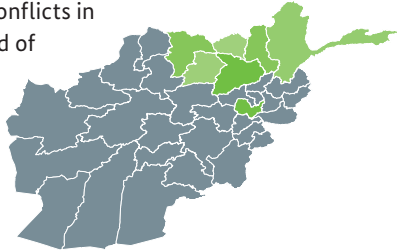








German Cooperation with Afghanistan

After decades of violent conflicts in Afghanistan, the livelihood of many Afghan people has been destroyed. Being one of the world's poorest countries, Afghanistan is a priority country for German Cooperation. The international community supports civil reconstruction in Afghanistan since the Taliban regime fell in 2001. Germany is particularly engaged in activities in the provinces **Badakhshan, Baghlan, Balkh, Kunduz, Samangan** and **Takhar** as well as in the **capital Kabul**.



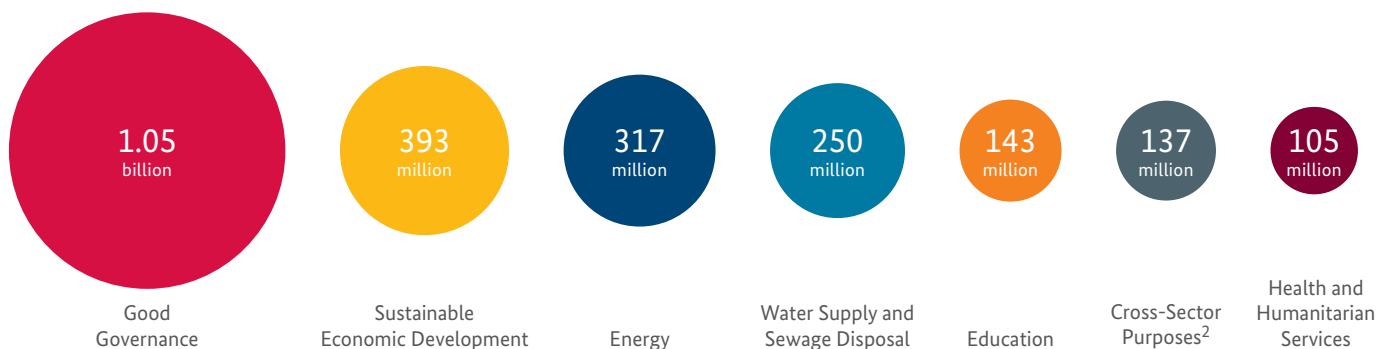
The German Cooperation supports the Afghan state in respecting, protecting and guaranteeing human rights, providing security, and being recognised by its citizens as their legitimate representative and service provider, meeting their basic needs. The future Afghan state will afford its citizens legal security and give them prospects for the future, and provide opportunities for them to engage in political life and to play a part in shaping the country's economic life and politics.

Germany supports Afghanistan to fight poverty and to improve governance as well as the economic situation, to build a basis for sustainable **stability** and **safety**.

The German Cooperation in Numbers		Total numbers including subsidies to non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	
	Over EUR 3.17 billion total investment by the German Government between 2009 and 2016		98 organisations realising development projects financed by the German Government
	More than 500 projects from 2009 until 2016		60 Afghan partner organisations
	305 districts in all 34 Afghan provinces benefit from German development services in Afghanistan		About 22 million inhabitants from 305 districts benefitting from German Cooperation with Afghanistan

Commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the German Cooperation with Afghanistan is committed to five core topics: **good governance** (rule of law, political participation and public administration), **sustainable economic development, energy, drinking water supply and sewage disposal**, as well as **education and vocational training**. Furthermore, the German Federal Foreign Office (AA) supervises projects focussing on **health and humanitarian services, civil peace and safety** and **culture** in Afghanistan.

Sectorial Breakdown of Funding by the BMZ and the AA from 2009 to 2016 (in EUR)¹













¹ The total investment and the graphics above outlining the German Cooperation with Afghanistan do not include Federal German funding to non-governmental organisations (EUR 333 million).

² Cross-sector purposes include risk management, communications as well as monitoring and evaluation

Moreover, the German Federal Government supports the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), administered by the World Bank with an additional EUR 305 million as well as the Education Quality Improvement Project (EQUIP), part of the ARTF with grants of EUR 128 million.

Around a total of **1,900 employees**, including almost 160 German and international experts, are working in Afghanistan (as of October 2016) for the implementing organisations KfW Development Bank as well as the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, commissioned by the German Federal Government.

Infrastructure Measures in the Period from 2009 to 2016

	More than 1,100 km (= 683.5 mi) of streets built or repaired		Up to 780 km (= 484.7 mi) of electrical power lines were laid or prepared, benefitting 1.28 million people
	55 bridges with a total length of 1.8 km (= over 1.1 mi) restored or newly built		32 power plants and small power stations as well as 12 electrical substations built or refurbished
	350 educational institutions built, improved or renovated (including 169 primary schools, 124 secondary schools, 15 universities, 42 vocational schools), benefitting around 365,000 people		Kabul's power plants produce 3x more energy than before. This benefits more than 1.96 million people and up to 13,000 businesses in Kabul and its surroundings
	More than 77,000 homes were newly connected to water supply, for the benefit of up to 400,000 people		58 hospitals and health centres were built and refurbished, benefitting more than 3 million residents
	Close to 780 drinking water systems were newly built and refurbished, of which a total of around 863,000 people can profit from		104 administrative and governmental buildings newly built or refurbished

Counselling, Training and Education in the Period from 2009 to 2016

	About 730,000 people received vocational education and training, 135,000 of them were women		More than 75,000 young people completed a professional training – 20% of them women
	Over 130,000 people participated in professional trainings, amongst them 61,000 women		More than 150,000 people have been alphabetised in the course of their training
	Up to 16,000 people have been educated in gender equality, more than 8,400 of them women		Over 160,000 teaching staff members have been trained, including more than 75,000 women
	16,000 people participated in legal seminars, including 6,200 women		55,000 civil law cases were administrated through Huquqs (arbitration boards)
	Since 2010, 20 Afghan ministries and public institutions received support by 113 integrated and returning experts		3.2 million new students attend a primary or secondary school, including 1.4 million girls (2009 – 2013)
	Over 30,000 administrative as well as ministry employees received advanced training		Since 2010, up to 7,500 sustainable jobs and 33 business and 18 factories were founded or equipped