

# UKaid: Changing lives, delivering results in Pakistan

## Summer2013

Some 60 million people (one in three) live in poverty on around 30p a day or less. Pakistan has 12 million out of school children. Half of all adults, and two out of every three women, are illiterate. One in eleven children die before their fifth birthday, and 12,000 women die in childbirth every year. Nearly half of children under five suffer from stunted growth, which affects brain development and so reduces their ability to learn at school.

Entrenched poverty is denying opportunities to millions of people and undermining Pakistan's long term stability and prosperity. Tackling poverty and building a prosperous democratic Pakistan will help not only millions of poor Pakistanis, but will also improve stability in Pakistan, the region, and beyond.

That's why Pakistan is one of the UK Government's top priorities. And that's why Pakistan is one of the UK's largest recipients of development investment. This investment is dependent on securing value for money and results, and our money being protected from corruption. UK development is built on a commitment by the Government of Pakistan to economic and tax reform, and to helping lift the poorest out of poverty.

The UK's development investment over the coming years will focus on:

- **Education** can transform Pakistan's future. That's why a major portion of our investment will benefit four million children in school, help build 20,000 new classrooms, and recruit and train 45,000 new teachers;
- **Health:** women and children are the UK's top priority in Pakistan. We will prevent thousands of mothers dying in childbirth and help half-a-million couples choose when and how many children to have;
- **Economy and financial inclusion:** we will help 1.23 million poor people, more than half of them women, access microfinance loans to set up their own business and lift themselves out of poverty; and provide job skill training to 135,000 of the poorest people in Punjab;
- **Democracy and governance:** the UK helped tens of thousands of people to

vote in the recent election. UK development investment will continue to help strengthen government institutions, and improve security and access to justice;

- The UK will continue to provide **humanitarian assistance** and rebuild schools, roads, and bridges when needed, as it did in response to the devastating floods in 2010, the earthquake in 2005, and ongoing conflict in the region bordering Afghanistan.

The UK has 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 help Pakistan to become the stable, prosperous, democratic country that it has the potential to be.



## Education

UK development investment to benefit four million children in school in Pakistan

Pakistan faces an education emergency: More than 12 million children are not in school; half the adult population and two thirds of women can't read or write; and Pakistan's population of 180 million is expected to increase by half again in less than forty years. Pakistan is off track from achieving the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015.

Education is one of the most important factors 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 the end of 2015, UK development investment will benefit some four million children in school; recruit and train an additional 45,000 teachers in Punjab province alone; improve test results in core subjects including maths and English; and work with the Government and civil society to sustain commitment to reform the education system in Pakistan.

The UK will work with the Government of Pakistan at provincial level to deliver better quality and more widely available schools, and to improve management and accountability in the education sector. Existing support in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces is being expanded, and innovative new approaches are being developed in partnership with the private sector to get more children in to school in Sindh.

### Case study:

#### Humzalqbal, student at Shadab Public High School, Lahore

Part of the UK's assistance will be channeled through low-cost privateschools. This sector has expanded rapidly in Punjab over the last few years. Fees are around £3 a month, which is less than half the price of putting a child through a public school, and offer smaller class sizes and better exam results. In Punjab, the UK has supported children to go to these schools since 2009, and we will expand this over the coming years.

### Humzalqbal, 12 years old, started school in Lahore nearly two years ago thanks to 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 (about £1) a day.



Humza at school



Humza with his mum at home: eleven people share one small room, with no roof except tarpaulin strung across 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:**

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*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 Murtza selling food on the streets. They do not go to school. UK development investment will benefit four million children like these two in school by 2015**

## **EDUCATION:**

### **What the UK has done in Pakistan:**

- Supported some 420,000 children in school in 2010/11;
- In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, since 2009 the UK has funded textbooks for all 4.4 million students and monthly stipends for more than 400,000 girls to help them go to school;
- In Punjab, the UK has helped recruit 34,000 more teachers and supported improvements to the exam system.

### **By the end of 2015, UK development investment will:**

- Support four million children in school;
- Recruit and train 45,000 teachers in Punjab;
- Construct more than 20,000 classrooms in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;
- Improve test results in core subjects including maths and English in Punjab;
- Build 12,000 literacy centres to teach women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to read and write.

## Health

### UKaid preventing mothers' and children's deaths in Pakistan

More than half (58 per cent) of women in Pakistan give birth at home. Twelve thousand of them die in childbirth every year. Countless more women suffer debilitating complications. One in eleven children die before their fifth birthday. There are an estimated one million unsafe abortions every year. 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, making childbirth safer, immunising babies, encouraging breastfeeding, and providing basic health advice can transform these bleak realities.

The UK has helped to more than double the number of Lady Health Workers up to 100,000 since 2002. They visit women and children in their homes, often in rural villages, and are trained to provide basic health care, administer immunisation, and distribute contraceptives. Lady Health Workers provide the only medical care many of these women receive.

The UK is currently funding the training and deployment of an additional 12,000 community mid-wives, as well as strengthening emergency delivery services throughout the country. UK development investment will prevent 3,600 mothers' deaths in childbirth by providing nurses, midwives, and doctors for one million births, as well as allow half-a-million more families to choose when and how many 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 Worker 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, thanks to the Lady Health Workers, half or more of their clients are using contraceptives to plan the size of their family.

Tahira with a patient and her 14 day old baby



#### 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 said:**

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*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 woman 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 woman and her baby's life. The family thanked me deeply afterwards.”*

### **Lady Health Workers:**

- Serve the poor in rural areas and urban slums;
- Are recruited from and serve their local community;
- Have a minimum of eight years education;
- Train 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;
- Ensure the poorest and most remote rural families and communities have access to essential health services such as family planning, immunisation, and nutrition support.

**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. 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 done in Pakistan:**

- Helped train and deploy more than 10,000 community midwives since 2009;
- Helped construct more than 35 community midwife schools since 2009;
- Prevented mothers and babies dying by directly funding more than 310,000 extra skilled birth attendants since 2009.

#### **Over the coming years, UK development investment will:**

- Enable 500,000 couples to access contraceptives and so choose when and how many children to have;
- Prevent 3,600 mothers dying in childbirth by increasing skilled attendants (doctors, nurses, Lady Health Visitors, and midwives) for one million births;
- Save the lives of 110,000 children, including 44,000 newborns, by expanding basic health services 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.

## **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. Sixty million people live below the poverty line on the equivalent of about 30p a day or less.

With 45 per cent of the population under the age of 25, and the population of some 180million set to increase by half again in less than forty years, Pakistan needs to more than double its rate of economic growth to at least seven 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 which 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 micro credit 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 1.23 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 into financially sustainable regulated banks.

The UK in partnership with the Government of Punjab will provide skill training to 135,000 of the poorest people (half of them women) in Punjab, so that they can get a job and earn money. And the UK will provide 315,000 women from the poorest families with small monthly cash grants of 1,200rps (approx. £8) to purchase essentials, such as food and medicine, and to help send their children to school. Mothers can receive an additional 200rps for each child (up to three) in primary school.

One full year of extra schooling across the population can increase economic growth by up to one percentage point, as more people with better reading, writing, and maths skills enter the workforce. UK development investment will benefit more than four million children in school by the end of 2015, helping not only the children and their families, but also Pakistan's economy.

And the UK will continue to work with provincial governments, providing technical expertise on how to plan and spend budgets more effectively.

### **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.

SughraBaji, 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 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:**

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*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 refrigerator and purchased some land in the village. I now send two of my sons to 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.”*

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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 development investment has done:

- Backed 103,000 microfinance loans between spring 2010 and spring 2012, mostly to poor women, so they can lift themselves out of poverty;
- Provided a cash payment of 40,000 rupees (about £270GBP) directly to 200,000 households in 2011/12 in flood affected areas of Pakistan, helping some 1.3 million individuals to meet their immediate life-saving needs;
- Helped set up the first and largest branchless banking system in Pakistan, enabling many of the poorest to access financial services for the first time. More than one million people are now managing their money from their mobile phone, and over 25 million transactions were facilitated in the first quarter of 2012 alone;
- Provided technical advice to the Government of Pakistan on managing its economy, and on how to plan and spend its budget more effectively.

### By the end of 2015, UK development investment will:

- Help 1.23 million poor people (more than half women) access microfinance loans;
- Support entrepreneurs across Pakistan by underwriting 4,000 loans to small and medium businesses;
- Work with the Govt. of Punjab to provide skills training to 135,000 people so they can get jobs and lift themselves out of poverty;
- Provide small monthly cash grants to 315,000 of the poorest women to meet their family's essential needs;
- Nurture innovation by calling for and then funding the best new ideas to provide banking, micro credit, and other financial services to more poor people; and
- Help transform microfinance from donor-dependent unregulated institutions into financially sustainable regulated banks.

## Governance:

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

In Pakistan, there is a backlog of about one million cases going through the courts, more than 7,000 people were killed in violent incidents in 2011, and is ranked the third most dangerous country in the world for women due to prevalence of honour killings, forced marriage, rape, and other violence<sup>1</sup>.

Grievances caused by poverty, inequality, injustice, poor or non-existent schooling and healthcare, and lack of jobs provides a fertile breeding ground for criminality and unrest which can lead to conflict.

Over the coming years the UK will help to build stability and address some of the root causes of these grievances in Pakistan by helping reform and strengthen government institutions to improve the delivery of essential services to the public, including education, healthcare, and justice. This will make government more effective, help tackle corruption, and increase transparency so that the public can demand better services and hold the government to account.

The UK will continue to 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, bridges, help provide people with a viable way to earn money, and improve access to security and justice.

And the UK has helped strengthen democracy in Pakistan by supporting an additional two million women and men to vote in the last general election.

<sup>1</sup>Thomas Reuters Foundation Perceptions Survey Report, 2011

## Case study:

### Working with the Sindh Police to tackle honour killings

In 2011 nearly 1,000 women were murdered in the name of so called 'honour', according to the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan. 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 2009, the Sindh Police became a partner in the UK 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 involving the media and prominent community leaders, and discussions facilitated in rural villages where these practices are a part of traditional beliefs.

As a result, more than 3000 police officers have now been trained. The Sindh Police, in participating districts, now require all honour killings to be fully investigated. Many community chiefs have banned the practice. And, most importantly, at least 16 women's lives have been saved so far through this initiative.



## Governance, peace, and democracy

### What UKaid has helped achieve in Pakistan:

- Provided 35,000 women victims of violence with counselling and legal aid since 2006;
- Rebuilt 22 bridges and 40 schools in conflict affected areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas), benefiting 6,500 girls and 2,300 boys;
- Helped around 50,000 citizens (30,000 women) register for Computerised National ID Cards (CNIC) since the beginning of 2011;
- Ensured every by-election in Pakistan in 2011 was observed by independent monitors from the Free and Fair Election Network;
- Advised the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on how to plan and spend its budget on education and health services more effectively. Savings of £4million in two districts have been reallocated to fund 225,000 stipends helping girls go to school.

### By the end of 2015, the UK will:

- Provide and install a total of 50 bridge kits to conflict and flood affected areas in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;
- Help two million more women and men to vote in the next General Election;
- Help increase the number of women in decision-making positions at local and provincial level in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by 13% and at national level by 5%;
- Work with the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to strengthen its budgeting for another six districts so it is linked to delivery and performance across eight sectors, including education and health;
- Work with the World Bank and other donors to, amongst other things, build schools and roads in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA.

## Humanitarian:

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

The UK was one of the leading countries to respond to the devastating floods in Pakistan in 2010 and 2011, and helped millions of people by providing shelter, food, seeds, blankets, safe drinking water, toilets, and medical care. DFID continues to help people rebuild their homes and lives.

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



## Humanitarian

### By 2015 the UK will:

- Work with the Government of Pakistan and others to strengthen systems so that Pakistan is more resilient and prepared against possible future natural disasters, so reducing their impact.

### UKaid support for people affected by the 2011 floods:

- Help for more than 1.6 million people to get back on their feet, including 45,000 permanent flood resistant houses; seeds, fertilizer and animal fodder for 864,500 people; and emergency support for hundreds of thousands more.

### UKaid support for people affected by the 2010 floods:

- Safe drinking water to some 2.6 million people; toilets and sanitation for 1.2 million people; basic health care for 2.6 million people; and nutritional support for half a million young children and pregnant/breastfeeding women;
- Shelter for more than one million people, including 13,400 flood resistant brick houses;
- Wheat and vegetable seeds, fertilizer, animal feed, and veterinary services to help 895,000 people get back on their feet;
- 200,000 children back in to education by repairing or rebuilding 2,000 schools damaged or destroyed by the floods.

### UKaid support for people affected by the 2005 earthquake:

- Funded construction of 35 schools and 49 bridges in Earthquake affected areas of Pakistan Administered Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;
- Contributed towards some 420,000 earthquake-resistant houses, 750 schools, and 510 government offices;
- Immediately following the earthquake UK aid provided lifesaving support including search and rescue; logistics and air support; shelter; water and sanitation; healthcare; and more.

### UKaid support for people affected by 2009 conflict:

- 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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