the NWFP's population lives in approximately 6,500 villages scattered throughout the province. Agriculture accounts for about 50% of the provincial GDP. Most industry in the province is based on raw material produced by the agricultural or forestry sector. A special political feature is the existence of several "Tribal Areas" which cover 27,000 square kilometers and contain about two million people concentrated in remote and often barren mountain regions. Most of these areas border Afghanistan and each hosts a large number of Afghan refugees.

#### B. Development Planning and Objectives

##### 1. Annual Development Program (ADP), 1984-1985

The provincial ADP is suggestive of major development priorities in the NWFP, especially as they relate to capital investments in those areas where the provincial government is most actively involved (for example, health, education, and irrigation). The 1984-1985 ADP totalled Rs. 1,245 million. Five sectors accounted for nearly four-fifths of the total: education and manpower (21.5%), physical planning and housing (16.0%), water (14.2%), health and nutrition (13.0%) and transportation and communications (12.9%).

Table 3: NWFP Provincial ADP, 1984-1985 (Rs. Million)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Agriculture	89	7.1 %
Industry	44	3.5
Minerals	38	3.0
Water	177	14.2
Power	8	0.6
Fuels	1	-
Transportation and Communications	161	12.9
Physical Planning and Housing	199	16.0
Rural Development	87	7.0
Education and Manpower	268	21.5
Health and Nutrition	162	13.0
Culture, Sports, and Tourism	1	-
Social Welfare	10	0.8
TOTAL	1245	

Source: Finance Division, Pakistan Basic Facts, 1983-1984 (December 1984)

It should be emphasized that a number of items are not captured by the ADP figures. First, they exclude many of the "recurring expenditures" needed to maintain investments made in previous ADPs (for example, salaries for teaching staff and medical personnel). Second, the figures exclude investments made in the province through the federal ADP. Finally, the figures exclude funding for "special development programs," in this case federal funds targeted for the tribal areas.

## 2. Special Development Plan (SDP) for the Tribal Areas NWFP

The federal Planning Commission's SDP for the NWFP targets the tribal areas for special attention. The plan was presented at the June 1982 Consortium meetings in Paris as part of an effort to gain international donor support. The need for such assistance to finance the plan was stated from the outset: "Extraordinary foreign assistance, over and above routine commitments, is sought for these programs and placed outside the development budgets of the regions." The plan emphasizes greater investment in rural infrastructure, especially roads.

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Table 4: Sectoral Investment Targets Under the Special Development Plan for Tribal Areas (Rs. Million)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Agriculture	422.45	9.9%
Water	383.72	9.0
Energy	631.11	14.8
Industry and Mines	562.52	13.2
Transportation and Communications	1643.00	38.4
Physical Planning and Housing	115.00	2.7
Health and Education	364.81	8.5
Rural Development	151.38	3.5
TOTAL	4273.99	

Source: Special Development Plan for Tribal Areas of the Northwest Frontier Province (January 1982)

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The objective of the plan is "the removal of the sense of economic deprivation resulting from past neglect and the laying down of an infrastructure base for future growth and development." Anticipated public sector investments over a five or six year period were placed at Rs. 4,273.99, with Rs. 2,562.63 targeted for Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Rs. 1,711.36 for Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA). Almost 40% of the funds are allotted to the transportation and communications sector, with construction and improvement of roads given highest priority. Other important sectors in terms of investment targets include energy (14.8%), industry and mines (13.2%), agriculture (9.9%), water (9.0%) and health and education (8.5%).

Initial progress in achieving targets set by the plan has been slow. A federal contribution of Rs. 50 million was made under the federal ADP during 1983-1984, but at the end of the year 60% remained unutilized. Early indications suggest that much of the Rs. 50 million federal allocation for 1984-1985 will also go unused.

The A.I.D.-funded Tribal Areas Development project represents the single most important donor-financed project thus far. Additional commitments have been made by Britain, Japan, and the Netherlands, but implementation has been severely hampered, in part because of delays in the PC-1 process.

### 3. Federal Sixth Five-Year Plan

GOP emphasis on the tribal areas of the NWFP is reflected in a chapter in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1983-1988) entitled "Special Areas: Expanding Development Frontiers." Much of the chapter deals with the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, while remaining sections cover Azad Kashmir and the Northern Areas. Sixth Plan allocations for the tribal areas are placed at Rs. 3,249 million, with contributions funded under the Special Development Plan regarded as additional to this amount. With respect to sectoral priorities, transportation and communications (20.9%) and water (18.5%) rank first and second, followed by education (16.9%) and energy (13.8%).

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Table 5: Sectoral Investment Targets in Tribal Areas Under Sixth Five-Year Plan (Rs. Million)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Fifth Plan Expenditure</u>		<u>Sixth Plan Allocation</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Agriculture	99	6.1%	161	5.0%
Water	279	17.1	600	18.5
Fuel and Power	159	9.8	450	13.8
Industries and Minerals	48	2.9	233	7.2
Transport and Communications	452	27.8	680	20.9
Physical Planning and Housing	166	10.2	250	7.7
Education	264	16.2	549	16.9
Health	112	6.9	326	10.0
Other	49	3.0	-	-
TOTAL	<u>1628</u>		<u>3249</u>	

Source: Sixth Five Year Plan, 1983-1988 (January 1984)

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### C. The Impact of A.I.D. Assistance

#### 1. Agriculture and Rural Development

In response to GOP wishes to further develop Pakistan's "lagging areas," A.I.D. is targeting three major agricultural and rural development projects directly at the NWFP: Tribal Areas Development, Northwest Frontier and Federal Administered Tribal Areas Development, and Transformation and Integration of the Provincial Agricultural Network (TIPAN). All three projects address the need for stronger institutions, improved infrastructure, and a more productive agricultural sector.

The \$15 million Tribal Areas Development project is supporting the construction or rehabilitation of approximately 160 watercourses and 125 kilometers of new gravel roads in various tribal areas. In addition, a special fund is financing small self-help activities of special interest to the people in these regions. Such activities include schools, health facilities, flood control structures, and road and power networks. Areas receiving special attention under the project include Bara and both Kurram and Orakzai Agency.

The \$30 million Northwest Frontier and Tribal Areas Development project is designed to complement GOP efforts to reduce opium production by financing development activities which will transform major areas of illegal opium poppy cultivation into a diversified agricultural economy with strong ties to the rest of the country. Project activities have initially focused on the Gadoon-Amazai area. A.I.D. funding is used to improve roads, expand electrification, provide seeds and fertilizer, and develop schemes identified by local councils. Skills in the area are being improved through vocational training and basic education provided under the project. Concrete targets include the construction or improvement of 83 water systems and more than 200 miles of roads, feeder roads and paths.

A.I.D. funds under the \$35 million Transformation and Integration of the Provincial Agricultural Network (TIPAN) project are being used to strengthen agricultural education, research and extension throughout the NWFP. A key element in the project is the development of the Agricultural University in Peshawar into a major teaching and research institution. Innovative approaches focus on practical-oriented teaching, problem-solving research, and farmer-directed extension services. Funds are directed toward improved facilities (including the purchase of computer equipment and the construction of classrooms, hostels, and a new Learning Resource Center). Approximately 140 people will receive long-term overseas training during the life of the project, 70 at the PhD level and 70 at the Masters level. The project could provide a model for the development of agricultural institutions elsewhere in Pakistan.

Remaining A.I.D.-funded projects in the agricultural sector also include components of direct interest to the NWFP. For example, \$3.2 million under the Food Security Management and more than \$1 million under the Management of Agricultural Research and Technology (MART) projects are directed toward improving agricultural institutions in the province. The former project includes the strengthening of data collection and analysis in the provincial food and agriculture departments. Similarly, the On-Farm Water Management (OFWM) and Irrigation System Management (ISM) projects together provide approximately \$10 million to support provincial irrigation departments and improve the supply and distribution of water. More than \$40 million in Agriculture Commodities and Equipment (ACE) program funds are targeted toward

the NWFP. Approximately \$10 million under the Rural Roads project--now being designed--is expected to go toward the maintenance or reconstruction of approximately 1,200 kilometers of rural roads in two selected districts of the NWFP.

## 2. Energy

A.I.D. projects in the energy sector include several components benefiting the NWFP. For example, an estimated \$20.6 million under the Rural Electrification project is going toward various energy-related subprojects in the NWFP. Similarly, \$8.2 million under the Energy Commodities and Equipment (ECE) program is being used for the purchase of energy-related equipment for use in the province. Approximately \$4.7 million under A.I.D.'s Forestry Planning and Development project is being directed toward the NWFP. Two districts--Kohat and Karak--receive special attention under the project, which seeks to improve the operations of the provincial forestry department and supports the planting of tree crops for fuel on marginal land.

## 3. Health and Population

Projects in the health and population sector with activities directed at the NWFP include Primary Health Care (\$3.3 million), Malaria Control II (\$5.4 million), Population Welfare Planning (\$3.4 million) and Social Marketing of Contraceptives (\$2.6 million). Some of these funds are channeled through national implementing agencies but some go directly through provincial institutions. For example, a large part of the funding under the Primary Health Care project is channeled through the provincial health department. Concrete targets under the project include the construction of medical technician training schools at Peshawar, Abbottabad, and Dera Ismail Khan.

## 4. Other Sectors

Other projects in A.I.D.'s portfolio also include components specifically directed toward the NWFP. For example, a special effort is being made to train individuals from the province under the Development Support Training project, with \$2 million allocated for this purpose. Forty of the 173 participants placed in overseas training programs during fiscal years 1983 and 1984 came from the NWFP. Funds generated under the Commercial Finance and Investment Corporation (CFIC) project will be made available to entrepreneurs to finance investments throughout Pakistan. Initial estimates indicate that as much as \$2.5 million in credit will be extended to the NWFP by this new financial institution.

#### IV. SIND

##### A. Background

The development situation in Sind is mixed and marked by great variation. The province accounts for somewhat less than one-fifth (17.7%) of Pakistan's land area and somewhat more than one-fifth (22.6%) of the total population. More than 43% of all those living in Sind reside in urban areas, by far the highest proportion of any province in Pakistan. However, these figures are skewed by Karachi, at over seven million people Pakistan's largest city and single most important industrial and financial center. Large areas of Sind are dependent on agriculture and remain very rural, and some parts are as poor as the least developed regions of Pakistan

A.I.D. recognizes that major investments are needed to improve productivity and increase economic growth in Sind. About one-third of all A.I.D. funding under the 1982-1987 development program is expected to benefit the province. A portion of the program is targeted to the development of agriculture in Sind, including support for research and irrigation. A larger share goes toward energy, including the development of coal fields and the construction of a major power plant at Lakhra near Hyderabad. Other funding includes support for population and health projects as well as the establishment of a large commercial finance and investment corporation based in Karachi.

##### B. Development Planning and Objectives

The 1984-1985 Annual Development Program (ADP) for Sind gives an indication of provincial developmental priorities, at least in areas such as irrigation, health, and education where provincial governments have historically been most heavily involved. Transportation and Communication (22.0%) and Physical Planning and Housing (20.8%) rank highest, accounting for about one-fifth of the total in each instance. One-third of the funds in the former category go for new roads, with the remainder marked for road rehabilitation and the construction of new bridges. A large share of the allocations in the Physical Planning and Housing category are marked for sewage and water supply schemes in Hyderabad and Karachi.

Table 6: Sind Provincial ADP, 1984-1985 (Rs. Million)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Agriculture	134	8.7%
Industry	41	2.7
Minerals	10	0.7
Water	214	14.0
Transportation and Communications	338	22.0
Physical Planning and Housing	319	20.8
Rural Development	56	3.7
Education and Manpower	224	15.6
Health and Nutrition	173	11.3
Culture, Sports, and Tourism	8	0.5
Social Welfare	8	0.5
Miscellaneous/Block Allocation	8	0.5
TOTAL	1533	

Source: Finance Division, Pakistan Basic Facts, 1983-1984 (December 1984)

Other categories with large ADP allocations include education (14.6%), water (14.0%), and health (11.3%). Nearly 30% of all ADP funds in education go toward primary schooling, while nearly 40% of the health budget is marked for rural health schemes. With respect to water, the Sind ADP includes Rs. 40 million for World Bank and A.I.D.-funded irrigation rehabilitation schemes.

The ADP does not fully capture the funding of development activities in Sind since it excludes recurring expenditures (such as salaries for teachers and medical personnel) needed to maintain the infrastructure and institutions created by earlier development projects. This "non-developmental" part of the budget is especially important in the labor-intensive social sectors. About 30% of the recurring part of the 1984-1985 Sind budget was marked for either health or education.

The provincial ADP also gives no indication of federal investments in Sind, though these are almost as large as funds channeled through the provincial government (the provincial ADP in 1984-1985 was Rs. 1,533 million, compared with Rs. 1,434 for that portion of the federal ADP targeted for Sind). Federal allocations include Rs. 300 million to improve housing, sewage, and water supply under a "Special Development Plan for Karachi" and Rs. 300 million for the Left Bank Outfall Drainage project funded by the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and other international donors.

## C. A.I.D. Assistance

### 1. Agriculture and Rural Development

An extensive irrigation network serves as the lifeblood for agriculture in Sind. Approximately \$27.8 million in A.I.D. funds is going toward improving that network through the Irrigation Systems Management (ISM) project. The provincial irrigation department receives support for improved planning, design, and operation and maintenance procedures. Project funds are also going toward the Sind Hydraulic Research Station and toward 49 separate irrigation rehabilitation schemes. Another \$2.8 million is going toward training and watercourse construction and improvements in Sind under the On-Farm Water Management project.

Additional funds in support of agriculture and rural development in Sind are channeled through the Management of Agricultural Research and Technology and the Food Security Management projects. The former targets \$4.7 million to Sind as part of a national effort to improve and integrate agricultural research, primarily through the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council. The latter consists of several components aimed at improving agricultural data collection as well as the management of Pakistan's food storage system. The Rural Roads project, now being designed, is expected to target \$10 million toward the maintenance or reconstruction of approximately 1,200 kilometers of rural roads in selected districts of Sind. Finally, more than \$68 million under the Agricultural Commodities and Equipment (ACE) program is going toward the purchase of agriculture-related material for Sind. Part of these funds are used to support other projects such as ISM.

### 2. Energy

More than half of all A.I.D. funds in the energy sector are directed toward Sind. Some \$16.3 million in Energy Planning and Development funds, including more than \$9 million for analysis in support of coal development and coal power generation at Lakhra, are being spent in the province. Other funds under the project are earmarked for energy conservation and the development of coal briquettes as an alternative source of residential fuel. Sind also receives \$76.8 million under the Rural Electrification project, including \$52 million for turbines and other power generation equipment at Guddu. Sind's share in the Energy Commodities and Equipment (ECE) program is estimated at \$37.2 million.

One of the largest A.I.D.-funded projects--the proposed \$125 million Lakhra Coal Power Generation project--is entirely devoted to Sind. The project, part of a major co-financing effort involving other international donors, is expected to lead to the development of Sind's coal reserves and the construction of a series of coal-fired power plants in Dadu district not far from Hyderabad.

The Forestry Planning and Development project includes a component aimed at improving and expanding forest plantations in Sind. Part of these funds are marked for training programs and technical assistance to improve the operations of the Sind Forestry Department. Other funds support expanded forestry department activities, including the planting or improvement of 2,000 acres of forest land.

### 3. Health and Population

Each A.I.D.-funded project in the population and health field includes funding for activities in Sind. For example, an estimated \$3.5 million under the Primary Health Care project goes to strengthening health care services and includes the construction of medical technician training schools at Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas, and Sukker. Other health and population projects benefiting Sind include Malaria Control II (\$9.3 million), Population Welfare Planning (\$5.8 million) and Social Marketing of Contraceptives (\$4.5 million).

### 4. Other Sectors

The A.I.D.-funded Development Support Training project includes approximately \$2 million to support both in-country and overseas training for participants from Sind. The project also supports training centers such as the National Institute for Public Administration in Karachi. The Commercial Finance and Investment Corporation (CFIC) project--now being designed--is expected to lead to the establishment of a major new financial institution based in Karachi. The company will promote private sector resource mobilization and bring new funds and technology from abroad to help meet Pakistan's financial service needs. Credit extended by the institution will be available on a nation-wide basis, but \$15 million is expected to be used in Sind.

## V. PUNJAB

### A. Background

Punjab accounts for 26% of Pakistan's land area and about 56% of its total population. An extensive irrigation network makes Punjab's agricultural sector the most productive in Pakistan, while the Gujranwala-Lahore-Faisalabad triangle serves as one of the country's two major centers for commerce and industry. Given its economic importance, a dynamic Punjab can serve as an engine of growth for the rest of Pakistan.

A.I.D. views an economically vibrant Punjab as essential for the economic health of Pakistan. Improvements in agricultural productivity are especially important in order to meet national food requirements and supply raw materials to an expanding industrial sector. A.I.D. recognition of this fact is reflected in its sectoral allocations, with more than 40% of all A.I.D. assistance in the agricultural sector going to strengthen agriculture and rural development in the Punjab. Other A.I.D. resources are devoted to energy development and improvements in health and population services. Additional funds, budgeted at the federal level, also benefit the Punjab.

### C. Development Planning and Priorities

The 1984-1985 Annual Development Program (ADP) for Punjab is suggestive of provincial development priorities, particularly in those areas (irrigation, health, and education) where the provincial government is the major implementing agency. Sectors relating to agriculture and rural development (including the bulk of the funds under the "water" category) receive the most attention, together accounting for more than 40% of the ADP. A large share of the funds allotted to other sectors such as transportation and communications are also spent in rural areas. Other sectoral priorities include physical planning and housing (23%), education (12.2%), and health (11.4%). There is a block allocation (2.5%) for provincial special development plans in less developed areas such as Dera Ghazi Khan, Cholistan, and the Murree Hills.

Table 7: Punjab Provincial ADP, 1984-1985 (Rs. Million)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Total*</u>
Agriculture	412	9.6%
Industry	44	1.0
Minerals	6	0.1
Water	518	12.0
Power	34	0.8
Transport and Communications	272	6.3
Physical Planning and Housing	987	23.0
Rural Development	863	20.0
Education and Manpower	523	12.2
Health and Nutrition	489	11.4
Culture, Sports and Tourism	9	0.2
Social Welfare	35	0.8
Misc./Block Allocation	<u>108</u>	2.5
TOTAL (Gross)	4300	
Less Shortfall	583	*gross
TOTAL (Net)	3809	

Source: Finance Division, Pakistan Basic Facts, 1983-1984 (December 1984)

The provincial ADP captures only one side of development planning in Punjab. For example, the largest share of the federal ADP is spent in the Punjab. In addition, a large segment of the "non-developmental" part of the provincial budget could realistically be placed in the "development" category. As official documents presenting the provincial budget note, "almost the entire non-developmental budget is in support of the massive development effort that the government is undertaking . . . if we take out the transfer payments and debt servicing, then 45% of the non-developmental expenditure is accounted for by the education and health sectors where provisions are made for doctors, teachers, medicines, equipment, etc." In addition, about 25% of the "non-developmental" budget goes toward irrigation and agriculture services.

## C. The Impact of A.I.D. Assistance

### 1. Agriculture and Rural Development

The largest proportion of A.I.D. assistance under the 1982-1987 program is targeted for the Punjab. Agriculture and rural development in particular is emphasized and the province receives more than 40% of all development funds allotted to this sector.

Approximately \$45 million under the Irrigation Systems Management (ISM) project is going toward strengthening institutions in the Punjab involved in irrigation planning, design, and operations and maintenance. Institutions receiving special attention under the project include the provincial irrigation department and the Punjab Irrigation Research Institute in Lahore. Project funds are being used to improve land levelling through the use of computer technology. In addition, more than \$19 million is going toward 44 different irrigation rehabilitation schemes throughout the province. Further support for irrigation development in the Punjab comes from the On-Farm Water Management project, of which \$3.9 million will benefit the Punjab. More than 1,000 watercourses are being constructed or improved under the project, while training is provided to improve local water users associations.

Other A.I.D.-funded projects having a substantial impact on agricultural development in the Punjab include the Management of Agricultural Research and Technology and the Food Security Management projects. The former targets \$10.5 million to the Punjab as part of a country-wide effort to improve the agricultural research system's ability to generate and disseminate quality and relevant agricultural technology to the farmers of Pakistan. The latter consists of several components aimed at improving agricultural data collection and analysis as well as the management of Pakistan's food storage system.

Approximately \$10 million under the Rural Roads project--now being designed--is expected to go toward the maintenance or rehabilitation of approximately 1,200 kilometers of rural roads in selected districts of the Punjab. About \$175 million under the Agricultural Commodities and Equipment (ACE) program is going for the purchase of agricultural commodities and equipment in the Punjab, including more than 400,000 metric tons of fertilizer.

### 2. Energy

A.I.D.-funded projects in the energy sector that benefit the Punjab include Rural Electrification (\$51.6 million) and Energy Planning and Development (\$5.5 million). An essential aspect of the former project is the strengthening of WAPDA, with much of this

activity based in Lahore. The Energy Planning and Development project aims at improving the national energy planning and conservation program, successful implementation of which would clearly benefit the Punjab.

Almost \$38 million under the Energy Conservation and Equipment (ECE) program is expected to fund the purchase of energy-related equipment for use in the Punjab. The Forestry Planning and Development project singles out several barani (rain-fed) districts in northern Punjab (Rawalpindi, Attock, Jhelum and Gujrat) for special attention. Funding includes technical assistance and training to improve the operations of the Punjab Forestry Department, as well as support for programs aimed at encouraging farmers to produce tree crops on marginal land.

### 3. Health and Population

More than half the A.I.D. assistance in the health and population sector is targeted toward the Punjab. This includes \$23 million under the Malaria Control II project and \$6.8 million under the Primary Health Care project. The former provides technical assistance and training to the National Malaria Control Center based in Lahore. The latter provides for the establishment of medical technician training centers in Sialkot, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan, Attock, and Bahawalnagar. Both the Population Welfare (\$14.4 million) and the Social Marketing of Contraceptives (\$11.3 million) projects also include substantial funds for the Punjab.

### 4. Other Sectors

The Development Support Training project is expected to provide \$2 million for local training programs as well as long-term education overseas. The project also supports training centers such as the Administrative Staff College and the National Institute of Public Administration in Lahore. The Commercial Finance and Investment Corporation (CFIC) project--now being designed--should help promote private sector expansion in all areas of Pakistan, including the Punjab. Initial estimates indicate that Punjab could receive \$7.5 million in credit extended by the institution.

## ANNEX A:

### A NOTE ON PROVINCIAL BUDGETING AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

#### A. Introduction

Planning in Pakistan takes place at a number of levels, making coordination and the integration of budgets difficult. Major financial exercises--five-year plans, three-year rolling plans, special development plans, federal and provincial annual development programs (ADPs), and a variety of foreign assistance agreements--need to be balanced and internally consistent. In order to expedite implementation, foreign assistant projects implemented by provincial agencies ordinarily must be funded within the framework of the ADP. Inadequate budgeting of recurring expenditures also adversely affects development projects, leading to the underutilization of previous capital investments for lack of paid personnel to carry out programs established under previous development plans.

#### B. Fiscal Relations between the Federal and Provincial Governments

Fiscal relations between the federal and provincial governments are linked in several ways. First, all major development projects must be reviewed and approved by the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC). Second, the federal government distributes a share of the revenue it collects to the provincial governments. Third, the federal government provides loans and grants to meet provincial budget deficits and fund important development projects. All borrowing of funds by the provinces requires the consent of the federal government.

Though federal government programs account for nearly four-fifths of the national ADP, provincial implementation is important in several sectors, especially the social ones. Agriculture, education and health are largely provincial responsibilities. Similarly, the provinces are responsible for irrigation maintenance as well as the maintenance and construction of rural roads. Federal government involvement is greatest in the power sector and in transportation and communications. Provincial and federal shares in the ADP are shown in Annex C. Annex D highlights the sectoral priorities of the federal and provincial governments.

### C. Resource Mobilization: Federal Sources

Despite major development responsibilities in a number of important sectors, the four provincial governments play a rather limited role in actually raising revenue. Most provincial funding for both recurrent expenditures and ADP budgets is received in the form of grants and soft loans from the central government.

The provinces receive 80 percent of the proceeds from three main federal revenue sources: (1) export duty on cotton; (2) sales tax; and (3) personal and company income taxes. Shares of these taxes are then allocated to provinces on the basis of population, with Punjab receiving the largest portion, followed by Sind, NWFP and Baluchistan. Relative shares change, depending on the results of the national census conducted every ten years. Additional funding for provincial budgets is received from revenues collected through an excise duty and royalty on natural gas (based on the location of wellheads), and through the gift tax (based on actual amounts received in each province).

The two poorest and historically most deprived provinces--Baluchistan and the NWFP--receive additional resources outside the federal revenue-sharing framework. Under this mechanism, the central government meets the current deficits of these two provinces and provides fixed annual grants to support development efforts.

### D. Resource Mobilization: Provincial Sources

Revenues generated by the individual provinces are relatively small and have been growing much more slowly than receipts from shared taxes allocated by the central government (shared revenues provided 60% of provincial current revenues in FY82 compared with 45% in FY78). Illustrative tax mechanisms falling into this category include stamp duties as well as taxes on motor vehicles, hotels, and entertainment, none of which are very responsive to changes in economic growth rates. Abiana--a user fee for irrigation water--constitutes the single most important source of non-shared provincial revenues. Despite increased rates, these receipts still do not come close to covering the cost of operating and maintaining the irrigation system.

### E. Recurring Expenditures vs. ADP

The division of the budget into "ADP" and "Non-Developmental" (i.e. recurring expenditures) sections can be misleading, implying that all current expenditures on the day-to-day business of the government is unproductive and, therefore, wasteful. In fact, this account is necessary both to sustain assets created by the ADPs and

to maintain essential ongoing services. Neither hospitals nor schools can operate effectively without trained and properly paid personnel, and agricultural research becomes useless unless its applications are demonstrated to farmers by properly funded agricultural extension staff.

An undue historic emphasis on the ADP has frequently contributed to inadequate funding for the recurrent expenditures necessary to provide basic economic and social services. In fact, a recent World Bank study (Nizar Jetha, Shamshad Akhtar and Govinda Rao, Domestic Resource Mobilization in Pakistan: Selected Issues, World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 632, February 1984) described this issue as "perhaps the most serious financial problem at the provincial level," leading to inefficient use of existing institutions and investments. "A shift of emphasis from development to recurrent expenditures therefore appears to be needed, since some of the country's objectives would be better met by a fuller use of existing facilities than by the creation of new ones."

## ANNEX B:

PROVINCES BY AREA, POPULATION AND OTHER BASIC INDICATORS, 1981

<u>Province/ Division</u>	<u>Area (1,000 sq.km.)</u>	<u>% of total</u>	<u>Population (million)</u>	<u>% of total</u>	<u>% Increase, 1972-1981</u>	<u>Density (person/ sq.km.)</u>	<u>% urban</u>
Baluchi- stan	347.2	43.6%	4.305	5.1%	77.2%	12	15.6%
NWFP	74.5	9.4	10.885	13.0	29.8	148	15.2
FATA*	27.2	3.4	2 175	2.6	-12.7	81	-
Sind	140.9	17.7	18.966	22.6	34.0	135	43.4
Punjab	205.3	25.8	47.116	56.2	25.3	230	27.5
Islamabad	0.9	0.1	.355	0.4	42.6	376	60.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>796.0</b>		<b>83.802</b>		<b>28.3</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>28.3</b>

\*Federally Administered Tribal Areas

Source: Finance Division, Pakistan Basic Facts, 1983-1984 (December 1984)

## ANNEX C:

SIZE AND FINANCING OF FEDERAL & PROVINCIAL  
ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, 1983-1984 AND 1984-1985

<u>Category</u>	<u>1984-1985 (Budget)</u>		<u>1983-1984 (Revised)</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>(A) Size</u>				
Federal Government	25768.0	77.4%	22060.0	75.6%
Departments	8150.0	24.5	6945.0	23.8
Indus Basin	265.0	0.8	652.0	2.2
Autonomous Bodies	15853.0	47.6	12773.0	43.8
Fertilizer Subsidy	1500.0	4.5	1690.0	5.8
Provinces	7300.0	21.8%	6863.0	23.5%
Punjab	3809.0	11.4	3580.0	12.3
Sind	1533.0	4.6	1447.0	5.0
NWFP	1245.0	3.7	1177.0	4.0
Baluchistan	713.0	2.1	659.0	2.3
Special Programs (Tribal Areas and Baluchistan)	222.0	0.7%	222.0	0.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33290.0</b>		<b>29145.0</b>	
<u>(B) Financing</u>				
Internal Resources	10257.2	30.8%	8273.0	28.4%
External Resources	14531.3	43.6%	14636.0	50.2%
Project Aid	8258.2	24.8	5963.0	20.5
Rupee Generating Aid	6273.1	18.8	8673.0	29.7
Gap	8501.5	25.5%	6236.0	21.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33290.0</b>		<b>29145.0</b>	

Source: Finance Division, Pakistan Basic Facts, 1983-1984 (December 1984)

## ANNEX D:

SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF FEDERAL & PROVINCIAL ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, 1984-85

(RUPEES MILLION)

<u>SECTOR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>PUNJAB</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>SIND</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>BALUCH.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NWFP</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FEDERAL</u>	<u>%</u>
Agriculture	1356	4.0%	412	9.6%	134	8.7%	151	18.8%	89	7.1%	570	2.2%
Subsidy on Fertilizer	1500	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1600	5.8
Industry	1335	3.9	44	1.0	41	2.7	27	3.4	44	3.5	1179	4.5
Minerals	288	0.9	6	0.1	10	0.7	9	1.1	38	3.0	225	0.9
Water	3971	11.7	518	12.0	214	14.0	82	10.2	177	14.2	2980	11.5
Power	7924	23.4	34	0.8	-	-	-	-	8	0.6	7882	30.3
Fuels	2846	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2845	10.9
Transport and Communication	5410	16.0	272	6.3	338	22.0	113	14.0	161	12.9	4526	17.4
Physical Planning and Housing	2845	8.4	987	23.0	319	20.8	128	15.9	199	16.0	1212	4.6
Mass Media	126	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	0.5
Rural Development	1120	3.3	863	20.0	56	3.7	29	3.6	87	7.0	85	0.3
Science & Technology	380	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	1.5
Education & Manpower	2166	6.3	523	12.2	224	14.6	149	18.5	268	21.5	1002	3.9
Health & Nutrition	1589	4.6	489	11.4	173	11.3	47	5.8	162	13.0	718	2.8
Culture Sports and Tourism	135	0.4	9	0.2	8	0.5	2	0.3	1	-	115	0.4
Population Welfare	300	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	1.2
Special Development Programs for Women	60	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	0.2
Social Welfare	123	0.4	35	0.8	8	0.5	7	0.9	10	0.8	63	0.2
Miscellaneous/Block Allocation	399	1.2	108	2.5	8	0.5	61	7.6	-	-	222	0.9
<b>Total (Gross)</b>	<b>33873</b>		<b>4300</b>		<b>1533</b>		<b>805</b>		<b>1245</b>		<b>25990</b>	
<b>Less Shortfall</b>	<b>583</b>		<b>491</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>92</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>	
<b>Total (Net)</b>	<b>33290</b>		<b>3809</b>		<b>1533</b>		<b>713</b>		<b>1245</b>		<b>25990</b>	

Source: Finance Division, Pakistan Basic Facts, 1983-1984 (December 1984)

## ANNEX E

ESTIMATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL SHARE IN USAID SUPPORTED PROJECTS  
UNDER THE FY82-87 ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PACKAGE TO PAKISTAN

(Level of Assistance in 000s)

SECTOR/PROJECT TITLE	TOTAL	PUNJAB		SIND		BALUCHISTAN		N.W.F.P.		FEDERAL		
		Level of Assistance	Approximate Level of Assistance	% of Total	Approximate Level of Assistance	% of Total	Approximate Level of Assistance	% of Total	Approximate Level of Assistance	% of Total	Approximate Level of Assistance	% of Total
AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	SUB-TOTAL	628700	256649	40.85	118078	18.78	84559	13.45	146257	23.27	22917	3.65
Agricultural Research		3200	939	29.34	480	15.00	126	3.94	333	10.41	1322	41.31
On-Farm Water Management		10000	3850	38.50	2180	21.80	1720	17.20	1480	14.80	770	7.70
Irrigation Systems Management		90000	45557	50.62	27618	30.69	6555	7.28	8602	9.56	1668	1.85
Agricultural Cons. & Equipment		300000	174851	58.28	68274	22.76	15676	5.23	40946	13.65	253	.09
Tribal Area Development		15000	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	15000	100.00	0	.00
Baluchistan Area Development		40000	0	.00	0	.00	40000	100.00	0	.00	0	.00
Rural Roads *		40000	10000	25.00	10000	25.00	10000	25.00	10000	25.00	0	.00
North-west Frontier Area Devl.		30000	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	30000	100.00	0	.00
Transformation and Integration of the NWFP's Provincial Agricultural Network		35500	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	35500	100.00	0	.00
Management of Agricultural Research and Technology		30000	10535	35.12	4716	15.72	9082	30.27	1179	3.93	4488	14.96
Food Security Management		35000	11117	31.76	4610	13.17	1400	4.00	3257	9.31	14416	41.19
ENERGY:	SUB-TOTAL	435000	106688	24.53	256854	59.05	28172	6.48	33803	7.77	15483	3.56
Rural Electrification		155000	51414	33.17	76760	49.52	6190	3.99	20636	13.31	0	.00
Energy Planning and Development		30000	2360	7.87	14360	47.87	1360	4.53	200	.67	10960	36.53
Forestry Planning and Development		25000	8174	32.70	3594	14.38	3822	15.29	4767	19.07	4583	18.33
Energy Capacities and Equipment		100000	27600	27.60	37200	37.20	16600	16.60	8200	8.20	0	.00
Ultra Coal Power Generation *		125000	0	.00	125000	100.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00

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POPULATION AND HEALTH:	SUB-TOTAL	106600	55352	51.93	27083	21.65	7172	6.73	14690	13.78	4297	5.91
Population Welfare Planning		25160	14369	56.13	5783	22.59	1316	5.14	3361	13.13	771	3.01
Social Marketing of Contraceptives		20000	11226	56.13	4518	22.59	1028	5.14	2626	13.13	602	3.01
Primary Health Care		20000	6750	33.75	3520	17.60	2720	13.60	3320	16.60	3690	18.45
Malaria Control II		41000	23013	56.13	9262	22.59	2108	5.14	5383	13.13	1234	3.01
OTHER:	SUB-TOTAL	45000	13000	28.89	20443	45.43	4272	9.49	4893	10.87	2392	5.32
Commercial Funding & Invest. Corp. *		25000	7500	30.00	15000	60.00	1250	5.00	1250	5.00	0	.00
Development Support Training		10000	2000	20.00	2000	20.00	2000	20.00	2000	20.00	2000	20.00
Project Design Fund		10000	3500	35.00	3443	34.43	1022	10.22	1643	16.43	392	3.92
GRAND TOTAL		1215300	425895	35.04	416458	34.43	124175	10.22	199683	16.43	47089	3.87

\* These projects have not been designed or authorized thus far.

\* Excludes \$300 Million P.L. 480 TITLE I Funds and \$109.70 Million Scheduled to be Added to Currently Authorized Projects.

## ANNEX F:

A.I.D.-FUNDED ACTIVITIES BENEFITING BALUCHISTAN, 1982-19871. AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT(A) Agricultural Research Project

Major Executing Agency: Pakistan Agricultural Research Council

Technical Assistance	\$	102,000
Training		17,300
Other		<u>7,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	126,300

(B) On-Farm Water Management Project

Major Executing Agencies: Water Management Wing, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture; Provincial OFWM Directorates

Technical Assistance	\$	610,000
Training		300,000
Commodities/Equipment		200,000
Civil Works/Construction		50,000
Other		<u>560,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	1,720,000

(C) Irrigation Systems Management Project

Major Executing Agencies: Federal Ministry of Water and Power; WAPDA; Provincial Irrigation Departments

Technical Assistance	\$	3,565,000
Training		1,213,000
Commodities/Equipment		596,000
Civil Works/Construction		765,000
Other		<u>416,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	6,555,000

(D) Management of Agricultural Research and Technology Project

Major Executing Agency: Pakistan Agricultural Research Council

Research and Administration	\$	1,995,000
Training		576,000
Arid Zone Research		5,545,000
Wheat & Maize Program		567,000
Other		<u>399,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	9,082,000

**(E) Food Security Management Project**

**Major Executing Agencies:** Directorate of Agricultural Policy,  
Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture; Federal Statistics  
Division; Provincial Food and Agriculture Departments

Technical Assistance	\$ 137,000
Training	271,000
Commodities/Equipment	150,000
Other	<u>842,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 1,400,000

**(F) Agricultural Commodities and Equipment Program**

**Major Executing Agencies:** Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture;  
Federal Flood Commission; Ministry of Water and Power; Provincial  
Irrigation Departments

Commodities	\$ 3,693,000
Equipment	<u>11,983,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 15,676,000

**(G) Baluchistan Area Development Project**

**Major Executing Agencies:** Provincial Departments of  
Agriculture, Planning and Development, Communication and  
Works, and Irrigation and Power

Technical Assistance	\$ 4,148,000
Training	680,000
Commodities/Equipment	1,165,000
Civil Works/Construction	25,135,000
Other	<u>8,872,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 40,000,000

**(H) Rural Roads Project**

**Major Executing Agency:** Provincial Departments of Roads  
and Public Works

Technical Assistance	\$ 540,000
Training	125,000
Commodities/Equipment	825,000
Civil Works/Construction	7,100,000
Other	<u>1,410,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 10,000,000

2. ENERGY

(A) Rural Electrification Project

Major Executing Agency: WAPDA

TOTAL \$ 6,190,000

(B) Energy Planning and Development Project

Major Executing Agencies: Federal Ministry of Planning and Development; Federal Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources; WAPDA; Federal Ministry of Science and Technology

Coal and Coal Power	\$ 800,000
Coal Briquettes	500,000
TOTAL	\$ 1,300,000

(C) Forestry Planning and Development Project

Major Executing Agencies: Office of Inspector General of Forests, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture; Pakistan Forestry Institute; Provincial Agricultural Departments

Training and Institutional Development	\$ 1,654,000
Research	155,000
Field Activities	1,844,000
Commodities/Equipment	207,000
Other	22,000
TOTAL	\$ 3,882,000

(D) Energy Commodities and Equipment Program

Major Executing Agencies: Energy Policy Board, Federal Ministry of Planning and Development; Federal Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

Conservation & Conversion	\$ 3,000,000
Power Sector	2,000,000
Coal Mining & Processing	500,000
Renewables	1,300,000
Oil & Gas Exploration	10,000,000
TOTAL	\$ 16,800,000

### 3. POPULATION AND HEALTH

#### (A) Population Welfare Planning Project

Major Executing Agencies: Population Welfare Division, Federal Ministry of Planning and Development; Provincial Population Welfare Planning Departments

Technical Assistance	\$	108,270
Training		52,640
Commodities/Equipment		1,081,570
Other		73,360
TOTAL	\$	1,315,840

#### (B) Social Marketing of Contraceptives Project

Major Executing Agency: Population Welfare Planning Division, Federal Ministry of Planning and Development

Technical Assistance	\$	82,750
Training		2,060
Commodities/Equipment		625,790
Other		317,400
TOTAL	\$	1,028,000

#### (C) Primary Health Care Project

Major Executing Agencies: Federal Ministry of Health; Provincial Health Departments

Technical Assistance	\$	500,000
Training		400,000
Commodities		800,000
Civil Works/Construction		1,000,000
Other		20,000
TOTAL	\$	2,720,000

#### (D) Malaria Control II Project

Major Executing Agency: Directorate of Malaria Control, Federal Ministry of Health

Technical Assistance	\$	39,290
Training		58,290
Commodities		1,796,640
Other		213,210
TOTAL	\$	2,107,430

4. OTHER(A) Development Support Training Project

Major Executing Agency: Federal Economic Affairs Division

TOTAL \$ 2,000,000

(B) Commercial Finance and Investment Corporation Project

TOTAL \$ 2,500,000

## ANNEX G:

A.I.D.-FUNDED ACTIVITIES BENEFITING NWFP. 1982-19871. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT(A) Agricultural Research Project

Major Executing Agency: Pakistan Agricultural Research Council

Technical Assistance	\$	306,000
Training		5,700
Other		<u>21,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	332,700

(B) On-Farm Water Management Project

Major Executing Agencies: Water Management Wing, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture; Provincial OFM Directorates

Technical Assistance	\$	460,000
Training		300,000
Commodities/Equipment		200,000
Civil Works/Construction		100,000
Other		<u>420,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	1,480,000

(C) Irrigation Systems Management Project

Major Executing Agencies: Federal Ministry of Water and Power, WAPDA; Provincial Irrigation Departments

Technical Assistance	\$	3,951,000
Training		1,354,000
Commodities/Equipment		694,000
Civil Works/Construction		2,021,000
Other		<u>582,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	8,602,000

(D) Transformation and Integration of Provincial Agricultural Network Project

Major Executing Agencies: University Grants Commission; NWFP Agricultural University

Technical Assistance	\$	7,422,000
Training		5,349,000
Commodities/Equipment		1,000,000
Civil Works/Construction		18,109,000
Other		<u>3,620,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	35,500,000

**(E) Management of Agricultural Research and Technology Project**

Major Executing Agency: Pakistan Agricultural Research Council

Research and Administration	\$	665,000
Training		192,000
Wheat & Maize Program		189,000
Other		133,000
TOTAL	\$	<u>1,179,000</u>

**(F) Food Security Management Project**

Major Executing Agencies: Directorate of Agricultural Policy, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture; Federal Statistics Division; Provincial Food and Agriculture Departments

Technical Assistance	\$	356,000
Training		510,000
Commodities/Equipment		216,000
Other		2,175,000
TOTAL	\$	<u>3,257,000</u>

**(G) Agricultural Commodities and Equipment Project**

Major Executing Agencies: Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture; Federal Flood Commission; Ministry of Water and Power; Provincial Irrigation Departments

Commodities	\$	17,910,000
Equipment		<u>23,147,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	<u>40,946,000</u>

**(H) Rural Roads Project**

Major Executing Agency: Provincial Departments of Roads and Public Works

Technical Assistance	\$	540,000
Training		125,000
Commodities/Equipment		825,000
Civil Works/Construction		7,100,000
Other		<u>1,410,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	<u>10,000,000</u>

**(I) Tribal Areas Development Project**

Major Executing Agencies: Federally Administered Tribal Areas Development Corporation; Federal States and Frontiers Region Ministry; Provincial Departments of Communications, Works, Rural Development and Agriculture

Technical Assistance	\$ 2,348,000
Training	104,000
Commodities/Equipment	1,975,000
Civil Works/Construction	8,950,000
Other	<u>1,623,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 15,000,000

**(J) Northwest Area Frontier Development Project**

Major Executing Agencies: Pakistan Narcotics Control Board; WAPDA; Provincial Department of Planning and Development

Technical Assistance	\$ 3,000,000
Training	650,000
Commodities/Equipment	645,000
Civil Works/Construction	8,405,000
Other	<u>17,300,000</u>
TOTAL	\$30,000,000

**2. ENERGY****(A) Rural Electrification Project**

Major Executing Agency: WAPDA

TOTAL	\$ 20,636,000
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**(B) Energy Planning and Development Project**

Major Executing Agency: Federal Ministry of Planning and Development; Federal Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources; WAPDA; Federal Ministry of Science and Technology

TOTAL	\$ 200,000
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**(I) Tribal Areas Development Project**

Major Executing Agencies: Federally Administered Tribal Areas Development Corporation; Federal States and Frontiers Region Ministry; Provincial Departments of Communications, Works, Rural Development and Agriculture

Technical Assistance	\$ 2,348,000
Training	104,000
Commodities/Equipment	1,975,000
Civil Works/Construction	8,950,000
Other	<u>1,623,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 15,000,000

**(J) Northwest Area Frontier Development Project**

Major Executing Agencies: Pakistan Narcotics Control Board; WAPDA; Provincial Department of Planning and Development

Technical Assistance	\$ 3,000,000
Training	650,000
Commodities/Equipment	645,000
Civil Works/Construction	8,405,000
Other	<u>17,300,000</u>
TOTAL	\$30,000,000

**2. ENERGY****(A) Rural Electrification Project**

Major Executing Agency: WAPDA

TOTAL	\$ 20,636,000
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**(B) Energy Planning and Development Project**

Major Executing Agency: Federal Ministry of Planning and Development; Federal Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources; WAPDA; Federal Ministry of Science and Technology

TOTAL	\$ 200,000
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**(C) Forestry Planning and Development Project**

Major Executing Agencies: Office of Inspector General of Forests, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture; Pakistan Forestry Institute; Provincial Agricultural Departments

Training and Institutional	\$	1,754,000
Research		155,000
Field Activities		2,235,000
Commodities		593,000
Other		30,000
TOTAL	\$	<u>4,767,000</u>

**(D) Energy Commodities and Equipment Program**

Major Executing Agencies: Energy Policy Board, Federal Ministry of Planning and Development; Federal Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

TOTAL	\$	8,200,000
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**3. POPULATION AND HEALTH****(A) Population Welfare Planning Project**

Major Executing Agencies: Population Welfare Division, Federal Ministry of Planning and Development; Provincial Population Welfare Planning Departments

Technical Assistance	\$	276,580
Training		134,460
Commodities		2,762,840
Other		187,390
TOTAL	\$	<u>3,361,270</u>

**(B) Social Marketing of Contraceptives Project**

Major Executing Agency: Population Welfare Division, Federal Ministry of Planning and Development

Technical Assistance	\$	211,390
Training		5,250
Commodities		1,598,580
Other		810,780
TOTAL	\$	<u>2,626,000</u>

**(C) Primary Health Care Project**

Major Executing Agencies: Federal Ministry of Health;  
Provincial Health Departments

Technical Assistance	\$ 500,000
Training	400,000
Commodities/Equipment	800,000
Construction/Civil Works	1,600,000
Other	<u>20,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 3,320,000

**(D) Malaria Control II Project**

Major Executing Agency: Directorate of Malaria Control,  
Federal Ministry of Health

Technical Assistance	\$ 100,320
Training	148,890
Commodities/Equipment	4,589,460
Other/Contingency	<u>544,630</u>
TOTAL	\$ 5,383,300

**4. OTHER****(A) Development Support Training Project**

Major Executing Agency: Federal Economic Affairs Division

TOTAL	\$ 2,000,000
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**(B) Commercial Finance and Investment Corporation Project**

TOTAL	\$ 2,500,000
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## ANNEX H:

A.I.D.-FUNDED ACTIVITIES BENEFITING SIND, 1982-19871. AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT(A) Agricultural Research Project

Major Executing Agency: Pakistan Agricultural Research Council

Technical Assistance	\$	408,000
Training		10,800
Commodities/Equipment		32,700
Other		<u>28,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	479,500

(B) On-Farm Water Management Project

Major Executing Agency: Water Management Wing, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture; Provincial OFWM Directorates

Technical Assistance	\$	760,000
Training		300,000
Commodities/Equipment		210,000
Civil Works/Construction		210,000
Other		<u>700,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	2,180,000

(C) Irrigation Systems Management Project

Major Executing Agencies: Federal Ministry of Water and Power; WAPDA; Provincial Irrigation Departments

Technical Assistance	\$	9,219,000
Training		3,324,000
Commodities/Equipment		2,001,000
Civil Works/Construction		11,028,000
Other		<u>2,046,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	27,618,000

(D) Management of Agricultural Research and Technology Project

Major Executing Agency: Pakistan Agricultural Research Council

Research and Administration	\$	2,660,000
Training		768,000
Wheat & Maize Program		756,000
Other		<u>532,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	4,716,000

**(E) Food Security Management Project**

Major Executing Agency: Directorate of Agricultural Policy,  
Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture; Federal Statistics Division;  
Provincial Food and Agricultural Departments

Technical Assistance	\$	657,000
Training		569,000
Commodities/Equipment		275,000
Other		<u>3,309,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	<u>4,810,000</u>

**(F) Agricultural Commodities and Equipment Program**

Major Executing Agencies: Federal Ministry of Food and  
Agriculture; Federal Flood Commission; Ministry of Water  
and Power; Provincial Irrigation Departments

Commodities	\$	39,788,000
Equipment		<u>28,486,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	<u>68,274,000</u>

**(G) Rural Roads Project**

Major Executing Agency: Provincial Departments of Roads and  
Public Works

Technical Assistance	\$	540,000
Training		125,000
Commodities/Equipment		825,000
Civil Works/Construction		7,100,000
Other		<u>1,410,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	<u>10,000,000</u>

**2. ENERGY****(A) Rural Electrification Project**

Major Executing Agency: WAPDA

Power Generation	\$	52,000,000
Other Components		<u>24,760,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	<u>76,760,000</u>

**(B) Energy Planning and Development Project**

Major Executing Agency: Federal Ministry of Planning and Development; Federal Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources; WAPDA; Federal Ministry of Science and Technology

Lakhra Planning and Development	\$	9,750,000
Coal and Coal Power		4,000,000
Coal Briquettes		500,000
Conservation & Renewables		<u>2,000,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	16,250,000

**(C) Forestry Planning and Development Project**

Major Executing Agencies: Office of Inspector General of Forests, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture; Pakistan Forestry Institute; Provincial Forestry Departments

Training and Institutional Development	\$	1,453,000
Research		121,000
Field Activities		1,478,000
Commodities/Equipment		532,000
Other		<u>10,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	3,594,000

**(D) Lakhra Coal Power Generation Project**

TOTAL	\$	125,000,000
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**3. POPULATION AND HEALTH****(A) Population and Welfare Planning Project**

Major Executing Agencies: Population Welfare Division, Federal Ministry of Planning and Development; Provincial Welfare Planning Departments

Technical Assistance	\$	475,860
Training		231,340
Commodities/Equipment		4,753,430
Other		<u>322,410</u>
TOTAL	\$	5,783,040

**(B) Social Marketing of Contraceptives Project**

Major Executing Agency: Population Welfare Planning Division,  
Federal Ministry of Planning and Development

Technical Assistance	\$	363,700
Training		9,040
Commodities/Equipment		2,750,330
Other		<u>1,394,930</u>
TOTAL	\$	4,518,000

**(C) Primary Health Care Project**

Major Executing Agencies: Federal Ministry of Health;  
Provincial Health Departments

Technical Assistance	\$	500,000
Training		400,000
Commodities/Equipment		800,000
Construction/Civil Works		1,800,000
Other		<u>20,000</u>
TOTAL	\$	3,520,000

**(D) Malaria Control II Project**

Major Executing Agency: Directorate of Malaria Control,  
Federal Ministry of Health

Technical Assistance	\$	172,590
Training		256,170
Commodities/Equipment		7,896,110
Other		<u>937,040</u>
TOTAL	\$	9,261,910

**4. OTHER****(A) Development Support Training Project**

Major Executing Agency: Federal Economic Affairs Division

TOTAL		2,000,000
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**(B) Commercial Finance and Investment Corporation Project**

TOTAL	\$	15,000,000
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## ANNEX I:

A.I.D.-FUNDED ACTIVITIES BENEFITING PUNJAB, 1982-19871. AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT(A) Agricultural Research Project

Major Executing Agency: Pakistan Agricultural Research Council

Technical Assistance	\$ 818,000
Training	26,000
Commodities/Equipment	32,214
Other	63,000
TOTAL	\$ 939,414

(B) On-Farm Water Management Project

Major Executing Agencies: Water Management Wing, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture; Provincial OFWM Directorates

Technical Assistance	880,000
Training	520,000
Commodities/Equipment	230,000
Civil Works/Construction	1,420,000
Other	800,000
TOTAL	\$ 3,850,000

(C) Irrigation Systems Management Project

Major Executing Agencies: Federal Ministry of Water and Power; WAPDA; Provincial Irrigation Departments

Technical Assistance	\$ 13,957,000
Training	5,248,000
Commodities/Equipment	3,665,000
Civil Works/Construction	19,286,000
Other	3,401,000
TOTAL	\$ 45,557,000

(D) Management of Agricultural Research and Technology Project

Major Executing Agency: Pakistan Agricultural Research Council

Research and Administration	\$ 5,909,000
Training	1,728,000
Wheat & Maize Program	1,701,000
Other	1,197,000
TOTAL	\$ 10,535,000

**(E) Food Security Management Project**

Major Executing Agencies: Directorate of Agricultural Policy, Federal Ministry of Food and Agricultural; Federal Statistics Division; Provincial Food and Agricultural Departments

Technical Assistance	\$ 1,314,000
Training	1,113,000
Commodities/Equipment	396,000
Other	<u>8,294,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 11,117,000

**(F) Agricultural Commodities and Equipment Program**

Major Executing Agencies: Federal Ministry of Food, Agricultural and Cooperatives; Federal Flood Commission; Ministry of Water and Power; Provincial Irrigation Departments

Commodities	\$114,355,000
Equipment	<u>60,497,000</u>
TOTAL	\$174,852,000

**(G) Rural Roads Project**

Major Executing Agency: Provincial Roads and Public Works Departments

Technical Assistance	\$ 5,400,000
Training	125,000
Commodities/Equipment	825,000
Civil Works/Construction	7,100,000
Other	<u>1,410,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 10,600,000

**2. ENERGY****(A) Rural Electrification Project**

Major Executing Agency: WAPDA

TOTAL	\$ 51,888,000
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**(B) Energy Commodities and Equipment Program**

Major Executing Agencies: Energy Policy Board, Federal Ministry of Planning and Development; Federal Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

TOTAL	\$ 37,800,000
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(C) Energy Planning and Development Project

Major Executing Agency: Federal Ministry of Planning and Development, Federal Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources; WAPDA; Federal Ministry of Science and Technology

Conservation	\$ 2,000,000
Coal and Coal Power	800,000
Coal Briquettes	500,000
TOTAL	\$ 3,300,000

(D) Forestry Planning and Development Project

Major Executing Agencies: Office of Inspector General of Forests, Federal Ministry of Food and Agricultural; Pakistan Forestry Institute; Provincial Forestry Departments

Training and Institutional Development	\$ 2,804,000
Research	121,000
Field Activities	4,084,000
Commodities/Equipment	1,061,000
Other	104,000
TOTAL	\$ 8,174,000

3. POPULATION AND HEALTH(A) Population and Welfare Planning Project

Major Executing Agencies: Population Welfare Division, Federal Ministry of Planning and Development; Provincial Welfare Planning Departments

Technical Assistance	\$ 1,182,380
Training	574,830
Commodities/Equipment	11,810,990
Other	801,080
TOTAL	\$ 14,369,280

(B) Social Marketing of Contraceptives Project

Major Executing Agency: Population Welfare Division, Federal Ministry of Planning and Development

Technical Assistance	\$ 903,700
Training	22,450
Commodities/Equipment	6,833,830
Other	3,466,020
TOTAL	\$ 11,226,000

**(C) Primary Health Care Project**

Major Executing Agencies: Federal Ministry of Health;  
Provincial Health Departments

Technical Assistance	\$ 1,100,000
Training	800,000
Commodities/Equipment	1,600,000
Construction/Civil works	3,200,000
Other	50,000
TOTAL	\$ 6,750,000

**(D) Malaria Control II Project**

Major Executing Agency: Directorate of Malaria Control,  
Federal Ministry of Health

Technical Assistance	\$ 428,830
Training	636,510
Commodities/Equipment	19,519,680
Other	2,328,270
TOTAL	\$ 23,013,300

**4. OTHER****(A) Development Support Training Project**

Major Executing Agency: Federal Economic Affairs Division

TOTAL	\$ 2,000,000
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**(B) Commercial Finance and Investment Corporation Project**

TOTAL	\$ 7,500,000
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