Implementation Report on the Road Map 2016
Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016 – 2020
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Gender equality is a fundamental principle and explicit objective of German development cooperation. It is an important factor for the socially equitable and sustainable development of societies.
The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)'s second Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016-2010 (GAP II) sets out the priorities and concrete measures through which German development cooperation will implement the cross-sectoral strategy on ‘Gender Equality in German Development Policy’ adopted in 2014 in development programmes and projects and in policy-making. German development cooperation pursues a three-pronged approach of gender mainstreaming, empowerment and policy dialogue. GAP II encompasses the following priority issues: Access to justice and legal services for women and girls; Rural development and food security; Violence against women and girls; Armed conflicts, peacekeeping and displacement; Education; Gainful employment and economic empowerment; Health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR); Water and sanitation; Climate change, disaster risk management, sustainable development, urban and municipal development. Specific additional cross-sectoral activities include the following: women’s rights in development-policy dialogue, cooperation with female and male stakeholders, gender equality in development financing, promoting gender competence and knowledge management, empowering women and girls through sport and strengthening women’s organisations.

The GAP II is implemented through annual road maps. The road map measures cumulatively contribute to achieving the GAP II objectives during its five-year term. The road map priorities are geared to the priority issues and goals of GAP II.¹

These annual road maps allow other strategic objectives to additionally and/or alternatively be selected in order to address current gender-specific challenges. The GAP II objectives are implemented by means of specific measures referred to in the road maps as milestones and flagships. Milestones may be various measures such as projects or pilot activities, training courses or events. Flagships are priority measures and activities which represent the particular priority especially well.

The objectives of GAP II are realised and implemented by the different BMZ units, the implementing organisations and civil society. The BMZ thus actively and measurably contributes to achieving global objectives such as the 2030 Agenda’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as to implementing the G7 commitments, and strengthens its commitment to promoting gender equality and implementing women’s rights.

**METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH**

With the inclusion of all stakeholders (BMZ, implementing organisations and civil society), a monitoring system was developed for the Road Map 2016 to describe and present its implementation status and results. The results of this survey are compiled in this report and provide information about the implementation of the measures and their contribution to achieving the strategic objectives of GAP II. For each priority issue, one or more flagships are described in more detail.

The results of the 2017 to 2020 road maps will also be surveyed annually. An external appraisal is planned after completion of GAP II. The status reports on the individual road maps may provide valuable data for this appraisal.

¹ The Road Map 2016 is an exception, since it set its own priorities. For this implementation report, the measures in the Road Map 2016 will be assigned to the GAP II priority issues in order to permit comparison with subsequent road maps.
II. OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
In 2016, projects totalling EUR 2,174 million were supported whose secondary objective was achieving gender equality. Projects for which gender equality was the primary objective totalled EUR 53 million. Taken together, 55% of the projects in the bilateral portfolio have therefore contributed to gender equality. However, these figures do not reveal anything about the content of these projects or the specific project components which promoted gender equality. The purpose of the road maps is to make this visible.

This report describes the implementation of the Road Map 2016. Of the 71 activities, 65 were implemented during the one-year period (March 2016 to June 2017). Six measures could not (yet) be implemented. In the report, the milestones and flagships of the Road Map 2016 were assigned to the sector-specific issues of GAP II. For each sector-specific issue, the sectoral context is first presented, after which the implementation of the individual measures is briefly described. The flagships are then presented in more detail. They can enrich future projects by acting as best practice examples in the individual sectors.

The report illustrates BMZ’s broad gender portfolio. Measures were allocated to all nine of the GAP II sector-specific issues. In addition, there were 14 measures in the areas of the cross-sectoral activities. This shows that the gender mainstreaming defined in BMZ’s gender equality strategy, and the goal of the 2030 Agenda to address gender equality in all sector-specific issues as a cross-cutting topic, are both being actively implemented. Most of the measures were assigned to the sector-specific issues ‘armed conflicts, peacekeeping and displacement’ and ‘gainful employment and economic empowerment’. This emphasises the political relevance of the issue of conflict and displacement and the continued significance of promoting women’s economic independence to achieve gender equality. The flagship in the area of conflict and displacement clearly shows how important gender and conflict-sensitive standards are for working with women and men traumatised by violence and how these standards can be implemented.

The broad gender portfolio is also evident in the global distribution of the measures. In addition to German development cooperation’s bilateral and regional projects whose primary or secondary objective is gender equality, the portfolio also contains measures at multilateral and international level. One example is the regional programme on the Employment of Young Women through Applied Gender Diversity Management (GDM) in companies in selected countries of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). This programme works in cooperation with the private sector to advocate the equal hiring of men and women, equal treatment regarding the employment process, wages and career opportunities. The report shows that in 2016 agreements were concluded with at least four business and employee associations for sustainable implementation of the GDM approach and that projects were also agreed with 13 additional companies in integrated development partnerships. Many examples illustrate Germany’s active commitment to gender equality at multilateral and international level. Targeted events, such as those on the vocational education and training of women at the annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Frankfurt, have also made German engagement internationally visible.

The successful implementation of the Road Map 2016 is reflected by the large number of measures realised and the positive reception in German development cooperation.
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PRIORITY ISSUE 01: ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND LEGAL SERVICES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS, POLITICAL PARTICIPATION, VOICE AND LEADERSHIP
**CONTEXT**

Access to justice and legal services for women and girls and their political participation and voice are severely restricted in many countries. But political ownership on the part of women has a proven positive effect on the consideration of the interests and needs of women and families in political decisions. In the 2030 Agenda, the international community declared ‘ensuring [women’s] full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life’ to be an objective (SDG target 5.5).

GAP II lays down the following strategic objectives to be achieved by 2020:

- strengthen access to justice and legal services for women and girls;
- ensure women’s political participation, voice and leadership, including efforts to help governments meet their responsibility to guarantee political participation by women, make participatory processes inclusive and place participatory rights on a sound legal and institutional footing;
- support civil society advocacy of women’s rights and protect human rights defenders.

**IMPLEMENTATION STATUS**

In the Road Map 2016, six measures can be assigned to the priority issue ‘Access to justice and legal services for women and girls’, one of which is a flagship.

At the 60th session of the Commission on the Status of Women, which took place in New York from 14 to 24 March 2016, the German delegation successfully supported the concluding statement that sends out a clear signal that gender equality and self-determination for all women and girls is an integral component for implementing the 2030 Agenda in a gender-appropriate manner. The document also describes comprehensive measures for ending and preventing violence against women and girls as well as ending harmful practices such as female genital mutilation. At a workshop on safe cities for girls and women at the 2016 German Habitat Forum, government and civil society representatives and activists discussed good practices and successful strategies for promoting the role of women and enhancing their influence in sustainable urban development. They drew up recommendations that identify the core elements of inclusive planning and management processes and promote women’s participation in these processes. In this context, specific recommendations for gender equality were also included in the German position on the Habitat III process. Germany subsequently successfully supported the appropriate consideration of gender aspects in the New Urban Agenda.

The SDGs are an important basis for promoting political participation, voice and leadership of women and girls. To promote SDG 17, the ICR programme ‘Platform for Multi-stakeholder Partnerships (MSPs) for Implementing the 2030 Agenda’ has supported the exchange of knowledge and networking of stakeholders on the topic of MSPs since 2016. A holistic approach is used to take gender aspects into account when offering advisory services on establishing new MSPs.

**Flagship 1: Strengthening women in decision-making in the Middle East – LEAD**

The regional project Strengthening Women in Decision-making in the Middle East – LEAD is being implemented in Jordan, Lebanon and the Palestinian territories. The project has already succeeded in strengthening the political involvement of women in local government and municipal service delivery. In both disadvantaged communities in the West Bank and in Gaza, the project has offered training courses to strengthen the capacity of women in local politics. It has strengthened existing gender platforms and networks that coordinate all the activities and goals of everyone involved or established new ones for this purpose. To increase the acceptance of women as heads of communities and as politicians, the project has also launched media campaigns and small-scale projects in order to raise the awareness of the relevant institutions and the general public.

A BMZ top-up of EUR 3.3 million allowed the project to expand its activities in all of the countries. The expansion permits the project to focus specifically on strengthening women’s political and formative participation in selected communities. This includes increasing the number of women on local councils and other public bodies, as well as involving women and young people in political decision-making processes and in civil society organisations at local level. Men are involved in all areas as change agents. The former mayor of Amman, Aqel Biltaji, is a model supporter. He actively supports gender equality in local politics and during his term as mayor, he offered the LEAD project his full backing and cooperation in order to support women in local politics and create an environment in which they can effectively carry out their public offices.
PRIORITY ISSUE 02: RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
CONTEXT

Far fewer women than men own land. Yet increasing their ownership could boost global yields and alleviate hunger. For this reason, ending nutrition and doubling agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, among them women in particular, are SDG targets (2.2 and 2.3, respectively).

GAP II set the following strategic objectives to be achieved by 2020:

- strengthen the rights of women and girls of all ages in rural development, agriculture and food security;
- ensure women's participation in systems of agriculture and food production and promote their active involvement in value chains through vocational training and other measures;
- enhance the gender-sensitive design, implementation, monitoring and impact evaluation of projects in the fields of rural development, agriculture and food security.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

In the Road Map 2016, two flagships can be assigned to the Rural Development priority issue.

Flagship 1: Responsible land policy

The global project on Responsible Land Policy is being implemented in Benin, Laos, Madagascar, Paraguay, Peru and Uganda and aims to improve access to land for certain population groups, in particular for women and marginalised groups. The objective has already been achieved in Uganda, Peru, Laos and Benin. In Peru, to date ten registered and 19 titled collective land titles for indigenous communities have secured the land rights of around 1,480 indigenous women. In Laos, the land rights of around 480 women have been officially recognised by means of land-use planning and land registration. The global project will improve the land-rights security of over 100,000 women altogether over its entire term. This is particularly significant, because the challenges in rural regions can be daunting: In regions with traditional land rights, women are often at a disadvantage when it comes to the formalisation and recognition of these land rights. Worldwide, the share of women land owners is no more than 10 to 20%.

Leuchtturm 2: Berufsbildungsvorhaben für Frauen im ländlichen Afrika

Despite their significant role in agriculture, women and girls are particularly hard hit by hunger. For this reason, one of German development cooperation’s strategic objectives is to strengthen the rights of women and girls of all ages in the agricultural and food industry. A project launched in 2017 focuses on the specific needs of women and girls: the CAADP Agricultural Technical Vocational Education and Training (ATVET) for Women in Africa project is implemented as part of the existing German commitment with the African Union (AU) and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) in the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and receives EUR 14 million of BMZ funding. In six selected pilot countries (Kenya, Malawi, Ghana, Benin, Burkina Faso and Togo), labour market-oriented, income-boosting training opportunities are offered to women in the agri-food sector. The project’s target group is as broad as possible. The project inputs comprise basic training (such as in writing applications and in communication) for women, who frequently have either no training or only poor-quality training, as well as training courses in business-plan development and in starting up and managing a business. The project provides schools with training courses in designing training programmes in a gender-sensitive manner. Support for these measures is provided through the development of TVET policies in the agri-food sector that are specifically for women at the level of the pilot countries, and through exchange formats at national and regional level.

4 Cf. GAP II: p. 12.
PRIORITY ISSUE 03: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS
**CONTEXT**

Violence against women is one of the gravest and most widespread human rights violations. Worldwide, one in three women is affected by physical or sexual violence at least once in her life. Not only does this have severe consequences for the affected women; it also places a financial burden on society. In its 2030 Agenda, the international community set the following targets: eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls (SDG target 5.2) and eliminate all harmful practices (SDG target 5.3).

In this context, BMZ cooperates with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the non-governmental organisation International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). UNFPA and IPPF work to improve sexual and reproductive health and rights, which includes combating violence against women and girls. UNFPA also prominently campaigns for the elimination of female genital mutilation and child marriage. In 2016, BMZ supported the work of UNFPA with EUR 22 million (including the Maternal Health Thematic Fund) and the IPPF with EUR 6 million. It is also supporting the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women with EUR 200,000. The fund promotes civil society initiatives that work to prevent violence against women and girls and ensure access to legal and psychosocial support.

German development cooperation also implements bilateral projects to tackle violence against women and girls. In Cambodia, gender-specific and sexualised violence against women is still widespread. In order to improve affected women’s access to help and support, the Strengthening Women’s Access to Justice project has developed minimum standards for initial counselling and guidelines for referring women to other state and non-state agencies. These standards are already being used beyond the project region and by other organisations such as Care International, UNFPA and UN Women. The scope of the project in Cambodia has therefore increased from two provinces to 12 provinces. To date, 2,142 women have received legal or psychosocial support. In Casablanca, Morocco, a citizens’ centre has been set up in the district of Derb Ghalef. The counselling services are aimed especially at women and young people affected by violence who are from socially disadvantaged families. The counselling office offers women professional support provided by social workers as well as psychological and legal advice. The Youth against Sexual Harassment project in Egypt aims to enable young women and men to deal critically with the topic of sexual harassment and its negative impacts and actively combat sexual harassment. Owing to difficult conditions, the EUR 2 million top-up planned for 2016 was not implemented until October 2017. For this reason, this measure was not implemented during the term of the Road Map 2016.

In Germany, the workshop ‘Can media help to prevent violence against women and girls?’ was conducted as part of Deutsche Welle’s Global Media Forum 2016. The event was organised by the Gender@International network and raised the awareness of a wide audience of the role of the media and of development cooperation in preventing violence against women.

To improve monitoring and steering of measures combating violence against women, the DAC marker Ending violence against women and girls (CRS purpose code 15180) was introduced. The marker covers all forms of gender-specific violence, the prevention of violence and the protection of victims. The DAC marker did not take effect until January 2017; therefore, no statements can be made about its use at this time.

**IMPLEMENTATION STATUS**

In the Road Map 2016, eight measures can be assigned to the priority issue ‘Violence against women and girls’, one of which is a flagship. One of these measures could not yet be implemented.

In line with this, GAP II has set the following strategic objectives to be achieved by 2020:

- strengthen, through international dialogue, cooperation between government, civil society and the private sector on action to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls;
- promote effective efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls of all ages and in all spheres and stages of life;
- advance the active commitment of German development cooperation to combating female genital mutilation (FGM), early and forced marriage and other harmful traditional practices and promote these efforts internationally.

**Flagship 1: Combating violence against women in Latin America**

Gender-specific violence against women is still widespread in Latin America. For a number of years, the programme Combating Violence against Women in Latin America (ComVoMujer II) has successfully brought together governmental, non-governmental and private sector actors in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Paraguay both nationally and regionally in order to join forces in combating violence against women. By conducting campaigns and studies and disseminating information, the programme has launched a process of social change.
that questions gender stereotypes. An environment has been created that rejects violence against women as well as gender disparity. This approach has proven itself in the partner countries and is reflected in the ratification of international treaties and land reforms that envisage the prioritisation of women in land distribution, new laws that explicitly protect women from violence, new and specialised police units and the certification of companies that are explicitly committed to fighting violence against women. The regional programme therefore received a EUR 1.5 million top-up and was extended to the end of 2017. One use of the money was for national studies and surveys that investigate the costs to society as a whole incurred through violence against women as well as the impacts of violence on university students’ productivity. The results give the responsible authorities additional grounds for legitimising preventive measures. To make ComVoMujer’s successful and broad-based approach applicable for other projects, the approach was presented in a publication in November 2016 that attracted a great deal of attention and is already demonstrating success. In sub-Saharan Africa, a new regional programme on the prevention of violence against women and girls is being set up that is based on the approaches of ComVoMujer, adapted to the African context.
PRIORITY ISSUE 04: ARMED CONFLICTS, PEACEKEEPING AND DISPLACEMENT
**CONTEXT**

Women and girls are particularly severely affected by conflicts and (sexualised) violence as tools of war. At the same time, they are often prohibited from participating in the political processes for resolving conflicts. The international community has established SDG 16 and targets 16.1 and 16.7 to counter this.

GAP II has set the following strategic objectives to be achieved by 2020:

- contribute to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and follow-up resolutions by rolling out the German Government’s Action Plan on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325;
- ensure the needs of women and girls, especially as refugees, are considered in reintegration activities and involve women in reconstruction measures;
- demand and support women’s participation in conflict prevention and management and in peace processes and negotiations;
- assist, promote and strengthen survivors of sexual violence through psychosocial intervention strategies to facilitate their active role in reconstruction;
- pay wider attention to protecting and safeguarding women and girls who have been displaced from their homes.

**IMPLEMENTATION STATUS**

In the Road Map 2016, 13 measures, including one flagship, can be assigned to the priority issue of displacement. One of these measures could not yet be implemented.

German development cooperation implements numerous bilateral and multilateral projects to improve protection for women and girls in the context of conflict and displacement. In cooperation with UN Women, the social cohesion in host communities of internally displaced people in South Sudan and Mali has been strengthened. In July 2017, income-generating measures for women were initiated, solidarity groups for women formed and community workers deployed to counsel and support women who are victims of violence. In Syria, the new ‘Initiative to empower Syrian civil society, women and municipal stakeholders’ aims to improve the living conditions in the context of current crisis situations and offer support for reconstruction in future. The initiative seeks to strengthen women in particular in participating actively and equally in these processes. To this end a platform for exchanging experiences is being set up. In Lebanon, UNFPA is receiving support in tackling gender-specific violence against internally displaced women until the end of 2017.

German development cooperation is also funding civil society organisations. Medica Mondiale has launched a new project for women and girls affected by violence. Action medeor e.V. implements the project ‘Reducing individual vulnerability’ to help improve the protection of internally displaced indigenous women from violence. The cooperation with local authorities mainstreams activities for preventing sexualised and gender-specific violence in the municipal action plans. A project implemented by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation has set up a platform on migration policy and migration management in Mali and has recruited UNHCR and other local organisations as cooperation partners. The innovative platform enables networking with the national and international stakeholders located in Mali to be expanded and a wide audience to be reached. In order to increase the participation of women in the implementation of the peace agreement in South Sudan, UN Women was supported with funding of EUR 100,000. The project enables women to implement the peace agreement at national and local level. It aims to reach 2,750 women by the end of 2017.

In Germany, BMZ has endeavoured to have civil society’s suggestions included in the Second Action Plan on the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 for the Period 2017-2020 (NAP II). Several consultations with civil society organisations were undertaken prior to the drafting of the action plan. A monitoring system already used by BMZ for NAP I was presented in the interministerial working group in the second half of 2017 and reviewed with respect to its applicability for NAP II. A specialist consultation with Medica Mondiale on the stress and trauma-sensitive approach (STA) has met with so much interest that a pilot project is now being used to test how the STA can be adapted to the particular circumstances of official development cooperation. The first workshops are planned for the second half of 2017. Medica Mondiale’s training courses on the trauma-sensitive approach in development cooperation already on offer since 2009 and humanitarian assistance for employees from this area were also conducted in 2016. The planned review of the guidelines of the Civil Peace Service from a gender perspective was not undertaken owing to other priorities.
Flagship 1: Gender and context-sensitive standards for working with women and men traumatised by violence

Since the outbreak of the civil war in Syria in 2011, over 5 million people have been forcibly displaced, becoming displaced people in their own country. In Iraq too, the onward march of the terrorist group ‘Islamic State’ has displaced several million people from their homes. The sheer number of displaced people, as well as their individual experiences and problems, is posing huge challenges for the host communities. The psychosocial consequences of forced displacement and persecution have lasting impacts. Sensitised and specialised psychologists, psychotherapists and social workers are needed to support displaced people and help them overcome their often traumatic experiences.

The regional programme Psychosocial Support for Syrian and Iraqi Refugees and Internally Displaced People supports displaced people and host communities and contributes to eliminating structural causes of displacement such as poverty, inequality and food insecurity in the long term. To this end, upon request the programme also advises and supports organisations and projects with implementing measures to promote people’s mental health and psychosocial well-being in the context of the crisis in Syria. In order to address specific needs, respond appropriately and strengthen psychosocial support for refugees and internally displaced persons in the context of the Syrian refugee crisis, the programme has developed gender and context-sensitive standards for working with women and men traumatised by violence.

The process for developing standards was designed with the participation of state and civil society partners, bringing together experts in the region and in Germany. Since the launch of the regional programme, seven specialist exchanges have been conducted in Germany and within the region.

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PRIORITY ISSUE 05: EDUCATION
Education is a key prerequisite for personal and political, as well as economic and legal empowerment. Women still comprise two thirds of all illiterate adults. The international community’s SDGs (targets 4.5, 4.7 and 4a) aim to eliminate gender-specific disparities in education and ensure equal access to educational opportunities by 2030.

In line with this, BMZ’s GAP includes the following objectives to be achieved by 2020:

- target efforts to give girls and women of all ages equal access to high-quality and culturally acceptable education and help them continue attending education facilities in all stages of life;
- substantially increase the proportion of girls and women technically and vocationally educated and trained;
- design educational programmes to be gender-sensitive and work to dismantle discriminatory gender stereotypes;
- make comprehensive sex education an integral component of curricula, including information that builds respect for people with diverse orientations and gender identities.

**IMPLEMENTATION STATUS**

Five measures in the Road Map 2016, including one flagship, have been implemented in the area of education.

German development cooperation supports the vocational education and training of women and girls as part of bilateral projects and in a multilateral exchange. The Skills Initiative for Africa promotes the career prospects of young African men and women by supporting and disseminating innovative approaches to practice-oriented technical and vocational education and training (TVET). A financing facility for skills development is to be used in future to promote employment-oriented education projects tailored specifically to women in the five pilot countries of Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Cameroon and Tunisia. A programme has been launched to improve access to education and income generation in Northern Iraq. It offers women and girls in particular possibilities for vocational training courses. The programme also focuses on building schools and offering training courses for teachers to maintain the quality of teaching in extreme situations. Over 90,000 people (60% of whom were women) have taken part in the programme’s events since May 2016. In Liberia, a project on Employment-oriented Support to Women in the health sector was launched in May 2017. The project aims to improve women’s participation in the health sector and improve their income and working conditions. The topic of vocational training for women was also at the focus of the event entitled Empowerment through Vocational Education and Training: Innovative Financing Approaches held at the annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Frankfurt. The event offered an opportunity to exchange ideas about innovative financing models and present practical examples from Asia. The cooperation with the ADB in the vocational education and training sector is being expanded.

**Flagship 1: Baseline study of vocational education and training for women**

The G7 nations launched the Economic Empowerment of Women initiative in 2015, pledging to increase the number of women and girls in developing countries enrolled in TVET measures by a third by 2030. The Sector Project on Vocational Education (TVET) carried out a baseline survey on behalf of BMZ as the basis for measuring the German contribution to the initiative. According to this baseline study, in 2015 nearly 355,000 women and girls benefited from development cooperation-sponsored TVET measures. This number is to be increased by one third by 2030, meaning that at least 473,000 women and girls will undergo vocational training through German development cooperation in 2030. Progress in the implementation of the G7 initiative is measured at three-year intervals.

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7 UNESCO eAtlas of Gender Inequality in Education (http://tellmaps.com/uis/gender/#!/tellmap/80718926/5)
PRIORITY ISSUE 06: GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT
CONTEXT

The worldwide employment rate among women is well below that of men. Only half of all women over 15 are gainfully employed. At the same time, a disproportionately large share of women work part-time and are employed in the low-wage sector and in jobs with poor advancement prospects. In addition, they are disadvantaged when it comes to access to loans. The international community has set objectives for achieving equal economic opportunities for women and men (SDG targets 8.5, 8.8 and 5a).

In its GAP II, BMZ committed to achieving the following objectives by 2020:

- engage in policy dialogue aimed at strengthening efforts to give women equal participation in economic and working life consistent with the ILO’s core labour standards;
- promote social security and the rights of working women in accordance with the UN’s guiding principles for economic life and human rights;
- campaign for companies to make the UN Women’s Empowerment Principles part of their business strategy;
- make a demonstrable improvement in women’s access to, and control over, economic resources and financial services.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Twelve measures, two of which are flagships, can be assigned to the priority issue ‘Gainful Employment and Economic Empowerment’.

BMZ works at international and multilateral level with different partners in order to strengthen women’s economic empowerment. For example, during the German G7 Presidency in 2015, the G7 Working Group on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment was established in order to support the implementation of the objectives for women’s economic empowerment in the Leaders’ Declaration from the Elmau Summit. The topic was continued during the Japanese G7 Presidency and a road map was developed for gender-appropriate guidelines for capacity development for women and girls. The working group is a recognised forum for exchange among the G7 states on the topic of gender equality and contributes to advancing the topic of strengthening women’s econom-

ic position in the G7 context. In addition, Germany is helping to shape the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Transformative Financing for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment. The goal of the Action Plan is to identify and eliminate financing gaps and obstacles that prevent the role of women from being strengthened. Germany supported the UN High-Level Panel on Women’s Economic Empowerment with recommendations and lessons learned from German development cooperation. The panel was set up by the UN Secretary-General in order to develop guidelines for implementing SDG 5 and women’s economic empowerment, and presented its final report in September 2017.

In Germany, the international symposium ‘Self-reliant, Strong, Economically Independent’ organised by UN Women (Germany National Committee) promoted exchange among stakeholders from politics, implementing organisations and civil society, and presented the German approach to employment promotion. The cooperation with UN Women (Germany National Committee) on the topic is being continued. Furthermore, progress has been made on the development of a diagnostic tool by the Global Compact network in conjunction with GIZ and other companies which supports firms in implementing the Women’s Empowerment Principles by drawing up guidelines, strategies and programmes for equality. The tool was developed jointly by the UN Global Compact, UN Women and the Inter-American Development Bank Group.

At bilateral level, numerous German development cooperation projects have contributed to improving women’s economic empowerment. The Labour Market Access project in Egypt improves the employment situation of young people. Since the project was launched in 2015, nearly 6,000 young people (including over 1,600 women) have used job placement and vocational preparation offers. Innovative methods are used to address sexual harassment at the workplace and a company day care centre is supported. In addition, 100 partners of the regional programme Economic Integration of Women in the MENA Region (EconoWin) met for a two-day conference entitled ‘Fresh Ideas for Women at Work – Come, Contribute, Commit!’ in Amman, Jordan. The conference addressed proven strategies and success stories implemented in the past six years, such as the successful ANA HUNNA awareness-raising campaign. The main partners and supporters signed a jointly prepared mission statement based on the ANA HUNNA principles.

Various publications have been published to develop the capacity of German development cooperation employees and other interested parties. Another achievement has been the toolbox Promoting Equal Participation in Sustainable Economic Development tailored to private sector development and economic policy, vocational training and the labour market, and financial systems development and which has met with a great deal of

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8 Source from GAP II: HDR 24 (p. 47)
9 UN Secretary-General’s High-Level Panel on Women’s Economic Empowerment (2016): Leave no one behind. A call to action for gender equality and women’s economic empowerment.
interest. In addition, the study *Women in Inclusive Insurance*, the associated toolbox, side events and links to various platforms help in reaching international specialists and lay the foundation for further cooperation with international partners. Furthermore, webinars have been held to disseminate the successful *Making Finance Work for African Women* approach in other regions, especially the MENA region.

**Flagship 1: Employment of young women through applied gender diversity management**

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries continue to have the world’s lowest rates of women’s participation in economic activity, despite advances in education. In these countries, economic integration runs up against numerous socio-cultural obstacles, while access to and control over economic resources in the MENA region is in general very restricted for women. The regional programme *Employment of Young Women through Applied Gender Diversity Management* supports companies in the MENA region with organising the important employment-related processes in a gender-sensitive manner. The programme works in cooperation with the private sector to encourage equal hiring of men and women, equal treatment in the employment process, in wages and with respect to career opportunities. It is already having success: The Egyptian organisation SEKEM Holding is implementing the new gender strategy consistently, offers training courses specifically for women and uses Girls’ Days and the videos produced by the ANA HUNNA media campaign to enhance women’s integration in the company. The AMEN Bank in Tunisia has appointed women to key management positions for the first time. In production, SITI in Morocco is setting new standards for working conditions in order to increase the share of women and give women long-term employment opportunities.

To increase the broad-based impact of this success and disseminate the GDM approach, the project has conducted regional training courses for business associations and companies from Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia in March 2016. Not only were agreements concluded with at least four business and employee associations for sustainable implementation of the GDM approach, but projects have also been agreed with 13 additional companies as part of integrated development partnerships.

**Flagship 2: Guidelines for gender-responsive budgeting**

Gender budgeting is an effective tool that enables the needs and priorities of women to be addressed in the political process early on. It helps to analyse whether state revenues and expenditures exert different impacts on men and women and how fiscal policy can be used appropriately to reduce the gender-specific divide in various areas of society.

Based on the Manual for Training on Gender Responsive Budgeting, the application-oriented *Guidelines for Gender Budgeting in Development Cooperation* were published in April 2017. The guidelines use hands-on examples to demonstrate how gender budgeting can be used in the different phases of a budget cycle. The tools used for budget preparation, approval, implementation, and evaluation are presented and discussed in detail using practical examples. The lessons learned about gender budgeting in German development cooperation and basic information on the topic are thus accessible to all German development cooperation employees and their partners and can be used in project contexts.
PRIORITY ISSUE 07: HEALTH, INCLUDING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS (SRHR)
CONTEXT

In many of the world’s regions, women and girls have inadequate access to health services, education and medicines. Maternal mortality in developing countries is 20 times higher than that in industrialised countries. The international community has set itself the task of ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (SDGs 3 and 5).

GAP II has set the following strategic objectives to be achieved by 2020:

- protect and promote sexual and reproductive health and rights;
- design health care systems to be gender-sensitive;
- strengthen the right of access to affordable, acceptable and high-quality health services, health information and health education for women of all ages;
- support measures to prevent and treat the consequences of female genital mutilation (FGM) and other harmful traditional practices;
- build capacity in social security systems to ensure that women are given social protection and have access to health services, especially in the event of illness, pregnancy and birth.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

The four measures in the Road Map 2016, including one flagship, have been implemented as planned.

The 14th International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development took place in 2016 with the participation of high-ranking representatives of governments, multilateral organisations, civil society, research organisations and the private sector. The conference hosted by BMZ and partner organisations (DSW, IPPF and Bayer Health Care) was entitled ‘Accountability frameworks to advance sexual and reproductive health and rights: Delivering on commitments together’. The participants drafted recommendations and strategies for mechanisms of accountability at global, regional and national level to contribute to achieving the SDGs in the area of sexual and reproductive health and rights.

German development cooperation has also worked in the context of a new programme to improve health care for women and girl refugees, especially for pregnant and breastfeeding women, mothers and infants and young children in the refugee camps in Northern Iraq. The number of supervised births in the maternity centre in the Kabarto IDP Camp increased from one to 74 between August and December 2016. Over 40,000 women and girls received basic medical care during the reporting period. Psychological and social support and medical counselling are offered in the refugee camps and in the host communities for Yazidi women and girls, who are particularly affected by the terror perpetrated by the “Islamic State” groups. To date, around 600 women have received professional psychosocial support. Another project in Northern Iraq, implemented by the registered association CARE Germany-Luxembourg, is improving mother-and-child health among refugees. In the most severely affected regions of Northern Iraq, voluntary midwives and traditional birth attendants are trained and a mother-and-child centre has been established.

Flagship 1: Rights-based family planning and maternal health

BMZ’s initiative on Rights-based Family Planning and Maternal Health has made an important contribution in the area of sexual and reproductive health and rights since 2011. The initiative aims to contribute to every pregnancy being wanted and every birth being attended by a skilled health professional. Important strategies of the initiative include access to modern family planning methods, sex education, gender equality and access to professional health services. To date, BMZ’s initiative has supported 34 partner countries with bilateral or regional projects.

As one of the largest bilateral donors in the area of sexual and reproductive health, BMZ operates via the KfW Development Bank to supply its partner countries with products for family planning and for preventing sexually transmitted diseases. German development cooperation therefore promotes access of women, girls and couples to a wide range of family planning methods and information about how to use each of these methods. Thus from 2011 to 2016, over 19 million couples in 20 partner countries were able to protect themselves for a year with the family planning methods distributed as part of German financial cooperation.

The health of women and their new born babies largely depends on the quality of obstetric care. For this reason, the BMZ initiative places a focus on strengthening mother-and-child health services. From 2011 to 2016, GIZ trained over 16,000 health care professionals in obstetrics through training courses and mentoring programmes. From 2012 to 2016, GIZ contributed to the more than 3.3 million professionally attended births in the project regions of 19 partner countries. In this work, GIZ cooperates closely with partner governments, training institutions, associations for health professions, the United Nations and other development partners.
The BMZ initiative’s bilateral commitments amounted to EUR 482 million from 2011 to 2015. Additional bilateral funds totalling an additional EUR 51 million contributed to maternal health and family planning projects by means of trust funds and civil society projects. Germany has extended the BMZ initiative with EUR 100 million per year until at least the end of 2019.
PRIORITY ISSUE 08: WATER AND SANITATION
CONTEXT

Equal access to water and sanitation is a human right often denied women and girls in particular. The lack of safe and hygienic toilets exposes them to an increased risk of sexual violence. The absence of appropriate sanitation facilities in schools and long distances that have to be covered to fetch drinking water are burdens often borne by women and girls. The international community’s 2030 Agenda aims to provide equal access to safe and affordable water and sanitation (SDG 6 and target 6.2).

BMZ has set the following objectives in GAP II to be achieved by 2020:

- promote equal access by women and girls to safe and secure water supplies and sanitation;
- support measures to improve sanitation in education facilities;
- strengthen women’s participation in the fields of water resource management and water supply and sanitation.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

The three measures, including one flagship, in the water and sanitation priority issue have been implemented as planned.

In the context of bilateral programmes, Germany is working to provide equal access to water and sanitation. In Jordan, for example, the Water Wise Plumbers project trains female plumbers and thus dismantles gender stereotypes in career choices. The training reinforces the women’s self-confidence and recognition within the family and their social environment. By the end of the project, 125 women will be trained as plumbers. In Kenya, the Water Sector Trust Fund has helped to expand the water supply in informal settlements and slums, which provides women and girls in particular with water and appropriate sanitation. The funding of water kiosks and sanitation blocks shortens the distances that have to be covered to fetch water. Around one quarter of these kiosks are already operated by women themselves.


Flagship 1: WASH for Millions: better sanitation and hygiene in schools and public facilities

EUR 5 million was provided for the launch of the Sanitation for Millions global programme. The programme contributes to improving sanitation in schools and public facilities and focuses particularly on the countries of Jordan, Pakistan and Uganda, which are host communities to refugees. Many girls miss school during their menstrual period owing to inadequate sanitary facilities. Therefore, setting up or maintaining facilities can have a huge positive impact and facilitate access to education.

In Jordan, in addition to various rehabilitation measures in schools and mosques, the ‘German Hausmeister’ concept has been established for the upkeep of sanitary facilities and school yards. In the mosques, muezzins are trained to take responsibility for maintaining and repairing the mosques. For larger-scale maintenance, they can call mobile maintenance trucks for assistance that are specially converted and equipped for this purpose. Female preachers (waithat) pass on the hygiene information during their home visits and in so doing also reach young girls and women. To bring about long-term behavioural change, children are given board games on hygiene and cleanliness that were developed locally with experts. The country programme is expected to reach some 70,000 Jordanian and 25,000 Syrian schoolchildren and 125,000 Jordanian and 75,000 Syrian believers and visitors.

To accompany infrastructure measures in schools, hygiene awareness campaigns are planned in Pakistan that are supported through training for teachers and implemented in close cooperation with parents. The awareness of nurses in health centres will also be raised with respect to hygiene and waterborne diseases. At municipal level, high-profile activities are carried out such as a celebration marking Global Handwashing Day. All schools will also be supplied with water tanks to secure the water supply for pupils and teachers. For 2017, measures are planned at 23 schools with around 3,300 pupils.

In Uganda, 16 schools are being equipped with new sanitary facilities or already existing facilities are rehabilitated. These infrastructure measures are accompanied by awareness campaigns, for instance, about the importance of regular handwashing, as well as the maintenance of the new sanitary facilities. To this end, games and other child-friendly methods are used to introduce children to the topics of hygiene and sanitation. In addition, training is offered to the staff responsible for keeping the toilets clean and maintaining the facilities themselves. A citywide competition is also planned between the schools in Kampala. Various criteria will be used, such as the cleanliness of the toilets, to select a ‘school champion’ at the end of the school year. The measure is reaching over 15,000 schoolchildren.
PRIORITY ISSUE 09: CLIMATE CHANGE, DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, URBAN AND MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT
**CONTEXT**

The Paris Climate Agreement (2015) acknowledges gender equality and women’s empowerment as fundamental principles for coping with climate change and calls for climate adaptation and capacity building measures to be designed gender appropriately. The SDGs also aim to achieve gender equality in the areas of climate change and urban and municipal development (SDG targets 13b, 11.2 and 11.7).

GAP II has set the following strategic objectives to be achieved by 2020:

- support gender-sensitive climate, environmental and sustainable development policies;
- integrate gender-sensitive strategies for mitigating and adapting to climate change into German development cooperation projects and ensure they are put into practice;
- strengthen gender-sensitivity in the design, implementation, monitoring and impact assessment of projects in the fields of climate change, disaster risk management, sustainable development and urban and municipal development (including activities related to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements) and increase women’s participation in those projects.

**IMPLEMENTATION STATUS**

The five measures presented in the Road Map 2016, including one flagship, have been implemented as planned.

Two publications attracted international and national attention. The BMZ and German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) publication entitled ‘Committed to Diversity’ provides information on the way German development cooperation contributes to implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity for Sustainable Development worldwide. It presents the role of women in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, their access and use rights and the way they are affected by the degradation of ecosystems. The publication has attracted a great deal of interest on the part of international specialists and illustrates the extent of Germany’s active commitment to implementation of the Gender Plan of Action under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The BMZ-financed case study ‘Lessons from creating access to low-cost solar water heaters as the basis for the first gender-sensitive Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) in Georgia’ published by Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF) was presented in December 2016 at the UN Climate Conference in Marrakesh to a wide range of specialists. The study uses the example of Georgia to demonstrate how gender aspects can be successfully integrated into national climate strategies and activities. The cooperation with WECF is continuing.

BMZ also supports the initiative ‘Deforestation-free supply chains’, which strengthens gender equality by implementing recognised sustainability standards and gender-sensitive criteria. In cooperation with international and multilateral partners, the implementation of the gender action plans of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) are supported and accompanied.

**Flagship 1: Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation**

The REDD Early Movers (REM) programme provides compensatory payments for emission reductions due to avoided deforestation and is a clear example of the importance of gender aspects in an area of sustainable climate policy. In Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador, the results-based payments are used as part of an agreed REM benefit-sharing system. The programme ensures appropriate participation of women in the benefit sharing from the carbon funding. In actual practice, REM partners have decided to invest at least 70% in gender-sensitive benefit sharing. Smallholders receive support with improving their farming and animal husbandry such that no additional deforestation is required. In the two areas of the REM programme, governance and benefit sharing, gender aspects are particularly significant.

The achievements in the Acre region of Brazil speak for themselves. In all decision-making bodies of the state system for environmental services, women are well represented, perform leadership roles and are active in strategic decisions on implementing the REM programme and on designing the benefit sharing. A working group has been created that serves as an advisory authority for women’s rights issues in the area of land use. The repeated workshops on gender, climate change and avoided deforestation have also proved to be effective. This has strengthened understanding about the role of women in forest protection and the sustainable use of natural resources.
PRIORITY ISSUE 10: CROSS-SECTORAL ACTIVITIES (GENDER COMPETENCE/KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COOPERATION WITH FEMALE AND MALE STAKEHOLDERS)
CONTEXT

Cross-sectoral activities complement Road Map’s sector-specific issues. Well-developed gender competence among the employees of German development cooperation, sound knowledge management, gender-disaggregated data and the identification of sector-independent approaches support the effective shaping and implementation of projects for strengthening gender equality.

GAP II has set the following objectives to be achieved by 2020:

» institutionalise gender-responsive development policies and organisational processes by strengthening our gender expertise;

» improve the availability and use of gender-disaggregated data that are up-to-date, reliable and of high quality;

» continuously collate and make accessible relevant and up-to-date information;

» promote gender equality through stronger cooperation with male and female stakeholders acting as change agents and role models;

» work with civil society to dismantle gender stereotypes and discriminatory socio-cultural norms;

» foster gender equality in the division of labour across society, in the home and in the family.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Fourteen measures, including four flagships, are assigned to the cross-sectoral activities. Four measures could either not be implemented or their implementation was postponed.

As part of the cross-sectoral activity ‘Empowering women and girls through sport’, German development cooperation supports a bilateral project in Afghanistan. Under the Taliban regime and the decades-long war, the Afghan population was forbidden to engage in sport and cultural activities. Even after the Taliban’s loss of power in 2001, women are still excluded from nearly all parts of public life and from sport activities. The project Sport for Development in Afghanistan supports practical physical education, adapted to the local circumstances and school resources, and focuses on school sport for girls. Ten master trainers from the Physical Education Directorate of the Afghan Ministry of Education attended two training workshops where they learned how to use sport as a personal development tool. In their role as multipliers, they have trained 120 teachers from 60 schools in Kabul, Mazar-e Sharif and Aibak to date. Considering that sport also supports girls with developing their physical and self-awareness, the subject of physical education is now being added as a requirement for the course of studies for primary school teachers.

To improve gender competence and knowledge management, Germany has financial supported the work of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) initiative of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), UN Women, the World Bank and OECD for gender-disaggregated data. A tool for collecting internationally comparable gender-specific data has been developed to provide the basis for identifying gender-specific disadvantages and discrimination. In addition, it was planned to expand the cooperation with the OECD DAC GENDERNET and the OECD Development Centre on gender statistics and select an index for measuring women’s entrepreneurship that reflects the relevant issues and regions in detail. These measures have been postponed for the time being owing to other priorities and budget allocations. In order to improve the design of gender-relevant projects and improve reporting by the OECD DAC members in the area of gender equality, in cooperation with other members of the OECD DAC GENDERNET, the OECD code guidelines were revised for the GG marker and were published in December 2016. The minimum standards were tightened in the new edition. Results also include increased coherence in the use of the marker among the donors, and thus better comparability. The drafting of the publication Together for Gender Equality – Approaches and Examples of Working with Boys and Men in German Development Cooperation was delayed and it was not published until October 2017. Ten examples of governmental and non-governmental development projects illustrate how boys and men are integrated as target groups and change agents for more gender equality.

Systematic and consistent implementation of measures as part of the three-pronged approach contributes to the gender-appropriate design of development cooperation. For example, in the budget year 2016, EUR 61,300,000 of budgetary funds were earmarked in bilateral official development assistance for projects whose primary objective was to promote gender equality (GG2 measures). To reinforce the mainstreaming of gender equality in the bilateral policy dialogue, information on the status of gender equality in the respective cooperation country was prepared in the run-up to governmental negotiations and consultations. As a result, women’s rights and equality issues were addressed in around one third of the governmental negotiations and consultations (baseline 10%). Planned guidelines for integrating women’s rights and equality themes in the development policy dialogue and an associated training course were not drafted because an in-depth analysis showed that governmental negotiations and consultations are not the most effective lever for increasing the GG2 portfolio. Alternative approaches are now under review. A planned study on
the effectiveness of GG2 measures could not begin until June 2017 owing to a range of other activities. Plans call for the study to be completed at the end of 2017. The results of the study are also to be used to increase German development cooperation’s GG2 portfolio.

Flagship 1: Barrier-free centre for girls’ sport

In Namibia, BMZ specifically supports girls and women by offering sport and educational activities. To this end, measures for preventing HIV and violence are combined with physical education offerings. This enables the female participants in the training courses to learn strategies for assertion and receive information about family planning methods. In March 2016, in cooperation with the Namibian Football Association (NFA)’s girls promotion programme, a barrier-free centre for girls’ sport, the NFA Girls Centre, was officially opened in Windhoek. The NFA Girls Centre is intended to offer a safe place for girls to take part in sport and develop freely. In addition to educational incentives, such as daily homework supervision, the girls have the opportunity to train with qualified coaches in an anxiety-free environment. The overall focus of the programme is on strengthening girls’ self-confidence through football and promoting understanding of equality and the significance of health topics. As part of the NFA Girls Centre’s educational programme, a vocational training course on sustainable tourism and the hospitality industry is offered in cooperation with Futouris e.V. and the TUI Care Foundation, the partners from the tourism industry. In 2016, 19 young women completed a preparatory course. Twelve of the women received a scholarship from the TUI Care Foundation for full-time training in 2017. NFA President Frans Mbidi called the new girls’ centre a ‘milestone in the creation of a lifelong relationship between young females and football.’

Flagship 2: Gender knowledge management

The Gender Knowledge Platform at www.gender-in-german-development.net features up-to-date information and data for designing portfolios and programmes as well as for implementing GAP II. This knowledge management makes it easier for German development cooperation employees to find the information they need quickly and directly and actively incorporate it into their work. It thus contributes to gearing projects more specifically to gender equality and strengthening mutual learning.

Flagship 3: Interactive exchange between GIZ and KfW employees

In September 2016, an interactive exchange took place at BMZ among employees of GG2 measures from GIZ and KfW, where they discussed the concrete cooperative implementation of GG2 measures by German development cooperation. During the meeting, BMZ invited all of the GIZ and KfW participants to engage in a dialogue on GAP II and the associated Road Map 2016. The officers responsible for the commissions and representatives of GG2 measures from GIZ and KfW discussed with BMZ the need for GG2 measures in implementing international commitments. The results fed into the drafting of the Road Map 2017.

Flagship 4: Financial support for the UN Women flagship report on the 2030 Agenda

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development forms the new overriding structure for international cooperation. UN Women has drafted a new flagship report intended to present a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the progress, gaps and key challenges involved with implementing the Sustainable Development Goals from the gender perspective. BMZ has provided EUR 950,000 to support this first report. The report, entitled Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, was published and presented at a launch event at BMZ Berlin on 15 February 2018, which took place nearly simultaneously with launch events in New York and Nairobi.
IV. OUTLOOK
The measures of the Road Map 2016 described in this status report illustrate the broad range of measures and activities in German development cooperation to promote gender equality.

The successful implementation of the Road Map 2016 is reflected by the large number of measures realised and the positive reception in the German development cooperation. The Road Map 2017 contains twice as many measures and activities as the Road Map 2016. For this reason, the implementation report will focus primarily on the results of the flagships and will describe the implementation status of the other measures.

The German contribution to gender equality is made by numerous individuals whose innovation and active commitment help them stand up to inequality and take action to improve conditions for women and men in developing countries. We are grateful to them. Gender equality is not only a self-contained objective, but is also a key factor for growth and development. For this reason, we will continue and expand BMZ’s engagement.
V.
ANNEX A: ROAD MAP MEASURES ASSIGNED TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) TO WHOSE IMPLEMENTATION THEY CONTRIBUTE
SDG 1: No poverty

**Measures:** Women in Inclusive Insurance; Vocational promotion of women in rural areas in Africa

SDG 2: No hunger

**Measures:** Vocational promotion of women in rural areas in Africa

SDG 3: Good health and well-being

**Measures:** Annual contributions to the initiative ‘Rights-Based Family Planning and Maternal Health’ increased by EUR 10 million; 14th International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development conducted; a new project on Employment-oriented support to women working in the health sector in Liberia launched; improved health care for refugee women and girls in Northern Iraq with a focus on Yazidi women; improved mother-and-child health in returnee areas in Northern Iraq; state and non-state psychosocial advisory services offered to women and girls who were victims of violence in Northern Iraq; gender and context-sensitive standards developed for working with women and men traumatised by violence; specialist consultation on the discussion of Medica Mondiale’s trauma-sensitive approach; support for the UNFPA project ‘Reducing vulnerability’; mother-and-child health in returnee areas in Northern Iraq improved through a project run by CARE Germany-Luxembourg

SDG 4: Quality education

**Measures:** Event ‘Empowerment through Vocational Education and Training – Innovative Financing Approaches’ focusing on vocational education and training for women; Skills Initiative for Africa with activities tailored specifically to women; regional training courses for business associations and companies from Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia; women and girls receiving vocational training through BMZ-funded measures recorded in a baseline survey; Vocational promotion of women in rural areas in Africa; Vocational training for refugee women and girls in Northern Iraq; Sport for Development in Afghanistan; increased participation of women in peace negotiations and conflict management – at least 6,000 women and girls receive vocational education and training and microcredits; all the women and girls undergoing vocational training through BMZ measures in our cooperation countries were included in a baseline survey last updated in 2015

SDG 5: Gender equality

**All Measures**

SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation

**Measures:** Sanitation in schools and public facilities; construction projects to expand the water supply through the Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF); 50 women in Jordan trained as plumbers

SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy

**Measures:** Case study ‘Lessons from creating access to low-cost solar water heaters as the basis for the first gender-sensitive Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) in Georgia’ undertaken by Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF) presented at COP 22

SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth

**Measures:** Financial and technical support for the Secretariat of the UN Global Compact and The Women’s Empowerment Principles Gender Gap (WEPs GAP) Analysis Tool; co-hosted regional training courses for business associations and companies from Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia; help in shaping the G7 working group on ‘Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment’; hosted event ‘Empowerment through Vocational Education and Training – Innovative Financing Approaches’; regional conferences held with around 100 programme partners from the private sector, civil society, academia and government; dissemination of the toolbox ‘Promoting equal participation in sustainable economic development’ and two publications on women’s economic empowerment; support for UN Women’s international symposium on ‘Economic Empowerment of Women’; support for the UN Secretary-General’s High-Level Panel on Women’s Economic Empowerment; launch of the new Skills Initiative for Africa with activities tailored specifically to women; 300 women placed in jobs as part of the Labour Market Access project; launch of a new project on ‘Employment-oriented support to women working in the health sector in Liberia’; launch of the new project on Vocational promotion of women in rural areas in Africa; topping up the regional programme ‘Strengthening women in decision-making in the Middle East – LEAD’ with EUR 3.3 million; implementation of UN Women and OECD’s Addis Ababa Action Agenda; vocational training for refugee women and girls in Northern Iraq; increased participation of women in peace negotiations and conflict management – at least 6,000 women and girls receive vocational education and training and microcredits; all
the women and girls undergoing vocational training through BMZ measures in our cooperation countries have been included in a baseline survey last updated in 2015; continued financial support for the work of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) initiative of UNSD, UN Women, the World Bank and OECD for gender-disaggregated data.

**SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure**

**Measures:** –

**SDG 10: Reduced inequalities**

**Measures:** Regional training courses for business associations and companies from Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia

**SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities**

**Measures:** Workshop on safe cities for girls and women at the 2016 German Habitat Forum; gender-responsive budgeting

**SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production**

**Measures:** –

**SDG 13: Climate action**

**Measures:** REDD Early Movers programme implemented with appropriate participation of women in the benefit sharing from carbon funding; implementation of the gender action plans of the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environmental Facility and the Climate Investment Funds; launch of the ‘Deforestation-free supply chains’ initiative; presentation of the case study ‘Lessons from creating access to low-cost solar water heaters as the basis for the first gender-sensitive Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) in Georgia’; ‘Committed to Diversity’ places a strong focus on gender equality.

**SDG 14: Life below water**

**Measures:** –

**SDG 15: Life on land**

**Measures:** REDD Early Movers programme implemented with appropriate participation of women in the benefit sharing from carbon funding; launch of the ‘Deforestation-free supply chains’ initiative; presentation of the case study ‘Lessons from creating access to low-cost solar water heaters as the basis for the first gender-sensitive Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) in Georgia’; ‘Committed to Diversity’ places a strong focus on gender equality.

**SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions**

**Measures:** Promotion of knowledge exchange and networking among Multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSPs) via an online platform; concrete commitments for implementing the 2030 Agenda in a gender-appropriate manner; UN Women’s flagship report 2016/2017 to assess the progress, gaps and key challenges in implementing the 2030 Agenda; interactive exchange among employees of successful GG2 measures by GIZ and KfW; pledges of over EUR 61.75 million for programmes whose primary objective is the promotion of gender equality; study of the effectiveness of GG2 measures and gender expertise; workshop on safe cities for girls and women at the 2016 German Habitat Forum; topping up the regional programme ‘Strengthening women in decision-making in the Middle East – LEAD’ with EUR 3.3 million; women’s rights and equality issues addressed in 30% of governmental negotiations and consultations; drafting of guidelines for integrating women’s rights and equality themes in the development policy dialogue; state and non-state psychosocial advisory services for women and girls who were victims of violence in Northern Iraq; inclusion of BMZ positions in the German Government’s interministerial working group on implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325; dialogue with civil society; in Colombia, improved protection of 8,000 women from sexualised violence; training courses offered on the trauma-sensitive approach in development cooperation and humanitarian assistance; increased participation of women in peace negotiations and in conflict management – at least 6,000 women and girls receive vocational education and training and microcredits; refugee rights, migration management/policy and the role of women in conflict prevention/management; launch of new ‘Initiative to empower Syrian civil society, women and municipal stakeholders’; participation of South Sudanese women in implementing the peace agreement in South Sudan; EUR 3 million top-up for the Youth against Sexual Harassment project; documentation of recommendation of the approach used by the ComVoMujer programme and its use for upscaling; topping up the ComVoMujer programme with EUR 1.5 million; provision of legal and psychosocial counselling services to 1,800 women in Cambodia; DAC marker Ending vio-
violence against women and girls (CRS purpose code 15180) introduced; support to UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women; workshop on the topic of gender-specific violence in the Global Media Forum; cooperation with the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), International Planned Parenthood Foundation (IPPF) on tackling violence against women; new counselling centre for women, couples and schoolchildren in Morocco affected by violence; supported UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women with EUR 200,000 for civil society projects; through a Medica Mondiale project, development of state and non-state psychosocial advisory services for women and girls who were victims of violence in Northern Iraq; increased participation of South Sudanese women in the implementation of the peace agreement in South Sudan at national and local level, financed with EUR 100,000, in cooperation with UN Women; launched ‘Initiative to empower Syrian civil society, women and municipal stakeholders’ aiming to improve living conditions in the context of the current crisis situations and offer support for reconstruction in future.

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

**Measures:** Promotion of knowledge exchange and networking among multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSPs) via an online platform; regional training courses for business associations and companies from Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia
VI.
ANNEX B: OVERVIEW OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF MEASURES CONTRIBUTING TO ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CROSS-SECTORAL ACTIVITIES UNDER GAP II
COOPERATION WITH FEMALE AND MALE STAKEHOLDERS

- Promote gender equality through stronger cooperation with male and female stakeholders acting as change agents and role models.
  
  **Measures:** Youth against Sexual Harassment; ‘Increased participation of women in peace negotiations and in conflict management’

- Work with civil society to dismantle gender stereotypes and discriminatory socio-cultural norms.
  
  **Measures:** –

TACKLING MULTIPLE DISCRIMINATION

- Tackle multiple discrimination against women, girls and LGBTI persons.
  
  **Measures:** In Colombia, the project on ‘Reducing individual vulnerability: sexual health and reproductive rights and gender-based violence for internally displaced indigenous women’ has improved protection of over 8,000 women from sexualised violence.

- Make more and better information on discrimination issues available in partner countries.
  
  **Measures:** –

- Work in cooperation with civil society to confront multiple discrimination.
  
  **Measures:** –

GENDER EQUALITY IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCING

- Further strengthen approaches that foster gender equality in development financing – including in BMZ’s own budgetary arrangements.
  
  **Measures:** Guidelines for gender-responsive budgeting; implementation of UN Women and OECD’s Addis Ababa Action Agenda for transformative financing; study Women in Inclusive Insurance and the associated toolbox

- Contribute to achieving gender equality in development by means of gender-responsive financing.
  
  **Measures:** Study “Women in Inclusive Insurance” and the associated toolbox; Making Finance Work for African Women webinars; pledges for GG2 measures amounting to EUR 61.75 million

- Improve gender mainstreaming in BMZ programmes that are designed to build financial systems and reform public finances.
  
  **Measures:** –

EMPOWERING WOMEN AND GIRLS THROUGH SPORT

- Empower girls and women in and through sport, including educational opportunities to practice sports in schools and resource centres.
  
  **Measures:** Concept for promoting school sport for development in Afghanistan; barrier-free centre for girls’ sport in Namibia

MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT THE GENDER APPROACH

- Ensure that all the instruments of the three-pronged approach are established and binding in German development cooperation, while continually developing and optimising these instruments in line with requirements.
  
  **Measures:** –

- Increase measures aimed at gender equality (GG2 measures) in order to systematically promote equality between men and women, actively support women’s and girl’s empowerment and strengthen women’s rights.
  
  **Measures:** Pledges amounting to EUR 61.75 million for GG2 measures; study of the effectiveness of GG2 measures and gender expertise; interactive exchange among employees of successful GG2 measures from GIZ and KfW

STRENGTHENING WOMEN’S ORGANISATIONS

- Support the participation and voice of independent civil society actors and national human rights institutions and make their contribution an effective driver for forward-looking, innovative policies on women’s rights and gender equality.
  
  **Measures:** Gender and context-sensitive standards developed for working with women and girls traumatised by violence; dialogue with civil society in updating the NAP.
Provide focused training for representatives of women’s organisations and capacity building measures to strengthen their organisations.

**Measures:** 14th International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development; training courses on the trauma-sensitive approach in development cooperation and humanitarian assistance for employees; workshop on the topic of gender-specific violence in the Global Media Forum
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ADDRESSES OF THE BMZ OFFICES
→ BMZ Bonn
Dahlmannstraße 4
53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel. +49 (0) 228 99 535 - 0
Fax +49 (0) 228 99 535 - 3500

→ BMZ Berlin im Europahaus
Stresemannstraße 94
10963 Berlin, Germany
Tel. +49 (0) 30 18 535 - 0
Fax +49 (0) 30 18 535 - 2501

CONTACT
poststelle@bmz.bund.de
www.bmz.de