Development cooperation between Pakistan and Germany goes back to 1961, with the funding volume to date totalling some EUR 2.3 billion. Pakistan was thus one of Germany’s first partner countries.

The regional focus of cooperation has traditionally been the north-west of the country. Germany is one of the few donors that has its own implementing structures in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province and is one of the few partners of Pakistan carrying out measures in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Individual measures are also being implemented in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit Baltistan, Punjab and Sindh.

Funding was initially provided to the energy, industrial, transport and telecommunications sectors. Today, the priority areas of Pakistan-German development cooperation are good governance, energy, health and basic and vocational education.

In addition, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) supports Pakistan with refugee aid and in coping with natural disasters, most recently following the floods in 2010. These are known as development-oriented emergency and transitional aid measures.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM) are involved in institution-building, deploying experts and knowledge transfer on behalf of BMZ. Financial cooperation is carried out by the KfW Entwicklungsbank. Furthermore, German Government funding is accorded to faith-based organisations, political foundations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), which make important contributions to promoting democracy and human rights, developing rule of law and providing emergency relief, among other things.
Impacts of 50 years of Pakistan-German Development Cooperation at a glance:

**Priority area: Energy. Duration: 1960s to today**

Development cooperation between Pakistan and Germany in the priority area of energy began back in the 1960s. In view of the great potential of natural energy sources in Pakistan, no other sector has received more German development funds.

The energy sector in Pakistan still faces serious challenges. Energy supply, especially in rural areas, is inadequate; power shortages are one of the biggest obstacles to economic development. Germany supports Pakistan in achieving its goal of improving the supply of environmentally friendly energy and more efficient energy use.

**Results achieved so far – examples:**

- A whole generation of hydropower plants were built in Pakistan with German involvement, including the large-scale Tarbela Dam and Ghazi Barotha plant, plus the associated transmission and distribution system across the country. The substantial commitments in the field of hydropower utilisation have made a key contribution to the development of urban areas and industrial zones in Pakistan. The hydropower projects were of particular significance as the two major dam projects Mangla Dam and Tarbela Dam store huge volumes of water needed for irrigation.

- Political objectives in regard to renewable energies and energy efficiency in Pakistan were defined on the basis of the combined efforts of experts from Germany and Pakistan; these objectives have been adopted by the Pakistani cabinet.

- German development cooperation with Pakistan was decisive in the establishment and promotion of the most important state actors today in the field of hydropower, namely the national Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) in 1983 and the Sarhad Hydel Development Organization (SHYDO) in 1986 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

- Together with our Pakistani partner, German experts have conducted numerous feasibility studies for hydropower projects with an energy potential of 3,000 MW. Run-of-river power plants with a total output of 2,000 MW have been constructed or are under construction.

- To date, 3,000 solar photovoltaic plants have been erected in the Tharparkar District in Sindh. As a result, some 25,000 people now have access to electricity for the first time.

- As regards grid-based electrification, a feed-in tariff for wind parks and small hydropower plants was developed and is now being implemented with German support.

- With the help of an energy management system introduced as part of German development cooperation, the textiles industry today consumes between 10% and 20% less energy, i.e. around 62 million KWh per year. Average savings per year amount to EUR 100,000 per enterprise.

**Priority area: Education. Duration: 1960s to today**

Despite progress in certain areas, the public education sector in Pakistan is one of the least developed in the world. Only just over half of all five- to nine-year-old boys and girls go to school. Those who do can expect to find inadequately trained teachers and outdated schoolbooks. There are not enough training vacancies for the youth of Pakistan. Few in Pakistan have undergone formal vocational training and many are not sufficiently qualified to meet the needs of business.

Pakistan-German cooperation in the field of education aims to improve the institutional environment in the education sector and to increase the quality of education in the long term.
Results achieved so far – examples:

- Noteworthy achievements include the development and adoption of a new national education policy and support provided in reforming curricula. As a result, curricula now meet the most modern educational requirements.

- New curricula are being introduced on the basis of a new textbook policy promoted by Germany: more than 100 new schoolbooks have so far been produced. In addition, 44 textbooks are being developed for teaching staff. Other material is in production. More than 1,500 authors and publishers of textbooks across the whole of Pakistan are taking part in training courses on developing modern materials for pupils and teachers.

- Germany has been involved in several regions in Pakistan in establishing an advanced teacher training system. As a result, a total of more than 290,000 elementary school teachers and more than 60,000 elementary and secondary school head teachers have attended training courses to date.

- A mentoring system for teachers was developed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with German support. It incorporates 4,485 mentors in 22,466 schools. In Punjab, for instance, 3,900 trainers underwent training in pupil-centred teaching methods and the use of curricula.

- 4,900 classrooms were built or renovated as part of a basic education programme in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa funded by Germany.

- Debt swap programmes worth a total of EUR 76 million mean investments can be made in school buildings and providing more teachers and teaching materials.

- A number of German development projects have over the years promoted the establishment of administrative structures, technical training centres and institutions that give training and advanced training to trainers. All these institutions are still up and running and form the backbone of the formal vocational training system.

- Germany has become the driving force behind donor harmonisation in the education sector. German development cooperation advises our Pakistani partners in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, together with international donors, and coordinates composite financing mechanisms.

Priority area: Health. Duration: 1980s to today

The health situation in Pakistan is one of the worst in Asia. A high maternal and child mortality rate goes hand in hand with insufficient health care for the population. One of the main causes of the inadequate health care situation is a shortage of personnel in public health services. The majority of the population does not have access to health insurance. Infectious diseases such as tuberculosis are very prevalent and ‘lifestyle diseases’ such as high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease and diabetes are also increasing dramatically in all population groups.

Germany has been supporting Pakistan since the 1980s in building capacities in the health system in order to be able to deliver efficient and fair health care services to the population.

Results achieved so far – examples:

- Family planning programmes received some EUR 42 million as part of financial cooperation in the 1990s – to great success.

- The national Health Services Academy (HSA), which was established with German support, has gained a reputation as a centre of excellence for postgraduate and short courses. So far 188 graduates have completed their master’s degree at the HSA. The share of graduates taking up management posts after graduation rose from 60% to 80%. The share of graduates involved in policy-making after completing their master’s degree rose from 7% to 38%. Today, more than 200 graduates hold key positions in Pakistan.

- Tuberculosis monitoring in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA has considerably improved as a result of Pakistan-German financial and technical cooperation projects. Training of technical personnel, the establishment of new diagnosis centres and the delivery of medications have improved the diagnosis and treatment of those suffering from tuberculosis. The tuberculosis
detection rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, for instance, rose from 28% (2003) to 92% (2009) and in FATA from 32% (2007) to 74% (2009).

- The National Blood Transfusion Strategy, which was developed with German support, has improved conditions for treating the population with safe blood products.

- The health authority in Azad Jammu and Kashmir received advice in the development of a personnel management system. Health managers in three districts now have access to detailed employee profiles and can thus efficiently place personnel. There are plans to extend this project across the whole of the federal state.

- Germany’s debt swap programmes mean the Pakistani Government is now in a position to finance the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, as well as the expansion and construction of new hospitals in FATA.

**Priority area: Good governance. Duration: since 2005**

As a result of its outdated administrative structures and alternation between elected civilian governments and military rule in Pakistan in the past, resilience is an important issue. The level of gender equality is also unsatisfactory, with women in Pakistan continually facing social, economic and legal discrimination.

In recent years the Pakistani Government has introduced reforms to strengthen democratic structures, the focus being on administrative and tax reforms. The reform process also encompasses the empowerment of women in Pakistani society and the reduction of discrimination and violence against women. Germany is committed to supporting Pakistan during these reforms. A wide-ranging programme of tax reforms at national level, to establish administrative structures in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and to combat violence against women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was launched in 2010.

**Results achieved so far – examples:**

- The Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) programme has a stabilising influence in the crisis-ridden province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. An estimated 2.2 million people benefit from the measures in the programme, which include the construction of schools and hospitals and improvements to the local micro-infrastructure.

- Germany successfully supports the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) in developing its institution and improving its business statistics.

- All 34 public and private women’s refuges in Punjab are now able to provide medical care and legal advisory services with support from German development cooperation.