Energy, agriculture and human capital are some of Pakistan’s potentials, which have not yet been sufficiently used due to lack of skilled workforce.

Nearly 17 percent of the youth in Pakistan complete secondary education and a very small percentage of them acquire employable skills. A major portion of the youth drifts off into the informal sector and learns various vocational skills through the traditional Ustad-Shagird system. Annually 2.4 million young people enter the job market, but as of 2015 there are only 476,850 places available in the formal technical and vocational education and training (TVET) through 3,581 institutes across Pakistan. Apart from this mismatch between demand and supply, even quality and relevance of the training delivered does not match the demands of the job market.

To improve the access, quality, equity and relevance of TVET, the Government of Pakistan has embarked upon a comprehensive reform in 2011 with the support of the European Union and the governments of Germany, Netherlands and Norway. The first phase of the reform, which is based on the National Skills Strategy (NSS), has ended in December 2016. During this period a number of milestones have been achieved such as national TVET policy, National Vocational Qualifications Framework (NVQF) and Competency Based Training & Assessment (CBT&A) etc.

The second phase of the TVET Sector Support Programme has been launched in January 2017 for another five years. The Programme is supported by the European Union, the Federal Republic of Germany and Royal Norwegian Embassy. The overall objective of the Programme is to improve governance and private sector participation in the TVET sector in order to increase a quality skills development that meets the demand of the labour market.

The TVET Sector Support Programme is being implemented across Pakistan including Azad Jammu & Kashmir, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Gilgit Baltistan according to the following four intervention areas:

### Private Sector Engagement
1. Increasing the private sector’s participation in TVET related decision-making bodies at federal and provincial/regional levels
2. Establishment of Sector Skills Councils
3. Strengthening of employer-led Institute Management Committees
4. Promoting systematic dialogue between the public and private sector

### Policy & Governance
1. Implementation of the National TVET Policy at federal and provincial/regional level
2. Agreements of cooperation between the public and private sector
3. Quality assurance & management
4. Accreditation of TVET institutes

### Human Resource Development/Teacher Training
1. Implementation of NVQF
2. Development and implementation of new demand-driven national qualifications through CBT&A
3. Setting up Centers of Competence for the training of teachers
4. Training of the teachers, assessors and principals of public and private TVET institutes

### Implementation of Reformed TVET
1. Provision of demand-oriented vocational training to the youth in Sindh and Balochistan through a special training fund
2. Promotion of on-the-job or work-based vocational training
3. Facilitation of agreements between training providers and enterprises for training delivery

### Geographical Spread
- Punjab
- Sindh
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)
- Balochistan
- Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA)
- Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)
- Gilgit Baltistan (GB)

### Donors
- European Union
- Federal Republic of Germany
- Royal Norwegian Embassy

### Implementing Agency
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

### Partners
- National Vocational & Technical Training Commission
- Technical Education & Vocational Training Authorities in Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan, AJK
- Punjab Vocational Training Council
- FATA Development Authority
- TVET Directorate Gilgit Baltistan
- Business & Industry Associations

### Duration
5 Years (2017-2021)

### Estimated Budget
€ 56 Million

### Geographical Spread
- Punjab
- Sindh
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)
- Balochistan
- Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA)
- Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)
- Gilgit Baltistan (GB)
Expected Results (2017-21)

- Establishment of 5 Centers of Competence for TVET teachers' training
- Training of 25 Chief Master Trainers and 100 Master Trainers
- Training of 3,800 TVET teachers, 1,500 assessors and 500 principals of public and private TVET institutes
- Accreditation of 200 TVET institutes
- Establishment of 3 Sector Skills Councils
- Development and implementation of 60 new qualifications for Competency Based Training & Assessment (CBT&A)
- Training of 15,500 men and women through CBT&A
- Training of 18,000 men and women through a fund in Sindh & Balochistan
- Issuance of national certificates to 15,000 skilled persons from the informal sector through Recognition of Prior Learning
- Establishment of employer-led Institute Management Committees in 500 TVET institutes
- Implementation of the national TVET Policy at federal and provincial/regional level

Results achieved (2011-2016)

Policy Formulation—Governance
- First-ever National TVET Policy launched
- HRD policy for TVET teachers developed
- Apprentices Bill 2015 drafted
- Implementation of National Skills Strategy initiated

National Vocational Qualification Framework (NVQF)
- First-ever NVQF launched
- Implementation of NVQF initiated with the launching of Competency Based Training & Assessment (CBT&A)
- 60 trades piloted in 142 TVET institutes with 20,000 graduates

TVET Teacher Training (In-service/Pre-service)
- 8,500 TVET teachers in pedagogy skills trained
- 18 E-Learning Centers for in-service teachers training established
- First-ever Pre-service Teacher Training Programme launched jointly by Pakistani and German Universities

Fund for Innovative Training (FIT)
- 125,000 men and women benefited from 36 short-term vocational training projects
- 2 Learning Regions established in the Frontier Region Peshawar and Swat, benefiting 1800 men and women

Accreditation of TVET Institutes/Programmes
- 1,127 TVET programmes/ institutes accredited
- First-ever Accreditation Council notified

Cooperative Training and Green Skills
- Cooperative Vocational Training piloted in Lahore and Karachi with 10 institutes, 143 national and multinational companies engaged
- 886 men and women received vocational training in 10 CVT courses

Capacity Building for Technical Education and Vocational Training Authorities (TEVTAs)
- ISO certification awarded to Punjab, Sindh and AJK TEVTAs
- Human resource development plans for all the TEVTAs developed
- 880 senior and mid-career managers of TEVTAs received training on management

Vocational Counseling and Job Placement (VC&JP)
- 102 VC&JP Centers established
- 247 VC&JP Officers trained
- 31 VC&JP Officers received international certification

National Skills Information System
- First-ever National Skills Information System established
- Data of over 70,000 employers & 700,000 skilled workers uploaded

For further information:
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Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
House 23, Street 55, F-7/4, Islamabad.
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www.tvetreform.org.pk
Support to Social Protection - Social Health Protection

Social protection for sustainable economic development

Context

Social protection refers to a set of policies and programmes aimed at protecting all people from poverty, vulnerability, and social exclusion throughout their lifecycles, with a particular emphasis on vulnerable groups. Despite a strong constitutional commitment to provide social protection, the current social protection programmes cover only a fraction of the Pakistani population. Although numerous social protection programmes exist all over the country, they are fragmented, and neither coordinated nor regularly monitored.

Given the above context, the majority of people in Pakistan still have to make a living without coverage of any protection against lifecycle risks such as sickness, inability to work, poverty in old age and the loss of property. Without coverage provided by a social protection system, in particular people working in the informal sector, face a higher risk of falling into poverty if they incur unforeseeable expenses or suffer sudden loss of income. Since more than 70 per cent of the population is working in the informal sector and less than 15 per cent is covered by the social protection system, this presents a big challenge at the individual but also at the societal level.

Access to social protection not only mitigates the existing poverty, but also assists in preventing poverty in the advent of shocks. It impacts the level of education positively, promotes good health, and therefore contributes towards a strong foundation for the country’s sustainable economic development.

Objective

People working in the informal economy and their families, especially those affected or threatened by poverty, benefit from improved access to social protection programmes, including social health protection.
Approach

The project supports the Federal Government, the Governments of the provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab as well as the region of Gilgit-Baltistan in implementing social health protection models, coordinating existing programmes for basic social protection, and establishing safe and efficient blood transfusion services. It operates in three areas:

1. Improving the functionality of existing social health protection programmes: the project enhances technical, administrative and institutional capacities of stakeholders involved in introducing social health protection schemes in the provinces as well as at the federal level. The measures include support to the development of policies and strategies as well as providing training courses to develop and manage social health protection programmes. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the project cooperates closely with the social health protection scheme promoted by the KfW Development Bank.

2. Capacity-building at the provincial and district administration levels in the fields of design, coordination and communication of social protection programmes: the project advises provincial and district administrations to develop needs-driven strategies and initiatives for social protection, in particular basic social protection programmes. In selected districts the project supports the establishment of coordination bodies and the creation of Single Window Service Centres (citizens’ service centres). These Centres will serve as single entrance point to several government bodies and services in order to increase customer-orientation and effectiveness by reducing barriers to accessing social protection services.

3. Strengthening the capacities of the provincial governments in implementing programmes to supply safe blood: training workshops/seminars are supported for specialists working in blood banks, blood centres and regulatory authorities. These seminars are conducted in collaboration with national training institutes. The project has also supported the development of a Safe Blood Transfusion toolbox which contains essential instruments to implement the National Blood Policy and Strategic Framework (2014-2020) for Blood Transfusion Services. Partners are advised on introducing legal and regulatory frameworks for its implementation.

Results

Building on the success of the Health Sector Support Programme (2010-15), the project has achieved remarkable results in social health protection.

In Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan, around one million poor families have received a health insurance card, thereby giving them access to hospital treatment. In cooperation with the Prime Minister National Health Program, the Punjab Health Initiative Management Company and the Social Health Protection Initiative Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the project has facilitated the elaboration and implementation of (i) business processes, (ii) registration of participants, (iii) standard hospital contracts and (iv) compliance management protocols.

Working in conjunction with the International Labour Organization, the project has prepared a work plan for implementing the Social Protection Strategy in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Coordination bodies for social protection have been established in two districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The introduction of social advice and service points (Single Window Services Centres) is currently being tested in three districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab.
Water Efficiency in the Textile Industry

Developing capacities of governmental institutions to regulate the use of water resources and provide advisory services to the textile sector

Context

As the economies of developing and emerging countries grow, demand for water is progressively outstripping available supply. The textile and garment sector is the biggest industrial sector in Pakistan and contributes more than 9.5% to the GDP and 54% to the exports while providing employment to more than 2.7 million people. With an amount of 70% of all industrial water, the textile industry is at the same time the biggest consumer in a country where water scarcity, quality and the access to fresh water are a huge challenge. The water consumption of Pakistan’s textile sector is significantly higher than the international average. The overall industrial water consumption is estimated at 50 million m³ per day. This is twice as much as the consumption of drinking water by households in Pakistan.

Beside the use of water resources, wastewater is another significant problem. Only 3% of the overall wastewater in the textile industries receives treatment. The wastewater contains high concentrations of dyestuffs, chemicals and textile auxiliary agents. This makes it nearly impossible to use the water for other purposes. The discharge of untreated or inadequately treated textile waste water contributes to severe water pollution and affects both surface and groundwater.

The textile companies’ high consumption and inefficient water use contributes massively to the scarcity of water resources. Little by little, the companies start recognizing the scarcity of water resources as an operational and strategic risk to their business. Key causes of the inefficiency and high consumption are a lack of cognizance and incentives for water saving measures, outdated production technologies and a lack of monitoring of water use in production processes. In addition, the high water usage leads to a higher consumption of chemicals and energy.

Objective

The programme aims at developing the capacities of governmental institutions to regulate the use of water resources and provide advisory services to the sector, e.g. by showcasing the economic benefits of water efficiency measures for companies. In doing so, the efficient use of water resources by textile companies is enhanced and resilience to climate-induced water scarcity is strengthened.

Approach

The programme supports the federal and provincial government in the development, implementation and performance management of multi-stakeholder action plans and convening workshops, fostering capacity development to promote approaches enhancing the implementation of water efficiency measures and guidelines.

GIZ enables partners to adopt a comprehensive and effective approach to managing water risks and helps implementing the piloting measures agreed upon by the partners – governmental institutions, business associations and textile companies – by providing knowhow, capacity development solutions and the resources for implementing activities.

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Published by:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Policy Implementation

A key aspect of the programme is to support the government translating the existing federal action plan for reducing climate change-induced water risks into specific measures to increase water efficiency in the textile and garment industry. Therefore, dialogues are used to strengthen a culture of collaboration between the involved stakeholders – governmental institutions, private sector associations and companies. The partners are supported in setting up a stable cooperation system required for implementing the action plan on a provincial level, focusing on establishing communication structures among the partners.

Piloting in Companies

With the textile sector transforming very fast, it is crucial to keep up the pace with change. GIZ follows the idea that collaboration and sharing knowledge builds a culture of continuous learning to race with the intensity of the changing business environment. It focuses on capacity development through adequate advisory services and training. A key aspect of the programme approach is to increase water efficiency of selected companies to showcase the economic viability of investments into water efficiency. Dialogue as a guiding principle is also a basis for the cooperation with factories: By establishing dialogue structures within the company, the company staff identifies problems jointly, defines targets and develops common solutions. The purpose is to frame challenges collectively, and thus to enhance problem solving skills within the company. The approach offers solutions to the textile producers to improve their capacities on water efficiency and treatment. It helps building a learning culture, enhanced through coaching and mentoring for the factory’s management and workers.

Eco Industrial Areas

Unplanned industrialization often goes along with ecological stress. Regarding resource efficiency, industrial areas are predestined to generate high saving potentials. The aim of GIZ is to support the development of good practices on sustainable industrial parks for joint water use and wastewater disposal. For exchange, networking mechanisms and for knowledge sharing between relevant partners suitable tools will be developed, e.g. an e-learning system, to give public authorities and private associations the opportunity to strengthen their capacities in terms of water resource and wastewater management. Based on this, the partners are supported in developing a guideline for eco industrial parks.
Support to Local Governance
Enhancing effective, transparent and responsive governance at national and provincial level

Context
The Government of Pakistan is committed towards achieving precise and demand-driven delivery of public services to its citizens in a transparent and accountable manner. The passing of the 18th Constitutional Amendment in 2010, and the subsequent re-introduction of local government systems in all provinces in 2013 have opened new opportunities to improve the ability of the state at all levels to deliver public services, to improve key governance dimensions such as the participation of poor and vulnerable groups, such as youth and women in decision-making, and to focus on local development. New local government systems were re-established in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab, with elections having taken place in 2015 and 2016, respectively. As now more and more newly elected representatives assume their positions, they require support to enhance their capacities in understanding and handling development planning, budgeting, and the execution of programmes. Existing legal rules and regulations need to be updated and modified to reflect the new distribution of responsibilities between the provincial and local levels, and between elected representatives and public officials. After the devolution of power, the provincial tax authorities have now been given the additional responsibility to collect sales tax on services, which is a new area for them. Local revenue generation is a great concern, in order to provide additional means to local governments. To encourage transparency and improve relations between the state and citizens in all areas of public policy, it is crucial to enhance the interaction between state actors, citizens and civil society organisations. Recent legal reforms (like introducing the Right to Information - RTI Acts, and Rights to Public Services - RTPS Acts) have given citizens new tools to demand information and accountability from public institutions.

On behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH supports the Government of Pakistan in improving the devolved structures and dialogue-based systems of service delivery to meet the citizens’ needs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab in the following areas:

- Strengthening Local Governance
- Revenue Generation
- State–Citizen Dialogue

The Programme is co-financed by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

Strengthening Local Governance
In 2013, the provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab adopted new Local Government Acts which define the roles and responsibilities of the local governments in determining needs and priorities of the local communities, and in delivering public services to the citizens. However, the new local governments still lack the capacity to provide these services to the citizens in an effective and efficient manner.

Objective
The performance of local governments and elected councils is strengthened through the coherent implementation of local government reforms with a focus on development planning and accountability.
Approach
The Programme works at provincial and local level. In both provinces, it supports provincial departments (especially the local government departments) to perform and fulfil their functions in line with the Local Government Act. The Programme assists in revising legal rules, administrative regulations, and consultative processes for drawing up and implementing development plans and annual budgets. Public officials in the provincial and local administrations and elected representatives benefit from tailor-made and demand-driven capacity building programmes. Dedicated programmes help female councillors to fulfil their roles. Existing curricula and training methods are refined in line with the needs and duties of public servants. The Programme promotes coordination and cooperation between provincial government departments, between elected representatives and local administrations, and between interest groups of local councils and the provinces.

Revenue Generation
The tax to GDP ratio (10.5%) in Pakistan is very low as compared to other countries at a similar stage of development. Own-source revenue generation is inadequate for fiscal sustainability and independence. Poor communication, lack of transparency and tax equity have led to a lack of trust between citizens and tax collection agencies. Expanding the tax base and improving tax management and collection processes remain key challenges. Establishing trust in the tax system is a crucial element in this context.

Objective
The provincial and local revenue generation is strengthened by supporting provincial tax authorities through the piloting of revenue generation measures at the local level and by raising public awareness about taxation.

Approach
The Programme focuses on improving systems and processes of tax collection by the provincial tax authorities and on a coherent design of the legal framework for tax collection. It supports the provincial tax authorities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab to develop and implement administrative regulations and processes to increase tax revenue at provincial level. The Programme enhances the organisational and institutional capacity of the tax administrations at provincial level through advisory services to increase tax compliance and training of tax officials in tax administration, tax withholding and enhancing cooperation with the private sector. It pilots measures in selected districts to generate revenue at local level and promotes exchange between the tax authorities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and other provinces to transfer knowledge and create learning networks.

State-Citizen Dialogue
Pakistan citizens face considerable challenges to share their development priorities with the state. The newly devolved structures and dialogue-based systems of service delivery in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab need to be improved to address the needs of the citizens. Recent legal reforms (like introducing RTI Acts, and RTPS Acts) have given citizens new tools to demand information and accountability from public institutions. The media and civil society organisations are displaying great interest in appropriate information policy.

Objective
Accountability and dialogue between the Pakistani state and its citizens are enhanced through support to public bodies, civil society and citizens for accountability mechanisms such as the RTI Acts and piloting of feedback mechanisms.

Approach
The Programme enhances the accountability of the provincial and local administrations as well as the dialogue between citizens and the state through organisational development and training measures for the Information Commissions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab to implement the RTI Acts. The Programme also supports selected provincial and local administrations in both provinces and the elected local councillors to develop and pilot processes and mechanisms to store and provide access to information and to process and respond to requests for information. In order to enhance awareness and accountability, the Programme creates formats and platforms for direct dialogue between decision-makers, citizens, media and civil society organisations. These communication measures supplement and support the thematic interventions of the other two result areas, such as information about the roles of various stakeholders in development planning and the use of the revenue generated.
FATA Development Programme

Strengthening capacities for the provision of public services, capacity building and mutually constructive dialogues

Context

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) along Pakistan’s border to Afghanistan is a region of great natural beauty and rich tribal culture, but also marked by extreme poverty as well as numerous overlapping and often violent conflicts. With a population of 4.8 million people, FATA consists of seven agencies and six Frontier Regions (FRs). Governmental structures at the local level are still to be built as the people use traditional tribal representation and decision-making processes. However, due to its remoteness and lack of local administrative structures in FATA, the state has limited access and ability to deliver fundamental social services. The main challenges for the population are marginalization, limited inclusion in planning and decision-making processes as well as inadequate basic services and income-generating opportunities. In addition, over the past 15 years, local conflicts and reiterated military operations have displaced segments of the local population and hampered social infrastructure. At the end of 2015, official statistics have revealed that approximately 278,000 displaced families were registered by the authorities.

On a positive note, significant efforts were made towards the introduction of legal and institutional reforms in the area. Starting in 2010, a Joint Committee on FATA Reforms (FATA Committee) has developed recommendations to reform FATA, amongst which are included: (1) integration of FATA into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa within a five year transitional period, (2) rehabilitation and reconstruction of the area, (3) socio-economic development and administrative reform, and (4) establishment of local government structures. Until today, the majority of Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDPs) have returned and will be rehabilitated; however, their reintegration requires considerable efforts by the FATA administration. Furthermore, the main challenge remains the provision of adequate social services, not only in the TDP areas and hosting communities, but also all over FATA.

Objective

The FATA Development Programme (FDP) assists the FATA Secretariat to improve the capacities of government actors and civil-society groups for better provision of services, self-help and improved mutually constructive dialogue.

Since January 2017, FDP is simultaneously implementing the EU multi-donor action “Aid to Uprooted People in Pakistan” (AUP), with the overall objective to facilitate the reintegration of FATA’s TDPs by creating a favourable environment for their return. In order to achieve this objective, the initiative aims to improve the service delivery capacity of the FATA Secretariat and assists the reform process in FATA. The action under the objective will enable the FATA Secretariat to better analyse, prioritise and deliver services needed by local communities in the return areas. It is implemented in the three result areas governance, education and health.
Approach

The FATA Development Programme is aligned with the relevant political strategies (FATA Sustainable Development Plan and the Post-Crisis Needs Assessment). The programme supports the FATA Secretariat to build capacities in planning, implementation and monitoring to improve access and the provision of social services FATA-wide. Various information systems are to be established, to provide detailed and high quality information for better planning and decision-making, for instance in the health and education sectors in FATA. A central element of the programme is the involvement of the population in an ongoing constructive dialogue on development issues and change processes. The methodological approach of the EU-funded action-AUP is designed to specifically strengthen the interface between community development initiatives and the FATA Secretariat and to assist the reform process in FATA.

Expected Results (2016 – 2018)

The following outcomes are targeted in the key result areas of the programme:

**Improved self-organisation and self-help capacities of Community Development Bodies:** an integrated conflict and gender sensitive approach for self-organisation and self-help, combining elements of community development, education and health, is used by the Community Development Bodies (CDBs), e.g. Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Local Quality Teams (LQTs) or Parent-Teacher Councils (PTC). Additionally, members of CDBs, including women, participate in training sessions - provided by the programme. Topics span from project planning and respective implementation to budget planning for self-help activities.

**Improved service delivery capacity of the FATA Secretariat:** with a focus on needs based planning and allocation of resources, the service delivery capacity of the FATA Secretariat is improved. Management Information Systems (MIS) are operated in the sectors of health and education by the FATA Secretariat. The trained management and sector personnel of the FATA administration on Secretariat, agency and tehsil level utilises the acquired knowledge in management, planning techniques, management information systems and in other sector subjects on Secretariat, agency and tehsil level.

**Promotion of state-society dialogue on development:** a constructive dialogue regarding development issues between state and civil society is facilitated at all levels. Development jirgas or consultations among government and civil society representatives are conducted to support further cooperation, specifically with regard to women related issues. Gender-sensitive reporting and discussions are facilitated in the mainstream media to promote a constructive dialogue between state and civil society on development related issues in and of FATA. The initiative is implemented by utilising alumni of the training courses on Development Journalism and Gender-Sensitive Reporting; these were supported by FDP in cooperation with the University of Peshawar in previous phases.

The programme also assists the FATA Secretariat within the multi-donor action “Aid to Uprooted People in Pakistan” to achieve the following outcomes in three key result areas of AUP:

**Local Governance:** planning and budgeting processes by the FATA Secretariat are supported to better align and be more responsive to the development needs of community groups. Processes to facilitate interaction between governmental authorities and community development bodies are established, particularly in TDP and TDP hosting communities. This will develop necessary linkages between community focal groups and the service providers.

**Health:** the Quality Assurance Plan (QAP) for the FATA District Health Information System (DHIS) is implemented in priority areas and provides better information for strategic and operational decisions. The capacities of FATA health managers are enhanced through the Continuous Education Programme (CEP). The EU supports health staff in utilizing the acquired knowledge for better planning, management, assessment and monitoring of health care services.

**Education:** support to the FATA Secretariat for improving sector-wide performance of the education sector is provided. An Education Management Information System (EMIS) ensures accountability and evidence based decision-making in education sector planning and development.
Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency (REEE) project
Energy as a driving force for development

Context

Pakistan is a fast developing country with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 4.71 per cent in 2016 and a target of 5.2 per cent set for 2017. The industrial and agricultural sectors are the backbone of Pakistan’s economy. Both of these sectors had a collective contribution of over 40 per cent of the country’s GDP in the fiscal year 2016. However, due to the unpredictable energy supply to industries caused by power and gas outages, Pakistan’s economy has suffered a loss of approximately 2 per cent of the GDP over the last few years.

The present situation demands that Pakistan optimizes and diversifies its energy mix to increase the indigenous energy generation and reduce its dependence on imported fossil fuels. To ensure a reliable and affordable energy supply, both Pakistan and Germany attach high priority to renewable energy and energy efficiency. This is ingrained in Pakistan’s Vision 2025 and in the declaration of intent that the German and Pakistani Governments signed to establish the Pakistan German Renewable Energy Forum (PGREF).

Operational Structure & Approach

The prerequisites for disseminating permanent and effective RE & EE solutions are improved

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Pakistan German Renewable Energy Forum (PGREF)
Facilitating business-to-business and business-to-government interactions and ensuring knowledge and technology transfer

Alternative Energy Development Board | State Bank of Pakistan | German Development Cooperation
Impact

1. The market incentives and financing instruments in the area of RE have resulted in the installation of more than 1000 MW RE projects and addition of this capacity to the national grid.
2. More than 120 generation in 6 electricity distribution companies licenses for net-metering have been issued by the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA), with a total installed capacity of 3 MW.
3. The Government of Pakistan has approved the quality standards for solar PV equipment’s import into the country. Their compliance through customs authorities is being ensured.
4. The Green Banking Guidelines of the SBP provide a framework for the banking sector to incorporate environmental risks in the overall credit risk and promotion of RE and EE investments.
5. Fourteen RE project applications of PKR 55 billion have been submitted for project financing under the incentivized liquidity schemes issued by SBP. Three of these have been processed with total approved finance amounting to PKR 7.1 billion.
6. As a result of the awareness raising campaign for green banking and finance, three commercial banks have offered dedicated lines of credit for solar home systems.
7. Over 3,200 solar home systems have been installed due to the micro-finance schemes offered by the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF).
8. Under the PGREF platform:
   a. innovation (passive cooling, adiabatic ventilation, tri-generation, revival of unburned mud bricks with straw integrated solar panels etc.) in the building sector has translated into the design of Pakistan’s first state-of-the-art energy efficient building, referred to as Energy Resource Centre. The design is listed on the website of the Planning & Development Department, Punjab. The Government of Punjab has approved the budget for construction of this proposed building.
   b. a total of 10 Pakistani solar companies have established business contacts with 41 German companies, resulting in several successful business transactions.
9. Due to the EnMS implementation in different sectors i.e. textiles, foundry, edible oils, dairy products and hospitals, about 105 gigawatt-hours of energy have been saved. It has also reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 42,000 tons per year.
Support to the Peaceful Coexistence of Refugees and Local Population

Stabilisation in the regions most affected by the presence of Afghan refugees

Context

Following the large-scale repatriation of about three million Afghan refugees in 2002, 700,000 Afghan refugees are presently still residing in refugee villages in Pakistan. One million of them have migrated to urban areas, posing a challenge to already over-stretched local services. The Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Programme aims to promote coexistence and improve social cohesion by increasing support to local communities and upgrading facilities in areas affected by the presence of refugees.

RAHA is a joint programme (2009-2017) that involves several UN organisations and the Government of Pakistan (GoP), represented by the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON) and the Economic Affairs Division (EAD) in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Statistics. It has been embedded in the Solution Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) 2012-2017. The SSAR, which was adopted by the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan, includes further country-specific strategies.

The SSAR initiative aims at collectively addressing the need gaps and ensuring partners to assume the role of supporting longer term reintegration and development. Within the SSAR timeframe 2012-2017, the GoP and its international partners have committed themselves to effectively implement the pillars outlined in Pakistan’s SSAR:

1. supporting and considering alternative stay arrangements
2. expanding the RAHA programme
3. building capacity for relevant government agencies, Afghan refugee organizations and communities

Objective

On behalf of the German Federal Foreign Office, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH has supported SAFRON in the implementation of the SSAR through the provision of advisory services and the implementation of pilot transitional projects along the Pakistan frontier. These projects will contribute to the stabilisation and social cohesion of those communities which are hosting large numbers of refugees for an extended period of time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Support to the peaceful coexistence of refugees and local population in the refugee affected and hosting areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commissioned by</td>
<td>German Federal Foreign Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partners</td>
<td>Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing Agency</td>
<td>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project region</td>
<td>Federal Capital Islamabad, FATA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Balochistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>2009 - 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photos: © GIZ

Pg. 1, Left: fetching water is mostly done by children, District Haripur
Right: community meeting, District Haripur
Approach

The German Government has supported the implementation of the RAHA programme since 2009. Between 2009 and 2012, GIZ on behalf of the German Foreign Office, strengthened the management structures of SAFRON through the provision of trainings, workshops and capacity building measures. Additionally, GIZ implemented several Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) in the provinces of KPK, Balochistan and the FATA.

From 2013 onwards, the programme’s focus has shifted in line with the SSAR and is currently active in two core areas:

i. advising SAFRON and its subsidiary counterparts dealing with refugee issues, with special attention to the SSAR
ii. piloting development-oriented transitional projects that mainly aim at enhancing social cohesion within refugee hosting areas

SAFRON seeks to promote coexistence and social cohesion between the Afghan refugees and hosting communities, ultimately leading to enhanced stabilisation within the refugee hosting areas. The programme supports SAFRON with the implementation of sustainable development projects covering multiple sectors such as livelihoods, water provision and environment. These interventions will complement existing short-term QIPs under the RAHA Programme and are instrumental for inclusive growth, better livelihoods, peace and prosperity.

Since 2013, project activities mainly focus on the frontier regions in the province Balochistan which are bordering conflict areas in Afghanistan (Kandahar and Helmand Province for example) and host refugees. Moreover, these areas are characterised by continuous drought periods and highest poverty rates within the country.

Results

Between 2009 and 2012, 60 QIPs have been implemented in FATA, Balochistan and KP in the fields of sustainable water management, agriculture, health and sanitation. They have improved the livelihoods of more than half a million people - including at least 75,322 Afghan and Pakistani families. Additionally, RAHA stakeholders were capacitated through the provision of workshops and trainings about management structures, monitoring, evaluation and communication.

Since 2013, the programme has focused on the implementation of sustainable development-oriented projects in Balochistan. GIZ, at the request of SAFRON and supported by the German Federal Foreign Office, started the design of sustainable development pilot projects with a duration of up to one and a half years under the RAHA umbrella. These pilot projects support the government’s effort to transition from short-term QIPs to long-term development planning. The implementation of the four pilot projects is ongoing, addressing the main source of conflict between host and Afghan communities: namely scarce water resources. The construction of several small water recharging measures - such as check dams, eye brow structures and lining of drainages to prevent water loss - in combination with rain harvesting structures, rehabilitation of karezes (indigenous water systems in Balochistan) and plantation have already resulted in an enhanced ground water level. The community organisations, consisting of members of both the refugee and host communities, are in charge of jointly implementing the simple water recharging measures. Their enhanced interaction, together with agreements concerning water utilisation, have significantly limited the tensions between the communities.
Context

For many years Pakistan has suffered from a lack of stability, alongside with considerable challenges for the rule of law. The trust of the citizens in the capacities of the state apparatus, in particular of the criminal justice system, is low. High crime rates stand in contradiction to low detection and conviction rates of delinquents. The system as such and the individual institutions, i.e. police, prosecution and justice, are inefficient and outdated, politicized and fragmented. At the same time, it is under considerable domestic and at times also international pressure to succeed.

Police, prosecution and the judiciary are not adequately trained, lack modern education and necessary technology as well as a rule of law oriented approach to investigation. In investigation procedures, scientific forensic methods are not used sufficiently and properly. These shortcomings especially affect vulnerable groups such as women and juveniles. In addition to the inadequate capacity within the institutions, they also lack interaction and coordination during the investigation procedures.

Mitigating the deficits in the area of criminal investigation and investigation capacities of the institutions continue to be the focus of the project. It is based on the experiences of the predecessor project “Support for Capacity Development in the Criminal Investigative Services in Pakistan (CIS)” implemented in 2015-2016. The project focused on individual and institutional capacity development for evidence collection, preservation and presentation thereof to police and criminal prosecution agencies in the Punjab and Sindh.

Objective

The institutions of the criminal justice system of Punjab and Sindh are strengthened to carry out their statutory tasks within the framework of their respective responsibilities and in mutual cooperation with each other.

Thereby they contribute to an increased performance of the criminal justice system and the rule of law in Pakistan and thus in the long run promote stabilization and peaceful development of the country.
Approach

The project CIS II continues with the approach of the predecessor project. While the criminal investigation system remains its anchor point, it focuses on strengthening institutional capacities. This is achieved through organizational development, personnel development, reform processes, standardization, institutionalization and digitization. CIS II also promotes cooperation between different institutions for improved investigation processes - within and between the provinces. Activities take place in the provinces of Punjab and Sindh, and also take the national level into account.

The approach is pursued in three fields of action:

1. Improving education and training to strengthen and increase investigative capacities

   The project supports police schools to organize their work to be more professional, modern and efficient. For this purpose, trainings are standardized, transferred into regular curricula and trainers have been trained. Furthermore, special attention is given to the establishment of so-called "Schools of Investigation" in both provinces. In addition to the physical set-up of these training centres, a standardized and professional course for investigations will be established there.

2. Practical use of professional investigation methods

   In this area, the focus is on putting into practice what has been learned. Newly established specialized investigation units should benefit from the acquired knowledge so that the actors implement their tasks according to the given standards and in cooperation with all stakeholders involved. The project advises these processes and also facilitates training sessions, workshops and conferences where methods and techniques of criminal investigations are being discussed.

3. Strengthening criminal justice mechanisms for an appropriate response towards vulnerable groups, especially juveniles and women

   Women and juveniles are particularly vulnerable when dealing with the criminal justice system, be it as perpetrators, victims or witnesses. Thus, the project encourages the establishment and strengthening of specific support structures, e.g. "Women's / Juvenile's Desks" in police stations. It also sensitize the investigators to pay attention to the special needs and interests of these groups, which is often done in cooperation with non-governmental organizations that work in the area of promotion of access to justice.

Results

CIS II builds on the following achievements of the predecessor project:

- Establishment of five mock crime scene room facilities in Punjab and Sindh and development of training modules for investigation trainings in these facilities. So far, 49 police trainers have been trained there.
- Development of 13 modules for interview and interrogation techniques, training of 52 trainers.
- National conference on “Inter-provincial Exchange on Challenges and Coping Mechanisms of Criminal Investigative Services in Pakistan” with more than 80 participants from all provinces and international organizations.
- International seminar on “Best Practices of Criminal Investigation” with Pakistani and international experts from Great Britain, Turkey, Japan and Germany.
- Introduction and implementation of a software for automated case management in the Punjab Prosecution.

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Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Plan Support Programme

Context

Pakistan ranks 136th out of 159 countries on the UNDP Human Development Index. It spends less than 2% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on education compared to the international average of 4%. Inequality seriously hampers Pakistan’s progress towards universal primary education and is most obviously expressed through poverty, and rural/urban and gender disparities. At the primary level over a third of the school age population is not attending school (totalling nearly 7 million children), and girls represent 60% of that figure. Only about half of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s (KP) population is considered literate, with a marked disparity between males and females; the same imbalance is seen in completion rates of primary schooling with twice as many males completing in comparison with females.

While access to education may have improved, the impact of poor quality and access in the general education results in large numbers of unemployed young people with few opportunities for vocational and skills-related education and training. Females are largely relegated to the most vulnerable forms of employment and men outnumber women in paid employment.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Plan Support Programme (KP-ESPSP) is a medium-term development plan to develop the education sector in KP, increase the stock of human capital and encourage progress, peace and prosperity across the province. The principal objectives of the Education Sector Plan (ESP) are to (i) provide guidelines for the preparation of short and medium term plans, and (ii) to serve as a monitoring and evaluation tool to assess progress against the targets set in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and Education For All (EFA) to which Pakistan is a signatory. In addition, the current ESP published in late 2015 needs to be updated to take into consideration, among other things, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which have replaced the MDGs. In addition, the KP-ESP aims to increase the number of girls and boys enrolling in and successfully completing quality primary and secondary education in the province. It aims to achieve this through ten goals:

i. improved and more equitable access to education
ii. improved quality of learning in schools
iii. improved curricula, textbooks and learning materials
iv. development of human resources
v. improved infrastructure
vi. rehabilitation of education in crisis situations
vii. adult literacy and non-formal education
viii. improved governance and management
ix. partnerships and community involvement
x. partnerships with private schools through the KP education foundations

Members of the European Parliament discussing education with female students at the Government Girls Higher Secondary School University Town, Peshawar
The commitment of the Government of KP (GoKP) to its education policies and plans is high, despite political turmoil, terrorism and natural disasters (this is reflected in the budget, where the education share of total government spending is around 50% high). KP also on a positive note, recently has shown an increased enrolment of children, especially girls. These improvements have been made through incentives such as stipends for girls and free textbooks for all.

Objective

The overall objective of the KP-ESPSP is to assist the GoKP in eradicating poverty, promoting sustainable and inclusive growth, and consolidating democracy.

Technical assistance support focuses on improving the quality of education through building the capacity of the GoKP in the areas of data collection and planning as well as in-service teacher training. Services will be procured to provide technical assistance to the GoKP to build its capacity to a) improve the functioning of the Education Management Information System (EMIS), most particularly through focusing on improving data collection, dissemination and usage of data for planning and policy purposes; and b) to strengthen the functions of the Provincial Institute for Teachers Education (PITE), particularly vis-a-vis capacities of education managers and strengthening the management and leadership of PITE.

Approach

Essentially, KP-ESPSP aims at developing the capacity of the Elementary & Secondary Education Department (ESED) in two significant areas:

• the supply of good quality, relevant data, carefully analyzed and presented in formats that meet the needs of end users as well as the use of such data by department directors and senior managers to support their decision-making processes, and

• the leadership and management of PITE’s for improved in-service teacher education, implementation and monitoring.

For a small project in a complex environment of support to the education sector in KP, it is essential that the project identifies those areas which add value and focus on the work of other stakeholders in the sector. This is most effectively achieved through a commitment to regular and open communication with key partners such as Adam Smith International, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector 2 programme and project work under the guidance of the ESED and its project steering committee.

Results

The inception report for the project was endorsed by the European Union in March 2017. Currently, an institutional analysis and capacity needs assessment for both PITE and EMIS is ongoing. Based on their results, further activities will be rolled out in close cooperation and coordination with the ESED as well as the client for the assignment and other relevant stakeholders.

The following outputs and outcomes are to be achieved during the implementation of the project:

Outcome: better quality and more comprehensive education information enables better informed decision making.

Output: improved functioning of the EMIS at district and school level and strengthened capacities of EMIS staff.

Output: accurate and timely annual school census, covering both public and private sectors and providing relevant information in an accessible form to education decision-makers.

Output: improved functions of the PITE, particularly on strengthening the capacities of education managers and the leadership and management of the institution.