



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

USAID PROGRESS IN PAKISTAN

USAID's work supports shared U.S. and Pakistan national security interests by implementing programs to help create a more stable, democratic, healthy, educated, and prosperous Pakistan, leading to a future in which Pakistan is integrated into the region and is a strong economic partner. USAID's programs are focused in: energy, economic growth and agriculture, stabilization, education and health.¹

- **Increasing Pakistan's Energy Generation:** From 2009 to date, USAID has leveraged Pakistan's investments to add 2,460 megawatts of electricity to Pakistan's system, benefitting over 28 million Pakistanis and spurring economic growth. Even with those improvements, urban areas continue to face load shedding for around 6 hours² -- in rural areas up to 12 -- fueling instability and hampering development. USAID also works with Pakistan's Water and Power Development Authority and power distribution companies to increase revenue collection – by \$429 million to date, and improve customer service, governance and management systems, including by installing or repairing 250,000 energy meters. USAID's efforts are coordinated with, and complement, the current IMF program for reforms to help meet Pakistan's energy needs. USAID is also enabling private sector investment and has funded transmission systems that will allow OPIC-financed wind projects, and others, to evacuate up to 680 megawatts of clean power to the national grid.
- **Improving Transportation Systems, Connecting Communities:** USAID worked with the Government of Pakistan to build or rehabilitate over 1,100 kilometers of road, 27 bridges and two tunnels throughout the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and neighboring Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan Provinces since 2007. This transportation infrastructure connects isolated tribal communities with the port of Karachi and with Pakistan more broadly. They also facilitate trade through the four major border crossings with Afghanistan, reducing travel times from Pakistan to Afghanistan and freight costs. They generate employment, help Pakistanis access new markets, integrate long-isolated communities susceptible to extremist elements with the broader region, and facilitate regional trade.
- **Strengthening Communities across Pakistan, particularly the Tribal Region:** USAID supports conditions for stability and development in conflict-prone, priority communities in Pakistan. Since 2007, USAID has launched over 3,400 activities in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Karachi and Punjab. In FATA and KP these activities deliver basic services and reinforce citizens' confidence in their government. To date, projects have facilitated over 28,000 interactions between the Government of Pakistan and communities, employed community members to build or rehabilitate over 1,600 drinking water systems, built 138 kilometers of flood and retaining walls and 326 schools. In Karachi and Punjab activities create opportunities for at-risk populations to engage in positive activities, allowing them to develop a value-set that undermines the attraction of violent extremist groups and behaviors.
- **Advancing Business Linkages, Promoting Investment:** Since 2009 USAID has helped nearly 180,000 of Pakistan's small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) contract with larger businesses and access new markets, spurring economic growth, and creating jobs. In Malakand, a region occupied by the Taliban just five years prior to the start of the program, USAID trained over 250 potato farmers in the Swat Valley and provided tools to grow and supply over 425 tons of potatoes to Frito-Lay. To date, USAID projects have leveraged over \$16.4 million in new

¹ USAID uses indicators to monitor and track performance over the life of each of our projects. In addition to using performance metrics, the Mission also often uses performance evaluations to assess the project's effectiveness at midpoint of project implementation, or at the end of the project. These evaluations inform program implementation, future project and activity design, and provide best practices and lessons learned that are shared throughout the Mission and with other stakeholders. USAID evaluations can be found within our public database at <https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/home/Default.aspx>

² 2015 State of the Industry Nepra Report

<http://www.nepra.org.pk/Publications/State%20of%20Industry%20Reports/State%20of%20Industry%20Report%202015.pdf>

private sector investment. This investment will be matched by privately-raised capital and will expand companies, create jobs, and demonstrate the profitability of Pakistan's private sector.

- **Increasing Incomes for Farmers:** The agricultural sector employs 43³ percent of the workforce but contributes only 25 percent to Pakistan's GDP⁴ because of low productivity and persistent post-harvest losses.⁵ USAID's agriculture assistance improves competitiveness and links farmers to consumers. A partnership with Nestle increased milk productivity by 17 percent for over 29,000 dairy farmers, an average income increase of \$60 per month in 2015. To date, USAID's projects have resulted in over \$58.8 million in exports of targeted commodities and helped over 253,000 farmers and others apply improved technologies.
- **Improving Education Access and Quality:** UNICEF reports that around four out of ten Pakistani children are not enrolled in primary school.⁶ Since 2009, USAID has constructed or rehabilitated 1,021 schools, and improved education access for over 171,000 children. To improve quality teaching, we have established education degree programs for the first time at nearly 100 colleges in Pakistan and trained more than 20,500 teachers since 2013. Since 2009, USAID has also worked with the Pakistan Higher Education Commission to award 15,400 in-country scholarships Pakistani students, providing opportunities to gain the skills needed to grow Pakistan's economy.
- **Expanding Access to Family Planning and Reducing Maternal and Child Mortality:** Pakistan faces a daunting population challenge with a population growth rate of 2.1⁷, which outpaces economic growth and exceeds available services. Through the Family Planning and Reproductive Health Project, USAID supports the healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies to improve the health of women and children and help Pakistan slow population growth. Since 2010 USAID has provided family planning and maternal child health services to over 6 million women and children. Since 2013, in Pakistan, 52% of women deliver their babies at home, and 48% without a skilled provider.⁸ The USAID-funded Pakistan Initiative for Mothers and Newborns (2004-2010) focused on increasing skilled birth attendance in focus districts, thereby decreased newborn deaths by 23 percent in those sites.
- **Providing Humanitarian Assistance and Recovery:** The devastating 2010 floods displaced 12 million Pakistanis and affected millions of others, highlighting the country's vulnerability to natural disasters. In keeping with American values, following the immediate aftermath of the floods, the U.S. government generously provided over \$1 billion to help 60 percent of those affected recover and rebuild their livelihoods, the largest and quickest contribution from the international community. Today, USAID is providing lifesaving assistance to 1.6 million persons displaced from past and current Pakistani military operations in FATA including water, sanitation and hygiene services for 500,000 displaced persons, training 400 teachers, helping 52,000 displaced children attend school in host communities, and providing agricultural inputs and employment to 30,000 returnee families.
- **Empowering Women:** Empowering women is a goal across USAID's entire program. Gender inequality remains a major challenge in Pakistan, which is ranked 147 out of 188 countries on the UN Gender Inequality Index in 2014⁹. Through USAID's Gender Equity Program (2010-present) in Pakistan, USAID has provided shelter, and legal, health, and economic support to almost 40,000 victims of gender-based violence to help them rebuild their lives. And in 2015, the White House Let Girls Learn initiative was launched in Pakistan and will empower, educate and improve livelihoods for more than 200,000 Pakistani adolescent girls.

³ Pakistan Bureau for Statistics 2015 report. <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/Labour%20Force/publications/lfs2013-14/t20-pak-fin.pdf>

⁴ 2014 World Development Indicators <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS>

⁵ Source: http://finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_14/Highlights_ES_201314.pdf

⁶ UNICEF 2016 <http://www.data.unicef.org/education/primary.html>

⁷ 2014 World Bank indicator <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW>

⁸ WHO 2013 http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/epidemiology/profiles/neonatal_child/pak.pdf

⁹ 2014 UN Gender Inequality Index <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>