

**USAID/Pakistan**  
**Operational Plan**

**FY 2006**

June 12, 2006

## **Please Note:**

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2006 Operational Plan and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Operational Plan is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:  
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse  
8403 Colesville Road, Suite 210  
Silver Spring, MD 20910  
Telephone: (301) 562-0641  
Fax: (301) 588-7787  
Email: [docorder@dec.cdie.org](mailto:docorder@dec.cdie.org)  
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

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**Program Performance Summary FY 2005:** In FY 2005, Pakistan continued to play an important role on global war on terrorism, with a message that this is in the best interest of the country to continue its socio-economic development. The peace process with India was slow and met with several setbacks during the year.

Macroeconomic recovery continued and GDP growth was between 6.5%-7.0% during the year. Inflation remained high at an average of 9.3%. The balance of payment gap was not reduced. Unemployment and the demand-driven labor market are still big issues that must be resolved in order to sustain macroeconomic recovery.

Good governance remains an aim to be pursued at different levels of the administration. There has been evident will to devolve power to the local level structures but there remain challenges from the provincial and federal level legislatures. Local government elections were held throughout the country. Although it is said that more than 20% women participated in the electoral process as candidates, some people questioned women's suffrage in these elections, especially since in some areas even women were not allowed to vote. The Election Commission of the Government of Pakistan (GOP) lacks the capacity to properly oversee and implement the national elections in 2007. It is important that the public view and understand elections results as being fair and credible.

Last year, the current government set ambitious targets had for the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, which have not yet been assessed. The GOP has emphasized the importance of improving the quality of education, and has been increased expenditures for it. However, literacy rate remains low at 49%, and even less in more remote areas. The gender gap also must be closed to ensure equal opportunities for girls to become educated.

The quality of and access to health services continue to need improvement. High fertility rates, above four births per woman, constrain the GOP's ability to provide services to its populace. In 2005, the GOP commitment itself to strengthening and improving maternal and child health services, which is the roadmap for USAID's assistance in Pakistan. It is making some progress to decrease high maternal and infant mortality and prevent and control infectious diseases.

Immediately after FY 2005, on October 8, 2005, a devastating earthquake caused more than 80,000 casualties in the Pakistan, bringing a new dimension to the USAID's assistance in Pakistan in addition to its regular program. Recovery and reconstruction of earthquake areas is another challenge that the GOP must tackle in coming years. Transparency, performance, needs, and expectations of the victims are supposed to be vouched carefully.

**U.S. Interests and Goals:** Pakistan is a strategic and important country to the U.S., as it has been essential in cooperation in the war against terrorism. It is in U.S. interests to have a stable democratic and economically strong Pakistan. The U.S. therefore supports this by its work in each of USAID's strategic objectives (SOs): strengthening democratic institutions, improving the quality of education and health, and encouraging economic growth.

The U.S., Japan, and the United Kingdom are Pakistan's three largest bilateral donors. Multilateral donors and their principal areas of focus in Pakistan include the Asian Development Bank (infrastructure, governance, rural development and job creation, education, water supply and sanitation and social protection), the World Bank (health, education, civil service reform, governance, competitiveness), and the United Nations Development Program (governance, elections).

**Donor relations:** USAID is one of the major donors to Pakistan. USAID continues to participate in the donor committee on the GOP's Poverty Reduction Strategy, which had been established for donors to assess progress against targets. The key government/donor consortium meets yearly in the Pakistan Development Forum. USAID jointly finances several programs with other donors, such as Japan for reconstruction of schools in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, the United Kingdom and UNFPA to raise the quality of and expand access to reproductive health services, and with Switzerland on anti-corruption.

Challenge: Pakistan's key challenges are to address the low literacy and high population growth rates, which will undermine advances made in other areas. USAID believes that the GOP's efforts in reforming the education sector and health agenda are encouraging. In addition, decision-making in social and economic sector reforms must be broadened. This requires the participation of devolved levels of government, political parties, industries, civil society, local communities, and media. Another key challenge is to ensure that the GOP's Election Commission has the capacity to enable the free and credible administration of the national elections in 2007.

#### Key Achievements:

Democracy and Governance: Adjustments were made to the democracy and governance program in 2005 that focus future activities more strongly on the key strategic issues relevant to Pakistan's democratic development. Concurrent with the adjustment process, ongoing programs were nevertheless able to achieve good progress. The USAID devolution program created 73 partnerships in 37 districts involving community groups, local government, and the private sector in implementing priority development projects. A first-ever internship program was launched in the Senate of Pakistan that provided key Senate committees with assistance from 20 interns who were competitively selected from all provinces of the country to participate in the program. The capacity of NGOs was developed to enable them to track national and provincial budgets in parliament and provide legislative oversight. A Legislative Watch newsletter was created that tracks the performance of the National Parliament on issues such as the content of bills introduced and quality of debates on the floor of the National Assembly. Support provided to Pakistan's Senate Foreign Relations Committee enabled the committee to regularly produce and disseminate reports from its meetings. USAID-supported Legislative Affairs television programming aired in NWFP and Sindh Provinces. These programs covered and analyzed Provincial Assembly proceedings and provided an "outreach" for members of those provincial legislatures. To support further expansion of Pakistan's media, USAID built a radio station and production studio at Fatima Jinnah Women's University (FJWU) in conjunction with its communications department. In addition, the communications curricula at FJWU and Peshawar University were enhanced to expand offerings in radio journalism and production. Support to political party development was provided through the training of over 180 grassroots political party activists in three provinces, which resulted in the development of reform projects in the participants' respective political parties.

Education: USAID's support to improving the education and literacy in Pakistan demonstrated positive results in FY 2005. USAID completed Pakistan's first National Guidelines for Youth and Literacy, which the Ministry of Education has accepted as national policy. In Balochistan and Sindh, the poorest and most remote and poorest provinces, more than 3022 school management committees in nine districts developed and implemented comprehensive plans to improve their schools. USAID provided District Improvement Grants to nine districts in the two provinces to work with the local communities to improve their schools. School construction began on the first of 65 schools in the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA), along the Afghan border. In addition, nearly 16,770 teachers and education administrators were trained in USAID's in-service teacher training programs. USAID's early childhood education program in 255 schools exceeded expectations: 97% of teachers are now effectively applying early childhood interactive teaching methodologies; student attendance has increased by 10%; and the Ministry of Education has adopted the program for country-wide expansion. In FY 2005, USAID opened 200 literacy centers throughout the country. 7,500 people completed courses and can now read and write; and an estimated 67,797 had completed their studies by the end of 2005.

In FY 2005, USAID provided Fulbright scholarships to 109 Pakistanis for Masters Degree programs in the United States. USAID provided merit and need-based scholarships to 292 students for in-country undergraduate and graduate programs. Sixty-three teacher educators from teacher training institutes completed a short term intensive training program in teaching of mathematics, science and English as a second language. There is now a cohort of 172 teacher trainers that are undergoing a comprehensive follow-up program. USAID also improved the school examination system at 109 secondary schools.

Increased Economic Opportunities: USAID's economic growth program is enhancing the opportunity for

Pakistanis to improve their standard of living, and for Pakistan's industrial base to improve its global competitiveness. The program provides financial services in previously-neglected areas of Balochistan, Sindh, and the Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA). To date, more than 150,000 loans have been disbursed. The financial services component of the program also designs and delivers financial packages suited for microfinance institutions (MFIs) and commercial banks, enabling them to expand availability of financial services for the micro, small and medium-sized businesses throughout Pakistan. The repayment rate of MFIs mentored by USAID is 100%. The agricultural development component of the program provides technical assistance to more than 50,000 farmers in Balochistan, thereby introducing better agricultural practices, livestock management techniques, and water conservation methods. Support to the private sector is provided through the competitiveness activities that facilitate public-private dialogue and economic growth reform. The GOP has adopted nine policy reforms recommended by USAID-assisted industry. Through technical assistance and matchmaking grants, the program also assists Pakistani industries identify and implement initiatives that upgrade production and improve overall productivity. The GOP has committed \$10 million to this activity.

For more information, please visit the USAID/Pakistan website at <http://www.usaid.gov/pk/>.

Health: USAID assistance helped Pakistani families benefit from increased availability and access to vital health services. Nearly 1.8 million poor and underserved couples were aided by social marketing programs, allowing them to get the information and family planning methods they wanted to space the birth of their next child. In order to reduce mother and newborn deaths in ten districts in all four provinces, USAID worked to have one or two 24-hour clinics per district and ambulance service available for pregnancy-related emergencies. In a related program that ended this year, USAID also assists to help families achieve optimal birth spacing intervals (OBSI) to increase survival rates for both mothers and babies. In the same ten districts as the maternal and newborn program, 31% of births occurred within the optimal range in 2005, compared with 18% in 2004.

In FY 2005, polio eradication efforts advanced closer to the goal of eliminating this scourge from Pakistan. Pakistan reported only 27 polio cases in 2005 compared with 48 in 2004, representing a 44% decrease. Ninety-eight percent of the 32 million children under the age of five have been immunized in the nationwide anti-polio campaigns. Improved tuberculosis (TB) case management was extended nationally within the public sector. Improving diagnosis capability and using the Directly-Observed Therapy (DOTS) methodology. In 2005, 100% of Pakistanis who sought treatment through the government health facilities were treated using DOTS, compared to 40% in 2004. Efforts to help education over 120,000 at-risk people resulted in improved knowledge about preventing infection. Thirty-eight percent of men having sex with men were better informed in 2005, compared with 25% in 2004, slightly exceeding the 35% target.

**FY 2006 Program****SO: 391-003 Pakistan Primary Education and Literacy Program****Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education**

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$18,745,000 DA; \$25,382,000 ESF). USAID is focusing on capacity building and support for systemic education sector reform at the national, provincial, and district levels in FY 2006. The program is developing and implementing School Improvement Plans in nine target districts in rural areas of Balochistan and Sindh provinces that will benefit 3,135 schools. USAID is continuing to construct 44 buildings under the FATA school reconstruction and rehabilitation program, although security issues may cause delays in some areas. Through the United Nations Children's Fund, USAID is beginning a water and sanitation program in 190 girls' schools. USAID is helping the GOP develop national policies for information communications technology, teacher training, and early childhood education; training 8,000 teachers and administrators; and supporting the Ministry of Education's census, the data from which will contribute to the USAID-funded Integrated Management Information System. Principal Implementers: Research Triangle Institute, Academy for Educational Development (AED), Children's Resources International, Aga Khan Foundation, United Nations Educational and Scientific Cultural Organization, and Associates in Development.

**Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education**

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational and Technical Education (\$239,000 DA; \$526,000 ESF). USAID is increasing assistance to Pakistani industry through new activities to develop a more skilled workforce. USAID technical assistance, in collaboration with the government and academia, is helping industry to identify potential opportunities and implementation mechanisms for workforce training and job placement. Principal Implementers: United States Educational Foundation, the GOP's Higher Education Commission, Aga Khan University, and Forman Christian College.

**Increase Capacity of Higher Education to Contribute to Development**

Increase Capacity of Higher Education to Contribute to Development (\$199,000 DA; \$19,299,000 ESF). To increase the capacity of higher education institutions and expand the human capital base in Pakistan, USAID is providing 550 merit-based scholarships for Pakistanis to study business and agriculture in their country's leading universities. Professors from U.S. universities are providing technical assistance to improve the capacity of local training providers. Through the United States Educational Foundation of Pakistan, USAID is providing 126 scholarships to fund Pakistanis obtaining Master's and Ph.D. Degrees in the United States. USAID is continuing to support the establishment of an independent examination board for university aspirants, renovate a recently denationalized college to make it a center of academic excellence, and explore ways to increase opportunities for higher education for women. Principal Implementers: United States Educational Foundation, the GOP's Higher Education Commission, Aga Khan University, and Forman Christian College.

**FY 2007 Program****SO: 391-003 Pakistan Primary Education and Literacy Program****Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education**

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$18,223,000 DA; \$20,033,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support the GOP's Education Sector Reform Program with more integrated technical assistance at the federal, provincial, and district levels. USAID will sponsor the Teacher Accreditation program of the Higher Education Commission as well as the Teacher Training Blueprint and continue to promote pre- and in-service teacher training, emphasizing child-centered methodologies. USAID will support the GOP's Adult Literacy Program through technical assistance. The School Improvement Grant program will continue. USAID will ensure that the examination system is sustainable and continue with

FATA school construction and teacher training programs. Principal Implementers: Research Triangle Institute, AED, and Children's Resources International Pakistan.

### **Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education**

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$500,000 DA; \$495,000 ESF). USAID will further invest in the workforce development component and work with the GOP to improve its business environment. Principal Implementers: Nathan Associates, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and U.S. Department of Commerce.

### **Increase Capacity of Higher Education to Contribute to Development**

Increase Capacity of Higher Education to Contribute to Development (\$270,000 DA; \$21,299,000 ESF). USAID will continue to provide both Pakistan and U.S.-based scholarships for Bachelor's, Master's, and Ph.D. students through the in-country scholarship program and the Fulbright Commission. USAID will improve access to higher education for women by supporting women's universities. Principal Implementers: United States Educational Foundation, the GOP's Higher Education Commission, Aga Khan University, and Forman Christian College.

### **FY 2006 Program**

#### **SO: 391-004 Pakistan Democracy and Governance Program**

### **Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes**

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$12,000,000 ESF). In anticipation of the 2007 national elections, USAID is strengthening the Election Commission of Pakistan's oversight capacity, in particular the application of election laws, impartial regulation of political parties, and administration of elections. Principal Implementers: To Be Determined (TBD).

### **Strengthen Democratic Political Parties**

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$600,000 ESF). USAID is continuing to support the initiative to modernize and democratize political parties, thereby improving their internal governance structures and processes and encouraging the emergence of a new generation of party leaders. Training of political party members, with all parliamentary parties represented, is enhancing leadership skills. Principal Implementer: National Democratic Institute.

### **Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework**

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$3,597,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF). In the first year of this two-year assistance program to the legislative branch of government, USAID is developing and institutionalizing a training curriculum for Members of the National Parliament and provincial assemblies. USAID is also providing assistance to continue the parliamentary intern program, strengthen Parliament's oversight function by building up the committee system, and improve public access to legislative processes. Resource centers to help Members of Parliament research legislation are being established in national and provincial assemblies. Principal Implementer: Development Alternatives, Inc (DAI).

### **Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization**

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$5,229,000 ESF). USAID is finalizing its support to the Devolution Trust for Community Empowerment -- a Pakistani initiative to help citizens

provide feedback to local governments and prioritize and present their social and economic needs to local officials. A new Districts That Work program will focus increasingly on those districts where other USAID-supported programs are active and address governance issues that impede service delivery by local government education and healthcare providers. Principal Implementer: Urban Institute.

#### **FY 2007 Program**

#### **SO: 391-004 Pakistan Democracy and Governance Program**

##### **Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes**

Promote and Support Credible Elections Processes (\$3,000,000 ESF). FY 2007 programming will address the critical issues leading up to the 2007 national elections, scheduled for October 2007. USAID will focus on ensuring an open and free electoral process. Work with political parties will need to focus on ensuring the credibility of the elections and the ability of the winners to rule afterward. Programming will also attempt to insulate the process from political interference. Principal Implementer: TBD.

##### **Protect Human Rights**

Protect Human Rights (\$5,000,000 ESF). Programming will support local organizations and university legal departments in their efforts to launch public information campaigns that outline the rights of women in matters relating to inheritance, rape, domestic violence, and forced marriage. This will build the capacity of the legal sector to handle such cases. Principal Implementer: TBD.

##### **Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework**

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$4,768,000 DA; \$4,000,000 ESF). USAID will support further development of parliamentary institutions, including technical assistance to develop the committee system and build the capacity of staff to carry out support functions. Resources will also fund the construction of training facilities and committee rooms at the National Parliament. Principal Implementer: DAI.

##### **Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization**

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization (\$14,829,000 ESF). USAID will support the expansion of the Districts That Work program to five more districts in Pakistan. USAID assistance will improve local government capacity to plan programs, develop budgets, and ensure quality service delivery. A grants program will fund key infrastructure priorities in target districts. Principal Implementer: Urban Institute.

#### **FY 2006 Program**

#### **SO: 391-005 Emergency Economic Assistance to Pakistan**

##### **Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment**

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$200,000,000 ESF). USAID will grant budget support funds as a cash transfer to enable Pakistan to invest in growth and macroeconomic stability as well as human capital and private sector development. The program is supporting the Government of Pakistan (GOP) during this time of economic hardship and political strain associated with the aftereffects of the October 8, 2005 earthquake and Pakistan's participation in the war on terror. Principal Implementer: GOP.

#### **FY 2007 Program**

#### **SO: 391-005 Emergency Economic Assistance to Pakistan**

## **Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment**

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment: (\$200,000,000 ESF). USAID will provide continued assistance to the GOP in FY 2007 for budget support. Principal Implementer: GOP.

### **FY 2006 Program**

#### **SO: 391-006 Agriculture Growth and Employment**

### **Improve Private Sector Competitiveness**

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$5,910,000 ESF). USAID and Government of Pakistan (GOP) co-financing is increasing key industry competitiveness in Pakistan's private sector by capitalizing on technology, human resources, infrastructure, and professional marketing. This assistance is helping to remove investment constraints by creating sustainable financing instruments for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), providing technical assistance and training to increase Pakistan's trade in regional and global markets, and reforming policies crucial for industrial growth. Sustainable or replicable outcomes are being funded on a matching basis with the private sector. USAID, the GOP, and U.S. and Pakistani academia are collaborating to initiate activities to develop a more skilled workforce for Pakistani industry. Together, they are identifying mechanisms to develop the workforce, in which job placement is a key component. An USAID-funded activity managed by the U.S. Department of Commerce (U.S. DOC) is strengthening the Pakistan Intellectual Property Rights Organization (PIPPO), raising public awareness about intellectual property issues, and training judges on PIPPO's enforcement practices. Principal Implementers: Nathan Associates and U.S. DOC.

### **Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity**

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$4,155,000 DA). USAID is continuing to provide training to farmers in Balochistan on low technology and arid agriculture farming practices suitable for a region devastated by years of drought. The activity is providing technical assistance, training, and grant support to: test and disseminate better seeds, improve on-farm water practices, introduce high-value crops, improve livestock management, and encourage small-scale processing. In addition, USAID is helping Pakistan's avian influenza testing facilities to monitor and continue work on curbing the disease in the region. Principal Implementers: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

### **Strengthen The Financial Services Sector & Increase Access to Capital**

Strengthen the Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$3,155,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF). USAID is continuing to support the expansion of microfinance services into the FATA, Balochistan, and Sindh provinces to reach an additional 125,000 clients in 2006. USAID is diversifying the range of financial services catering to the needs of SMEs, including new and larger loan products as well as micro-leasing services. Principal Implementers: Khushhali Bank, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund, and Shorebank Advisory Services.

### **FY 2007 Program**

#### **SO: 391-006 Agriculture Growth and Employment**

### **Improve Private Sector Competitiveness**

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$679,000 DA; \$17,684,000 ESF). USAID will expand its competitiveness projects into additional sectors to increase their competitiveness, invest further in workforce development, and work with the GOP to improve Pakistan's business environment. Principal Implementers: Nathan Associates and U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

## **Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity**

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$2,000,000 DA). USAID will continue to support arid agriculture and teach farmers in Balochistan low technology and arid agriculture farming practices suitable for a region devastated by years of drought. The overall activity will provide technical assistance, training, and grant support to: test and disseminate better seeds, improve on-farm water practices, introduce high-value crops, improve livestock management, and encourage small-scale processing. In addition, it will also help avian influenza testing facilities in Pakistan to monitor and continue work on curbing the disease in the region. Principal implementer: FAO.

## **Strengthen The Financial Services Sector & Increase Access to Capital**

Strengthen the Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$2,560,000 DA; \$3,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support financial services through its current microfinance activities in existing areas. Diversification of financial services will continue to expand and include microfinance institutions, leasing companies, and formal financial institutions in the program. Principal Implementers: Khushhali Bank, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund, and Shorebank Advisory Services.

### **FY 2006 Program**

#### **SO: 391-007 Improve Basic Health Services**

### **Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition**

Improve Child Survival, Health, and Nutrition (\$753,000 CSH; \$2,746,533 ESF). USAID is supporting a three-year child health program in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). This program trains community health workers to treat children with acute respiratory infections and diarrhea and educate families on appropriate home-based health care and when to seek skilled health care. Community activities are being implemented in three of the seven FATA areas. Principal Implementer: John Snow International (JSI) and others To Be Determined (TBD).

### **Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition**

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$5,135,000 CSH; \$11,827,467 ESF). In 10 districts, pregnant women and newborns are gaining access to safer, higher quality care in better equipped hospitals and rural health centers. USAID is training more than 3,000 health staff and renovating and equipping an estimated 40 hospitals and other health facilities. A national Demographic Health Survey is being initiated. The current agreement with the United Kingdom Department for International Development for health systems strengthening will be terminated March 31, 2006, and a replacement activity will be designed and awarded. Principal Implementers: JSI, Technical Assistance Management Agency, and Macro International.

### **Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance**

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$3,465,000 CSH; \$7,980,000 ESF). USAID is continuing to fund National Immunization Days and community information campaigns on the importance of protecting children from polio, concentrating on districts with new polio cases. Personnel of public and private TB treatment centers are receiving further training to achieve better patient compliance with treatment and more accurate reporting of results. Attention is shifting to improve TB case management in private health facilities. USAID is funding a three-year safe drinking water activity to train local governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and communities to manage government-provided water treatment units and to educate the community in safe transport and home storage of drinking water. Work is commencing in 13 districts/agencies in year one. USAID is establishing a field

epidemiology training program to train district-level epidemiologists to investigate and respond to infectious disease outbreaks. Principal Implementers: World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

### **Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS**

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS (\$1,330,000 CSH). A new three-year program is expanding HIV/AIDS efforts to two additional provinces -- the North-West Frontier Province and Balochistan; funding local NGOs to raise awareness among high-risk groups about how to prevent HIV infection; extending home-based care to additional people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA); and forming a network of PLWHA groups to advocate for better treatment options and reduce stigma. Principal Implementers: Research Triangle Institute (RTI).

### **Support Family Planning**

Support Family Planning (\$12,427,000 CSH). An estimated 2.6 million couples who seek to space the births of their children will receive full information from well-trained health staff and have increased access subsidized family planning products. Principal Implementers: The Futures Group and Greenstar Social Marketing.

### **FY 2007 Program**

#### **SO: 391-007 Improve Basic Health Services**

### **Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition**

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,894,361 CSH). USAID's child health program will extend community activities to the remaining four FATA areas. Principal Implementer: TBD.

### **Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition**

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$3,650,000 CSH; \$1,371,963 ESF). USAID will increase access for pregnant women and newborns to safer, higher quality care in better equipped hospitals and rural health centers. An additional 3,000 health staff will be trained, and an estimated 30 hospitals and other health facilities will be renovated and equipped. The national Demographic Health Survey will be completed. The new health systems strengthening program will be launched. Principal Implementers: JSI, Macro International, and others TBD.

### **Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance**

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$3,405,639 CSH; \$7,478,037 ESF). If polio is eliminated, emphasis may shift to strengthening the overall immunization program. For TB control, public facilities will be monitored to determine where quality of diagnosis and treatment must be enhanced and improved. USAID's safe drinking water activity is expected to expand to 10 additional districts. Additional epidemiologists will be trained to manage infectious disease outbreaks. Principal Implementers: WHO, UNICEF, and CDC.

### **Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS**

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS (\$900,000 CSH). USAID will continue strengthening local NGOs to raise awareness about HIV prevention and provide care to PLWHA. Principal Implementer: RTI.

## **Support Family Planning**

Support Family Planning (\$9,850,000 CSH; \$310,000 ESF). An estimated three million couples will be able to space the births of their children through the purchase of subsidized family planning products. Principal Implementers: The Futures Group and Greenstar Social Marketing.

### **FY 2006 Program**

#### **SO: 391-008 Earthquake Reconstruction**

## **Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education**

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$3,963,000 DA; \$14,738,000 ESF). USAID is initiating a teacher training program with the Government of Pakistan (GOP) to rebuild lost workforce and build the capacities of district government education officials who will guide the GOP's and donors' physical reconstruction efforts. Principal Implementers: To Be Determined (TBD).

## **Address Other Health Vulnerabilities**

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities (\$5,247,000 CSH; \$16,122,000 ESF). USAID is using reconstruction resources to help rebuild the lost healthcare workforce, as well as strengthen systems and capacities of the public health community. USAID is piloting innovative models with the public health community to better plan, manage, implement, and sustain an integrated package of primary healthcare services consistent with national GOP programs. These services take into account the high number of physical disabilities (amputations and other physical impairments) resulting from the earthquake. Services also target the psychosocial trauma suffered by children in affected communities with structured opportunities for children to study, play, and socialize throughout the day. Principal Implementers: TBD.

## **Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure**

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$9,235,000 ESF). To increase access to quality health services in areas of greatest damage and destruction, USAID is rebuilding primary health infrastructure to include both basic health units and secondary-level hospitals. In education, USAID is rebuilding primary and secondary public schools to ensure that young people have quality schools to attend. Specific school sites are being selected based upon land availability, critical mass of children, geo-technical suitability, and ready access to power, sanitation, and water. Principal Implementers: TBD.

## **Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor**

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor during Periods of Stress (\$6,537,000 DA). USAID is identifying local needs and capabilities to begin the design of a longer-term livelihoods program that incorporates and extends disaster relief activities as the emergency response phases out in the spring. USAID is launching income generation programs to restore livelihoods to people in earthquake-affected areas. USAID is training skilled and unskilled individuals whose lives and communities have been destroyed. Training includes vocational training, agriculture and livestock development, asset formation, enterprise development, micro-credit, and market restoration in vocations such as masonry, carpentry, and plumbing. USAID's vocational training program trains Master Trainers, who in turn train residents living in isolated villages, urban areas, and temporary camps. Approximately 35% of all people trained are expected to be women. Principal Implementers: TBD.

### **FY 2007 Program**

#### **SO: 391-008 Earthquake Reconstruction**

### **Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education**

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$4,104,000 ESF). USAID will continue a teacher training program with the GOP to rebuild lost workforce and continue capacity building of existing district government education officials. Principal Implementers: TBD.

### **Address Other Health Vulnerabilities**

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities (\$7,514,000 ESF). USAID will continue using reconstruction resources to help rebuild the lost healthcare workforce, as well as strengthen systems and capacities of the public health community. Based on the results of the pilot programs, USAID will implement innovative models with the public health community to better plan, manage, implement, and sustain an integrated package of primary healthcare services consistent with national GOP programs. Principal Implementers: TBD.

### **Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure**

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$30,178,000 ESF). To increase access to quality health services in areas of greatest damage and destruction, USAID will continue focusing health facility reconstruction on primary health care infrastructure and secondary-level hospitals. In education, USAID will continue focusing on rebuilding primary and secondary-level public schools to ensure that young people have quality schools for good basic education. Specific school sites will be selected based upon assessments to be completed in 2006. Principal Implementers: TBD.

### **Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor**

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor during Periods of Stress (\$8,204,000 ESF). USAID will base its activities upon an analysis of pre-earthquake livelihoods likely to be restored after reconstruction. Illustrative activities may include: vocational training, agriculture and livestock development, asset formation, enterprise development, micro-credit, and market restoration. Principal Implementers: TBD

#### **FY 2006 Program**

##### **SO: 391-009 Program Support Objective**

#### **Program Support**

Program Support (\$1,500,000 ESF). USAID resources will support programmatic and administrative functions for the entire program. The PSO will fund development outreach and communication efforts in Pakistan, including the services of a communications firm to develop indicators and materials that support USAID's communication strategy for Pakistan. The PSO will also fund monitoring and evaluation activities. The PSO will fund the information technology applications and services costs attributable to program-funded staff in Washington and Pakistan. Principal Implementers: To Be Determined (TBD).

#### **FY 2007 Program**

##### **SO: 391-009 Program Support Objective**

#### **Program Support**

Program Support (\$1,500,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue to fund program support costs that affect multiple strategic objectives. In FY 2007, funding will continue to support programmatic, administrative, and management needs such as technical assistance, staff salaries, performance monitoring and

evaluation, financial analyses, program-funded information technology applications and services, and public outreach activities. Principal Implementers: TBD.

## **Results Framework**

### **391-003 Pakistan Primary Education and Literacy Program**

#### **Program Title: Primary Education and Literacy**

- 3.1: Strengthened education sector policy and planning
- 3.2: Improved capacity of teachers and education administrators
- 3.3: Improved youth and adult literacy
- 3.4: Expanded public-private partnerships to improve access and delivery of education services

### **391-004 Pakistan Democracy and Governance Program**

#### **Program Title: Democracy and Governance**

- 4.1: Improved representation and responsiveness of national and provincial legislatures
- 4.2: Greater civil society media and political party engagement in policy dialogue
- 4.3: Devolution supported through more accountable and responsive local governance

### **391-005 Emergency Economic Assistance to Pakistan**

#### **Program Title: Emergency Economic Assistance**

### **391-006 Agriculture Growth and Employment**

#### **Program Title: Economic Growth**

- 6.1: Increased access to financial services for micro, small and medium sized economic units
- 6.2: Improved private sector growth
- 6.3: Increased market based opportunities

### **391-007 Improve Basic Health Services**

#### **Program Title: Basic Health**

IR 7.1: Improved quality and use of maternal, newborn, and child health and reproductive services in target districts

IR 7.2: Increased use of proven interventions to prevent major infectious diseases

### **391-008 Earthquake Reconstruction**

#### **Program Title: Earthquake Reconstruction**

### **391-009 Program Support Objective**

#### **Program Title: Program Support Objective**