German Cooperation with Pakistan 2015-2018

Pakistan was one of the first countries to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as its National Development Goals. Country’s vision 2025 document clearly spells down the promotion of better education, improved health and social situation along with providing better governance structures in the country. Working on behalf of the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH’s activities in Pakistan focus on the priority areas such as sustainable economic development, good governance, crisis prevention and stabilisation, and energy.

Sustainability is our core business – Together with our Pakistani counterparts, we have been addressing the ever-changing needs of the Pakistani society for over 50 years, for the country to grow and prosper. As one of Pakistan’s first development partners, GIZ supports the government of Pakistan through its various interventions in the technical and vocational education and training (TVET) sector for policy-level-reforms and in implementation of private sector lead and demand driven training system for better employability prospects. GIZ is advocating to establish TVET as a standard in procurement process of public infrastructure programmes. GIZ supports people living in poverty and those at risk of falling into poverty for improved access to needs based social protection services.

To enhance compliance with the labour and environmental standards in the textile and garment industry, GIZ assists the Pakistani Government in becoming a competitive player in the global market. This will increase the industry’s productivity and access to new markets. Moreover, GIZ’s interventions also seek to ensure that Pakistan maintains its Generalised System of Preferences (GSP+) status, a privileged access to the European Union (EU) market.

As a part of the local governance reform process in the country, GIZ works with the provincial and local governments to promote efficient, transparent and a participatory approach aimed at strengthening institutional capacity for better service delivery. Also, on behalf of the German government (Federal Foreign Office and BMZ), GIZ is assisting the government of Pakistan to improve its management of refugees.

With the public and private sector, GIZ is promoting the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures through policy and regulatory frameworks, technology cooperation and green banking. As an initiative of the Pakistani and German governments, GIZ has supported the Pakistan German Renewable Energy Forum (PGREF). GIZ is also supporting Pakistan to address the challenges of climate change.
50 Community Based Organisations (CBO) were established in the Merged Areas (previously FATA).

More than 1,836 CBO members were trained in community management, communications, leadership, monitoring and auditing.

Almost 58,800 Afghan refugees and host community members benefited from measures, such as Integrated Water Resource Management and youth empowerment activities.

About 469 police officers and prosecutors were trained in investigations, forensics and pedagogy skills.

2 criminal investigations schools were established.

OVER 2,000 MW of renewable energy were added to the national grid through policy advisory support.

Approximately 10,000 people residing in off-grid areas have gained access to clean energy supply.

Over PKR 1,248 million was saved in different sectors through implementation of energy management systems.

Greenhouse gas emissions were reduced by approximately 51,000 tons CO2 through implementation of energy management systems.

A national institution was accredited with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) action plan was developed.

More than 13,100 people benefitted from improved working conditions.

About 480,600 people, including more than 222,800 women, participated in short-term vocational training measures.

Over 17,600 people participated in long-term vocational training measures.

More than 15 million students, including almost 7 million girls, received a better school education.

Almost 19 million people benefitted from an enhanced health insurance coverage.

More than 4,500 women were attended in childbirth by trained medical personnel.

Around 3,500 people gained access to improved drinking water supplies.

Almost 2.5 billion litres of water were saved through capacity development activities with 15 textile companies.

More than 850,000 citizens gained access to improved state administrative services.

About 94,700 people participated in municipal, regional or national political consensus-building or decision-making processes.