

Pakistan

The Development Challenge: Pakistan poses one of the Agency's most daunting development challenges. A country historically beset since independence with widespread poverty and weak governance structures, it now faces additional burdens related to the war on terrorism in Afghanistan.

The U.S. has a compelling national interest in Pakistan's success as a nation. Substantial USG efforts are focused in the short run on maintaining political stability throughout the country and in assisting the Government of Pakistan (GOP) in the international campaign against terrorism. A critical partner in these efforts, USAID remains focused on the longer-term objective of strengthening Pakistan as a development partner, addressing fundamental economic and social weaknesses, and launching the country on a stable developmental course. Although frequently obscured by the focus on terrorism, the government of President Musharraf is making serious efforts to correct Pakistan's social inequities, devolve political and economic authority to the provinces; and raise basic health and education indicators.

Pakistan may finally have begun pulling itself out of the economic nosedive it has endured since the early 1990s. Since 1999, the Musharraf regime has mobilized strong support from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, and succeeded in significantly redressing much of the economic management picture. Unfortunately, over the last decade, the country's huge military expenditures have combined with poor economic performance and the government's consistently inadequate investment in basic education and health (the "social gap") to swell the ranks of the nation's poor. The key challenge for USAID and other bilateral donors is therefore to help the roughly 48 million Pakistanis whose incomes and livelihoods place them below the poverty line. They represent 33 percent of Pakistan's 146 million people. They are both urban and rural, and inhabit all four provinces.

A review of Pakistan's indicators for literacy, enrollment and retention all show an education system in dire need. A recent widely accepted report on education in south Asia estimates the literacy rate at 38 percent, with 50 percent male literacy and 24 percent female literacy. The report states that female literacy in Baluchistan is only 1.7 percent. Thirty-seven percent of boys and 55 percent of girls of primary age are not in school. There is a 70 percent dropout rate in the first five years. The average number of years of schooling in Pakistan is 1.9 years, compared to the 3.9-year average for developing countries. An analytical study concluded that per capita GDP in 1985 would have been 25 percent higher if Pakistan had had Indonesia's primary school enrollment rate in 1960.

Pakistan's major health indicators also demonstrate large unmet needs. The total fertility rate is 4.8, contraceptive prevalence is only 28 percent, and the population growth rate is 2.2 percent per year (compared with India's 1.7 percent). Estimated infant mortality is 85 per 1000 live births, under five mortality is 103 per 1000 live births, and maternal mortality is 533 per 100,000. Immunization rates are low with less than 60 percent of one-year olds fully immunized. Twenty-six percent of children under five are moderately to severely underweight; only 1 percent of young children receive vitamin A supplementation; and only 19 percent of households use iodized salt.

Pakistan is currently beset by multiple and severe democracy and governance (DG) problems. It scores low on all five key elements of democracy. Rule of law is more of a slogan than a reality, with Pakistan being one of the world's leaders on corruption indices. Political inclusion is undermined by ethno-linguistic cleavages which are reinforced by differential access to power, but the most marked inclusion problem is due to widespread poverty, which marginalizes the bulk of the population from active participation in national politics. This is augmented by severe patterns of discrimination against women that marginalize their participation in the political process. The shortcomings in regards to good governance are manifested in extraordinary weak performance in the delivery of public services, such as education and health.

The USAID Program: USAID plans to obligate \$50,000,000 DA and \$200,000,000 ESF in Pakistan in FY 2003 and requests \$75,000,000 DA and \$200,000,000 ESF in FY 2004.

The emphasis is on implementation, and the first sector targeted is education. The high foreign policy visibility of the Pakistan program has made a rapid startup critical. Despite the daunting security situation posed by periodic outbursts of anti-Americanism, the USAID mission has crafted effective ways of working with local institutions and governmental partners to support the GOP's goals. In the course of a year, the mission has opened in Islamabad; secured office space in the Embassy compound; recruited and placed its direct-hire and contract personnel; and launched a major initiative in education.

The USAID program is designed to focus on four objectives over a five-year period: providing knowledge, training and infrastructure for education; improving the health of vulnerable populations; strengthening democracy and accountability in the public sector; and increasing economic opportunities for the poor.

The first large team of educational contractors has arrived and is already at work. They have put into motion education programs that encourage policies to improve the quality of teaching and school administration, working directly with the GOP and through partner organizations. USAID also supports health programs and policies aimed at expanding and improving preventive health care for mothers, children and families using community-based delivery models such as the Lady Health Workers. Two planned activities currently in the procurement stage will focus on health and democracy and governance. In FY 2003, the program will expand to include new initiatives in the areas of democracy and governance and economic growth.

Other Program Elements: In addition to its programs in basic education, democracy, economic growth, and health, USAID provided a cash transfer of \$600,000,000 in FY 2002 to the Government of Pakistan from funds made available under the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 107-38).

Other Donors: Donor coordination is strong, thanks in part to a new and innovative mechanism in which donors work together to develop joint sector concept papers in certain areas. Each donor subsequently selects a portion of the portfolio for funding. Key partners are the UK's DFID for health and legislative strengthening; the Asian Development Bank for microfinance and access to justice; and the Canadian CIDA for education.

Pakistan PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	5,000	12,500	25,000
Development Assistance	0	10,000	37,500	50,000
Economic Support Fund	0	9,500	200,000	200,000
Supplemental--ESF	0	15,000	0	0
Emergency Response Fund	0	600,000	0	0
PL 480 Title II	1,855	5,134	0	0
Total Program Funds	1,855	644,634	250,000	275,000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

391-003 Primary Education and Literacy				
DA	0	10,000	21,500	24,000
ESF	0	5,000	0	0
391-004 Democracy and Governance				
DA	0	0	10,000	11,500
ESF	0	2,000	0	0
391-005 Emergency Economic Assistance				
ESF	0	617,500	200,000	200,000
391-006 Economic Growth				
DA	0	0	6,000	14,500
391-007 Basic Health				
CSH	0	5,000	12,500	25,000

391-005 includes \$15M of the FY 2002 Supplemental - ESF.

391-005 includes \$600M of the Emergency Response Fund - ESF.

Data Sheet

391-001: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Pakistan
Program Title:	Primary Education and Literacy
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	391-003
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$21,500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$24,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2006

Summary: USAID's education program in Pakistan will support five of the seven objectives outlined in the Government of Pakistan's Education Sector Reform Strategy. This strategy will provide the knowledge, training, and infrastructure necessary to help education officials and citizens develop, deliver, and maintain high quality education programs for girls and boys throughout Pakistan.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Strengthen Education Sector Policy Reform:(\$4,000,000 DA). Systemic reform of the education sector is essential to the social, economic, and political development of Pakistan. To strengthen the education policy reform process and ensure its effective implementation at all levels of government, USAID will help develop block-grant mechanisms for district capacity development and piloting. This will help ensure that funding from the provincial governments is equitable, efficient, and consistent with the rest of the policy reform efforts. In particular, USAID will help focus additional resources on poverty reduction within the district block grants that are part of the new fiscal devolution in Pakistan.

Improve Education Administration (\$6,000,000 DA). To improve education administration and teacher education in general, USAID will build-on the professional development infrastructure that exists through training, assessment, and distance education for Pakistani educators. The purpose of this effort is to develop the professional capacity of 43,000 primary schoolteachers, 5,200 principals, and 4,500 local education officials. In FY 2003, USAID will begin training the first cohort of master teachers/administrators who will in turn train other teachers and education administrators.

Improve Youth and Adult Literacy (\$8,000,000 DA). Working groups will be established at the district levels to develop and manage major aspects of the literacy strategy, including the development of appropriate technology, materials and training of literacy workers, and upgrading and diversification of the evaluation process.

Expand Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) (\$3,500,000 DA). USAID resources will finance a quick analysis of the Government of Pakistan's current PPP Framework. Then, based on the findings of this analysis and international experience, will draft recommendations acceptable to government and the private sector for strengthening the PPP Framework. Work under this component will help strengthen ongoing initiatives to promote public-private partnerships and widen their application to the crisis Pakistan faces in launching and sustaining viable and effective primary schools across the country.

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthen Education Sector Reform (ESR) (\$6,000,000 DA). Effective reform and decentralization of the education sector will require accountability for results from educators and administrators at all levels of government. USAID will further this objective by financing technical assistance to help Pakistan develop systems and protocols to bring schools, districts, and provinces together around the issue of school

results (e.g., setting standards for testing, for disseminating testing results information, and for follow-up action from test results).

Improve Education Administration (\$9,000,000 DA). USAID resources will finance training for the second cohort of educators and administrators in each province to ensure that new knowledge and skills become a sustained part of the professional development infrastructure for educators and administrators. This training project will focus on the following areas: assessment, sustainability and institutionalization, incentive programs, and distance education for teacher training.

Improve Youth and Adult Literacy (\$5,000,000 DA). USAID will finance technical and material support for the national literacy strategy. Resources will be directed to relevant district offices and local NGOs to improve their capacity to manage, implement, monitor, and sustain this strategy.

Expand Public-Private Partnerships (\$4,000,000 DA). USAID-funded technical assistance and training will help establish a policy and procedural framework for enabling public-private partnerships to support education sector reform. USAID will also develop technical support services to strengthen the capacity of PPPs to use information technology within existing programs. In addition, USAID will award grants and/or contracts to organizations or government units piloting or expanding innovative programs that promote PPP, increase community participation, and which clearly contribute to improved access and delivery of high quality education services.

Performance and Results: The ESRA (Education Sector Reform and Assistance) program is just beginning and established results are not yet available. However, there are some encouraging preliminary results in 2002 from the Creating Democratic Schools project. Within the first seven months of this project 300 teachers and principals have received training. Teachers are more involved while teaching; subsequently there is increased student teacher interaction and an improved teacher-learning environment with the target schools.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The Research Triangle Institute, American Institute of Research, International Reading Association, Save the Children Foundation, The Asia Foundation, World Education, The Aga Khan Foundation, and Children's Resources International.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Pakistan

	DA	ESF
391-003 Primary Education and Literacy		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	10,000	5,000
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	10,000	5,000
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	10,000	5,000
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	21,500	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	21,500	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	24,000	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	55,500	5,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Pakistan
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	391-004
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$10,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$11,500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2006

Summary: USAID's democracy and governance program will work with civil society organizations, political institutions, and the media to broaden and strengthen democratic principles of good governance in Pakistan. Civil society will have an effective voice in local and national governance; legislators will be better prepared, have the necessary tools and factual information with which to formulate and implement legislative agendas; and the media will be a more independent and effective voice in monitoring governance at the provincial and national levels.

To accomplish these objectives, USAID will:

- help civil society foster more effective and responsive local governance;
- help political institutions (e.g., national and provincial legislatures, provincial and district government, political parties) increase the responsiveness and accountability of elected officials; and
- help the media become a more fact-based and issue-oriented source of public information on political, economic, and social issues.

This is a new program and major components are under design. Consequently, this presentation provides a general description of how FY 2003 and FY 2004 resources will be utilized to launch these efforts.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

In FY 2002, using \$2,000,000 ESF, USAID provided assistance in election monitoring and training of newly elected parliamentary officials, including, for the first time, women. Women now holds 30 percent of the parliamentary seats.

In FY 2003, USAID will provide technical assistance to community-based organizations and advocacy NGOs to increase community-level input in local governance decision-making; improve planning and budgeting for social services at the district and provincial levels; and help forge public-private partnerships at the local level that will address social issues.

USAID will also strengthen the governance capacity of national and provincial legislators and legislatures. Training will be provided in basic legislative procedures and processes, drafting of laws, issue-based legislative agenda building, and other topics of interest to the legislators and their secretariats. USAID may also provide technical assistance to support the development of legislative interest groups that form around common themes and agendas (e.g., women's caucus, poverty, education).

To help legislators develop more issued-based platforms and legislation, USAID may provide technical assistance to develop resource centers at the national and provincial level. In addition, USAID may strengthen the policy analysis capability of Pakistani think tanks and research institutions.

Finally, USAID will help improve the quality of political reporting by training journalists. Technical assistance may also be provided to help the media regulatory body expand privatization of radio and television licenses and strengthen the management capacity of new, private broadcast license recipients.

No funding breakdown is available for FY 2003 programs since they are currently being developed.

FY 2004 Program:

USAID plans to engage in activities similar to those listed for FY 2003.

Performance and Results: This program will begin in FY 2003.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: To be determined.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Pakistan

391-004 Democracy and Governance	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	2,000
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	2,000
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	2,000
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	10,000	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	10,000	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	11,500	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	21,500	2,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Pakistan
Program Title:	Emergency Economic Assistance
Pillar:	Global Development Alliance
Strategic Objective:	391-005
Status:	
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$200,000,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$17,500,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$200,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: The overall goal of U.S. assistance to Pakistan is to support peace in South Asia. The Government of Pakistan's political and economic stability continues to be important to U.S. foreign policy objectives in the South Asia.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

In FY 2002, USAID provided a total grant of \$600,000,000 to the Government of Pakistan as balance of payments and budget support under PL 107-38, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States.

The overall goal of U.S. assistance is to support the Government of Pakistan during this time of economic hardship that has resulted from its support to the international war on terrorism. The budget support was provided through a cash transfer agreement, and will help the Government of Pakistan sustain robust social spending for education, health, and employment-creation programs.

The aftermath of the September 11, 2001 events in the United States and the Government of Pakistan's overt support to the United States in its efforts to destroy the Al Qaeda international terrorist network have had a tremendous economic impact on Pakistan. The drop in revenue due to the war has severely affected the Government of Pakistan's budget, particularly its ability to sustain spending in key social development areas like health, education, and the construction of critical local infrastructure (rural farm-to-market roads, small-scale irrigation, and potable water systems).

In FY 2003, USAID plans to provide \$200,000,000 ESF to the Government of Pakistan for debt relief. In addition, approximately \$15,000,000 FY 2002 ESF Supplemental and \$600,000,000 FY 2002 Emergency Response Fund are also available for FY 2003 programs.

FY 2004 Program:

For FY 2004, USAID is requesting a total grant of \$200,000,000 ESF to provide economic support to the Government of Pakistan. The particular mode of this assistance will be decided in consultation with the newly elected civilian government. However it is provided, the United States will aim to use this assistance to encourage critical reforms in the education, economic, social, or political sectors, and to multiply the effectiveness of US assistance programs in these sectors.

Performance and Results: The FY 2002 funds were provided as a cash transfer. These funds were used by the Government of Pakistan to meet critical foreign exchange needs, either for debt repayment or for the importation of acceptable U.S. goods and services. The availability of U.S. dollars to meet these costs enabled the Government of Pakistan to reallocate domestic resources within its budget to specific poverty reduction and social development activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: None.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Pakistan

391-005 Emergency Economic Assistance	ESF
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	600,000
Expenditures	600,000
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	600,000
Expenditures	600,000
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	17,500
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	200,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	217,500
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	200,000
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	1,017,500

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Pakistan
Program Title:	Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	391-006
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$6,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$14,500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID's economic growth program will help improve the lives and livelihoods of poor Pakistanis. The results of these initiatives will bring new economic opportunities to Pakistanis living in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas. USAID analyses have concluded that the most promising means to achieve this objective is through promoting microenterprise and job creation.

The planned program will increase incomes and employment opportunities for Pakistan's poor, with a focus on selected, under-served or ill-served target regions of Pakistan. Working through known and successful Pakistani partners, USAID plans to help extend microenterprise and community-based development to those who are currently beyond anyone's reach. Using US and Pakistani partners, the program will also accelerate job creation and business opportunity by fostering rapid growth in small and medium enterprises, Pakistan's second largest employer after agriculture.

Specifically, USAID will provide financing to established Pakistani rural development organizations to:

- Expand micro-finance programs to unserved and under-served geographic areas;
- Strengthen existing micro-finance institutions;
- Improve the micro-finance and small business regulatory environment; and
- Facilitate growth among micro, small and medium-size businesses;

This is a new program and major components are under design. Consequently, this presentation provides a general description of how this program will be launched in FY 2003 and FY 2004.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

USAID proposes to focus on the most economically disadvantaged populations and geographically isolated regions in Pakistan. Technical assistance and training will enable several micro-finance and rural community development institutions to expand community infrastructure and business advisory services to large numbers of women as well as unemployed young males. USAID will also provide business development and management services for new micro-entrepreneurs and small business owners.

USAID may provide technical assistance to improve the policy and regulatory environment for both micro-finance institutions as well as small and medium-size businesses. Removing regulatory and legal constraints will improve the business environment and create new opportunities for private sector-led growth, particularly among businesses that employ the Pakistani poor.

USAID may provide technical assistance and training to NGOs, business advisory associations, and micro-finance institutions to strengthen their capacity to provide business development and advisory services.

FY 2004 Program:

The program scheduled to be launched in late FY 2003 will continue in FY 2004. The principal new element that may influence this program in FY 2004 will be the opportunity to combine these efforts with the pursuit of a related Government of Pakistan policy reform measures with the help of the \$200 million ESF.

Performance and Results: This program will commence in FY2003. Though specific activities are still being designed, results will be measured in terms of employment and income opportunities created for members of the labor force and their families who fall below the poverty line. The primary impact of this program will take place in the various districts and regions of provinces that will be selected based on the competitive proposals USAID/Pakistan will receive in late FY 2003.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: To be determined.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Pakistan

391-006 Economic Growth	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	6,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	6,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	14,500
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	20,500

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Pakistan
Program Title:	Basic Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	391-007
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$12,500,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$610,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$25,000,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID's objective in this sector is to improve the health of women, children, youth, and young married couples in Pakistan by expanding access to quality basic health care services. Maternal and child health, reproductive health and family planning, and HIV/AIDS prevention are the program's primary foci. Public-private partnerships, decentralized management of public sector health services, and health policy reform are all key to achieving planned results.

Because all of these elements are resident in the United Kingdom's new five-year, health sector strategy for Pakistan, USAID has adopted this strategy and will work closely with the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) to achieve its objectives. While DFID will provide substantial health-related budgetary support to the Government of Pakistan, USAID will provide technical assistance and training at the provincial and district levels to complement national-level health sector reforms. This approach has enabled Pakistan's two largest bilateral health sector donors to agree upon and pursue common health sector objectives and gives USAID a voice in the national health policy dialogue.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

USAID has made substantial investments to improve health care in Pakistan since 1982. Approximately \$72 million (1982-1994) was obligated for the Population Welfare Planning Project. Assistance from 1985-1995 totaled \$165 million for child survival activities to reduce child morbidity and mortality due to diarrheal diseases, measles, neonatal tetanus, and acute respiratory infections. Since 1995, USAID has provided modest assistance that helped emphasize the rights of women and girls to basic health services. In 2002, after the USAID Mission was reopened, some activities in health were initiated, such as efforts to support health sector reform to improve coverage, responsiveness, quality, and efficiency of health services.

In FY 2003, a new health strategic objective is under design. USAID will provide funding for technical assistance and training, as well as limited commodity support, to help expand provision of family planning and reproductive health products and services to rural areas. This expansion will help reach underserved or unserved populations. Public-private partnerships will help sustain the availability and quality of these services. These new services will in turn help improve maternal and child health. Activities will include: (1) expanding services into rural areas through NGO and private-sector partnerships; (2) expanding post-abortion care services to treat emergency conditions; (3) expanding availability of modern family planning methods; (4) training 1,000 community health workers and midwives in the delivery of family planning and reproductive health services; and (5) gathering health information on infant/child and maternal mortality and morbidity to guide the Pakistani government, donors, NGOs, and program implementers in making policy and program improvements.

Public-sector basic health care services, both in quality and availability, will also be strengthened with better-informed budget formulation, execution, and monitoring. To complement DFID's assistance to

improve health sector budgeting and programming at the national level, USAID will provide technical assistance and training at the provincial and district level to improve data collection, analysis, and synthesis of health data. Information from these levels will help rationalize and improve national level resource allocation processes for provincial and district governments.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

FY 2004 Program:

Efforts beginning late in FY 2003, as described above, will continue and expand in FY 2004.

Performance and Results: To be determined.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: To be determined.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Pakistan

391-007 Basic Health	CSH
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	4,390
Expenditures	166
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	4,390
Expenditures	166
Unliquidated	4,224
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	610
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	12,500
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	13,110
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	25,000
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	42,500

Data Sheet

391-XXX: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

391-YYY: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.