



CIVILIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN

A stable, secure, tolerant Pakistan with a vibrant economy is in the national interests of the United States and Pakistan. This objective is the primary focus of the U.S. civilian assistance program. Since October 2009, USAID has disbursed over \$2 billion in civilian assistance. To ensure these funds make the largest impact possible USAID has taken a hard look at its programs and made significant modifications. Working with the U.S. Department of State and other U.S. agencies, as well as donors and international development partners, USAID has focused its program over the last year on five priority sectors essential to Pakistan's stability and long-term development. These are energy, economic growth, stabilization in border areas, education, and health. Over the last year, USAID has streamlined the number of projects from more than 150 to less than 70 and has also chosen to implement over half of all funding through local organizations in Pakistan – both government and non-government. Supporting the civilian government's capacity to meet the needs of its citizens is a vital element of USAID's program, as is working with non-governmental organizations and the private sector. We are also developing partnerships with Pakistani-American groups, aligning resources where we have common interests. The sharpening of strategic focus and corresponding programming adjustments are already producing results.

Energy

USAID has allocated 30 percent of its budget this year to assisting the Government of Pakistan in addressing Pakistan's energy crisis because the sector is critical to economic growth and social stability. By rehabilitating four power plants and completing two dams, USAID has already helped Pakistan restore or add nearly 400 megawatts (MW) of power generation capacity to the system. By early 2013, the amount should reach approximately 900 MW, enough to power more than one million households and businesses. Gomal Zam Dam is scheduled to be completed by early 2012, while Satpara Dam will be completed in 2013. These two dams will help irrigate over 180,000 acres, supply power to 30,000 households, provide 3.1 million gallons of drinking water daily, and help control flooding. USAID is also working to encourage and help facilitate important energy policy reforms by the Government of Pakistan.



USAID is helping farmers install processing equipment that will prepare mangos for export to international markets, including the Middle East, South East Asia, and Europe. 4,500 farmers have received training on handling and processing mangos to preserve their quality and shelf life; and 4,372 tons of mangos have been exported in 2011, a 60% increase in mango exports over 2010 .

Economic Growth

Economic opportunity for Pakistan's rapidly growing population is the key to Pakistan's future success and stability. USAID supported the successful ratification of the Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement. With time, robust trade will dwarf and reduce the need for assistance.

Other efforts to increase trade and promote small and medium enterprises in Pakistan include training 70,000 businesswomen in finance and management and arranging internships for female university graduates with well-known companies.

Recognizing that agriculture provides 21 percent of GDP and employs 44 percent of the national labor force, agriculture has been a significant focus for USAID. In the aftermath of the 2010 floods, USAID provided over 600,000 households with improved seeds and farming supplies. That investment ensured 5 million people had food through the winter and saved livestock from disease and starvation and dramatically increased wheat farmers' yields 60 percent above the national average.

Stabilization

Instability and insecurity in the critical Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa border regions have resulted from decades of poor governance, underdevelopment, and regional conflict. USAID is supporting the Government of Pakistan in making these areas inhospitable to extremists by strengthening the capacity and legitimacy of public institutions to provide security, good governance, and socio-economic development. USAID's efforts to increase citizens' confidence in the government comprise funding over 1,700 small community-based projects that address immediate needs for basic services (water, power, health, and education) and provide work opportunities through the construction of infrastructure and roads. Over 215 kilometers of new major roads are helping to change South Waziristan by providing access to markets and economic opportunity giving people a vested interest in stability and linking the region with the rest of Pakistan. A recent evaluation of this program in Mohmand Agency geographic area affirmed that citizens are now more inclined to ask for help from their government rather than militant groups.

Education

Pakistan's ability to educate its population, particularly women and girls, is crucial to its future stability. USAID is helping some provincial governments repair and rebuild schools affected by natural disasters and conflict, including 150 schools in Malakand province that are already completed. Additional U.S.-Pakistan priorities include improving the quality of education and accountability of school management, including a reading program at more than 3,600 schools helping students to read by grade three. USAID has also trained more than 10,000 school administrators and teachers and helped provincial governments introduce new associate and bachelor degrees to improve the qualifications of new teachers. The Fulbright Program has provided over 900 scholarships to Pakistanis to study in the United States between 2005 and 2011, 38 percent of whom were women.



A school student at a newly-inaugurated school in Khawari, Mansehra District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province holds a sign thanking USAID for their support in rebuilding three community schools in the village. There are 565 students currently enrolled in the three schools, up from just 350 enrolled students before the 2005 earthquake that damaged the schools.

Health

Pakistan's health services need urgent improvements in quality and reach. USAID is increasing access to family planning services, improving maternal and child health care, controlling major infectious diseases, and providing safe drinking water. Pakistan is one of only four countries in the world where polio is still endemic. Working with international partners to eradicate polio world-wide, USAID supports polio campaigns that regularly deliver vaccinations to 32 million children in Pakistan at a cost of only 11 cents per vaccine dose. Improving water quality, USAID is rehabilitating urban water systems in Jacobabad and Peshawar to provide 250,000 families access to clean water. USAID maternal and child health programs have helped reduce neonatal mortality by 23 percent in 26 target districts.