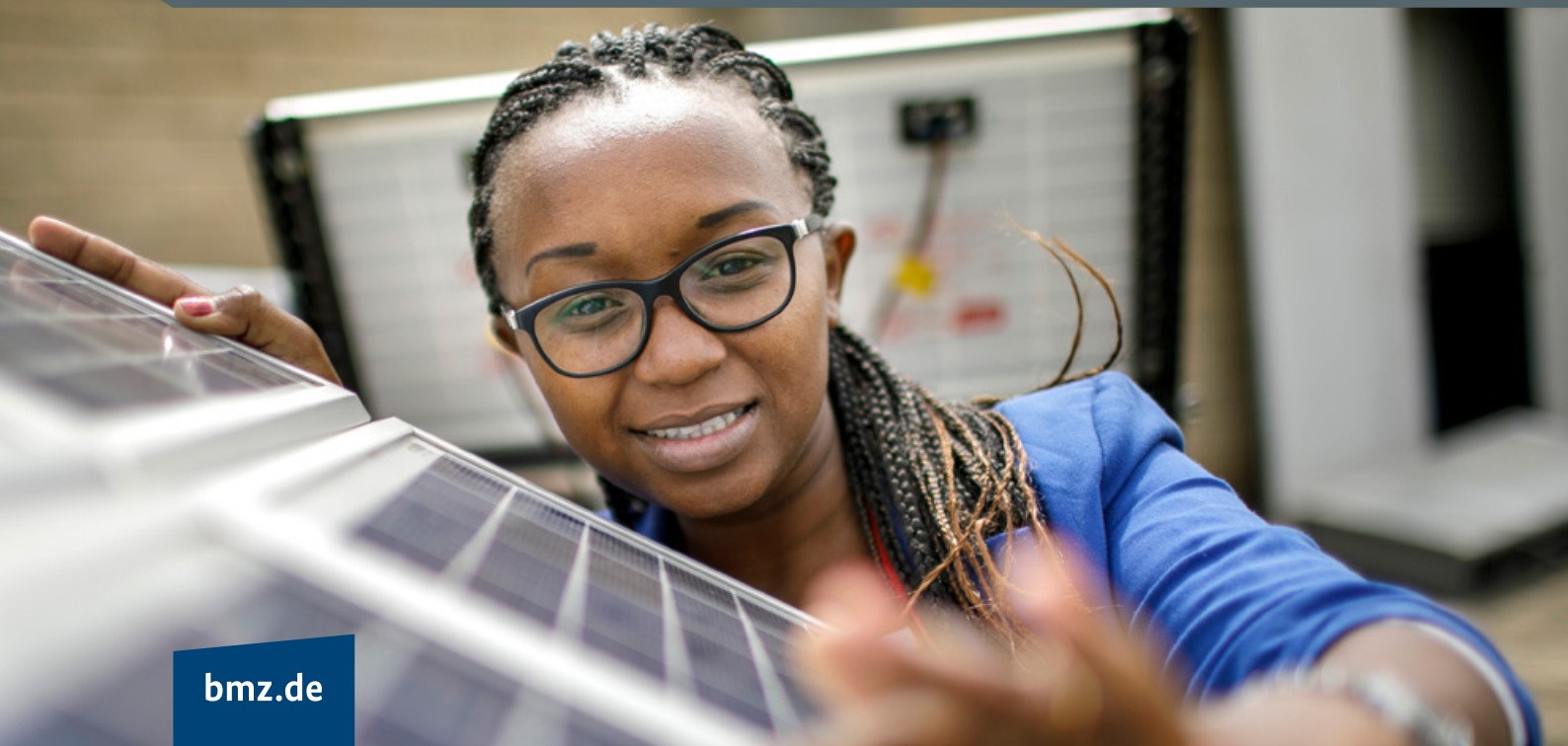




Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development

# Road Map 2018

Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016 – 2020



[bmz.de](http://bmz.de)



# Road Map 2018

Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016 – 2020



# Foreword



## TIME TO ACT: PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Together with our partners, we at the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) advocate the equal participation of women and girls and the elimination of all forms of gender-based discrimination worldwide. Living a life free from discrimination and violence, as well as equal rights for all – women and men, girls and boys – are indispensable prerequisites for sustainable development. In times of #MeToo, discussions about sexual harassment, discrimination and violence against women are increasing. This is important – and long overdue, as women and girls are discriminated in all regions of the world and in many areas of their daily lives.

Over the past year, we have expanded our commitment to supporting the economic empowerment of women. During the German G20 presidency, Germany, together with other donors, initiated the “Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative” to support female entrepreneurs in developing countries. At the same time, the #eSkills4Girls initiative to improve women’s and girls’ access to the digital world was launched. The issue of preventing violence against women is particularly important to me. Therefore, in 2017, the BMZ passed the new 5-point-plan “No violence against women”. Here, in the Road Map 2018, we set out the measures we will implement in the coming months.

Therefore, I am very pleased to present the Road Map 2018 to you. It was developed under the umbrella of the Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016 – 2020 (GAP II), as the Action Plan foresees an annual report about planned measures. This year’s Road Map shows the wide scope of the portfolio and the strong commitment – our own as well as that of our partners – to women’s rights and gender equality in German development cooperation. It builds on important strategies, such as the Marshall Plan with Africa, and contributes to their implementation. Gender equality is an important cross-cutting issue. With more than 150 specific measures in a wide range of sectors, we will contribute to making the world more equal and resolutely tackling discrimination against women and girls.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gerd Müller', with a stylized flourish at the end.

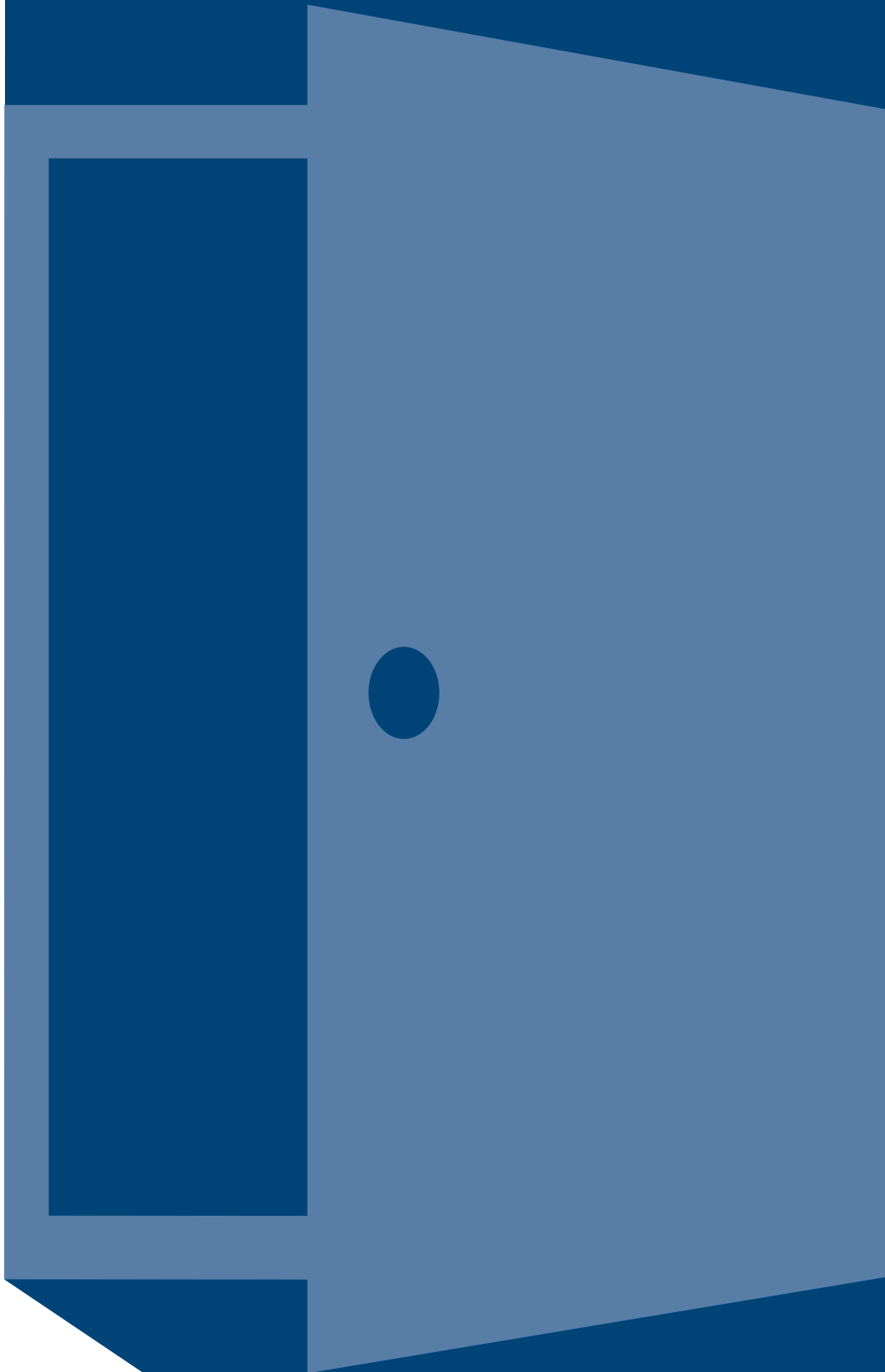
Dr Gerd Müller  
Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development



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# Introduction







Gender equality is an explicit goal, and a principle and quality criterion that runs throughout German development cooperation. To this end, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has made a commitment to follow a human rights-based approach. Three strategy papers setting out specific objectives and measures form the basis of Germany's active commitment towards gender equality and women's rights: the cross-sectoral strategy on Gender Equality in German Development Policy, the Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality as well as the annual Road Maps.

## CROSS-SECTORAL STRATEGY PAPER ON GENDER EQUALITY IN GERMAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY (VALID SINCE 2014)

The Gender Equality Strategy is binding for the BMZ and implementing organisations when it comes to shaping German development cooperation. It lays the foundation for activities in this field.

The strategy establishes a three-pronged approach to the promotion of gender equality:

- **Gender mainstreaming**  
The different living situations, interests and potentials of women and men are taken into account in all development projects.
- **Empowerment**  
Implementing projects geared specifically to empowering women in order to compensate for gender-based discrimination and support them in realising their rights.
- **Women's rights in development policy dialogue**  
Women's rights and gender equality are systematically included in bilateral and multilateral development policy dialogue.

## DEVELOPMENT POLICY ACTION PLAN ON GENDER EQUALITY 2016 – 2020 (GAP II)

GAP II lays down concrete steps for implementing the binding gender equality strategy in order to strengthen women's rights and achieve gender equality and to make sustainable and inclusive advances through close consultation with all actors and stakeholders. As a result, the BMZ makes an active and measurable contribution to the attainment of global objectives such as the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (AAAA). The GAP II measures cover nine thematic priorities: political and economic participation, rural development and food security, the prevention of violence, the protection of women and girls who have been displaced from their homes, the promotion of vocational education and training, health, drinking water and sanitation, climate change and sustainable development. Seven cross-sectoral activities expand the coverage of GAP II: women's rights in development policy dialogue, cooperation with male stakeholders, gender equality in development financing, promotion of gender competence and knowledge management, women and sport and the strengthening of women's organisations. Strategic objectives have been formulated for all of the thematic priorities and activities. With GAP II, the BMZ has set itself the goal of strengthening women's rights and achieving gender equality and of making sustainable and inclusive advances through close cooperation with all actors and stakeholders.

GAP II will be implemented by various units within the BMZ and by implementing organisations and civil society organisations.



GAP II can be found here:

[https://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type\\_of\\_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier363a\\_03\\_2016.pdf](https://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier363a_03_2016.pdf)

## ROAD MAPS

GAP II is implemented on a concrete basis through annual Road Maps, which are drawn up in close consultation with all stakeholders (BMZ, implementing agencies and civil society organisations). Taking GAP II as a basis, thematic areas and strategic goals are selected each year and measures for implementation are formulated. These set out the German development cooperation activities for the period of the Road Map. This way, it is possible to respond to current gender-specific challenges, disparities and potentials.

The implementation of the Road Maps is reviewed annually by the BMZ and summarised in a status report.

## ROAD MAP 2018

The Road Map 2018 sets out the thematic and institutional priorities and objectives which the BMZ has set itself for the year 2018. The Road Map for 2018 is based on the priorities and objectives of GAP II. Our aim is to underline the links between the papers and place greater emphasis on the implementation of measures. Therefore, all nine thematic priorities of GAP II have been selected as foci for 2018, complemented by the cross-sectoral activity of tackling multiple discriminations. We have kept energy as one thematic priority, which had already been included in 2017 as well as the new objective on digitalisation under the thematic priority of education.

## MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

The measures to implement the objectives of GAP II are called milestones. The milestones include different formats: bilateral and regional projects in our partner countries or individual components thereof; multilateral projects, projects carried out by NGOs or foundations, etc.

We highlighted some of the milestones: these are our flagships. Flagships are priority measures and activities, which represent the respective thematic priority particularly well.

## KEY

Milestone



Flagship



Two tables can be found at the end of the Road Map:

- Assignment of Road Map measures to those Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which they help to implement
- Overview and assignment of measures, which help to meet the objectives of the cross-sectoral activities under GAP II

Further information on gender equality in German development cooperation can be found on the Gender Knowledge Platform:

[www.gender-in-german-development.net](http://www.gender-in-german-development.net)

# Priorities



Priority 01 | *Access to Justice and Legal Services for Women and Girls, Political Participation, Voice and Leadership*

Objective 01 | *Strengthen access to justice and legal services for women and girls*



*Milestones and flagships*

**1.1.1** In Liberia we are assisting the Gbarnga-based Justice and Peace Commission (JPC). The JPC **trains volunteer conflict advisors who deliver political education in their communities**. In 2018, the JPC Gbarnga will achieve an outreach of around 15,000 women who will receive information about their rights along with advice and support when asserting and enforcing these rights.

**1.1.2** In Afghanistan, we are supporting government and civil society organisations in aligning their **legal counselling services more specifically with women's needs**, particularly in rural regions. In 2018, we will be assisting a network of volunteer gender focal points to disseminate information on birth certificates and personal identification documents which women must have in order to get access to state services.

Objective 02 | *Ensure women's political participation, voice and leadership, including efforts to help governments meet their responsibility to guarantee political participation by women, to make participatory processes inclusive and place participatory rights on a sound legal and institutional footing*



**Milestones and flagships**

**1.2.1** In Pakistan, around **1,300 female councillors** in the provinces of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa **will undergo training in 2018 to enable them to actively engage in municipal decision-making processes**. Besides examining the legal framework for local administration, the training also deals with women's rights, gender mainstreaming, communication and conflict resolution techniques, and mechanisms of active citizen participation in municipal planning. Activities also include the production of a 60-minute training video intended primarily for municipal councillors at village level, most of whom cannot read or write.

**1.2.2** In the tribal regions under Pakistani rule – the so-called Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) – women are traditionally forbidden from taking part in public dialogue events on development planning. In 2018, we will work with the FATA Secretariat to **develop and trial methodological and content-related procedures that will enable women to participate in development planning** without having to worry about conflicts or fear for their personal safety.



**1.2.3** In Cambodia we are cooperating with the EU on the project Women into Politics! The local partners we are supporting have an extended network in the municipalities and gear their services specifically to women. Young women in particular use the internet and radio programmes as well as the public discussion forums to access information about the electoral process for the municipal and parliamentary elections scheduled for 2018. **The project is thus helping female politicians and young women voters to deepen their involvement in political processes.**

**1.2.4** The new culture and creative economy project harnesses **music, theatre, literature and film as tools for shaping public opinion and fostering political participation and inclusion. Gender equality and the role of women in society will be addressed through music, theatre plays and films**. This will enable women and girls in Africa and the Middle East to make their voices heard. In 2018 we are looking to see how women's empowerment and equal opportunities can be addressed and promoted through concrete project activities in South Africa, Kenya, Senegal, Lebanon and Jordan.

**1.2.5** In the north of Cameroon, Bread for the World and the Civil Peace Service (CPS) are assisting **single mothers to eliminate stigmatisation and to fight for their rights**. To this end, talks are scheduled between the women and the municipality, thus giving the women an opportunity to voice their needs and concerns to the public and to political decision-makers in a non-violent manner.

**1.2.6** In Myanmar, the Centre for Training and Networking in Nonviolent Action (KURVE Wustrow), with support from the CPS, has been promoting women's participation and supporting the rights of ethnic minorities since 2013. **Two seminars for trainee high school teachers are planned for 2018 in a bid to raise awareness of gender equality and diversity.**

**1.2.7** In 2018, we are supporting a municipal administration in South Africa's Eastern Cape Province in **drawing up a gender mainstreaming strategy along with a plan for its implementation.** Administrative officials are to attend workshops to sensitise them to gender issues. Here they will learn to take account of all population groups when formulating development plans, and to pay attention to the particular needs of women.

**1.2.8** We are supporting the non-governmental organisation WECF (Women in Europe for a Common Future) together with four other partners – Global Forest Coalition, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, Women Environmental Program and Gender and Water Alliance – in ensuring gender-equitable SDG implementation at local level. **In 2018, this involves coaching 65 male and female trainers who are to instruct more than 200 NGOs worldwide on gender-equitable approaches.** Furthermore, national gender assessments are being carried out and shadow reports prepared to support national policy processes.

**1.2.9** In the Palestinian Territories, we are specifically promoting political participation by underrepresented groups by giving them a say in investment planning for infrastructure projects. **In 2018, we aim to raise the percentage of women and other vulnerable groups involved in the participatory development of annual investment plans to 30 percent.** This will ensure that their needs are taken into consideration. Furthermore, it is expected that social infrastructure measures, and here specifically health and childcare facilities, will generate employment prospects for women. By the end of 2018, we expect some 67 percent of surveyed citizens – half of them women – to confirm that municipal service provision has improved.

**1.2.10** Following Togo's 2018 local elections, we will be rolling out interactive radio programmes in local languages that primarily aim to reach less well-educated population groups. These radio programmes will actively encourage people to use their mobile phones to take part in surveys on local administrative processes. **In this way, women – whose illiteracy rate is substantially higher than men's – will be able to participate actively in political and public life.**

Objective 03 | *Support civil society advocacy of women's rights and protect human rights defenders*



*Milestones and flagships*

**1.3.1** In Kenya and Honduras, the **NGO Peace Brigades International is protecting and networking human rights defenders whose safety is under threat**. In 2018, security training measures will be provided to a women's rights organisation in Honduras. Interactive exchanges will be organised on psychosocial issues and ways in which human rights' defenders can protect themselves. In Kenya, we will be using the "Women Human Rights Defenders toolkit" to train 12 women and three men from different urban settlements in Nairobi to work as trainers.

**1.3.2** Support will be continued for the NGO and civil society women's network CSW/NY. Training on the topics of women's rights, advocacy and negotiation processes in the UN is **intended to empower women's rights organisations to assert their standpoints at the 2018 UN Commission on the Status of Women and also at the High-level Political Forum in 2018**. A range of digital tools are available to this end, including webinars, websites and smartphone apps.



**1.3.3** In Zambia, we are working with the European Commission to promote legal counselling for women. More than 9,000 women are receiving advice and support from paralegals to help them assert their rights. In 2018, the programme is to train another 300 paralegals – 150 of them women. Furthermore, we will be assisting the Kitwe District Land Alliance to lobby for women's land rights; traditional law often discriminates against women with regard to accessing land. **The alliance assists its female clients with the process of acquiring land and deploys paralegals to provide individual advice on disputes concerning land rights**. As a result women will obtain better access to land titles and are assisted to assert their rights.



Objective 01 | Strengthen the rights of women and girls of all ages in connection with rural development, agriculture and food security

→ Milestones and flagships



**2.1.1** In Cambodia, we are training **2,250 women in healthy nutrition and appropriate food storage**. Thanks to their training, the women can ensure their families eat a varied diet using food grown in their domestic gardens.

**2.1.2** In Malawi, we are conducting cooking demonstrations and hygiene education events to enable women to feed their families more healthily. Agricultural extension services and the creation of village savings groups are helping to increase women's economic options. These newly acquired skills and better access to financial resources mean that **women and small children in particular have a more varied diet**.

**2.1.3** Together with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, we are providing EUR 660,850 in 2018 to **advise women in West and Southern Africa on land rights issues**. What rights do they have? What is the traditional and codified legal context? What legal recourse do they have in order to secure safe and fair access to resources and land? We are employing various media to reach women from different educational backgrounds.

**2.1.4** In 2018, we are supporting the **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Save the Children Italy in organising events on nutrition for adolescent girls**. An event scheduled for 8 October in Rome will showcase the key role that adolescent girls play in the fight against undernourishment at the individual, household and community level. The results are to be harnessed for global political discussions on this topic.

Objective 02 | *Secure the participation of women in systems of agriculture and food production and foster women's active engagement in value chains, not least by providing vocational education and training*



*Milestones and flagships*



**2.2.1** In Laos, we are working to create the enabling conditions for sustainable and legally secure land use. This involves establishing equal land rights for men and women as well as equitable participation in land planning. It also means that areas of land previously managed privately and under customary tenure arrangements are being re-surveyed and registered. **By September 2019, we aim to ensure that new private ownership titles are allocated equally between men and women in 50 percent of households and exclusively to women in at least 25 percent of households.**

**2.2.3** Via the UNDP-administered Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund (MICF), we are promoting innovative integrated business models of private sector enterprises that make a point of including women smallholders as producers and suppliers of primary agricultural products. For example, to improve a dairy's milk delivery chain, young dairy cows are given to women farmers who are also offered relevant training. **In 2018, some 2,000 smallholder households headed by women are intended to benefit from improved sales and income as a result of this business model support programme.**

**2.2.2** In Cambodia, we are setting up a female key farmer network to **connect around 120 women smallholders, enabling them to share advice and support each other on matters such as cultivation and sales.** In rural areas, there are hardly any women in leadership roles and they are not respected by their male colleagues. The network offers women farmers a protected space in which they can hone their leadership skills and assume an active leadership role. This will enable them to proactively share their knowledge about agricultural production and diversifying the family diet within their communities.

**2.2.4** In 2018, we are assisting 1,599 households in Cambodia headed by women, which grow cash crops. **Marketing their produce in sustainable value chains enables them to boost their household income.**

**2.2.5** **In 2018, training is being provided to 600 small-scale female entrepreneurs along agricultural value chains in Togo, Burkina Faso, Benin, Ghana, Kenya and Malawi.** The objective is to improve their productivity and the quality and marketing of their agricultural products, and also raise their incomes. All training provided is integrated into the respective national qualification framework in order to ensure sustainability.

**2.2.6** In Mozambique, the drought and the El Niño phenomenon have impacted women most severely. Accounting for some 83 percent of the country's subsistence farming activity, women need to be made more resilient to future periods of drought.

**For this reason, their needs are to be given special attention during the construction and expansion of new irrigation systems or other village infrastructure, such as grain stores and cisterns.** The measures are planned at local level. In many places, half or more of the respective planning committee members are women, which enables them to be actively involved in decision-making.

**2.2.7** At least 6,600 agricultural enterprises managed by women in Kenya, and around 1,200 in Uganda, are to be trained in the application of innovative, resource-friendly and adapted cultivation methods by the year 2022. Furthermore, we are building their entrepreneurial skills. **This enables them to increase their productivity by at least 40 percent.** At least 1,100 women farmers will have undergone training by the end of 2018.

In addition, multi-modular training is being offered in nutritional counselling. Nutritional training outreach in Kenya and Uganda for the years 2017 and 2018 will total at least 6,700 women. Another 2,800 women farmers will undergo training in adapted agricultural cultivation techniques (diversified vegetable cropping improves the family's nutritional status).

**2.2.8** In Burkina Faso, we are working to ensure that special consideration is given to women in the allocation of plots of land and irrigation perimeters.

**The proportion of land farmed by women has already increased from 13 to 40 percent and is set to rise further in 2018.**

Objective 03 *Improve the gender-sensitive design, implementation, monitoring and impact evaluation of projects and programmes in the fields of rural development, agriculture and food security*



### Milestones and flagships



**2.3.1** In Cambodia, **120 women smallholders and their 80 male colleagues are educating around 4,000 women farmers and 700 male farmers each month about improving their nutrition through crop diversification.** Women are actively encouraged to take part in training as they are traditionally responsible for the domestic gardens and thus directly influence what they and their children eat. A special focus is on reducing the workload on female smallholder farmers within the family by teaching them about time-saving techniques for growing and preparing food. Reports on success stories featuring female key farmers and radio interviews with women farmers are intended to strengthen their role in rural society and make their contribution to family income visible.

**2.3.2** In the Democratic Republic of Congo, providing food for the family is primarily a woman's task. For this reason, we are engaging in awareness-raising measures at local level to ensure that **at least 50 percent of the local food management committee members are women** – and that the chairperson is a woman too. When selecting participants for literacy programmes, priority is given to households headed by women with two or more children under the age of five, and to women with undernourished children.

**2.3.3** We are disseminating knowledge and practices concerning appropriate nutrient intake, nutrition-sensitive agriculture and nutritional hygiene in 11 countries in Africa and Asia. **This is helping to improve the nutritional status of around 178,600 nutritionally vulnerable women (aged 15 to 49 years) and 67,400 infants (aged 6 to 23 months).**

A survey planned for Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Togo and Zambia in 2018 will shed light on the efficacy of the specific approaches used in these countries. The household surveys will collect data on nutritional diversity, food security/resilience, basic hygiene and agricultural production. This information will then be made available to the national partners and fed into their monitoring systems.

**2.3.4** In Côte d'Ivoire, we are supporting **around 6,000 female manioc and cashew producers in growing, processing and marketing their produce.**

We are strengthening the economic and social role of these producers, as well as their social responsibility, by supporting farming organisations, e.g. women's cooperatives. In addition to the impacts on employment and income, this also increases access to production factors and improved nutrition.

**2.3.5** Four times a year, **we collate success stories about households headed by women in Cambodia and publish them in newsletters.** The aim is to promote their role-model function beyond the project area.

Objective 01 | *Engage in international dialogue to strengthen cooperation between government, civil society and the private sector with the aim of eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls*



### Milestones and flagships

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**3.1.1** A new regional programme in Southern Africa (South Africa, Lesotho and Zambia) is encouraging **a range of different state, non-governmental and private-sector actors to join forces to prevent violence against women and girls**. In South Africa, for example, appraisal measures are currently underway for a cooperation project between NGOs, the media and the creative industry to promote critical reflection on gender stereotyping. With their massive influence, the media have an important function in the prevention of violence against women. For this reason, they should undertake to present topics such as gender-based violence in a gender sensitive manner in their news reports and entertainment formats.

Objective 02 | *Take effective steps to promote the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls of all ages and in all spheres and stages of life*



*Milestones and flagships*

**3.2.1** In Sierra Leone, a workshop on violence against women will be organised in 2018 for the female members of a mining community’s local development committee. **Here women will not only receive knowledge but also be trained to act as multipliers within their community.** This will enable them to raise awareness amongst men and women in their community and to provide support to victims of violence.

**3.2.2 In Afghanistan, we are sensitising key state actors to the prevention of sexual violence.** This includes the Ministry of Women’s Affairs, the Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs and the Ministry of Education. Furthermore, local mediators are undergoing training in legal matters and we are assisting networks of women volunteers from various companies and institutions as for example the community councils at the local level, e.g. the so called gender focal points, to engage in networking.

**3.2.3** In 2018, Medica Liberia aims to carry out **information and sensitisation campaigns and promote the establishment of women’s groups** in Liberia. Its objective is to prevent violence against women and girls. In addition, savings groups are strengthening women’s economic position by enabling them to invest in income opportunities within the community.



**3.2.4** We are supporting the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to improve women’s access to justice in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan. This involves training judges, public prosecutors, police officers and religious authorities **to apply formal law in an unbiased manner in cases of gender-based violence (GBV) against women, while concomitantly sensitising them to the victims’ needs.** In Punjab, some 20 judges have already been trained as trainers and can now multiply their knowledge in training at local level. Established at Lahore High Court at the end of 2017, the first court in Asia to specialise in GBV has started work, which means trained judges are now ruling on gender-based violence in accordance with national law.

Objective 03 | *Continue the active commitment by German development cooperation to combatting female genital mutilation (FGM), early and forced marriage and other harmful traditional practices and promote these efforts internationally*



*Milestones and flagships*

**3.3.1** In Burkina Faso, we are working to combat child marriage, forced marriage and FGM. **Training, family dialogues – in which family members are brought together to discuss sensitive topics – and radio broadcasts will directly raise the awareness of at least 2,000 people in 2018.** Furthermore, 300 experts from public financial institutions, 75 parliamentarians and 30 representatives of civil society are to undergo further training in budgeting approaches that take account of gender and children's rights.

**3.3.2** The Impact Mitigation Fund (IMF) set up in Sierra Leone helps community-based and non-governmental organisations to implement their own project activities to prevent **HIV and AIDS, strengthen women's rights, eliminate child marriage and combat gender-based violence, including FGM.** To date, more than 100 civil society organisations and more than 17,000 direct recipients have benefited from this measure. The Fund will continue its work in 2018, with a greater focus on promoting projects in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights and in rights-based family planning.

Objective 01 | *Contribute to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and follow-up resolutions by rolling out the German Governments Action Plan of the Federal Government on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security for the Period 2017 to 2020*



*Milestones and flagships*

**4.1.1** Displaced women and children are easy prey for human traffickers. Together with the **Thomson Reuters Foundation, we are bringing together 30 decision-makers from the fields of politics, media, civil society and academia from around the globe. Together they map out innovative approaches for boosting media coverage of this topic and improving prevention.**

This measure contributes to the sub-objective of the National Action Plan on the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 which aims to improve the protection of women and girls in their countries of origin and also in the context of displacement.

**4.1.2** To implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325, we are promoting the involvement of women's organisations at various levels in peace-building processes in the Middle East. Amongst other things, we are organising a regional meeting in 2018 to present the findings of a study on the informal role that women play in the peace process. **The experiences from a total of 30 peace processes are being systematically processed and made available for use in ongoing negotiations in the Middle East.**



Objective 02 | *Ensure the needs of women and girls, especially as refugees, are properly considered in reintegration activities and involve women in reconstruction measures*



### Milestones and flagships

**4.2.1** At migration advisory centres in Afghanistan, Albania, Egypt, Ghana, Iraq, Kosovo, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Serbia and Tunisia people can access information on legal options for migrating, learn about the dangers of irregular migration and find out about local employment opportunities. Furthermore, the centres assist returnees with their reintegration at a professional and social level. **Gender-sensitive target-group analysis along with gender-responsively trained centre staff ensure that women's specific needs are recognised and taken into account.** For example, women are often affected by sexual exploitation and physical attacks along (irregular) migration routes. In 2018, we will be expanding our cooperation with the German NGO SOLWODI e.V. in order to better accommodate women's specific needs.

**4.2.3** In Central America, we are using awareness-raising campaigns and psychosocial support services to promote the integration of socially disadvantaged and stigmatised children and young people. **Our objectives are the non-violent resolution of family and social conflicts along with trauma healing.** This also extends to forms of sexualised violence that often affect young displaced women. Furthermore, we offer young people local training and employment opportunities that give them a reason to stay.



**4.2.2** Our support for refugees returning to Somalia focuses on strengthening women's independence. **Women learn handicrafts and business skills in order to start their own enterprises.** Furthermore, we are setting up a women's centre in Kismayo which will serve as a learning centre and a small production site while also offering space for cultural exchange and women's sport.

Objective 03 | *Demand and support women's participation in conflict prevention and management and in peace processes and negotiations*



*Milestones and flagships*

**4.3.1** In Senegal, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Georgia and Guatemala, **we are assisting UN Women to strengthen women as 'agents' in peacebuilding processes and to reduce violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict scenarios.** Representatives of women's organisations learn how they can respond to violence and also how they can prevent it, thus enabling them to contribute to the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. EUR 450,000 has been earmarked for these activities in 2018.

**4.3.3** In Yemen, we are cooperating with state and non-governmental women's organisations to strengthen women's participation in the peace process. **A strategy paper co-formulated in 2018 concerning women's participation in the peace process and in the design of the post-conflict agenda** is to describe concrete steps on the way to achieving this goal and will be submitted to the government. To increase the political influence of selected women's organisations, they are undergoing further training dedicated specifically to advocacy techniques.



**4.3.2** As part of CPS-supported activities in Bolivia in 2018, women are attending workshops to learn about **methods and principles of civil conflict transformation.** A particular focus is placed on conflict analysis, and mediation and negotiation techniques. In Bolivia's male-dominated society, women often find it difficult to voice their concerns and assert their rights. Their newly acquired skills are intended to make this easier for them.

**4.3.4** In Bolivia, women are being trained as peacebuilders with the support of EIRENE. **In 2018, around 30 to 40 women will undergo training in dialogue and negotiation skills and techniques. The aim is to empower them to play an active part in political dialogue processes and to stand up for women's needs and rights.**

Objective 04 | *Assist, promote and strengthen survivors of sexual violence through psychosocial intervention strategies to facilitate their active role in reconstruction*



### Milestones and flagships

**4.4.1** In Nepal, the Civil Peace Service (CPS) is assisting the Centre for Training and Networking in Nonviolent Action (KURVE Wustrow) to provide **legal and psychosocial counselling to societal groups particularly badly affected by the conflict, above all victims of violence, internally displaced persons and women**. In 2018, it is planned to increase the number of direct beneficiaries by rolling out activities in all seven districts. Furthermore, a training course on gender and legal rights will be offered.

**4.4.2** In Iraq, we are setting up psychosocial support structures and corresponding health services. Women and girls who have fled from Syria or are displaced within Iraq are receiving support to help them come to terms with their traumatic experiences of violence and cope with everyday life. In 2018, we will be considering how we can **integrate measures combating gender-based violence in line with UNSCR 1325 (2000)** even more effectively into the project.

Objective 05 | *Pay wider attention to the question of protecting and safeguarding women and girls who have been displaced from their homes*



**Milestones and flagships**

**4.5.1** In Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya campaigns are run to raise awareness of **sexual and gender-based violence** – by means of radio broadcasts, for example. More people will be targeted in the host community in 2018, taking the outreach to more than 3,000 people.

**4.5.2** In various African countries, we support and protect **victims of human trafficking and smuggling, especially women, children and other vulnerable groups**. To enable state and non-governmental organisations to fulfil their protection obligations more effectively, state officials in Sudan will undergo first aid training in 2018 while in Djibouti we are expanding our psychosocial and medical support. In Ethiopia, we are assisting the authorities and NGOs to provide safe shelter for victims of violence.

**Objective 01** | *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*



**Milestones and flagships**

**5.1.1** South Africa’s integrated school health policy stipulates measures to help prevent teenage pregnancies, which constitute one of the main reasons why girls drop out of school. Girls aged ten to 19 and Department of Basic Education employees can access relevant health services, including referrals to local healthcare facilities. **In Eastern Cape Province, we are supporting an interdisciplinary task team in developing operation plans aligned with school health policy. We are also helping to monitor policy implementation.** Around EUR 900,000 have been earmarked for this purpose.

**5.1.2** In selected schools in South Africa and Namibia, we are combining **HIV prevention with employment promotion activities.** In this way, we are giving young people better options for making their own life decisions. Furthermore, we are developing a new online module to improve the communication of gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate material.

**5.1.3** In rural Malawi, women teachers are definitely in the minority. To raise the proportion of female teachers, work is underway to improve both the quality of practical teacher training and the framework conditions. **This includes building urgently needed classrooms and accommodation, especially for female students,** thus creating the kind of environment that will encourage more women to embrace the teaching profession.



**5.1.4** In Guinea, the number of girls that drop out of school in the project area is to be reduced by 20 percent by the end of 2018. Plan International provides continuing training for teachers as well as awareness-raising and mobilisation measures. The specific objective is to encourage families to send in particular their girls to school.

**5.1.5** A range of promotion measures encourage female Master’s and PhD candidates to enrol in the Pan-African University’s courses in water and energy science (including climate change). Female candidates are contacted directly via social media and female applicants for engineering degrees are addressed continent-wide in four languages via press releases. More women are to sit on the student selection committee which will be encouraged to give preference to female candidates who have the same qualifications as their male peers.

**5.1.6** To secure access to health services for Syrian refugees and the local population in Turkey's host communities, Syrian health professionals are receiving customised training, including help finding a job in the Turkish health sector afterwards. **Syrian women in particular are being encouraged to join the medical training programmes** in order to gain access to formal employment. Some 455 women are scheduled to train in the Turkish health sector in 2018 and 345 are expected to be offered jobs as a result.

## Priority 05

Objective 02 | *Substantially increase the proportion of girls and women receiving vocational education*



### Milestones and flagships

**5.2.1** Together with the Turkish Ministry of National Education, **30 upskilling measures – with a particular focus on women – are being offered in the craft and service sectors, to market traditional Syrian crafts.** Childcare facilities have been introduced to secure women's participation. The share of female participants is now more than 60 percent.

**5.2.2** In Afghanistan, the project 'Promotion of Mineral Governance' is working with the Ministry of Mining to increase the proportion of women employed in this sector. **With a corresponding gender policy scheduled for development in 2018,** the ministry and representatives of its provincial authorities attended a network meeting in Kyrgyzstan to obtain ideas and find out about positive lessons learned.



**5.2.3** Until now, no formal training was required to become a textile worker or beautician in Afghanistan. **As of 2018, both of these occupations, which are often chosen by young women, are now being taught at vocational training schools in seven Afghan provinces.** Alongside their practical training, the women will receive three years of theoretical training. Afghanistan's TVET programme is devising the curricula. It is also supporting the selection and further training of specialist female teachers and fitting out special classrooms in selected pilot schools which are also being assisted in their organisational development.

**5.2.4** In Ghana, a system of **vocational education vouchers is in place to encourage women to embrace professions that are typically dominated by men.** This includes jobs in the building trade, consumer electronics and motor vehicle sector. Thanks to these vouchers, at least 30 percent of the course participants are women.

**5.2.5** In Togo, we are improving access to, and the quality of, basic and further vocational education and training, especially in rural areas. Training encompasses long-term vocational courses, such as mechanics, bricklaying and carpentry, as well as short-term initial and further training in specific agricultural topics, such as sustainable cultivation methods and animal husbandry, for example. **The aim is to increase the proportion of women the project helps graduate each year to around 30 percent.**

**5.2.6** Considerably fewer women than men take part in vocational training in Ethiopia. In addition, fewer than 10 percent of vocational school teachers are women, especially in rural areas. For this reason, existing female vocational school teachers are being supported to act as female role models in a bid to motivate more girls to undergo vocational training. Special incentives and support systems are being put in place, along with better training opportunities and learning conditions. **By the end of 2018, we aim to increase the proportion of female students enrolling to train as vocational school teachers to 30 percent. This also applies to rural areas, and thus to the proportion of female students at the agricultural vocational schools.**

**5.2.7** In Kenya's impoverished urban areas, talented young people from underprivileged backgrounds, including 239 girls, are receiving scholarships to Kenya's fee-charging secondary schools. In the medium term, mentoring programmes and extra-curricular events on the topic of societal transformation processes are intended to encourage men and women to take on social responsibility. **In 2018, the project aims to maintain the percentage of girls at the supported schools at a constant level while raising awareness about issues such as children's rights and girls' education.**

Objective 03 | *Design educational programmes to be gender-sensitive and work to dismantle discriminatory gender stereotypes*



*Milestones and flagships*



**5.3.1** In Kenya, EUR 500,000 have been pledged to support efforts by the DW Akademie to disseminate relevant information, especially to girls and women. The Akademie is assisting small and medium-sized media companies to include girls' and women's concerns in their programmes and to advance **women journalists' professional development**. Seeing that cyber violence towards female journalists is a widespread phenomenon, digital anti-mobbing programmes are being provided to train them to cope.

**5.3.2** Women are underrepresented in legal professions in Afghanistan, especially when it comes to practical training. The number of women in the supported legal faculties amounts to 40 percent. **To give women a better chance of entering these jobs, assistance is being given to legal clinics that organise internships and promote the practical side of legal training**, e.g. through moot courts. Half of the available places are allocated to women.

**5.3.3** In Yemen, education of IDPs is being improved thanks to an enhanced learning environment and the concomitant provision of psychosocial support for traumatised youth. **Training inputs for teachers include extensive campaigns to raise their awareness about the importance of education for girls and the risks associated with early marriage**. In all, at least 25,200 girls are to be reached by at least one activity by the end of 2021.

**5.3.4** Together with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), we are again offering special training programmes in 2018 for women in Bolivia, Nicaragua and Paraguay **where they can learn how to operate and drive heavy machinery and equipment**. This enables women to obtain better paid jobs in the transport sector.

**5.3.5** In South Africa, Namibia, Zambia and Mozambique, we are training teachers at more than 1,300 schools in comprehensive sex education through peer learning and online services. Course contents include the dissemination of **gender concepts and the elimination of gender stereotypes in line with international standards specified by the United Nations**.



Objective 04 | *Make comprehensive sex education an integral component of curricula, including information that builds respect for people with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities*



### Milestones and flagships

**5.4.1** In South Africa's Eastern Cape Province, **primary and secondary school teachers are being trained to provide gender-sensitive sexuality education.** EUR 250,000 have been pledged for this measure in order to expand an online training module and thus reach a significant proportion of the approximately 55,500 teachers.

**5.4.3** Life skills teachers at vocational training schools in Eastern Cape, South Africa, are receiving new teaching materials as well as training in participatory teaching methods. **This will enable them to give better lessons on the topics of HIV prevention, sexual and reproductive health, and gender diversity.** Around EUR 500,000 have been earmarked for these activities in 2018.



**5.4.2** We are supporting Zambia's Ministry of Education in **mainstreaming a comprehensive sexuality education (CSE)** curriculum in over 100 schools. This measure combines health and education by giving school students a sound CSE basis that enables them to make better use of the family planning and sexual and reproductive health services offered by the healthcare system. At the same time, it is breaking down the taboos and silence surrounding sexuality education and HIV prevention. This measure reaches more than 8,000 boys and girls as well as male and female teachers.

Objective 05 | *Promote the education and employment of women and girls in the digital world*



*Milestones and flagships*

**5.5.1** In Pakistan, **positive role models and a PR campaign are encouraging women and girls to seek a career in the IT sector.** This measure specifically targets around 30 women from the public and private sectors with further training. At the same time, it intends to establish regular exchanges between the responsible authority and civil society representatives in the IT sector. Approx. EUR 100,000 have been made available for these activities in 2018.

**5.5.2** Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) **chairs the Skills Coalition in the EQUALS Partnership.** Founded as a multi-actor partnership in 2016, it **promotes gender equality in the digital age** and implements the G20 #eSkills4Girls initiative to promote the digital inclusion of women and girls. In cooperation with UNESCO, BMZ is set to elaborate three deliverables by the end of 2019, including the gender-equitable design of digital course contents. In 2018, recommendations will be formulated to assist schools, vocational training centres and universities in designing curricula and learning environments for the gender-balanced acquisition of digital skills.

**5.5.3** Smart training business hubs are being set up in Iraq and ICT training services provided, including some specifically for female participants. This creates job opportunities and openings for business start-ups. Partner organisations are being helped **to design further training courses for women who head business start-ups.** An appropriate workplace infrastructure, safe travel routes, child care and training courses geared specifically to female participants ensure an appropriate level of participation by young women.



**5.5.4** At the Global Media Forum from 11 to 13 June 2018, the network Gender@International Bonn is organising a session with the title 'Closing the digital gender gap – how to empower women in the digital era.' **Amongst other things, the event will showcase best practices from Asia and Africa for promoting girls' and women's access to ICT jobs, along with recommendations for overcoming the digital gender gap.** The objective is to identify and disseminate innovative approaches to overcoming the digital gender divide.

**5.5.5** In Cambodia, the DW Akademie has been granted EUR 400,000 to strengthen the media skills of around 900 young people – half of them women. **Interactive training inputs are used to teach them how to access and classify information and to disseminate it themselves.** This teaches them how to handle the media responsibly and also to produce their own media products to make themselves more widely heard in society.

**5.5.6** In the Palestinian Territories, we are assisting the DW Akademie to train young people, especially girls and women, **to use digital media safely and responsibly.** Educational institutions are learning to sensitise young people to the topics of online privacy, security and media, so that they can actively participate in public debates.

Objective 01 | *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*



**Milestones and flagships**

**6.1.1** In Pakistan, we are committed to the gender-sensitive design of technical and vocational training in order to promote women's participation in economic life. The authorities in charge of technical and vocational education are receiving support for the implementation of training measures targeting occupations that are of particular interest to women. **In addition, we discuss the ILO's core labour standards and the need for compliance with (potential) employers.**

**6.1.2** In Morocco, we are backing UNESCO's efforts to **promote vocational training for women in the music sector**. Scheduled to last until the end of 2019, our support aims to create additional jobs in creative industries.

**6.1.3** We are assisting the African Development Bank (AfDB) to build up the **50 Million African Women Speak Networking Platform**. This platform is intended to foster exchanges between women entrepreneurs and give women access to markets and trade financing.



**6.1.4** In Afghanistan, we are organising a public meeting in 2018 on the topic of '**Employment opportunities for women in Afghanistan**.' By showcasing the professional success in the Afghan world of work achieved by various women supported by development cooperation, we aim to arouse media interest and initiate a public debate. We will make a point of inviting female journalists as their participation will ensure that other women can also contribute pro-actively to the discussion during the event. This atmosphere will be bolstered further by the presence of a female host and female representatives from civil society and politics.

Objective 02 | *Promote social security and the rights of working women in accordance with the UN's guiding principles for economic life and human rights*



*Milestones and flagships*

**6.2.1** To promote the rights of seamstresses, Myanmar will open a Women's Centre in 2018 spearheaded by the Confederation of Trade Unions of Myanmar (CTUM). **This will be Myanmar's third women's café** and the first to be integrated into trade union structures. These women's cafés are meeting points for workers and provide them with a place to gather and talk on their days off. They can also learn more about their rights and obtain legal counselling from trained solicitors. While the other two cafés are also open to men, the services provided by the CTUM Women's Centre are reserved for women only. Furthermore, two smartphone apps inform the workers in an entertaining manner about their labour rights and about health and safety at the workplace. Another aspect is a wage calculator which makes financial resources transparent. These apps will continue to be disseminated in 2018 and used for training purposes in factories.

**6.2.2** In Asia we are encouraging seamstresses to learn about women's cafés from one another. Following a regional workshop with women from Bangladesh, Myanmar and Cambodia in the summer of 2017, a regional virtual network was created to share experience (also with regard to making the cafés sustainable by facilitating their financial independence). **Another workshop is planned for 2018. Here women from Bangladesh and Myanmar will learn from the practical experiences gained in Cambodia.**

Objective 03 | *Campaign for companies to make the UN Women's Empowerment Principles part of their business strategy*



*Milestones and flagships*

**6.3.1** In Pakistan we will continue campaigning in 2018 for employers to **integrate the Women's Empowerment Principles into their corporate strategies**. This includes, inter alia, a management culture that is open to equal opportunities, the fair treatment of all men and women during recruitment and retention, and health and safety at the workplace. Our approach is based on dialogue and PR campaigns.

**6.3.2** Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is continuing its **financial support for the Women's Empowerment Principles** in 2018 with EUR 100,000.

Objective 04 | *Promote efforts to make global supply chains responsive to gender equality as well as socially and ecologically sustainable*



*Milestones and flagships*

**6.4.1** In Myanmar, we are joining forces with local women’s organisations in 2018 to implement a participatory photography project in Myanmar. **Under the guidance of a professional photographer, seamstresses will be shown how to record their lives through a personal lens in an artistic way.** Through exhibitions and media, the photos are to be used to raise awareness of the workers’ situation, both in textile-producing countries and in Germany.

**6.4.2** In Afghanistan, we are supporting female entrepreneurs organised in their respective sector associations. In 2018, women’s markets are being organised regularly in the province of Mazar-e-Sharif, thus giving women an opportunity to engage in exchanges and networking. Furthermore, **women can access training and coaching designed to hone their business skills.** In particular, invitations will be extended to women from the more remote provinces of Badakhshan and Takhar where enterprises headed by women are rare.

**6.4.3** In Somalia, the Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) approach developed by CARE is being used to help a total of 1,768 women (and 192 men) **to establish a sustainable income.** The project is empowering women to deposit savings, take out small loans, and attend literacy courses and business training and courses. This gives them opportunities to generate an income for themselves and their families, e.g. preserving milk, apiculture and honey production, and sewing. This not only strengthens women’s economic and social rights but also promotes their financial independence and their status in (a patriarchal) society.



**6.4.4** As part of employment promotion activities for IDPs and host communities, we have been working with UNDP in Syria since the end of 2017 in a bid to improve people’s economic and social living conditions. **Through targeted training, we aim to assist around 400 women to start up cooperatives and to integrate them into sustainable value chains.**

**6.4.5** In Sierra Leone, the natural resource governance project is conducting an in-depth gender analysis that will shed light on experiences from previous phases and activities that have already been implemented and examine their transferability amongst the project’s four partner countries. This gender analysis will allow planning for the next project phase to take greater account of ongoing gender-specific considerations. **In particular, the focus is on the economic and social situation of women in mining communities, the work they do in artisanal mining, including the resulting challenges, and on their participation in political decision-making processes.**

Objective 05 | *Make a demonstrable improvement in women's access to, and control over, economic resources and financial services*



*Milestones and flagships*

**6.5.1** In cooperation with Canada's Carleton University, we are promoting research and exchanges between academics, mining communities, civil society actors, political decision-makers and other stakeholders in an attempt to explore the economic situation of women in artisanal mining (especially gold mining) in Sierra Leone. The objective is **to give women fairer access to economic resources**. Furthermore, Carleton University is setting up a transnational research network with additional hubs in Kenya and Mozambique which will draw on the insights gained in Sierra Leone.

**6.5.2** In Jordan, we have been working to give women **equal access to money transfer services** since 2015. For example, we have developed mobile phone-based money transfer services that are convenient for women to use. In 2018, we will be offering women in the north of Jordan the chance to undergo training in basic financial literacy and the use of digital financial services. Information campaigns and promotional materials are geared specifically to women. The financial service providers' monitoring system will ensure that at least 7,500 women (50 percent of the users) benefit each year.

**6.5.3** Integrating women-headed households into cash-for-work and livelihood measures in a context shaped by traditional role models calls for the identification of specific forms of intervention. In Iraq, we are responding to this need by formulating **approaches for the targeted promotion of women's independent economic activity**. The objective is to create around 1,500 jobs for women in 2018, specifically in the field of support for public service delivery and the rehabilitation of public infrastructure.

**6.5.4** Working with a set of guidelines, 90 municipal councillors in 30 municipalities in Burkina Faso are being introduced to gender-sensitive communal planning. Their task is to implement measures that will give **women better access to micro loans and economic activities**, such as allocating publicly owned business premises on the basis of a women's quota.



**6.5.5** By 2020, the **ITC SheTrades initiative** aims to give one million female entrepreneurs **access to international markets** and to build a network among them. A website and a mobile application are helping them establish contact with each other and also facilitate sales between the entrepreneurs and buyers. In 2018, Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) will decide whether or not to support this initiative.

**6.5.6** In 2018, we will be rolling out a new microfinance line in Namibia to meet the growing demand **for needs-driven financial services for disadvantaged population groups** and micro and small-scale enterprises. Women in rural areas are to benefit most from the expanded range of credit services, inter alia by being able to access advice and loans locally. They will also be offered favourable credit conditions that do not require them to put up any additional collateral.

**6.5.7** In Jordan, young fast-growing companies have been receiving financial assistance since March 2017 to help them start up and expand. **The number of jobs for women in the companies receiving financial support is intended to increase from 348 to 835 by 2019.** This corresponds to one third of all jobs in the companies. Furthermore, companies headed by women are given preference in selection for promotion. In all, more than 350 companies are set to benefit from this project.

**6.5.8** The Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) initiated by Germany and the USA in 2017 within the context of the G20 aims to assist women in starting and expanding their businesses. The target group consists of small and medium-sized enterprises founded, managed or owned by women. Following an initial round of bidding in 2018, funding has been pledged for three program applications submitted by the Islamic Development Bank, the ADB and the World Bank/IFC respectively, amounting to an approximate total of USD 120 million. The upshot is that **women entrepreneurs in fragile countries and contexts in particular can now access credit** and thus grow their businesses.



Objective 01 | Protect and advance sexual and reproductive health and rights

→ Milestones and flagships

**7.1.1** Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is on the board of the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH), an alliance of more than 1,000 member organisations. **BMZ is assisting PMNCH to improve coordination in the global movement Every Woman, Every Child initiated by the UN Secretary-General.** An investment case is being developed to motivate partner countries to invest e.g. in measures designed to promote healthy behaviours in their respective populations.

**7.1.2 We are assisting the Guttmacher-Lancet Commission on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights which is due to publish its final report in 2018.** For the first time, the report will feature a comprehensive, human rights-based definition of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). It will serve as a valuable reference document for evidence-based advocacy work by key actors. Furthermore, it will provide a basis for initiating specialist exchanges on various discussion platforms regarding the implementation of these policy recommendations.

**7.1.3** In Cambodia, we are promoting **inclusive awareness-raising and communication activities designed to bring about healthy changes in behaviour amongst mothers with newborns and in their families.** Staff in local health facilities are being trained to use suitable communication tools to reach people with disabilities, too. Illustrated flipcharts, for example, are expedient for people with hearing and speech impairments, as sign language is not widely used in Cambodia. In 2018, we will also be sensitising 100 students at regional training centres to the special needs of deaf people.

**7.1.4** Together with the IDB, we are setting up six women's centres in El Salvador, providing a one-stop shop where women can access a range of services: **basic and further vocational training, along with advice and support for victims of (domestic) violence or on matters of reproductive health.** In addition, each centre has a kindergarten.

**7.1.5** In Malawi, we are improving **access to high quality information, products and services in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights.** A voucher system is being introduced in 2018 that will enable around 1,000 women to receive advice on family planning and gain access to affordable and high quality contraceptives in a safe space.

**7.1.6** In South Africa, we will be assisting **around 31 local health stations in 2018 to design youth friendly services that are aligned with the needs of young women and girls.** Part of the initiative is geared to building young women's self-confidence and encouraging them to act as change agents within their communities. Some 34 housing areas have been earmarked for safety audits in order to combat the tolerance and scale of violence, especially against women, on their own initiative. Around 200,000 young women and girls are amongst the beneficiaries of the various measures designed to prevent HIV and TB epidemics. Financing amounts to EUR 20 million.



**7.1.7** In Zambia, the innovative and interactive method ‘Join in Circuit’ is being used to give **8,000 boys and girls the knowledge they need to make sound decisions about their sexual and reproductive health.** A randomised, controlled study is to determine their level of knowledge and provide decision-makers with the evidence required. Furthermore, we will be educating more than 2,000 boys and girls about how to prevent teenage pregnancy and HIV infection.

**7.1.8** ANIMAS SUTURA (Niger’s social marketing alliance) is receiving EUR 12 million for its campaigns on **preventing unwanted pregnancies, increased spacing between births and protection against STDs, especially HIV and AIDS.** These awareness-raising campaigns dedicated to family planning, the role of women and contraception are being disseminated through media and in schools and are geared primarily at women of reproductive age. Furthermore, the reproductive health sector is being systematically strengthened with additional staff, contraceptives/medicines and equipment for the health stations.

**7.1.9** Until mid-2019, our work in Côte d’Ivoire will focus on the prevention of unwanted pregnancies, longer birth spacing and the control of STD infections. **Activities mainly target youth, predominantly young women, who are to be empowered to make their own family planning decisions and exercise their reproductive and sexual rights.** For example, the measures are intended to increase the number of men and women who regularly use contraceptives, and young people’s knowledge about how to prevent unwanted pregnancies.

Objective 02 | *Take a gender-sensitive approach to the design of healthcare systems*



*Milestones and flagships*

**7.2.1** In Syria, we aim to permanently increase the **percentage of female health workers in opposition-held areas to at least 15 percent, for example by paying their salaries**. Having more women employed in the health sector means women will have better access to gender-sensitive health care. A particular focus is on expanding psychosocial support, which benefits victims of sexual and gender-based violence in particular. Furthermore, female community social workers are being trained to provide psychosocial counselling.

**7.2.2** In Malawi, we are **supporting the gender-sensitive implementation of the healthcare sector's national quality management strategy**. In 2018, data compiled from the health information system is to undergo gender-disaggregated analysis. Furthermore, medical personnel in 40 selected health facilities are to be educated about the specific needs of young women and girls. The objective is to ensure that young women and men in particular have access to reproductive health services.

Objective 03 | *Strengthen the right to access affordable, acceptable and high-quality health services, health information and health education for women of all ages*



*Milestones and flagships*



**7.3.1** In Burundi, we are improving the scope of sexual and reproductive health services. Our outreach in 2018 will encompass around **41,000 young women** in the provinces of Mwaro, Muramvya and Gitega and leverage a **play-based approach, including themed sketches and films, and practical explanations showcasing various contraceptives and how to use them.** The aim is to raise young women's acceptance of modern contraceptives and to encourage them to take advantage of advisory services.

**7.3.2** In Cambodia, screening for newborns and infants will be available for the first time ever in 2018 – initially on 16 days and in three provinces. **The objective is to detect and treat possible impairments in development early on.** The campaign promoting these activities is being rolled out in the surrounding villages and communities.

**7.3.3** In Somalia, we are improving antenatal care by enlisting the aid of radio broadcasts, peer approach and religious and traditional leaders. Furthermore, health care staff at local level are being trained in issues such as safe motherhood, mother-and-child health, basic hygiene and nutrition. The capacities of health care centres are also being strengthened. In 2018, **these activities are intended to give around 12,000 women better access to the health services they require.**

**7.3.4** In Cambodia, we are working to ensure that **men can also feed and care for their (small) children appropriately.** This is important because, in many cases, women migrate in search of work very shortly after giving birth. In 2018, for example, we are offering cookery courses tailored specifically to men. Furthermore, we are encouraging men to accompany their wives to antenatal consultations and nutritional counselling in the health centres.

**7.3.5** In Côte d'Ivoire, **we are improving the health of women of reproductive age by giving them access to good quality health services and affordable family planning products, such as condoms.** Existing health centres are being repaired and health care staff, trained. Information and awareness-raising campaigns focus on mother-and-child health, family planning and HIV prevention.

**7.3.6** In Niger we are addressing and helping de-stigmatise **topics such as women's rights, self-determined family planning, school education and harmful traditional practices, e.g. female genital mutilation.** Women are also being encouraged to choose where they want to give birth. EUR 6 million have been earmarked for our activities here.

Objective 04 | *Support measures to prevent and treat the consequences of female genital mutilation (FGM) and other harmful traditional practices*



*Milestones and flagships*

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**7.4.1** The Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships for Reproductive Health Programme in Malawi is funding **targeted information measures to prevent harmful traditional practices in the project districts and to educate people about coping with the consequences.** It makes a point of involving men and traditional leaders in order to increase the level of acceptance and the responsible use of family planning.

Objective 05 | *Build capacity in social security systems to ensure that women have social protection and access to health services, especially in the event of illness, pregnancy and birth*



### Milestones and flagships

**7.5.1** In 2018, we will continue advising our ministerial partners at national and provincial level in Pakistan **on the enhanced inclusion of gender and equal opportunities in policy documents and monitoring in the field of social security.** To this end, for example, we will conduct a gender-disaggregated assessment of the use of health insurance services in 2018 in order to target programmes more specifically in future.

**7.5.2** In Cambodia, we are advising the Government on the extension of statutory health insurance in order to include more people and widen the scope of services. **Women in regular employment and public sector workers now receive an additional payment on the birth of a child. In 2018, this will result in greater income security for around 15,000 women, especially in the textile processing sector, where they account for more than 80 percent of the workforce.**



**7.5.3** In 2018, around 65,000 households in seven districts in Malawi that belong to the poorest 10 percent and qualify as 'ultra poor' and 'labour constrained' will receive regular cash transfers to help lift them out of extreme poverty. **Women, and single mothers in particular, account for a disproportionately high share of the recipients.** Care will be taken to ensure that they themselves decide how to spend this money.

**7.5.4** In Tanzania, we are working to give people equal access to appropriate health care and to reduce maternal and newborn mortality rates. Furthermore, mobile/digital solutions are to be rolled out for municipal health insurance, with a view to significantly raising the level of coverage. Following on from Lindi and Mtwara, hospital staff in Mbeya and Tanga are to undergo training to help them provide better care for mothers and newborns. Furthermore, **the construction of an inclusive 200-bed mother-and-child hospital in Dar es Salaam will help create special treatment options for pregnant women and children who live in poverty.**

**7.5.5** Together with the French development agency in Cameroon, we are funding health care services for people living in poverty in the country's remote areas. The work involves constructing and renovating buildings, supplying medical equipment and providing basic and further training for health care staff. **Up to 30,000 pregnant women from the target group can use subsidised vouchers to access antenatal and postnatal care and also for giving birth.**

Objective | *Promote equal access by women and girls to safe and secure water supplies and sanitation*

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*Milestones and flagships*

**8.1.1 In 2018, Bolivia's water utilities will be targeted by another campaign focusing on violence against women.** The aim is to raise awareness amongst residents in the water utilities' catchment areas. Activities will focus in particular on female members of the supervisory and management boards of 21 water supply companies in the larger Santa Cruz area who are to attend monthly workshops for training as campaign multipliers. A final event is scheduled for 25 November – the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women.

**8.1.2 In Northern Bahr El Ghazal in the Horn of Africa, some 450,000 people will obtain better access to clean drinking water and functional sanitation facilities in 2018. This is of particular benefit to expectant mothers and infants under 5 years who are severely afflicted by the catastrophic hygiene conditions.** Some 30 water points and wells are being drilled or rehabilitated and sanitation facilities are being renewed or installed in 30 health care centres. Also, hygiene education and the distribution of packages containing basic hygiene and sanitary items (dignity kits) will both be extended.

**8.1.3 In 2018, it is planned to build 42 new water supply plants in a number of different villages and smaller towns in Mali to secure the supply of hygienic drinking water.** Hygiene and awareness-raising campaigns are also planned. This will be of most benefit to women and children as they are traditionally responsible for fetching water and caring for the sick. **To ensure this actually comes about, the percentage of women in the water-usage groups is to be increased to 50 percent.**



**8.1.4 In Burkina Faso we are conducting training to raise hygiene awareness – for example, menstrual hygiene management (MHM) for girls and women – in four pilot communities. Furthermore, in 2018, criteria are to be formulated that will ensure the committees tasked with managing and operating the water and sanitation facilities have a gender equitable composition.** This will give women a greater say in decision-making processes and enable them to represent their strategic interests in the committees themselves.

**8.1.5** As a result of the violent conflict in South Sudan, many IDPs are moving to peri-urban areas on the outskirts of the capital city. As drinking water supplies here are inadequate, people are forced to venture ever further away from home to find water. Since this task falls to women and girls, they increasingly are at risk of being sexually harassed or raped. Even using public toilets can be a risk. **Providing separate safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for men and women will enable women to use public toilets without any risk to their safety.** Furthermore, we are creating safe spaces for women and girls where they are not at risk of gender-based violence and can interact with each other. These measures are helping strengthen women's and girls' resilience and self-confidence.

**8.1.6** In Tanzania, we are working to improve the urban water supply and sanitation system. Installing public water taps substantially reduces the amount of time spent fetching water – a task that is generally performed by women in Tanzania. **Women prefer the 'VIP latrines' supplied for household use, as they are affordable, safe, and water and space-saving.** Furthermore, a total of 70 percent of the schools in the project area are to be fitted out with new sanitary facilities built to UNICEF standards (20 girls/25 boys per toilet). Each school will also be equipped with an adapted toilet for disabled people and a menstrual hygiene toilet with additional washing facilities that will enable girls to attend lessons while menstruating.





*Milestones and flagships*

**8.2.1** In Afghanistan, girls often have to drop out of school once their periods start. To prevent this from happening, we – in conjunction with the Afghan Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Corporation (AUWSSC) and the Afghan Ministry of Education – are planning **to roll out the WASH in Schools approach in 2018 in order to improve the sanitation situation in schools.**

**8.2.2** In Jordan, Pakistan and Uganda, we are constructing gender-segregated toilet facilities to safeguard privacy and also create the conditions required for menstrual hygiene. **This will enable girls to continue attending school on a regular basis even after once their periods have started.**

In Uganda, we will be instructing around 5,000 girls, and in Pakistan around 1,000 girls, on how to make and use reusable menstrual pads. We will also be raising their awareness about the topic of menstruation and breaking down the associated taboos.



**8.2.3** In Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia and the Philippines, we are continuing to assist the education ministries to improve sanitation facilities in schools. In 2018, we will focus on advising the ministries on the collection of data pertaining to menstrual hygiene management (MHM) and girl-friendly toilets. **With the help of the regional programme, guidelines on girl-friendly toilets and menstrual hygiene management (MHM) are being integrated into the education ministries' regulations and made a specific school management task in the project countries.**

Objective 03 | *Strengthen women's participation in the fields of water resource management and water supply and sanitation*



*Milestones and flagships*



**8.3.1** In Afghanistan, we are supporting work by the gender task force of the Afghan Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Corporation (AUWSSC). **In 2018, female AUWSSC staff will be trained to read water meters, as they are in a better position to access house water meters than their male colleagues.** During the day, the meter readers mostly encounter women in the home, who are generally not permitted to let in any men they do not know.

**8.3.3** In Burkina Faso, we are encouraging women to engage in participatory municipal planning processes, especially in the field of water supply and sanitation. **In particular, 170 newly elected female local councillors in 15 municipalities are being trained in committee work and municipal legislation, advocacy and lobbying.** The aim is to make the public more aware of women's and girls' specific needs and to integrate them into municipal planning processes.

**8.3.2** In Jordan, we are **training women to work as plumbers.** They have an advantage over their male colleagues in that female customers are more likely to let them enter the home to carry out repairs. Thanks to their training, the women make a significant contribution to their families' income while securing qualitative and quantitative improvements in access to water-saving services for the region's households.

Objective 01 | *Promote equal access by women and girls to a sustainable energy supply*



*Milestones and flagships*

**9.1.1** In Senegal, we are disseminating off-grid renewable energy solutions, e.g. for constructing grain mills and water pumps. **This is opening up attractive employment and income prospects for young people, especially young women.** In all, we aim to reach 1,050 young women.

**9.1.2** In northwest Tanzania, we are providing households with solar power and energy-efficient cooking stoves. **This will reduce the workload on women and girls in particular, as they do not need to collect as much firewood.** It also reduces their risk of falling victim to sexual violence while collecting wood.



**9.1.3** Energy cooperatives facilitate decentralised renewable energy projects with citizen participation. A gender-equitable approach enables women to participate on equal terms in the entire power supply chain as consumers, producers, investors, craftspeople and entrepreneurs. Energy cooperatives can position themselves as intermediaries for local and gender-equitable climate financing. Georgia's existing energy cooperatives are being strengthened and further expanded. **In Armenia, Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF) and its local partners are piloting a gender-equitable project involving an energy cooperative.** In Uganda and Morocco, WECF is planning and conducting feasibility studies and technical training seminars for women. The purpose is to analyse and promote the potential that energy cooperatives have as a business model and for climate financing and energy provision in rural areas.

**9.1.4** In Nepal, we are promoting the dissemination of climate-friendly photovoltaic systems for purposes such as drinking water pumping systems in rural areas. In all 27 to 30 such drinking water systems are scheduled for rollout in 2018. **Since it is mostly women and children who fetch water from water points that are difficult to access, this target group will benefit the most.** Moreover, at least 150 households headed by single mothers are to receive additional subsidies.

Objective 02 | *Provide girls with education and training for technical professions, especially in the field of sustainable energy, and strengthen their interest in such careers*



*Milestones and flagships*

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**9.2.1** In Argentina, we are working with the IDB to offer engineering students professional internships at the La Castellana wind farm. This gives young women an opportunity to gain **practical experience in the construction and supervision of wind energy plants**. Learning how to plan and supervise projects of this kind improves their chances of finding employment in a STEM profession later on.

Priority 10 | *Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management, Sustainable Development, Urban and Municipal Development*

Objective 01 | *Support gender-sensitive climate, environmental and sustainable development policies*



*Milestones and flagships*

**10.1.1** In the Fiji Islands, Laos and Mongolia, we are supporting the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in increasing women's employment in the green sector. On the basis of detailed gender analyses, women receive targeted training to provide them with the skills needed for a given occupation. **Another of our objectives is the integration of women's rights into environmental rights.**

**10.1.2** CARE is assisting around 18,000 women in 36 communities in Mozambique's Nampula Region to **implement gender-sensitive adaptation measures that will increase their resistance to the impacts of climate change.** To promote women's participation in their communities' decision-making processes, the measures include awareness-raising (e.g. role play and amateur theatre on gender awareness) as well as targeted training for women on leadership and political participation. Complementary activities include legal advice and training on key laws (land law, family law and domestic violence). Furthermore, CARE is providing women's groups with safe spaces where they can discuss their concerns and jointly promote them at community level.



**10.1.3** BMZ's strategy on 'Managing Urbanisation – Towards Sustainable Cities' has a **gender-sensitive design** that takes account of the special needs of disadvantaged population groups, incorporating them into its objectives and solutions. Guidelines and publications that build on this strategy also take gender equality into account.

**10.1.4** In cooperation with Women and Gender Constituency and the Women Major Group, Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF) supports **gender equity in climate policy negotiations.**

Objective 02 | *Ensure that German development cooperation takes gender-sensitive strategies for climate change mitigation and adaptation into account and puts them into practice*



*Milestones and flagships*

**10.2.1 The knowledge platform Urbanet analyses relevant information on gender and equality issues in the context of sustainable urban development, and places knowledge products as part of gender mainstreaming.** As part of its 2018 International Women's Day activities, Urbanet is publishing articles on women's participation and empowerment with respect to climate change and its impacts. To mark this year's International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, it is planning articles on women's safety in cities. By doing so, it is making knowledge and empirical experience on the topic of gender and urban development accessible to a wide international audience.

Objective 03 | *Strengthen gender-sensitive design, implementation, monitoring and impact assessment of, and women's participation in, projects in the fields of climate change, disaster risk management, sustainable development and urban and municipal development*



*Milestones and flagships*

**10.3.1** The project on Decentralisation and Administrative Reform in Cambodia is supporting all 445 women councillors in the country's district and city administrations with trainings on how to draft more proposals and how to put them forward for approval in council meetings. This will help improve service delivery for local citizens. Training focuses on building skills in public speaking, compiling written council proposals and advocating the concerns of women.

**10.3.2** A study providing orientation for gender and urban transport, along with a policy paper on implementing the new urban agenda in the transport sector, are intended to provide a knowledge base and awareness-raising for political decision-makers engaged in development cooperation. The study will be disseminated in May 2018 by the knowledge platform SUTP.org and as part of the 'WomenMobiliseWomen' conference organised by the German development cooperation, which will be **the world's first conference on women's role in the transport sector**.

**10.3.3** The Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative (TUMI) provides basic and further training in the implementation of sustainable mobility concepts. **At least 20 percent of the participants of all these courses must be women.**

**10.3.4** At the COP24, Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF) is organising the 'Gender Just Climate Solutions Award' to honour innovative, gender-equitable climate initiatives. Around 200 participants are expected to attend the event and some 2.000 publications are scheduled for dissemination. In addition, WECF is planning to provide further training for the winners.

**10.3.5** In Bangladesh, we are supporting women and vulnerable population groups who are at risk from climate change or have been forced to migrate as result of it. **Urban infrastructure is being geared to women's needs, which involves the construction of separate water and sanitation facilities for women and men**, and the rollout of gender-sensitive health measures and childcare. The first measures will be implemented in 2018. Gender equality in project design and implementation is a decisive criterion for the selection of project partners.

**10.3.6** In Tajikistan, we are rehabilitating or planting and then sustainably managing and protecting near-natural forests, so that they can deliver ecosystem benefits (adaptation to climate change, protection against desertification and biodiversity protection) and generate income for the local population. **Women are actively involved in participatory forest management and assisted with sustainable silviculture**, inter alia by according them preferential treatment when land leases are issued.



**10.3.7** The campus of the University of Namibia is getting a new addition – namely, the Department of Wildlife Management and Ecotourism – in order to improve the management of natural resources and infrastructure in the protected areas of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. Separate student accommodation and sanitation facilities for women are being built to ensure they can study at this department. **One in four places on the Bachelor's and Master's courses are to be earmarked for female students.**



Objective 01 | *Tackle multiple discrimination against women, girls and LGBTI persons*



*Milestones and flagships*

**11.1.1** In Cambodia, we are making sure that the **special needs of people with disabilities** are taken into account when treating mothers and newborns. In 2018, existing training measures on sexual and reproductive health are to be revised in cooperation with representatives of disabled persons' organisations to ensure the contents match this target group's special needs. Furthermore, together with the inclusive NGO EpicArts, we are offering training for trainee midwives and nursing staff. This enables them to learn from the outset how to deal and communicate with disabled people and so prevent any stigmatisation.

**11.1.2** By building and rehabilitating sanitation facilities at double-shift schools in Jordan, we are enabling more Syrian and Jordanian boys and, especially, girls to attend school. All sanitation facilities in the supported primary schools are adapted to the specific needs of girls and students with disabilities. **Thus, in 2018, around 6,000 schoolchildren in Jordan will benefit from improved sanitation facilities and inclusive extra-curricular activities**, which will lead to better integration, better health and increasing school enrolment, especially amongst girls.



**11.1.3** In the Western Balkans, we are helping members of ethnic minorities – primarily Roma, IDPs, people with disabilities, migrants, refugees and women and girls – **to assert their social rights**. In 2018, all government and non-governmental project partners providing social services in pilot communities in Kosovo are to undergo a special gender training course. In Macedonia, women from vulnerable communities and other disadvantaged persons will be given an opportunity to qualify as seamstresses and undergo a certified training course with a four-month internship. In all, EUR 7.9 million have been earmarked for this project.

Objective 02 | *Make more and better information on discrimination issues available in the partner countries*



*Milestones and flagships*

**11.2.1** German-Afghan development cooperation will issue a flyer containing images and infographics in German, English, Dari and Pashto **showcasing what German development cooperation is doing to promote gender equality in Afghanistan.** Thanks to its inclusive multilingual and visual design, this flyer will be able to reach people who do not speak English as well as those with weak literacy skills.

**11.2.2** In conjunction with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, we are assisting the African Development Bank (AfDB) to **compile a new Africa Gender Equality Index based on a new set of data.** This new index is designed to complement existing gender-disaggregated statistics that focus primarily on social topics such as poverty, unemployment, education status, mortality and sexual and reproductive health, by adding data on men's and women's access to economic resources, including credit, land and other assets, employment, entrepreneurship and participation in unpaid work. This will provide member states with a comprehensive and yet easy-to-use instrument they can apply to analyse and promote gender equality and social justice for structural change in Africa along the lines of sustainable development. The AfDB will use the index to develop gender-differentiated strategies for better adaptation of its investment decisions and programmes to the specific needs of men and women.

**11.2.3** In 2018, guidelines and a digital tool will be produced for analysing and visually displaying budget and household data from various perspectives. This will enable partner countries to quickly determine how different population groups are affected by budgetary decisions and what they can do to **promote inclusion and equal rights.**



**11.2.4** A portfolio analysis of multiple discrimination in German development cooperation is being conducted – with a special focus on girls and women with disabilities. This overview will provide a basis for recommendations for mainstreaming this topic more effectively in projects and programmes.

# Annex

## Assignment of Road Map measures to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which they help to implement



### NO POVERTY

**Measures:** 1.2.2; 1.2.5; 1.2.6; 1.2.7; 1.3.3; 2.1.3; 2.2.1; 6.5.4; 6.5.6; 7.5.3; 7.5.5; 11.1.3; 11.2.3



### ZERO HUNGER

**Measures:** 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.3; 2.1.4; 2.2.1; 2.2.2; 2.2.3; 2.2.4; 2.2.5; 2.2.6; 2.2.7; 2.2.8; 2.3.1; 2.3.2; 2.3.3; 2.3.4; 2.3.5; 7.3.3; 7.3.4



### GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

**Measures:** 5.1.6; 5.4.2; 5.4.3; 6.2.1; 6.3.1; 7.1.1; 7.1.2; 7.1.3; 7.1.4; 7.1.5; 7.1.6; 7.1.7; 7.1.8; 7.1.9; 7.2.1; 7.2.2; 7.3.1; 7.3.2; 7.3.3; 7.3.4; 7.3.5; 7.3.6; 7.4.1; 7.5.1; 7.5.2; 7.5.3; 7.5.4; 7.5.5; 8.1.2; 10.3.5; 11.1.1



### QUALITY EDUCATION

**Measures:** 5.1.1; 5.1.2; 5.1.3; 5.1.4; 5.1.5; 5.1.6; 5.2.1; 5.2.2; 5.2.3; 5.2.4; 5.2.5; 5.2.6; 5.2.7; 5.3.1; 5.3.2; 5.3.3; 5.3.4; 5.3.5; 5.4.1; 5.4.2; 5.4.3; 5.5.1; 5.5.2; 5.5.3; 5.5.4; 5.5.5; 5.5.6; 7.1.3; 9.2.1



### GENDER EQUALITY

**Measures:** All measures



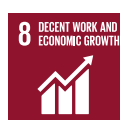
### CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

**Measures:** 5.1.5; 8.1.1; 8.1.2; 8.1.3; 8.1.4; 8.1.5; 8.1.6; 8.2.1; 8.2.2; 8.2.3; 8.3.1; 8.3.2; 8.3.3; 9.1.4; 10.3.5



### AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

**Measures:** 9.1.1; 9.1.2; 9.1.3; 9.1.4; 9.2.1



### DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

**Measures:** 2.2.3; 2.2.4; 2.2.5; 2.2.7; 2.3.4; 4.2.2; 5.1.3; 5.2.2; 5.2.3; 5.2.4; 5.2.5; 5.2.6; 5.2.7; 5.3.2; 5.3.4; 5.4.2; 5.5.1; 5.5.3; 6.1.1; 6.1.2; 6.1.3; 6.1.4; 6.2.1; 6.2.2; 6.3.1; 6.3.2; 6.4.1; 6.4.2; 6.4.3; 6.4.4; 6.4.5; 6.5.1; 6.5.2; 6.5.3; 6.5.4; 6.5.5; 6.5.6; 6.5.7; 6.5.8; 7.2.1; 8.3.2; 9.2.1; 10.1.1; 10.3.6



## INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Measures: 1.2.9; 5.1.3; 6.5.3; 6.5.5; 6.5.8; 8.1.2; 8.1.3; 8.1.5; 8.1.6; 9.1.4; 10.3.5; 10.3.7



## REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Measures: 1.2.1; 4.2.1; 4.5.2; 11.1.1, 11.1.2; 11.2.1; 11.2.2; 11.2.4



## SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Measures: 10.1.3; 10.2.1; 10.3.2; 10.3.3



## RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Measures: 2.1.1; 10.3.6



## CLIMATE ACTION

Measures: 2.2.6; 5.1.5; 9.1.3; 9.1.4; 10.1.1; 10.1.2; 10.1.3; 10.1.4; 10.2.1; 10.3.1; 10.3.2; 10.3.3; 10.3.4; 10.3.5; 10.3.6; 10.3.7



## LIFE BELOW WATER

Measures: –



## LIFE ON LAND

Measures: –



## PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Measures: 1.1.1; 1.1.2; 1.2.1; 1.2.2; 1.2.3; 1.2.4; 1.2.5; 1.2.6; 1.2.7; 1.2.8; 1.2.9; 1.2.10; 1.3.1; 1.3.2; 1.3.3; 2.3.2; 3.1.1; 3.2.1; 3.2.2; 3.2.3; 3.2.4; 3.3.1; 3.3.2; 4.1.1; 4.1.2; 4.2.1; 4.2.2; 4.2.3; 4.3.1; 4.3.2; 4.3.3; 4.3.4; 4.4.1; 4.4.2; 4.5.1; 4.5.2; 5.3.1; 6.2.1; 7.1.6; 7.4.1; 7.3.6; 8.1.1; 8.1.5; 9.1.3; 10.1.2; 10.3.1; 11.1.3



## PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Measures: 5.5.3; 6.5.1; 7.1.1; 10.1.4; 11.2.2; 10.2.1

## Overview and assignment of measures which help to meet 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:** 1.1.1; 1.2.2; 2.1.3; 2.2.4; 2.3.5; 3.2.1; 3.2.2; 5.2.6; 5.5.1; 6.1.4; 7.1.6; 7.3.4; 7.4.1; 8.3.2; 11.1.3

→ Work with civil society to dismantle gender stereotypes and discriminatory socio-cultural norms

**Measures:** 1.1.2; 1.2.4; 1.3.3; 3.1.1; 3.2.4; 3.3.1; 4.1.1; 4.2.3; 4.5.1; 5.2.7; 5.5.3; 6.5.1; 7.1.8; 7.3.1; 7.3.6; 8.1.1; 8.2.2

→ Foster gender equality in the division of labour across society, in the home and in the family

**Measures:** 2.2.1; 2.2.5; 2.2.7; 2.3.1; 2.3.2; 5.2.1; 5.2.5; 5.3.4; 6.5.3

### → GENDER EQUALITY IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCING

→ Further strengthen approaches that foster gender equality in financing for development – including in the BMZ's own budgetary arrangements

**Measures:** 2.2.3; 6.5.2; 6.5.5; 6.5.8; 7.1.1; 8.1.3

→ Contribute to greater gender equality in development by means of gender-responsive financing

**Measures:** 1.2.9; 3.3.2; 5.1.3; 5.2.4; 6.5.4; 6.1.3; 6.5.6; 6.5.7; 7.1.5; 7.5.2; 7.5.3; 7.5.5; 8.1.2; 8.1.5; 8.1.6; 9.1.4; 10.3.5; 10.3.7

→ Improve gender mainstreaming in BMZ programmes in the field of building financial systems and reforming 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:** 4.2.2

## → GENDER COMPETENCE / KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

→ Work towards institutional implementation of gender-responsive development policies and organisational processes by building gender expertise

**Measures:** 1.2.1; 1.2.6; 1.2.7; 4.2.1; 4.5.2; 5.1.1; 5.1.2; 5.1.4; 5.1.5; 5.1.6; 5.2.2; 5.3.3; 5.4.1; 5.4.2; 5.4.3; 6.1.1; 6.3.1; 6.3.2; 7.2.1; 7.5.1; 8.2.3; 10.1.3

→ Improve the availability and use of gender-disaggregated data that are up-to-date, reliable and of high quality

**Measures:** 2.1.4; 2.3.3; 5.3.1; 5.5.4; 5.5.5; 7.1.2; 7.1.7; 7.2.2; 10.2.1; 10.3.2; 11.2.2; 11.2.3

## → MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT THE GENDER APPROACH

→ Ensure that all the instruments of the three-pronged gender approach are bindingly established in German development cooperation, while continually developing and optimising these instruments in line with requirements

**Measures:** 6.4.5; 10.1.1

→ Increase measures aimed principally 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:** 4.4.2; 5.2.3; 5.3.2; 5.5.2; 6.4.1; 6.4.2; 7.1.4; 7.3.3; 7.3.5; 7.5.4

## → STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS

→ Support the participation and voice of independent civil society actors and national human rights institutions and insure that their contribution to progressive, innovative policy on women's rights and gender is put to use

**Measures:** 1.2.3; 1.2.5; 1.2.10; 2.2.6; 4.1.2; 4.3.1; 4.3.2; 4.4.1; 6.2.1; 6.1.4; 10.1.4; 10.3.4; 11.1.1

→ Provide focused training for representatives of women's organisations and capacity building measures to strengthen their organisations

**Measures:** 1.2.8; 1.3.1; 1.3.2; 2.2.2; 2.3.4; 3.2.3; 4.3.3; 4.3.4; 6.4.3; 6.4.4; 8.3.1; 8.3.3; 9.1.3; 10.1.2; 10.3.1

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In order to keep the list readable, we only listed measures, which contribute to the respective cross-sectoral activities to a particularly great extent

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