

UKaid: Changing lives, delivering results in Pakistan

Spring 2011

38 million people (one in four) live in poverty on around £1 a day or less. Pakistan has 17 million out of school children. Half of all adults, two out of every three women, are illiterate. One in ten children die before their tenth birthday, and 14,000 women die in childbirth every year.

Entrenched poverty is denying opportunities to millions of people and undermining Pakistan's long term stability and prosperity.

Tackling poverty and building a stable, prosperous, and democratic Pakistan will help not only millions of poor Pakistanis, but will also improve stability and insecurity in Pakistan, the region, and beyond.

That's why Pakistan is one of the UK Government's top priorities. And that's why the UK's aid to Pakistan could potentially more than double, scaling up to £446 million a year by 2015.

This means Pakistan *could* become the UK's largest recipient of aid. However this increase in UKaid will be calibrated to the Government of Pakistan's own progress on reform, at both the federal and provincial levels, including taking tangible steps to build a more dynamic economy and tackle corruption. UK aid over the coming years will focus on:

- **Education:** we believe the one key issue that has the potential to transform Pakistan's future is education. That's why a major portion of our aid will focus on getting more than four million more children in to school; recruit and train 90,000 new teachers; and provide more than six million text books;
- **Health:** women and children are the UK's top health priority. We will prevent 3,600 mothers' deaths in childbirth; prevent another half a million children from becoming under-nourished, and get another 400,000 couples using contraceptives;
- **Economy and financial inclusion:** we will help another 1.5 million poor people, more than half of them women, access microfinance loans to enable

them to set up their own business and lift themselves out of poverty; and expand branchless banking to another three million people;

- **Democracy and governance:** UKaid will get another two million people, half of them women, to vote at the next general election; strengthen weak government institutions to improve delivery of essential services to the public including education and health; and improve policing and access to justice, as well as help rebuild schools, roads, and bridges in the areas bordering Afghanistan to replace those destroyed by conflict.

The UK has a deep family, historic, and business ties with Pakistan. That's why we are committed to Pakistan for the long-term, to help millions of people lift themselves out of poverty, and to support Pakistan to become the stable, prosperous, democratic country it has the potential to be.



Education

UKaid to get more than four million children in to school in Pakistan

Pakistan faces an education emergency: More than 17 million children are not in school; half the adult population, two thirds of women, can't read or write; and the population of 173 million is expected to increase by half again in the next twenty years. Pakistan is way off track from achieving the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015.

Education is the single most important factor which can transform Pakistan's future. It boosts the economy, broadens outlooks, and offers a brighter future for poor children who may otherwise be on the streets.

That's why education is the UK's top priority for Pakistan.

Over the last few years the UK has helped millions of poor children go to school in Pakistan, provided them with textbooks, and built political and social pressure for change.

By 2015, the UK will get more than four million children in to school; recruit and train an additional 90,000 teachers; provide more than six million school text book sets; and work with the Government and society to further build commitment to improve the education system in Pakistan.

The UK will work with the Government of Pakistan at federal and provincial level to deliver better quality and more widely available schools, and to improve management and accountability in the education sector. Existing support in the Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa will be expanded, and innovative new approaches will be developed for Sindh.

Case study:

Humza Iqbal, student at Shadab Public High School, Lahore

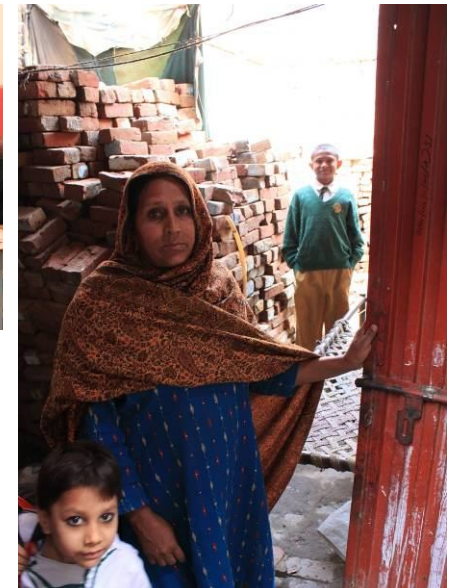
Part of the UK's assistance will be channeled through low-cost privately managed publicly funded schools, which have rapidly expanded the quality and quantity of schools in Pakistan over the last few years. The cost is less than half that of putting a child through a government school, with smaller classroom sizes, and better exam results. Fees are around £3 a month. In the Punjab, the UK has paid for children to go to these schools since 2009, and will expand this over the coming years.

Humza Iqbal, 12 years old, started school in Lahore nearly two years ago thanks to this support from the UK.

Humza has four brothers and three sisters, and lives with eleven of his family members in a small one room dwelling which has no roof, and an uneven floor covered in rubble. He is the only one in his family that has ever been to school. His father sells fruit and makes about 100-150 rupees a day - about £1.



Humza at school



Humza with his mum in his home: eleven people share one small room, with no roof except tarpaulin strung across half of it

His teacher says Humza is bright and catching up quickly. The support allows children who were roaming the streets like Humza the chance to go to school, gives them hope for the future, and the opportunity to lift themselves and their families out of abject poverty.

Humza said:

“

I like school more than selling fruit. I like the teachers, and have fun playing cricket and on the swing with my friends. My favourite subject is English and I want to become a teacher. Before I started school I used to walk around the streets or sell apples and oranges for my father. I couldn't read or write. Now I'm learning. In our last test I came first in our class and was awarded a prize, my mum was very happy.”

His mum Barveen said:

“Humza is my youngest. He has high hopes; he wants to be a teacher, I'm happy about that. Before he was roaming the streets and selling fruit. The voucher means he can go to school.”

Humza's father selling fruits



His father Iqbal said:

“It's so important my son gets as much education as he can. Humza has high aims; he wants to change the future of his family.”



Yousef and Murtaz selling food on the streets. They do not go to school. UKaid will get more than four million children like these two in to school by 2015

EDUCATION:

What the UK has helped achieve in Pakistan since 2009:

- In Punjab, recruited 34,000 teachers, provided stipends to 380,000 poor girls, distributed 35.5 million free textbooks, and support improvements to the exam system;
- In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, provided free textbooks for all 4.3 million students and gave monthly stipends to more than 300,000 poor girls.

What more the UK will do by 2015:

- Get another four million children in to school;
- Recruit and train an additional 90,000 teachers;
- Supply more than six million text books sets;
- Construct or rehabilitate more than 43,000 classrooms.

Health

UKaid preventing mothers' and children's deaths in Pakistan

Sixty-five per cent of women in Pakistan give birth at home. 14,000 of them die in childbirth every year. Countless more women suffer debilitating complications. One in ten children die before their fifth birthday. There are an estimated one million unsafe backstreet abortions. And the average family size is seven – in a country that already struggles to support its burgeoning population.

That's why women and children are the UK's number one health priority in Pakistan.

Simple steps, such as supplying contraceptives, immunising babies, and basic health advice can transform these bleak realities.

And that's why UK aid has helped to more than double the number of Lady Health Workers up to 100,000 since 2002, who visit poor women and children in their homes to provide basic health care, administer immunisation, and distribute contraceptives.

UK is also funding an additional 12,000 community mid-wives by 2013 and strengthening emergency delivery services throughout the country.

Further support from UK aid will prevent another 3,600 mothers' deaths by 2015 and allow 400,000 more families to choose the number of children they have.



Mandra's Lady Health Workers

Case study:

Lady Health Workers

In Mandra, a poor rural area in the Punjab, eighteen Lady Health Workers care for around 19,000 women and children. They unanimously agree that the majority of these women want a maximum of three or four children, and that smaller families result in healthier, better educated children, and reduced poverty.

Tahira Abdul Waheed has been a Lady Health Workers in Mandra for five years. She explains that contraceptives were not available even just a few years ago, and there were a lot more unsafe abortions; now however, thanks to their work, in many areas of Mandra half of their clients are using contraceptives to plan the size of their family.

Tahira said:

“

I love my job, it makes me feel very happy that I can help people and solve problems. The community all know me and respect me, they thank me for their good health. Since I started my work the health of the whole community has got better, and families are having fewer children.”

Tahira with a patient and her 14 day old baby



Tahira said:

“I visit between five and seven houses a day. I provide condoms; give contraceptive injections; check on pregnant women; and give vaccines to the children. I also hold community meetings and visit schools to teach people about health and family planning.

“One time, one of my patients started to give birth at home. I saw danger signs and insisted the family took the women to the nearby hospital. They didn’t want to, but I said she would die if they didn’t take her. The hospital saved the women and her baby’s life. The family thanked me deeply afterwards.”

About Lady Health Workers:

- Serve the poor in rural areas and urban slums;
- Recruited from and serve their local community;
- Have minimum of eight years education;
- Trained for 15 months (three months intensive classroom based, 12 months field/ classroom mix);
- Care for women through pregnancy, birth, and as the child grows up;
- Educate the community and schools on health and hygiene;
- Provide culturally acceptable jobs and improves the status of women in their community.

Nazia Parveen with her six month old son Rajab in Mandra

Nazia was cared for by a Lady Health Worker through her pregnancy and for the birth at her home, and now her son is being given all the recommended vaccinations. Rajab is her first child, she hopes to have one or two more children, then will use contraceptives.



HEALTH:

What the UK has helped achieve in Pakistan:

- Prevent 340,000 children and 19,000 mothers dying since 2003;
- Reduce the number of babies dying at birth from 82 to 69 children per 1000 since 2001;
- Nearly halving the number of women dying in childbirth from 533 to 276 women per 100,000 births since 1999.

What the UK will do by 2015:

- Prevent 3,600 mothers dying in childbirth by 2015 by increasing skilled attendants (doctors, nurses, Lady Health Workers, and midwives) for another 890,000 births;
- Save the lives of 110,000 children, including 44,000 newborns, by expanding basic health services at community level with a focus on family planning, nutrition, and healthcare for women and children;
- Prevent half-a-million children becoming under-nourished in the Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;
- Get another 400,000 couples using contraceptives in the Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and FATA.

Economy and financial inclusion: UKaid creating jobs, supporting economic growth

In Pakistan more than half the adult population, and two-thirds of women, do not have bank accounts or access to financial services. Thirty eight million people live below the poverty line on about £1 a day or less.

With 45 per cent of the population under the age of 25, and the population of some 173 million set to increase by almost half again in the next twenty years, Pakistan needs to more than double its rate of economic growth to between six to eight per cent a year to create enough jobs for all these people.

If educated, healthy, and working, this youth offers a vast mine of talent and productivity - a huge demographic dividend that will unlock Pakistan's potential on the global stage. But if there are not enough jobs, or this youth is not literate or numerate enough to contribute, Pakistan will have an ever growing social, economic, and political burden.

The private sector is the engine of growth. Creating jobs, building workforce skills, and helping poor people set up small businesses by widening access to microcredit loans are the most effective ways of enabling people to lift themselves out of poverty, creating more consumers and demand for goods and services, so driving economic growth.

The UK will continue to support the growth of a vibrant, resilient, and innovative small and micro business sector in Pakistan.

Over the next few years, UK aid will help around 1.5 million poor people (60 per cent women) access microfinance; support entrepreneurs across Pakistan by providing thousands of loans to small businesses; nurture innovation; help expand branchless banking so that millions more people can manage their finances from their mobile phones; and help transform

microfinance from donor-dependent unregulated institutions in to financially sustainable regulated banks.

The UK will also help 125,000 poor people, nearly half of them women, in the four poorest districts of Punjab to earn more money by providing job and skills training, as well as helping rural dairy farmers improve the quality and quantity of meat and milk they produce.

One full year of extra schooling across the population increases economic growth by one percentage point, as more people with better reading, writing, and maths skills enter the workforce. The UK will get more than four million children into school by 2015, benefiting not only the child and her family, but also Pakistan's economy.

Case study:

Sughra Baji, cloth embellishment business

Microfinance loans have helped thousands of women in Pakistan to start their own small business, increase their family's incomes, and create new jobs for other people.



The UK will continue to support microfinance, focusing on women. Women spend more of their income on their children's schooling, their household, and investing for the future. By earning more money and gaining money management and business skills, women and their families can escape poverty, invest more in their children's health and education, as well as better participate in the wider community, and be more socially and political active.

Sughra Baji, who lives in Mughalpura, Lahore, obtained her first microfinance loan ten years ago, partly thanks to UK aid. Prior to that Sughra worked on a piecemeal basis for meagre wages, often just 50 rupees (about 40p) a day. With her loan she bought cloth and stone embellishments and set up her own small business. Now she earns up to £20 on a good day and gives work to more than 25 other local women, providing them with a dignified way of earning a living and boosting her community.

Sughra said:

“

On average, my daily takings range from seven hundred on a very slow day to twenty five hundred rupees on a good day, and that is good profit. I've bought a television, refrigerator, a motorbike for my son, and purchased land in the village. I send two of my sons to a good private school; my elder son didn't go to school as we couldn't afford it before, but he helps me with my business so has a good job. I was able to give the gift of marriage to both my daughters. In the future I want to buy the cloth and stones in bulk direct from Karachi, and set up other women with their own businesses who I will supply to.”

Women typically set up small enterprises with their loan, such as garment making, weaving, a shop, or simple manufacturing. The average loan is around 20,000 rupees (about £145) with a 12 month repayment term. Collateral is not required, but households generally need to earn less than 20,000 rupees (about £145) a month to be eligible.

Economy and Financial inclusion

What UK aid has done:

- Helped facilitate 120,000 microfinance loans, mostly to poor women;
- Helped set up the first and largest branchless banking system in Pakistan in autumn 2009: since then 200,000 people have signed-up to manage their money from their mobile phone, and ten million transactions have been facilitated;
- Provided capacity building grants to eight microfinance institutions serving over 1.5 million microfinance clients.

What UK aid will do:

- UK aid will help an additional 1.5 million poor people (60 per cent women) access microfinance loans by 2013;
- Support entrepreneurs across Pakistan by underwriting another 4,000 loans to small and medium businesses by 2013;
- Help expand branchless banking so that another three million people can access financial services from their mobile phones;
- Provide job and skills training for 125,000 people in the Punjab by 2015;
- Help 75,000 rural dairy farmers increase their income by improving the quality and quantity of meat and milk they produce by 2015;
- Nurture innovation by calling for and then funding the best new ideas to provide banking, microcredit, and other financial services to more poor people;
- Help transform microfinance from donor-dependent unregulated institutions in to financially sustainable regulated banks; and
- Work with the Government of Pakistan to develop a new Growth strategy, which will help the country improve competitiveness, promote innovation and entrepreneurship, and better exploit Pakistan's large domestic market.

Governance:

UK support for stability, democracy, and empowering women in Pakistan

10,000 people were killed in violent incidents in Pakistan in 2010. There is a backlog of about one million law court cases. Only a third of the population voted in the last general election. And one of the worst 'gender gaps' in the world, ranked 132 out of 134 countries by the World Economic Forum due to issues including honour killings, forced marriages, and physical and sexual violence.

Grievances caused by poverty, injustice, poor or non-existent schooling and healthcare, and not enough jobs provide fertile breeding ground for criminality and conflict, which in turn generate further unrest and instability.

Over the coming years the UK will help to build stability and address some of the root causes of conflict in Pakistan by both strengthening weak government institutions, and supporting people to demand better services from their government, including education, healthcare, and access to justice.

UK aid will help make government more effective and accountable; tackle corruption; and increase transparency so the public and media can hold Parliamentarians and organisations to account. We will also support women's rights in Pakistan, including tackling domestic violence, empowering women to get involved in local politics, and strengthening legislation.

We will prioritise building peace and stability in the areas bordering Afghanistan, where conflict has destroyed livelihoods and vital infrastructure. The UK will contribute to the rebuilding of roads, schools, healthcare units, as well as help provide people with a viable way to earn money and improve access to security and justice.

And the UK will strengthen democracy in Pakistan by getting an additional two million people (nearly half of them women) to vote in the next general election, as well as help improve how elections are managed.

Case study:

Working with the Sindh Police to tackle honour killings

Last year in Pakistan there were more than 600 women reported murdered in the name of so called 'honour'. Many more murders went unreported. These women are killed, often by their own relations, for real or perceived hurt to the family's 'honour'.

In April 2009, the Sindh Police became a partner in the UKaid funded 'Prevention of Honour Killings Project' in four districts. This involved training for police on Islam's teaching on honour killings and women's rights. An awareness raising campaign was launched, involving the media and prominent community leaders, as well as discussions facilitated in rural villages where these practices form a part of traditional beliefs.

As a result, the chief of one community banned the practice and there been a sharp decline in honour killing: one district has registered no honour killings since mid-May 2010, while other participating districts have reported no killings since October. The Sindh Police, in participating districts, now require all honour killings to be fully investigated.



Governance, peace, and democracy

What UKaid has helped achieve in Pakistan:

- Provided 6,000 women victims of violence with counselling and legal aid;
- Empowered 1.26 million citizens to come together to implement almost 14,000 development projects in their communities (such as water and sanitation, schools, roads);
- Helped fund 22,000 Lady Health Workers and trained community midwives in the areas bordering Afghanistan;
- Helped provincial Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa change its financial budget from one to three year cycles, enabling better planning and allocation of resources.

What UK aid will do by 2015:

- Work with the FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) local government to provide 6,000 people (half women) with essential services, such as education, health and water;
- Get two million more people (almost half women) to vote in the next General Election;
- Provide legal aid to 5,000 women in the least stable parts of Pakistan;
- Work with the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to strengthen the budgeting, auditing, and management processes in twenty of its ministries, so that budgeting is linked to delivery;
- Provide 66 bridge kits and reconstruct 40 schools for 6,500 girls and 2,300 boys in conflict affected areas bordering Afghanistan;
- The UK will also work with the World Bank and other donors to amongst other things create 8,000 jobs, build 200 schools in Balochistan, and lay 11km of highway which will connect two major communities in the Swat Valley.

Humanitarian:

UK support for floods, earthquake, and people displaced by conflict

The UK was one of the first countries to respond to the recent devastating floods in Pakistan and committed some £134 million (18 billion rupees) to help millions of people affected by providing shelter, food, seeds, blankets, safe drinking water, toilets, medical care, and is now helping people rebuild their lives.

Since the earthquake in 2005, the UK has helped build hundreds of earthquake-resistant houses and schools, and provided shelter, food, water and sanitation, health care, and livelihoods to millions of people affected by the 2009 conflict in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA.



Humanitarian

UKaid support for people affected by the 2010 floods:

- Safe drinking water to 2.5 million people, tents and shelter for some 1.3 million people, and toilets and sanitation for almost 500,000 people, and basic health care for around 2.3 million people;
- Food packages for more than one million people in flood affected areas, in addition to nutritional support for half a million malnourished young children and pregnant/breastfeeding women;
- Wheat and vegetable seeds, fertiliser, animal stock feed, and veterinary services to more than 115,000 rural families to avoid further loss of animals and dependency on food aid for the next year or more;
- Helped 200,000 children by repairing 1,500 schools and providing 200 temporary facilities for children whose schools have been damaged or destroyed by the floods in Sindh and Punjab.

UKaid support for people affected by the 2005 earthquake:

- Funded constructed 35 schools and 49 bridges in Earthquake affected areas of Pakistan Administered Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;
- Contributed funds towards some 420,000 earthquake-resistant houses, 750 schools, and 550 government offices;
- Immediately following the 2005 earthquake UK aid provided support including search and rescue; logistics and air support; shelter and non-food items; camp management; water and sanitation; healthcare; and livelihoods/more.

UKaid support for people affected by 2009 conflict:

- Provided shelter, food, water and sanitation, health care, and livelihoods to three million people forced to leave their homes due to the 2009 conflict in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA.



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