



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Implementation Report on the Road Map 2017

Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016 – 2020

BMZ *Implementation report*

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I. Introduction

Gender equality is a fundamental principle and explicit objective of German development cooperation. It is a key prerequisite for the socially equitable and sustainable development of societies.

In 2017, the support provided by German development cooperation for projects which have gender equality as a significant objective (GG1 projects) totalled 2,229.39 million euros. For projects with gender equality as the principal objective (GG2 projects), the figure amounted to 54.05 million euros. Overall, 60.01 per cent of the projects in the bilateral portfolio have therefore contributed to gender equality (GG1 and GG2 projects). Taken together, these projects (or components of projects) help to implement the second Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016–2020 (GAP II) of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

GAP II shows the priorities and objectives of German development cooperation in the area of gender equality. Annual road maps set out the work undertaken by German development cooperation and contain concrete measures and activities which cumulatively contribute towards the achievement of the GAP II objectives during its five-year term. The objectives of GAP II are realised by the BMZ, the implementing organisations, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) and civil society organisations. In order to measure and present the implementation status of the Road Map 2017, all of the stakeholders were incorporated.

The results of the survey are compiled in this Implementation Report. For each priority, the Implementation Report begins by outlining the importance of the respective sector in terms of development. This is followed by a summary of the regional distribution of the measures and their implementation status. Particularly representative or innovative projects – known as flagships – are then presented in more detail. They can enrich future projects by acting as examples of good practice in the individual sectors.

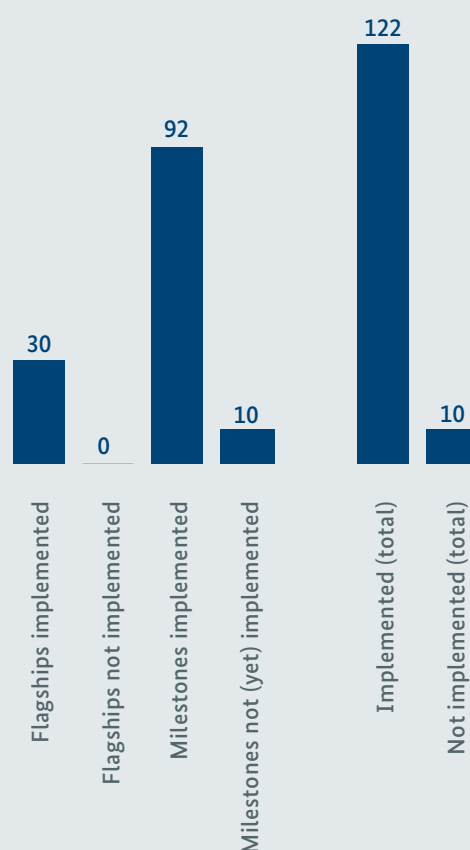
The **Road Map 2017** contains twice as many measures and activities as the Road Map 2016. Evidence of its successful implementation is provided by the large number of measures realised: of the 132 planned activities, 122 were implemented during the one-year period (March 2017 to March 2018). Ten measures could not (yet) be implemented. All 30 flagships were implemented.

Using the large number of measures that have been implemented, this report illustrates the thematic diversity and regional breadth of our active commitment to promoting gender equality. In addition to measures in the nine sector-specific issues under GAP II, each road map contains



The report provides information about the implementation of the measures and their contribution to achieving the strategic objectives of GAP II. The measures to implement the objectives of GAP II are called milestones. The milestones include a number of different formats, such as bilateral and regional projects in the partner countries or individual components thereof, multilateral projects, projects carried out by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or foundations, events, publications, etc. We highlight some of the milestones: these are the flagships. Flagships are priority measures and activities that represent the particular priority especially well.

OVERVIEW OF MEASURES THAT HAVE/HAVE NOT BEEN IMPLEMENTED



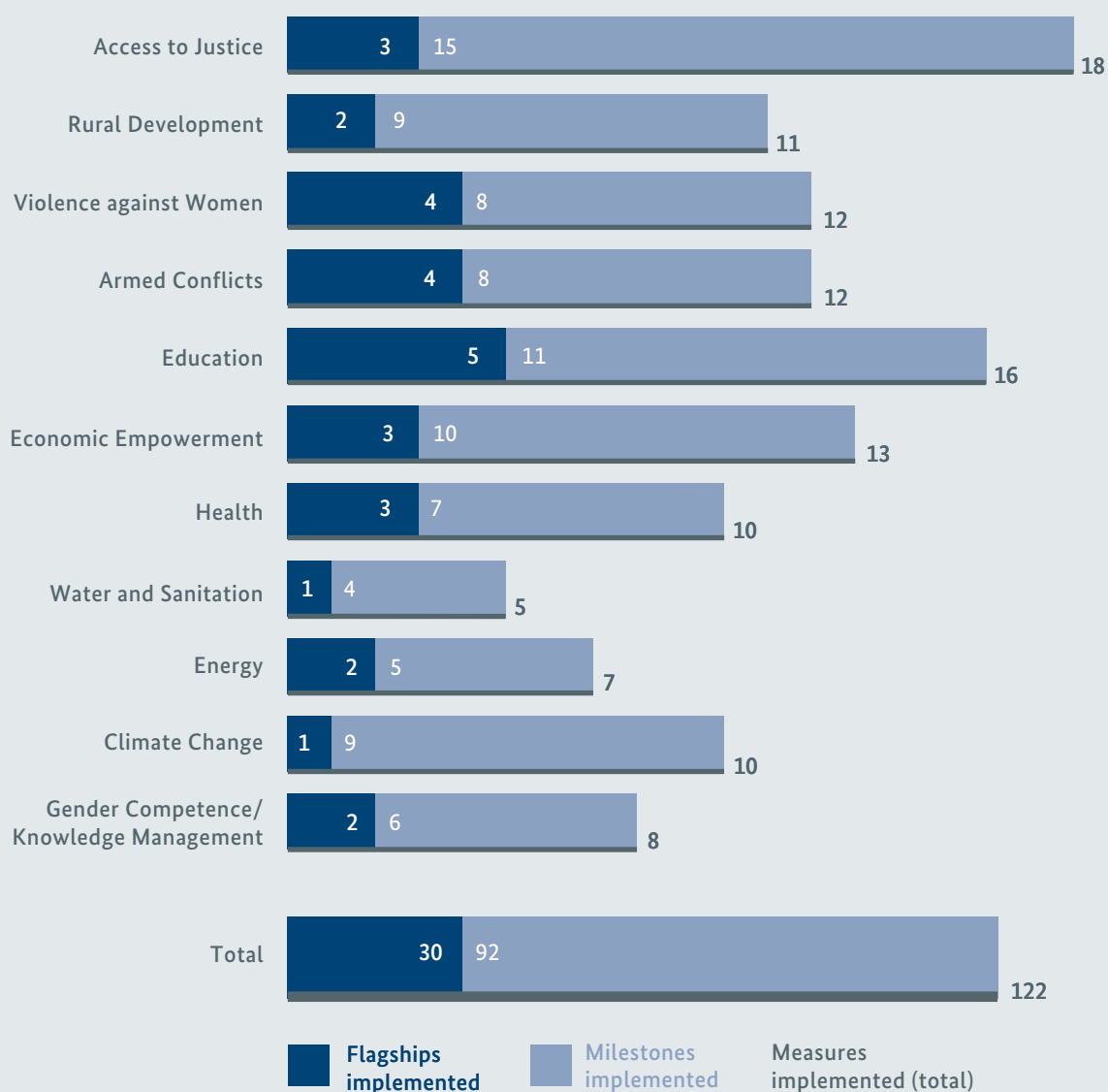
a cross-sectoral activity. In the Road Map 2017, this activity is gender competence/knowledge management, in which a total of eight measures were implemented. The aim of these measures is to shape the measures in the individual sector-specific issues more effectively. German development cooperation therefore makes an active contribution to treating gender equality in all sector-specific issues of the 2030 Agenda as a cross-cutting topic.

In the Road Map 2017, the largest numbers of measures were assigned to the sector-specific issues “Access to Justice and Legal Services, Political Participation, Voice and Leadership” and “Education”. This underlines just how important these issues are in strategic terms to achieving gender equality. In the area of “Access to Justice and Legal

Services, Political Participation, Voice and Leadership”, the support provided to the civil society women’s network FEMNET (The African Women’s Development and Communication Network) is a clear example of the success that can be achieved by encouraging young women to actively participate in national, regional and international political processes. The various flagships in the area of “Education” highlight the importance of gender-sensitive education strategies as a prerequisite for the empowerment of women and girls.

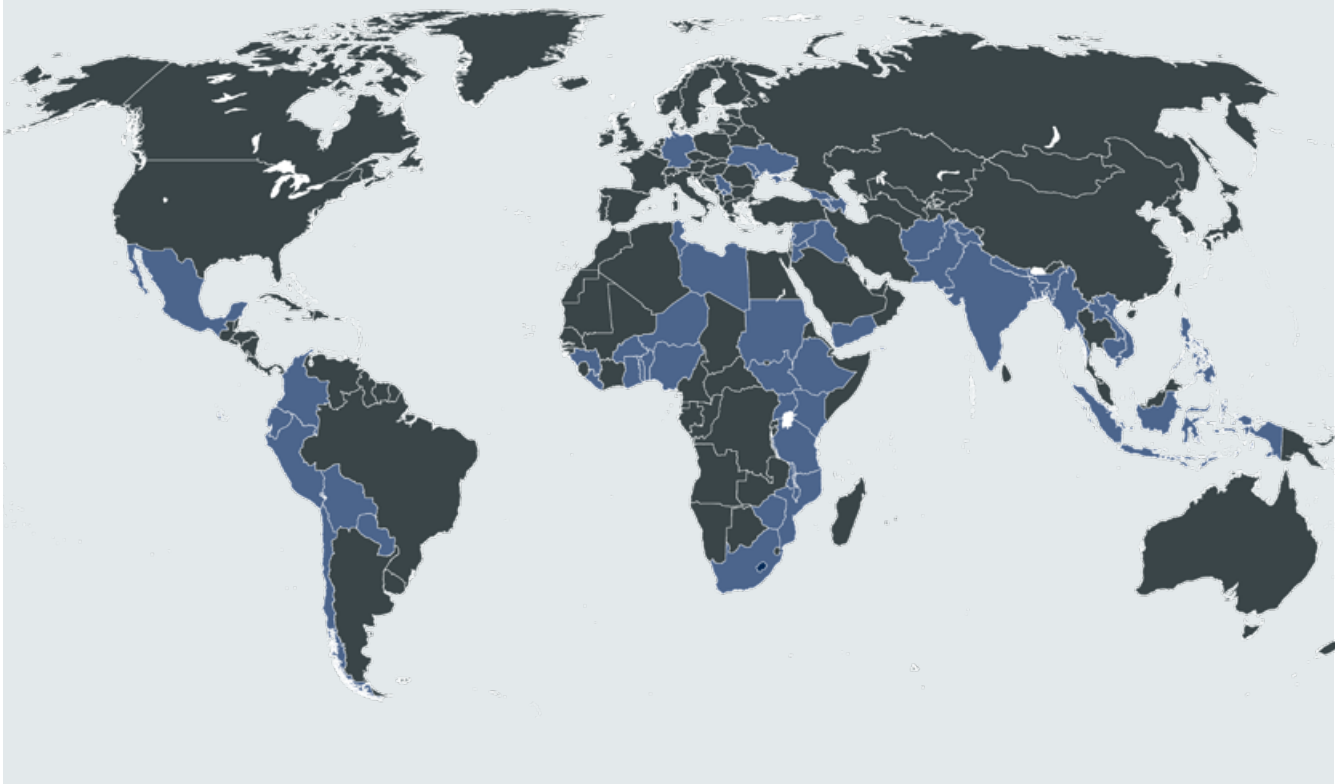
The broad portfolio is also evident in the global distribution of the measures. In addition to German development cooperation’s bilateral and regional projects with gender equality as the principle or significant objective, the

NUMBER OF MEASURES IMPLEMENTED IN EACH SECTOR



portfolio also contains measures at multilateral and international level. One example is the launch of a regional project in Africa for the qualification of women in the food and agriculture sector. Together with the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), it strengthens the policy framework for the vocational education and training of women in agriculture. The project also helps to improve the range of vocational education and training courses available to women in six pilot countries in Africa. Many examples illustrate Germany's active commitment to gender equality at multilateral and international level. One such case is support for the G20 initiative #eSkills4Girls for the promotion of education, training and employment prospects for women and girls in the digital age.

WORLD MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MEASURES



II.

Priority 01



Access to justice and legal services for women and girls, political participation, voice and leadership

CONTEXT

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

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Ten measures for the objective “Access to justice and legal services” were carried out in priority 1. Of the seven measures for the objective “Women’s political participation, voice and leadership” and the three measures for the objective “Support civil society advocacy of women’s rights”, one measure could not be implemented in each area:

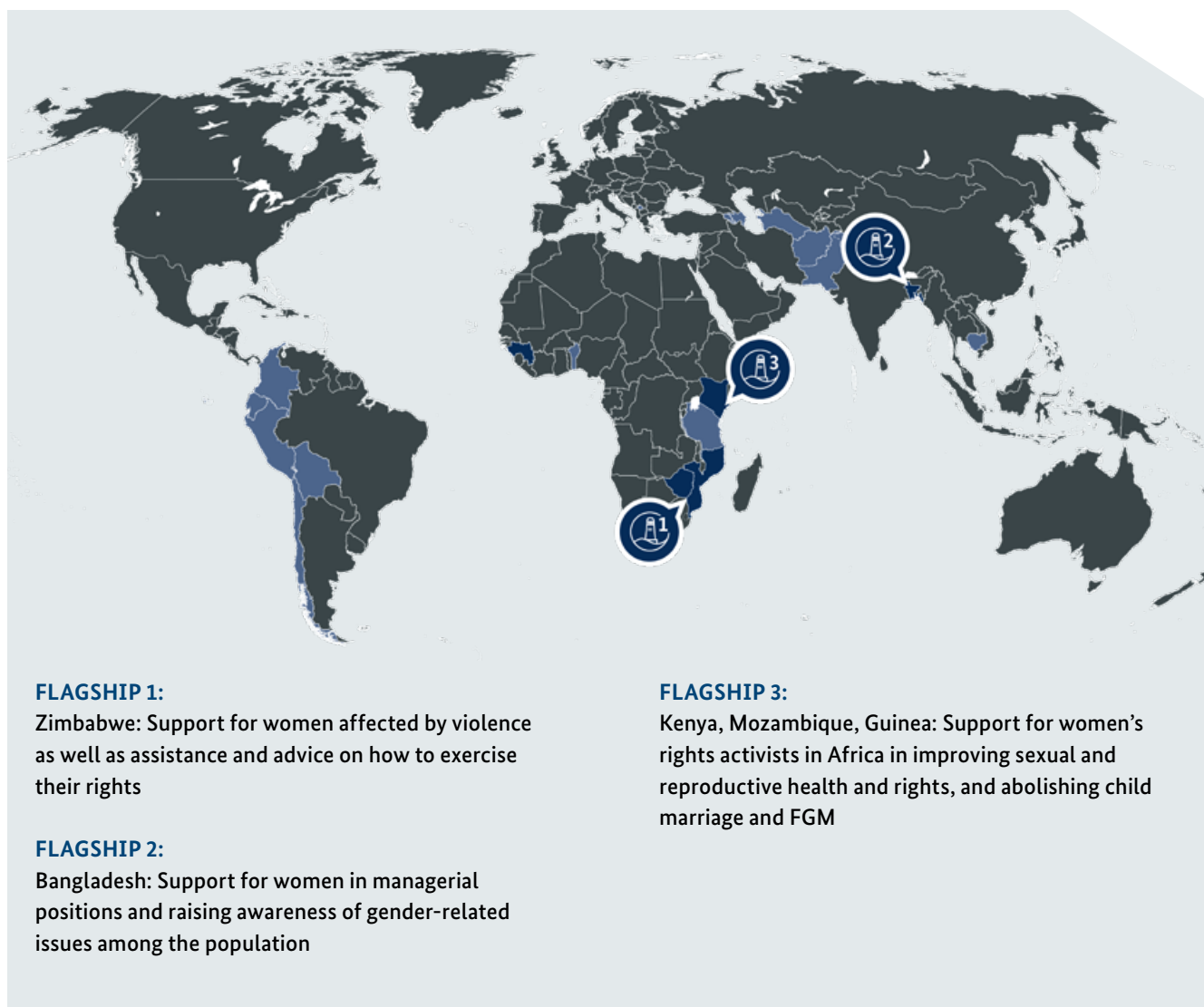
1) For general safety reasons, the measures planned in **support of the La Voix de la Femme** radio station in the commune of Ghieta in Burundi, which produces participatory, conflict-sensitive radio programmes and speaks up for women’s rights, could not be implemented.

2) Delays (including in municipal elections) in the reporting period meant that training measures on gender equality, which were planned as part of the **support grant-ed to Cambodia’s Ministry of Planning** in introducing a nationwide standardised procedure for the identification of poor households (ID Poor programme), were unable to take place. These were held in the second half of 2018 instead.

→ OBJECTIVES OF GAP II IN THE PRIORITY “ACCESS TO JUSTICE”	→ MEASURES (TOTAL)	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES IMPLEMENTED	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES NOT (YET) IMPLEMENTED
Strengthen access to justice and legal services for women and girls.	10	10	–
Ensure women’s political participation, voice and leadership, including efforts to help governments meet their responsibility to guarantee political participation by women, make participatory processes inclusive and place participatory rights on a sound legal and institutional footing.	7	6	1
Support civil society advocacy of women’s rights and protect human rights defenders.	3	2	1
Total	20	18	2

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS – PRIORITY 1

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE THREE FLAGSHIPS AND 17 MILESTONES



FLAGSHIPS

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

Peace clubs in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe has a long history of political and structural violence, which is used by the government to intimidate the population and deprive people of their political voice and agency. In particular, violence against women and girls is used deliberately as a political weapon, yet it is also widespread in families and communities. This is why the **Civil Peace Service (CPS)** is helping to support Musasa, a local **NGO** which is setting up **peace clubs** (a club consisting of 15 women and 10 men per district) and using them to carry out activities such as assisting and supporting women affected by violence and documenting cases of gender-based violence. Five times a year, the members

of these peace clubs are given training on trauma counselling, legal advice and conflict management, while also learning about the roles and responsibilities, as well as limitations, of local authorities and institutions. The clubs are therefore able to focus on providing advice and support to women regarding how to exercise their rights. The advisory and support services offered by the peace clubs are supplemented by community dialogues, which bring women and men (peace club members, members of the community, local authorities) into contact with one another. These dialogues provide them with a safe space where they can put forward their respective points of view, set out their needs and problems and thus resolve conflicts within the community. At the same time, participants are educated about violence against women and girls. Men in particular are made aware of the role they can play as change agents in strengthening the rights of women and girls. After each community dialogue, the demand for advisory services increases noticeably.

To date, one peace club has been set up in each of six provinces. In four of the six peace clubs, women who have experienced violence and other members of the community are already making use of the advisory and support services on offer. In the two districts in which there has yet to be any take-up, or only a very limited take-up of the peace clubs' services, further capacity is to be developed in an effort to adequately strengthen the clubs for the work they will carry out. Musasa works closely with members of the community and local authorities to put sustainable structures in place. This raises awareness as to just how important the services are for women affected by violence and in managing community conflicts, and the role that the peace clubs play in this regard. In two of the six districts, the local authorities are now involving peace club members in local government by granting them one or two permanent seats on village and district councils. The members in question are listened to, are included in discussions and are consulted when decisions are to be taken.

Further training courses on legal advice and conflict management, and on the roles and responsibilities, as well as limitations, of local authorities are planned for the peace clubs in future. The systematic documentation and monitoring of cases of gender-based violence will also be included in these courses.

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

Promoting women's participation in local bodies

The Sundarbans in Bangladesh is the largest contiguous mangrove forest in the world and acts as a protective wall against cyclones. This important protected area is managed using a participatory approach: decisions regarding the conservation of the mangrove forest and the use of its resources are taken jointly by the municipalities bordering the Sundarbans, competent authorities and other key stakeholders. Up to now, however, it has not been possible to implement the strategies developed for the conservation and use of the Sundarbans adequately. Although the needs and interests of women are (in some cases) different to those of men, it is much more difficult for women to communicate these needs and interests effectively within co-management organisations and their meetings. Even though the statutes of co-management organisations grant women a right of representation, women's actual influence on decision-making regarding the Sundarbans and its natural resources under the co-management approach is limited. Moreover, women are only able to use the forest's valuable resources, such as fish or honey, if these are collected by male relatives. This poses a challenge,

especially for single women. The **Management of the Sundarbans Mangrove Forests for Biodiversity Conservation and Increased Adaptation to Climate Change Project in Bangladesh** therefore wishes to improve the management of the mangrove forest and the implementation of conservation strategies. The aim of the project is to involve women more closely so as to strengthen their position in the community and increase their influence on the conservation and utilisation of the mangrove forest. To this end, the project helps women in particular to form interest groups within the 37 Village Conservation Forums (VCFs), the smallest organisational units under the participatory system of management. The guidelines setting out how these interest groups are to be set up and how they should operate were drawn up on a participatory basis. Fourteen such groups have been created so far. Membership of the VCFs is on a household rather than an individual basis and it is pleasing to see that the share of women representing their households is particularly high, at 75 per cent. Three training modules have been devised, on organisational development, sustainable resource use and gender equality in management and resource use for the interest groups in general. These will be implemented over the next few months. In an effort to increase women's capacity to shape and structure VCFs, nine trainers have already been trained. In future, they will provide specific training to women in the VCFs in the areas of gender equality and empowerment. The opportunities and benefits presented by membership were also discussed with non-members and generated considerable interest. As part of the organisational development measures, managerial roles within the VCFs were reassigned, with the number of women in managerial positions rising by 10 per cent.

The targeted advancement of women is accompanied by measures to raise awareness in the VCFs, on matters such as gender-responsive organisational development. This includes selecting a suitable time for VCF meetings, for instance, so as to accommodate women's needs. The project carries out quantitative and qualitative checks on a regular basis to examine whether women actually do take part in decision-making processes. Some female VCF representatives have already stated that participating in the project measures has helped them to speak with more confidence at meetings held by co-management bodies and to play an active role in discussions. Male members of these bodies too are now appreciating the contributions made by women.

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

Support for the FEMNET women's network

The BMZ provided financial support of 100,000 euros in the reporting period to the **pan-African women's rights**

network FEMNET (The African Women's Development and Communication Network). The network supports the African women's rights movement by empowering young female activists to engage in political advocacy in favour of improved reproductive health and rights, and in particular against child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM). To this end, the network provides training courses aimed at preparing women to take part in political dialogue and carry out lobbying.

The network used the BMZ's financial support to launch a campaign entitled "Young Women Stand Up Be Counted: Strengthening the movement on ending Female Genital Mutilation and Child, Early and Forced Marriages in Africa". In Mozambique, Kenya and Guinea, where FGM and/or child marriage are a frequent occurrence among women, one workshop had been held in each country by the end of August 2017. At these workshops, a total of around 100 female activists learned how to use social media for political work and for networking among themselves. The participants also created a regional network and developed common messages on sexual and reproductive health and rights and opposing child marriage and FGM, which were used both nationally and internationally.

The participation by a number of female activists in the African Union Summit 2017 was a major success. Both during the preparations for the summit and at the summit itself, FEMNET provided targeted support for the women, for instance in the Gender Is My Agenda Campaign (GIMAC) and the 4th African Union High Level Panel on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. The trained activists were able to deploy their knowledge purposefully so as to defend their interests and positions themselves and act as multipliers in their respective networks.

III.

Priority 02



Rural Development,
Agriculture and Food
Security

CONTEXT

Far fewer women than men own land and productive resources. However, achieving a gender balance in terms of land ownership could boost global yields and alleviate hunger. For this reason, ending malnutrition and doubling agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, including women in particular, are SDG targets (2.2 and 2.3, respectively).

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Five measures for the objective “Ensure women’s participation in systems of agriculture and food production” and one measure for the objective “Enhance the gender-sensitive design, implementation, monitoring and impact evaluation of projects in the fields of rural development, agriculture and food security” were carried out in priority 2. Of the five measures for the objective “Strengthen the rights of women and girls”, two of the planned measures could not be implemented:

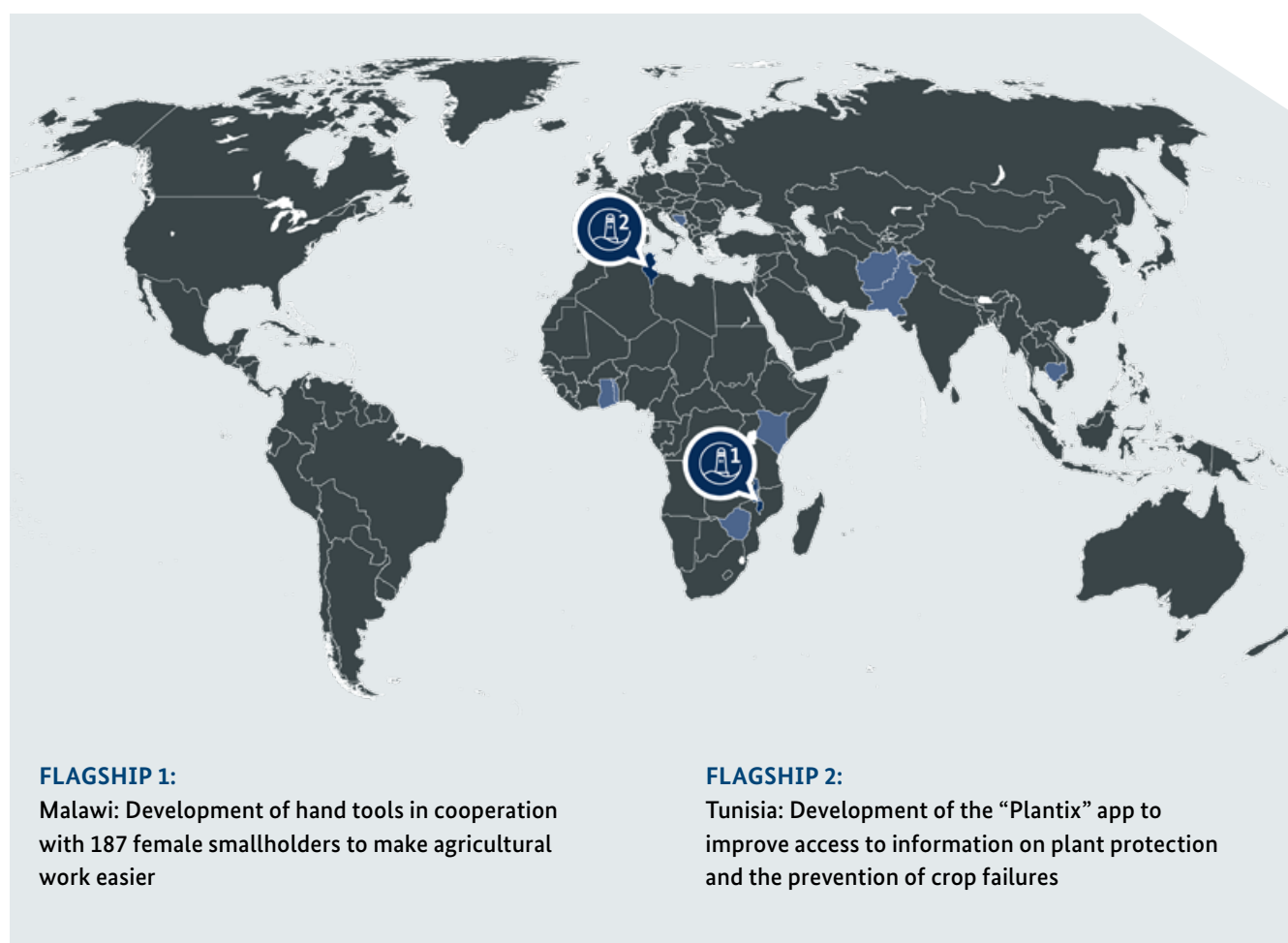
1) The **Programme for More Income and Employment in Rural Areas** failed to help 4,500 women farmers in Malawi acquire certified seed and other high-quality materials for the production of cassava and sunflower seeds as the necessary cooperation with the private sector partner could not be established.

2) Under the **Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources Programme**, members of a farming association in Madagascar could not provide women working in agriculture with support in marketing their produce as this strand of activity was discontinued in early 2017. Support for farmers’ associations and purely agricultural activities no longer conformed to the overall design of the programme.

→ OBJECTIVES OF GAP II IN THE PRIORITY “RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY”	→ MEASURES (TOTAL)	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES IMPLEMENTED	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES NOT (YET) IMPLEMENTED
Strengthen the rights of women and girls of all ages in rural development, agriculture and food security.	7	5	2
Ensure women’s participation in systems of agriculture and food production and promote their active involvement in value chains through vocational training and other measures.	5	5	–
Enhance the gender-sensitive design, implementation, monitoring and impact evaluation of projects in the fields of rural development, agriculture and food security.	1	1	–
Total	13	11	2

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS - PRIORITY 2

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE TWO FLAGSHIPS AND 11 MILESTONES



FLAGSHIPS

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

Female smallholders in Malawi are given hand tools to make their work easier

Malawi is an agricultural country. Many households depend on this sector for their income. A lack of technical equipment in the form of tools is just one of the factors that create challenges for women working in agriculture.¹ A field research project therefore examined gender-based differences in the division of labour between men and women in agriculture and aimed to develop and trial improved labour-saving technologies specifically for women.

The project was geared to female smallholders. In a user-oriented innovation process, it worked with the female smallholders to develop labour-saving tools that are tailored to their specific needs and requirements. These tailor-made solutions are a key factor in closing the gender gap that exists in the agricultural sector in Malawi. Although they have been redesigned and manufactured, the tools – such as a hoe for weeding that has been adapted to the soils and farming methods found in Malawi – have yet to be issued to the women farmers. As a result, the actual increase in income that has been targeted cannot be assessed yet. However, based on the evidence available, it can be assumed that the labour-saving tools will reduce the workload of women farmers.

So far, the research findings have been published in a briefing paper as well as in an article for a professional

¹ Mudege, Netsayi N. T (2017): The role of gender norms in access to agricultural training in Chikwawa and Phalombe, Malawi. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/0966369X.2017.1383363>; Vincent, Katherine; Mkwambisi, Michael (2017): Gender, Agriculture and Climate Change in Malawi. <http://www.futureclimateafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/gender-agriculture-climate-services-brief-umfula-final.pdf>

journal.² Other articles are currently being written and are expected to be published in various journals. The **Green Innovation Centres** programme is currently implementing further measures in Malawi aimed at facilitating the access of female smallholders to agricultural resources and at breaking down gender-specific barriers in the agricultural sector.

Objective 02 Ensure women's participation in systems of agriculture and food production and promote their active involvement in value chains through vocational training and other measures

“Plantix” smartphone app to support female smallholders in Tunisia

Although agriculture is vital for the majority of Tunisia's population, the sector does not provide sufficient opportunities for economic development, especially where women are concerned. A lack of knowledge, for example about disease or the use of plant protection products, often leads to crop failure. Together with the Green Innovation Centres programme, the **Programme for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development** has developed the smartphone app “Plantix” which enables male and female smallholders to protect their harvests better, achieve higher yields and therefore also generate an income. The app has a simple design and provides information on plant protection and plant diseases, good agricultural practices and environmental protection.

In 2017, training was provided to 57 “plant doctors”, around 60 per cent of which were women. In addition to demonstrating to the female smallholders how the app works, the plant doctors also pass on further agricultural knowledge. This was done by the plant doctors visiting the female smallholders and training them in how to use the app. In order to also reach those women without digital skills (illiterate women and women who have never used apps), a number of digitally-literate intermediaries were appointed among the female smallholders and provided with a smartphone. The plant doctors continue to act as advisors for groups of female smallholders regarding disease-related measures, the use of plant protection products and good agricultural practices.

In this regard, the project generates results at a further level: the plant doctors have created an association which, besides serving as a networking platform, has also provided training courses for female entrepreneurs, business coaching and organisational development support. Many of the plant doctors are young, unemployed female university graduates who were able to enhance their

employment market prospects as a result of the training courses and the experiences they gained. Some of the plant doctors have already been placed in other jobs, are in the process of setting up their own businesses as agricultural extension officers or working additionally as coaches. Here too, some initial success is apparent: six of the plant doctors have won prizes in start-up competitions, and some of the doctors have already been placed with banks and donors so as to be able to implement their own ideas. A further 15 plant doctors have also taken part in the Agripreneur 2.0 fast-track initiative, a coaching course on various different business models.

Self-organisation and networking, as well as the many further training measures, have already helped not only boost confidence among the plant doctors but also raise their profile. As a result, they are conveying a new image of technically skilled, successful young females in the agricultural sector and, on the whole, are thus helping to change the perception of women in Tunisia.

² Smallholder Farmers and Climate Smart Agriculture: Technology and Labor-productivity Constraints amongst Women Smallholders in Malawi: Gender, Technology and Development Journal (Volume 20 Issue 2) <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0971852416640639>

IV.

Priority 03



Violence against Women
and Girls

CONTEXT

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

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

In priority 3 four measures for the objective “Strengthen cooperation between government, civil society and the private sector” were carried out, along with three measures for the objective “Combating female genital mutilation (FGM), early and forced marriage and other harmful traditional practices” and one measure for the objective “Spread good approaches”. Of the four measures for the objective “Promote effective efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls of all ages and in all spheres and stages of life”, one planned measure could not be implemented. The psychosocial training/coaching work in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Centres (JRC) for women, which was planned as part of the CPS project entitled **Afghan Youth for Peace**, was unable to take place in 2017 as scheduled. This was due to a relocation of staff to another site in mid-2017 on the grounds of safety and security and a restriction on their mobility in the country. The provision of training at the JRCs, where the nature of the work is already challenging, was significantly reduced as a result.

→ OBJECTIVES OF GAP II IN THE PRIORITY “VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS”	→ MEASURES (TOTAL)	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES IMPLEMENTED	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES NOT (YET) IMPLEMENTED
Strengthen, through international dialogue, cooperation between government, civil society and the private sector on action to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.	4	4	–
Promote effective efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls of all ages and in all spheres and stages of life.	5	4	1
Continue the active commitment of German development cooperation to combating female genital mutilation (FGM), early and forced marriage and other harmful traditional practices and promote these efforts internationally.	3	3	–
Spread good German development policy approaches to combating gender-based violence, female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices and incorporate these approaches into our bilateral cooperation with high-prevalence partner countries.	1	1	–
Total	13	12	1

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS – PRIORITY 3

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOUR FLAGSHIPS AND NINE MILESTONES



FLAGSHIPS

Objective 01: Strengthen, through international dialogue, cooperation between government, civil society and the private sector on action to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls

Smartphone app to help combat violence against women and girls

Eighty-six per cent of women and girls in Lesotho experience violence at least once in their lifetime.³ Forty per cent of men think that it is legitimate to use violence against their own spouse under certain circumstances.⁴

In an effort to tackle the social acceptance of violence against women and girls and to distribute information regarding the different types of gender-based violence, the **Participatory Initiative for Social Accountability (PISA)** has developed a smartphone app and piloted it in several regions in Lesotho. The app informs women about different types of violence, what rights they have and where they can go for support if they have been affected by violence. It also provides a safe environment where women can discuss sensitive issues around gender-based violence and offer one another support. This approach has proved to be a success during the pilot phase. Test results have shown that the women who use the app also share the content with other women and use this

³ Gender Links (2014): The Gender-Based Violence Indicators Study Lesotho. http://genderlinks.org.za/wp-content/uploads/imported/articles/attachments/20068_final_gbv_ind_lesotho.pdf

⁴ Ministry of Health [Lesotho] and ICF International (2016): Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey 2014. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR309/FR309.pdf>

as an opportunity to discuss gender-based violence. The response to the services provided by the app has been very positive, especially among young women living in urban areas. To reach an even greater number of women, radio and television campaigns designed to draw attention to the app and its benefits will be conducted in future.

The tested prototype of the app will be brought on to the market for free as part of the Regional Project for the Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls in Southern Africa, and in cooperation with the telecom provider Vodacom.

Objective 02: Promote effective efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls of all ages and in all spheres and stages of life

Information on violence against women and girls in Northern Iraq

The advance of the so-called Islamic State in 2017 led to the internal displacement of around one million Iraqi citizens. Approximately 250,000 Syrians also sought refuge in the autonomous region of Kurdistan as a result of the ongoing armed conflict in their country. The refugees have experienced violence on a frequent basis and have been traumatised by their displacement. Women and girls are particularly affected by violence in armed conflicts – not only in their countries of origin but also while on the move and in refugee camps. Since 2017, the project entitled **Improvement of Health Care for Internally Displaced Persons, Refugees and the Local People in Dohuk Province** has therefore been deploying mobile teams that specialise in raising awareness of violence against women and girls. These mobile teams have already staged 140 information events on this topic in seven communities, where they provided participants with information about specific offers of help with regard to both psychosocial support and legal advice for people who have been affected. The topics covered by the events were geared to the needs of those taking part and were selected on a joint basis: for instance, besides discussions on physical, psychological and sexualized violence, the events also examined the relevant case law on the elimination of violence against women and girls. Sexist killings within the context of the family and child marriage were further topics of discussion, as were the obligation to provide maintenance and the barriers faced by girls in accessing education. The events allowed the mobile teams to reach out to internally displaced persons in Iraq and Syrian refugees alike. They provided information on and raised awareness of different aspects of violence against women and girls for a total of 4,300 participants. The impact of these seminars quickly became apparent: on the ground, they resulted in the punishment of perpetrators of violence and greater take-up of psychosocial and legal support by those affected by

gender-based violence. Furthermore, a number of men were made to make maintenance payments and child marriages that had already been planned were able to be prevented.

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

Support for Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung in Ethiopia

The BMZ granted **Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung** (DSW) financial support of 80,000 euros, thereby enabling it to continue its work in the fight against female genital mutilation and child marriage. Through this project, DSW is strengthening in particular local structures in the region of Amhara and is working closely with youth clubs and youth centres, local authorities, health posts and other local and international organisations. The financial support provided by the BMZ enabled DSW to collaborate with 14 existing girls' clubs. Awareness-raising and training measures were carried out for the girls in these clubs and helped to build their self-confidence. As part of these measures, the girls learned not only about what rights they have but also how to demand their rights, especially in relation to the threat of forced early marriage and with regard to other harmful traditional practices. With their self-confidence boosted and armed with their newly acquired knowledge, the girls adopted the role of multipliers in their schools and communities and have thus far been able to reach out to around 1,500 more girls. Work was also carried out in schools, with "mini-media-clubs" and parent-teacher committees, in order to also raise awareness among boys, parents and teachers.

In addition, committees opposing early marriage were set up in 14 districts and were supported in their work. The committees are made up of religious authority figures and of representatives from the authorities and the police, from the health service and schools. The DSW project was able to provide training for 193 committee members, thus enabling them to manage and coordinate their work and activities more effectively.

Cooperation with male figures of authority and respected persons who stand up for the rights of girls and women and are able to act as agents of change is also important. Forty-eight such authority figures were selected and trained for the project. Together with the committees against early marriage, they held consultations at community level. Reaching a total of 70,423 participants, the dialogues explored the risks and disadvantages to girls' physical and mental health of harmful traditional

practices, along with ways in which to abolish them. The results reported by the committee in the district of Debre Elias were particularly pleasing: 113 planned child marriages had already been called off in this district as a result of the committee's work.

Objective 04: Spread good German development policy approaches to combating gender-based violence, female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices and incorporate these approaches into our bilateral cooperation with high-prevalence partner countries

Protecting girls in Burkina Faso against violence through family dialogues

Burkina Faso has one of the highest rates of child and forced marriage in the world. At the same time, girls are often subject to gender-based violence while they are still at school. The child rights project PRO-Child uses a "family dialogue" to raise awareness among whole families of the issues of child and forced marriage, child labour and female genital mutilation. This innovative approach brings together the whole family in a moderated discussion in order to jointly examine the impacts of these practices. This is especially important as these are taboo subjects in society. The family dialogues are important first and foremost for women living in distinctly patriarchal family units where it is often only men's voices that are heard, as they are the decision-makers. In these dialogues, the focus is on giving women a voice. Here, men are confronted with issues which otherwise have little or no bearing on or relevance to them. Everyone taking part in the dialogue is given the opportunity to address the needs of women and girls in detail and to incorporate these needs more effectively in their own decisions on an everyday basis. The family dialogue has now become a tried-and-tested instrument in awareness-raising measures that change social attitudes and behaviours. In the south-west and east of Burkina Faso, the project has carried out 200 successful family dialogues to date. The impacts are already visible: communication within the family on the topics discussed has become easier, many people are reporting planned child marriages or cases of female genital mutilation to the relevant (local) authorities, and more people are making use of the social support available. There is also a broader impact of the family dialogue: discussions with the families bring the topics to the attention of neighbours. As a result, other communities have already expressed an interest in implementing family dialogues.

V.

Priority 04



Armed Conflicts,
Peacekeeping and
Displacement

CONTEXT

Women and girls are particularly severely affected by conflicts and (sexualized) violence as specific instruments of war. At the same time, they are often prohibited from participating in or are not included in the political processes for resolving conflicts.⁵ The international community has established SDG 16 and targets 16.1 and 16.7 to counter this.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

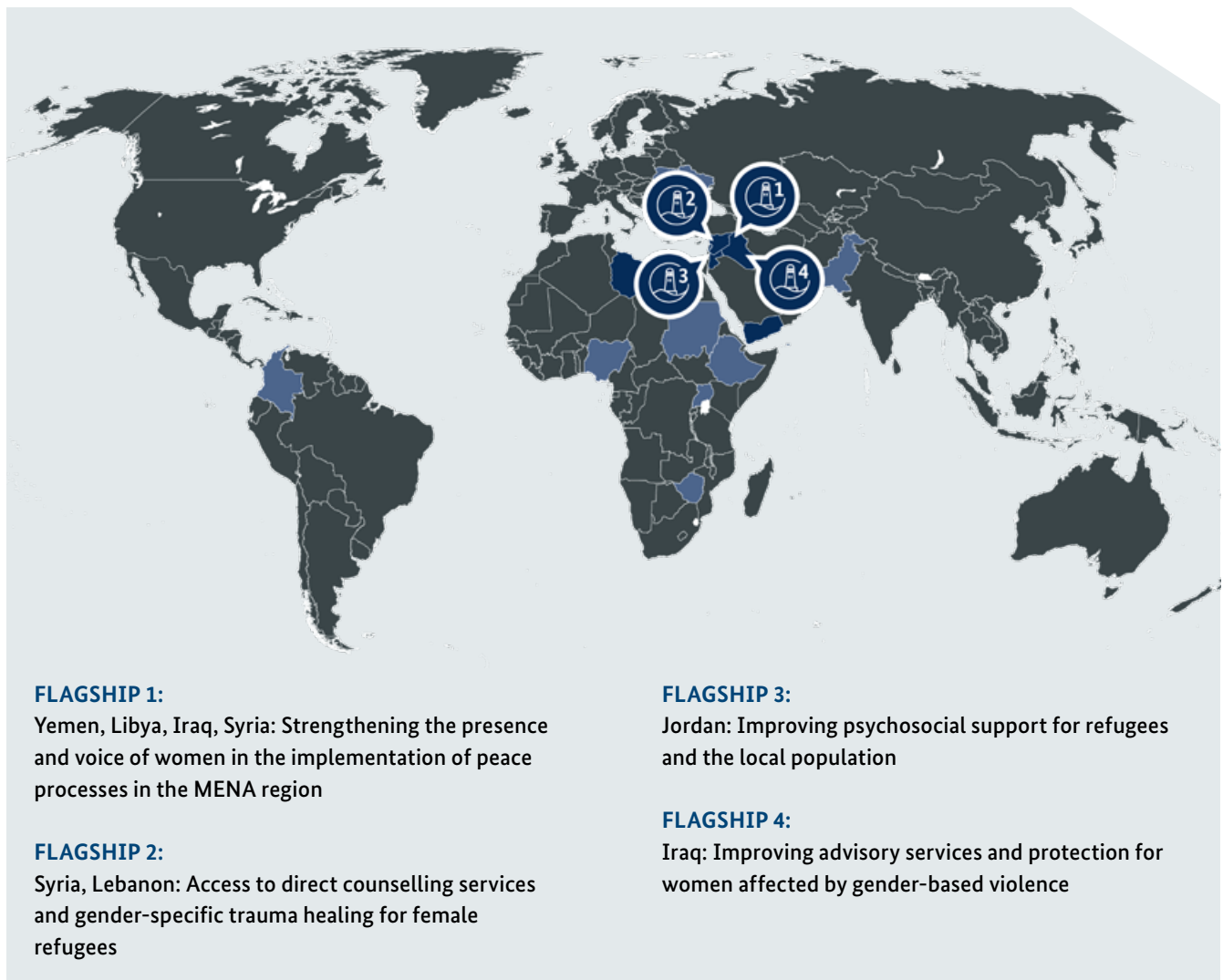
In priority 4 three measures for the objective “Pay wider attention to protecting and safeguarding women and girls who have been displaced from their homes” were among the measures carried out. Of the four planned measures for the objective “Ensure the needs of women and girls are properly considered in reintegration activities and involve women in reconstruction measures”, one measure could not be implemented. The programme to **support people affected by the crisis in the Central African Republic** did not begin until the second half of 2018 and will run up to and including 2022. It has a budget of 10 million euros and supports activities focusing on pregnant and breast-feeding women and girls, internally displaced persons and refugees.

→ OBJECTIVES OF GAP II IN THE PRIORITY “ARMED CONFLICTS, PEACEKEEPING AND DISPLACEMENT”	→ MEASURES (TOTAL)	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES IMPLEMENTED	→ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES NOT (YET) IMPLEMENTED
Contribute to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and follow-up resolutions by rolling out the German government’s Action Plan on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325.	2	2	–
Ensure the needs of women and girls, especially as refugees, are properly considered in reintegration activities and involve women in reconstruction measures.	5	4	1
Demand and support women’s participation in conflict prevention and management and in peace processes and negotiations.	1	1	–
Assist, promote and strengthen survivors of sexual violence through psychosocial intervention strategies to facilitate their active role in reconstruction.	2	2	–
Pay wider attention to protecting and safeguarding women and girls who have been displaced from their homes.	3	3	–
Total	13	12	1

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS – PRIORITY 4

⁵ UN Women (2012): Women’s Participation in Peace Negotiations. Connections between Presence and Influence. <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/03AWomenPeaceNeg.pdf>

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOUR FLAGSHIPS AND NINE MILESTONES



FLAGSHIPS

Objective 01: Contribute to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and follow-up resolutions by rolling out the German government's Action Plan on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325

Promoting the participation of women in peace processes in the MENA region

In 2000, the United Nations adopted Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. This resolution not only includes measures for the protection of girls and women in violent conflicts but also contains provisions for their greater involvement in peace

processes. Women play an important role in post-conflict reconstruction processes⁶ However, their participation in informal peace processes is often unrecognised or they are involved to a lesser extent. As a result, women have fewer opportunities to develop technical expertise in this area.⁷

At present, women's involvement in the formal peace processes in the MENA region is only marginal. In order to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325 in the region, the BMZ is supporting UN Women with the implementation of the programme entitled Enhancing Women's Leadership for Sustainable Peace in Fragile Contexts in the MENA Region. In Yemen, Libya, Iraq and Syria, the focus of the programme is on helping to strengthen the presence and voice of women in the national peace dialogues.

⁶ UN Women (2015): Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Securing the Peace. A Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, p. 28. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/files/un%20women/wps/highlights/unw-global-study-1325-2015.pdf>

⁷ UN Women (2015): Fact Sheet. The Global Study on 1325: Key Messages, Findings, and Recommendations. <https://wps.unwomen.org/resources/fact-sheets/Fact-Sheet-and-Key-messages-Global-Study-EN.pdf>

Various approaches were adopted to achieve this aim. In an initial step, analyses and country case studies on women's current level of leadership and participation in peace and transition processes were drawn up. To date, this has resulted in the production of 20 country case studies and 30 factsheets containing infographics. Country-specific dossiers and guides on enhancing women's leadership in Syria and Yemen are also available to members of the public on a user-friendly online portal. A "Women's Influence Database", which aims to provide access to further research on the role of women in informal conflict solution processes in the MENA region, is currently being developed. This will allow for the successful dissemination of research findings on the topic.

In addition to the above measures, context-specific training modules designed to strengthen the participation and influence of women in peace and transition processes were developed and implemented for various peace agents, such as representatives of the government and the media as well as civil society actors. A training module for journalists, for example, addresses the issue of conflict-sensitive and gender-sensitive journalism. An investigating officer for sexualized and gender-based violence was also deployed in Iraq and helps first aid personnel to document gender-based crimes. Moreover, support in implementing the regional action plan on resolution 1325 and in reviewing its implementation was provided to the Arab League.

Several high-profile conferences on enhancing the influence of women in peace processes were also held, for example in Beirut and in Amman. The PeaceLab2016 workshop in Berlin was the setting for an expert discussion between representatives of UN Women, of the German Bundestag and Bundesrat as well as participants from academia, civil society and think tanks. The event served to enhance the general understanding regarding women's participation in crisis and conflict situations.

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

Access to counselling services and trauma healing for Syrian and Lebanese women

The risk of sexualized and gender-based violence for women and girls is heightened not only during armed conflicts, but also in cases where they have been displaced from their homes. For women and girls from Syria too, this risk has increased sharply since the start of the conflict. Around 75 per cent of cases of sexualized violence occur once they have arrived in Lebanon, compared to just 25 per cent in Syria. In informal refugee settlements, of which there are many in Lebanon, the risk for women and girls is particularly high. The presence

of refugees in many regions of Lebanon is placing an almost unbearable strain not only on the communities themselves and their inhabitants but also on the already scarce support measures available for persons affected by sexualized and gender-based violence. The women and girls affected are often unaware of the support measures that exist. Thanks to its project entitled Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) in the Syrian Conflict – Support for Female Survivors in Lebanon, AMICA has already been able to provide support for 582 women to date, most of them of Syrian or Lebanese origin. For this purpose, a comprehensive range of help and support services for women affected by violence was set up at an advisory centre. An interdisciplinary team provided not only psychosocial counselling and individual and group therapy but also legal advice, depending on what the women required. The affected women have the opportunity to receive support for all psychological, legal and social problems over an extended period of time and to come to terms with traumatic experiences of violence in a safe and secure environment. As medical treatment cannot be provided in the centre itself, support was sought from other care providers in the immediate vicinity, to which the women can be referred. In addition, 77 women took part in six self-help groups. After receiving emotional support from female psychotherapists in an initial step, the women increasingly adopted a more active role over the course of the meetings and beyond and now also provide counselling to one another.

As well as providing direct support to the affected women at all levels, the project trained 59 multipliers, including six men. The multipliers were sensitised on the topic of sexualized and gender-based violence and passed on their knowledge to 5,320 people, including 4,420 Syrian women and around 900 men, at a range of different events. Violence against girls and women, early marriages and access to support programmes were just some of the topics that were focused on at these events.

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

Psychosocial support for refugees in Jordan

Jordan is one of the countries most affected by the crisis in Syria: compared to its population, it has the second highest share of refugees from the war in Syria, after Lebanon. However, the health care system in Jordan is not equipped to deal with the large numbers of traumatised people. Furthermore, there is often a lack of trained specialists who are also able to deal with experiences of gender-based violence or cases of trauma. For this reason, the Psychosocial Support and Trauma Work in Jordan project was launched in 2017 and aims to improve psycho-

social support services through the targeted development and increase in skills in the health care sector and in local organisations. This improves the care provided not only to the local population but also to Syrian refugees, both in qualitative and quantitative terms. To this end, the project first provided training to medical staff from state-run facilities and NGOs in three communities. Thanks to the psychosocial services offered by the trained staff, immediate support was provided in particular to women and girls affected by violence or by negative experiences of displacement, as well as to men and boys. Over the longer term, the aim of the project is also to change existing gender roles as well as gender stereotypes that have been reinforced through the context of displacement and war. Combating and preventing domestic violence, supporting women and men affected by sexualized violence in war, and migration-related gender roles and changes to these roles were the topics covered by the training courses. The aim of the training courses, once completed, was to have equipped participants with the skills to structure psychosocial services in a way that is culturally-sensitive, gender-sensitive and conflict-sensitive. Nine such training courses have been carried out to date, with 101 participants (79 per cent of whom were women). Two universities (University of Jordan and Yarmouk University) offer training courses in Community-Based Psychosocial Support. The syllabus contains gender-specific topics such as gender-based violence, gender-sensitive psychosocial support measures and the effects of migration on gender roles. Women make up 60 per cent of the participants on the part-time course at the University of Jordan. The goal of gender parity is also considered when selecting students for the postgraduate course at Yarmouk University.

Objective 05: Pay wider attention to protecting and safeguarding women and girls who have been displaced from their homes

Advisory services for women and girls in Iraq affected by violence

In cases of armed conflict, displacement, and even following their arrival in supposedly safe host countries, women and girls often experience gender-based and sexualized violence. In Iraq, this is the case for instance with internally displaced persons who are seeking refuge in the autonomous region of Kurdistan. In addition, many Syrian women are living in Iraqi refugee camps. Many of these women and girls have experienced extreme violence and continue to face the risk of gender-based violence in the refugee camps. As a result, the NGO **medica mondiale** received support for increasing the specialized advisory services for women and girls who have experienced violence, and for improving their protection.

The project combines direct counselling for women that have been affected with the training, strengthening and networking of local state and non-state structures. The women who are undergoing counselling receive support in coping with their traumatic experiences, in reintegrating into society and in participating in processes of social change, thanks to an approach that is geared closely to their requirements. The social environment is also mobilised to provide protection against violence: locally developed family mediation sessions not only encourage women affected by violence to address their experiences within the family, but also raise awareness among male family members of the topic of gender-based violence. Training and awareness-raising courses aimed specifically at men (95 participants to date) supplement the services provided by the project. Thus far, 450 women and their family members have been able to take part in the individual and family counselling sessions and 305 women have participated in combined training and awareness-raising courses. The information and dialogue events that were held were attended by around 270 people. Training and awareness-raising activities on sexualised violence, counselling techniques and dealing with experiences of violence in a trauma-sensitive manner were also carried out for 608 state and civil society actors, including 315 police officers and members of the security forces as well as 52 managers and senior civil servants.

Despite ongoing conflicts in the project region, most of the activities were able to be carried out as planned. One pleasing factor that became apparent at the start of the project was that the number of families living in refugee camps was lower than anticipated. The need for long-term, intensive training and awareness-raising courses was found to be greater than that for one-day information events. As a result, the project reached out to fewer people in absolute terms than the original planned figure of 1,200, although the measures provided were more extensive.

VI.

Priority 05



CONTEXT

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

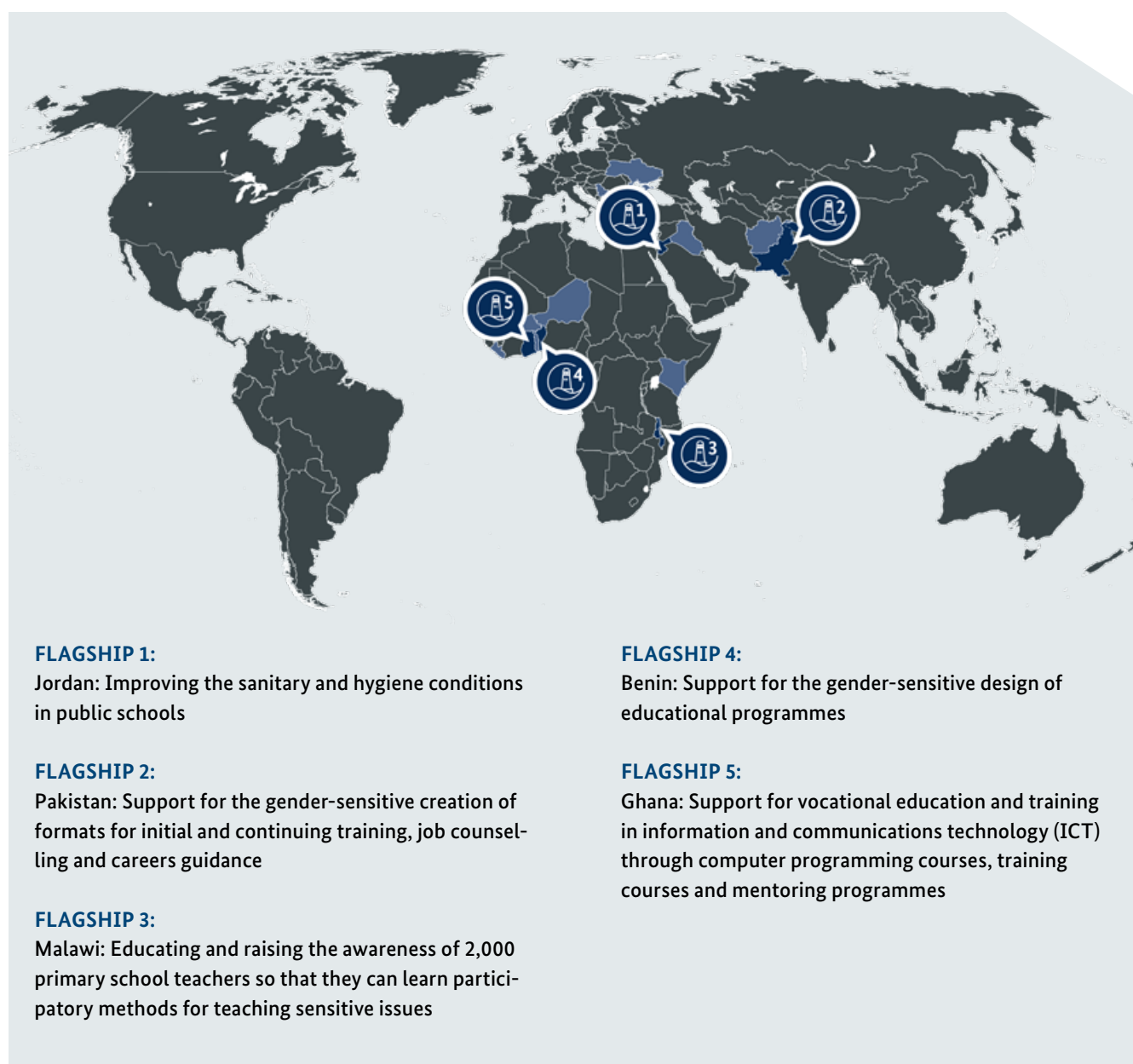
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

In priority 5, five measures for the objective "Equal access to education" were among the measures carried out. Of the four measures for the objective "Substantially increase the proportion of girls and women receiving vocational education", one planned measure could not be implemented. Since the **Nigerian Energy Support Programme** (measure: **arrangement of internships with companies from the energy and environment sectors for 30 female students and graduates** of technical energy courses) was commissioned with a different priority and different indicators, the planned measure could not be implemented.

→ OBJECTIVES OF GAP II IN THE PRIORITY "EDUCATION"	→ MEASURES (TOTAL)	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES IMPLEMENTED	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES NOT (YET) IMPLEMENTED
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.	5	5	–
Substantially increase the proportion of girls and women receiving vocational education.	5	4	1
Design educational programmes to be gender-sensitive and work to dismantle discriminatory gender stereotypes.	3	3	–
Make comprehensive sex education an integral component of curricula, including information that builds respect for people with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities.	2	2	–
Promote the education and employment of women and girls in the digital world.	2	2	–
Total	17	16	1

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS – PRIORITY 5

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FIVE FLAGSHIPS AND 12 MILESTONES



FLAGSHIPS

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

WASHplus – health and hygiene training courses for Jordanian schoolchildren

Girls and young women are often prevented from attending school due to a lack of safe, separate sanitation

facilities in schools. The hygiene conditions for girls are inadequate, especially during their menstrual cycle, and often stop them from going to classes.⁸

Half of all schools in Jordan do not have adequate sanitation for girls.⁹ The **WASHplus** programme is therefore improving hygiene management at often overcrowded public schools and offers gender-specific training courses in health and hygiene for schoolchildren. In 2017, the programme developed four prototypes for school toilets, the aim being to guarantee a better learning environment at the schools. Separate toilets are to be built for boys

⁸ The World Bank (2016): Globally, periods are causing girls to be absent from school. <http://blogs.worldbank.org/education/globally-periods-are-causing-girls-be-absent-school>

⁹ UNICEF (2015): Advancing WASH in Schools Monitoring, p. 23 [https://www.unicef.org/wash/schools/files/Advancing_WASH_in_Schools_Monitoring\(1\).pdf](https://www.unicef.org/wash/schools/files/Advancing_WASH_in_Schools_Monitoring(1).pdf)

and girls and are also to be adapted to meet the needs of children with disabilities. Local conditions and the needs of the schools were also taken into consideration. Sanitation facilities have already been installed at the first school; constructional designs for the other three schools have been finalised and are now being implemented. The sanitation facilities are to be adapted at a total of 20 schools and the construction measures will be accompanied by extracurricular activities on the topics of hygiene and health. To this end, an Activity Book setting out designs for 20 training courses was developed together with Jordan's Ministry of Education. The gender-specific courses are carried out separately for boys and girls and address the topics of health and hygiene for schoolchildren. Implementation of the training courses began in the 2018–2019 school year. Extensive training measures for local cleaning staff are also planned, together with the appointment of teachers who will be responsible for hygiene issues. Around 24,000 schoolchildren have already benefited from the prototypes.

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

Supporting the TVET sector in Pakistan

The labour force participation rate for women in Pakistan is extremely low, at just 25 per cent, compared to 82 per cent for men.¹⁰ The **Support for the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Sector in Pakistan** programme has therefore set itself the goal of improving vocational training for around 15,000 women and girls by 2021. Improving the quality of training formats is one of the ways in which this is being achieved. In order to do this, training courses that are accepted in society, such as working as a medical assistant or a beautician, are being developed for women on an increasing basis. Support is also provided for the initial and continuing training of female TVET staff (sufficient numbers of female teachers, examiners and school principals) who, in addition to their job, serve as a role model for young women. Accompanying information campaigns are designed to convince families of the added value that a training course can bring to their daughters and to raise awareness among employers.

The number of apprentices that have already successfully completed their training is 17,690, more than 7,000 of which are young women. A number of media campaigns

have proved to be successful and gained wide coverage, one example being a television campaign that provided information about TVET opportunities and was broadcast to 14 million homes. In addition, a radio campaign reached some 5.5 million people. Running alongside these campaigns, a programme website was set up and various social media channels were used. For the current phase of the project, the number of apprentices enrolled on training programmes stands at nearly 900, of which around a quarter are women. Vocational counselling formats and careers guidance measures that help women in particular into employment are also being carried out in the current phase.

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

Improving basic education in Malawi

Even though school enrolment rates in Malawi are increasing steadily, many children fail to complete their schooling.¹¹ In many instances, teaching staff that are well trained and cater adequately to the needs of their pupils are in short supply, and the quality of teaching is also poor.¹² The complex relationship between early sexual activity on the part of young people and the taboo attached to such activity, especially before marriage, presents a further difficulty. The lack of knowledge about and limited access to contraceptives often results in unwanted pregnancies at a young age and, consequently, leads girls in particular to drop out of school.¹³

The **Enhancement of Basic Education Programme in Malawi** is therefore adopting a very special approach to training life skills teachers and student teachers. Through the medium of theatre, they are trained on how to include sensitive issues – such as gender roles, gender-based violence or sexual and reproductive health and rights – in their teaching. The training courses were carried out in cooperation with the regional NGO Theatre for a Change, which is active in the areas of health and gender. Intensive training courses saw the participating teachers use role plays, improvisation and other theatre activities to share their experiences and to express their emotions within a safe space. One-to-one talks and group discussions provided participants with the chance to reflect on the entire process. By training the teachers, the programme ensures that an informed and professional discussion on the topics

10 World Bank Data, Labor force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15+). <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.MA.ZS?end=2017&start=1990>; Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+). https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Pakistan/Female_labor_force_participation/

11 World Bank (2016): Policy Brief: Malawi. Keeping Girls in School: Situation Analysis for Malawi. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/24557/K8730.pdf?sequence=5&isAllowed=y>

12 UNESCO/EFA (2015): EFA Global Monitoring Report 2013/14. Teaching and learning: Achieving quality for all. Malawi: Fact Sheet, p. 2. http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/ED/GMR/pdf/Malawi_Factsheet.pdf

13 National Statistical Office (NSO) [Malawi] and ICF (2017): Malawi Demographic and Health Survey 2015–16. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR319/FR319.pdf>

of HIV and AIDS, sexual and reproductive health and gender can take place as part of life skills teaching.

Over a period of 19 months, the total number of teachers and student teachers to receive training was 2,015. Upon completion of the training courses, a total of 82 per cent of future teachers at all eight of Malawi's public teacher training facilities demonstrated an adequate level of specialist knowledge on the aforementioned topics and were also able to pass this knowledge on to schoolchildren using different teaching strategies. The increase in the level of knowledge across all topic areas averaged 42 per cent among teachers and 25 per cent among pupils. This includes not only imparting a wide range of knowledge on sensitive topics but also, in particular, the ability to discuss the topics openly with the schoolchildren.

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

Capacity development in the education sector in Benin

Launched in 2011, the project for the **Capacity Development of Local School Authorities** in Benin has worked successfully to strengthen educational institutions and to improve teaching methods in primary schools. School enrolment rates in the country are now almost the same for girls and boys.¹⁴ However, predominant gender roles mean that girls are more likely to leave school before completing their education as they are set to work by their families. Moreover, sexualised violence and abuse, particularly of girls in primary schools, is a widespread phenomenon which leads to girls leaving school early.¹⁵

Since 2013, the project has been working with WANEP (West African Network for Peacebuilding), a local organisation that carries out various measures to combat sexualised violence and abuse and to raise awareness about gender roles in both primary and secondary schools. WANEP enabled awareness-raising campaigns against sexual abuse in schools to be piloted at 32 secondary schools. This involved training teachers as multipliers in order to educate schoolchildren about relevant laws and established case law, the mechanisms in place for the prosecution of

offences and where to go to get advice and support. In primary schools, WANEP sought to promote non-violence and peace education. For this, the project helped to develop work materials and training courses for teachers in the area of social studies, where topics such as gender equality, tolerance, diversity and violence against women and girls are prepared and conveyed in a manner that is appropriate for children.

With its current project that works towards creating safe schools, WANEP is developing an early warning system that can be used to provide rapid notification and monitoring of early school leavers, particularly girls. The "safe school" concept consists of a code of conduct for school employees, teaching materials and awareness-raising materials for all pupils, and addresses topics such as sexual education, perception of one's own body as well as limitations and rights in teaching material. These are firmly established in existing curricula and structured in a practical manner, thus making them easy for teachers to use. Involving all relevant stakeholders is important in tackling sexualised violence and abuse in the long-term. This is why the project works closely with government agencies but also places a particular focus on raising awareness among parents, teachers and schoolchildren. The measures are accompanied by high-profile communications strategies, such as a radio campaign the start of school.

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

Vocational education and training in information and communications technology (ICT) for girls and women in Ghana

The goal of the **#eSkills4Girls campaign** is to support young women and girls in Ghana in digital professions since equal participation in digitalisation does not apply to everyone: globally, 12 per cent fewer women than men use the internet.¹⁶ This in turn has an impact on the career choice of many women – females are greatly underrepresented in ICT professions.¹⁷ Greater participation by women in the field of ICT would not only change gender-stereotyped perceptions in these sectors and narrow the digital gender gap but would also have a positive effect on the economy.¹⁸

14 UNICEF (2015): Bénin Enquête par grappes à Indicateurs Multiples (MICS) 2014, p. 15. https://mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS5/West%20and%20Central%20Africa/Benin/2014/Key%20findings/Benin%202014%20MICS%20KFR_French.pdf

15 Beninger, Christina (2013): Combating sexual violence in schools in sub-Saharan Africa: Legal strategies under regional and international human rights law, in: *African Human Rights Law Journal*, p. 281-301. <http://www.saflii.org/za/journals/AHRLJ/2013/13.pdf>

16 UNICEF (2017): The State of the World's Children 2017. Children in a Digital World, p. 48. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/SOWC_2017_ENG_WEB.pdf

17 UN Women (2017): International Girls in ICT Day. <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2017/4/feature-international-girls-in-ict-day>

18 UN Economic and Social Council, Commission on the Status of Women (2016): Women's economic empowerment in a changing world of work. p. 15. https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/CN.6/2017/3; UNCTAD (2014): Empowering Women Entrepreneurs through Information and Communication Technologies. A Practical Guide. http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/dtlstict2013d2_en.pdf; Powell, Catherine; Chang, Ann Mei (2016): Women in Tech as a Driver for Growth in Emerging Economies.

The campaign therefore develops a range of initial and continuing training courses in ICT-related professions, specifically for women and girls. In order to make the transition to working life easier, the training courses are supplemented by measures that address ICT issues in greater depth, as well by coaching and mentoring provided by women for girls. A network is also being set up for the women and girls taking part in the campaign. Image campaigns aim to break down gender stereotypes regarding the employment of women in the ICT sector.

The campaign works with the Council for Technical Vocational Education and Training (COTVET) in Ghana. It also involves relevant private sector stakeholders (business associations and individual companies) in the implementation of training courses. As well as narrowing the digital gender gap, women and girls therefore get the opportunity to improve their employment prospects.

VII.

Priority 06



**Gainful Employment and
Economic Empowerment**

CONTEXT

The worldwide employment rate among women is well below that of men.¹⁹ Only half of all women over the age of 15 are gainfully employed.²⁰ At the same time, a disproportionately large share of women work part-time and are employed in the low-wage sector and in jobs with poor advancement prospects.²¹ In addition, they are disadvantaged when it comes to gaining access to loans. The international community has set objectives for achieving equal economic opportunities for women and men (SDG targets 8.5, 8.8 and 5a).

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

In priority 6, three measures for the objective “Promote social security and the rights of working women” as well as four measures for the objective “Make a demonstrable improvement in women’s access to, and control over, economic resources and financial services” were carried out. One of the six measures for the objective “Engage in policy dialogue aimed at strengthening efforts to give women equal participation in economic and working life” could not be implemented in 2017. In India, administrative delays meant that the **Economic Empowerment of Women Entrepreneurs and Start-ups by Women** project was not started until summer 2018.

→ OBJECTIVES OF GAP II IN THE PRIORITY “GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC EMPLOYMENT”	→ MEASURES (TOTAL)	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES IMPLEMENTED	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES NOT (YET) IMPLEMENTED
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.	7	6	1
Promote social security and the rights of working women in accordance with the UN’s guiding principles for economic life and human rights.	3	3	–
Campaign for companies to make the UN Women’s Empowerment Principles part of their business strategy.	–	–	–
Promote efforts to make global supply chains responsive to gender equality as well as socially and ecologically sustainable.	–	–	–
Make a demonstrable improvement in women’s access to, and control over, economic resources and financial services.	4	4	–
Total	14	13	1

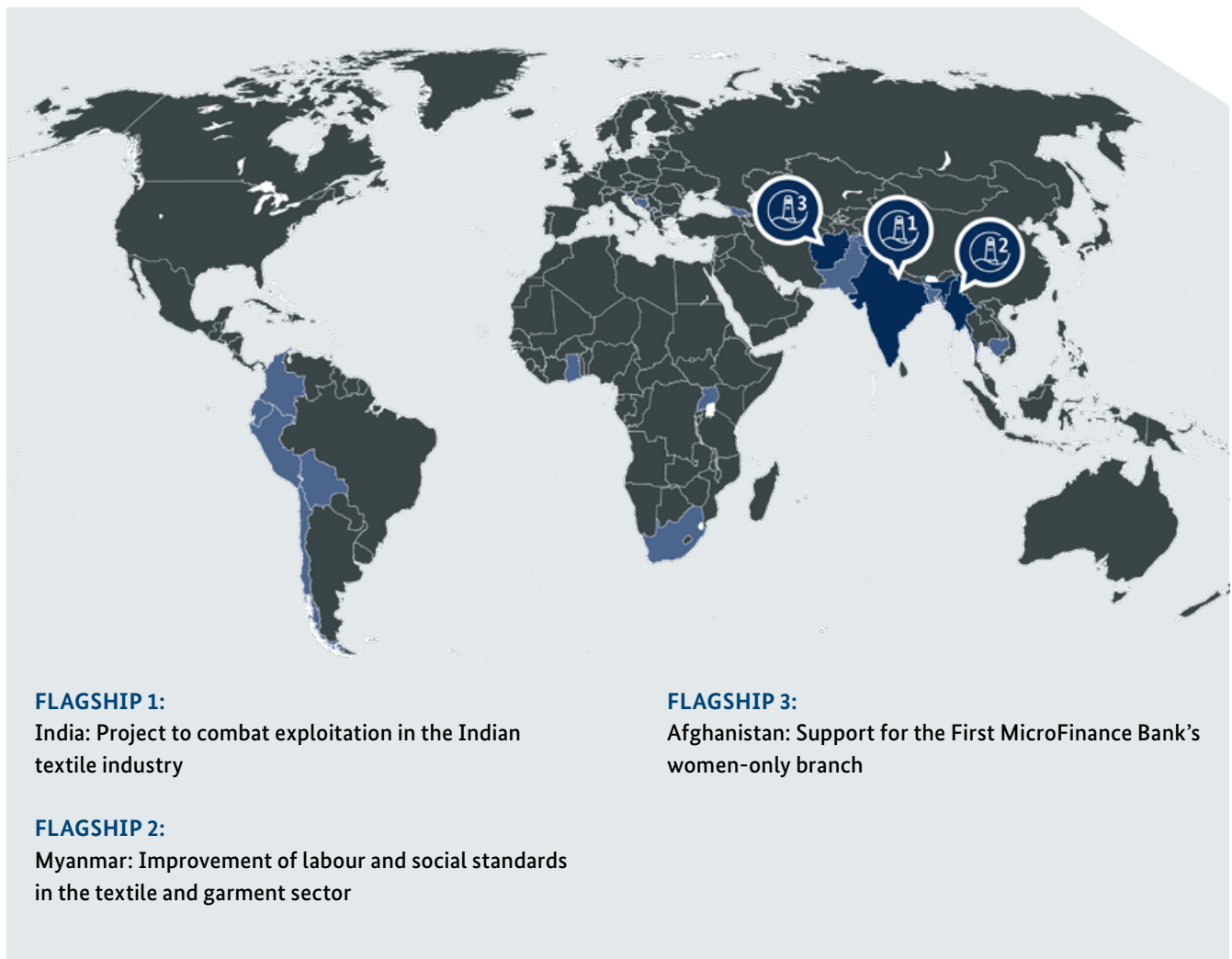
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS – PRIORITY 6

19 Source from GAP II: HDR 24 (page 16).

20 UN Secretary-General’s High-Level Panel on Women’s Economic Empowerment (2016): Leave no one behind. A call to action for gender equality and women’s economic empowerment.

21 UNDP (2016): Human Development Report http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016_human_development_report.pdf

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE THREE FLAGSHIPS AND 11 MILESTONES



FLAGSHIPS

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

Combating exploitation in the Indian textile industry

In the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu, around 260,000 girls and young women work as part of the illegal “Sumangali scheme” (the term “Sumangali” means happy bride) in the textile industry. This scheme, in which girls from predominantly poor backgrounds are lured by false promises and employed on slave-type contracts, is a particularly serious form of child labour and modern slavery. The girls work for more than 12 hours a day in spinning mills and textile factories, are housed in overcrowded accommodation on factory premises and are at the mercy of their employers. Many women are

enticed into signing the contracts by the prospect of being able to earn a dowry. Although the tradition of paying a dowry is forbidden in India, it nevertheless continues to be practised. The **NGO terre des hommes e.V.** was therefore given financial support of 1.2 million euros to implement a project for the abolition of this exploitative practice. The project provided the girls involved in this scheme with access to psychosocial and medical treatment and support, as well as training opportunities and support with legal representation. Measures to boost the girls’ self-confidence, such as karate courses, were also carried out. The girls were also given vocational training courses, for example to become a female driver or female police officer, which has resulted in them making inroads into traditionally male occupations. To date, the project has supported around 14,400 girls at twelve different locations. As well as giving direct support to girls, the project also engaged in dialogue with relevant actors involved at local, state and international level. Trading companies, local spinning mills and representatives of the Government of Tamil Nadu worked together to bring about long-term

structural changes and the abolition of these exploitative working conditions, through draft laws and recruitment guidelines. In future, the project will expand its activities into areas aimed at preventing the recruitment of girls and at providing education in the communities affected as well as in local administrations.

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

Improving labour and social standards in the textile sector in Myanmar

The textile and garment industry is a key engine of the economy in Myanmar and provides many people, mainly women (90 per cent), with the opportunity to earn an income. This is not reflected in improved working and living conditions, however. In many cases, there is a failure to comply with labour and social standards and to implement environmental sustainability guidelines. The women employed in the textile and garment industry often have a low level of education and, consequently, are in a weaker position when it comes to negotiating with employers.²² The programme to **Improve Social and Labour Standards in the Textile and Garment Sector** works with all stakeholders to strengthen the position of female workers, to provide them with access to reliable information regarding their employment rights and at the same time to implement sustainability standards. In so doing, it adopts innovative approaches that take into account not only digitalisation but also the reality facing women in their lives. A survey of textile workers revealed that around 90 per cent own a smartphone and use it on a regular basis. Together with sequa GmbH and the SMART Myanmar project, funded by the European Union and the BMZ, the programme has developed and launched two infotainment apps. These apps are a playful and easy way for women to find out information regarding their rights as textile workers and they also help the women to stay connected with one another. The first app, called Shwe Job, provides clear and comprehensible explanations of the most important workplace rights and obligations in Myanmar and was made available for download in May 2017. The app uses a combination of stories portraying everyday working life in a factory, illustrations and voiceovers. To date, 6,532 women have learned about their employment rights through the app, and have been able to use the integrated Salary Calculator. Online and offline marketing campaigns accompanied the release of the app. In particular, the digital marketing campaign

via Facebook proved successful. With more than 75,000 likes on Facebook, the app product page was seen by a total of 11.9 million users. Across ten factories, the number of employees that have been informed about the app totalled more than 10,000, around 84 per cent of which were women.

Following the major success of Shwe Job, a second app called SatYone Superstar was released in February 2018 and uses an approach similar to that of computer games (gamification) to help teach users about occupational safety and health and labour laws. Players navigate a virtual garment factory and have to solve tasks related to their everyday work as they go, such as on the safety regulations in a chemicals warehouse for example. Here too, the number of people using the app in the first few months following its release was also extremely positive: by the end of June 2018, the game had already been downloaded nearly 3,000 times and completed multiple times by its users. On the whole, this strategy of taking reliable information about the employment rights and occupational health and safety afforded to female textile workers and packaging it in a playful manner in apps has in fact proved to be more successful than expected. The app has a reach that extends far beyond the project's geographical footprint and it can also be applied to other contexts. For instance, usage data show that the apps are also used by people in the Thai-Myanmar border region where the garment industry employs primarily Burmese migrants.

The overwhelming success of the apps is being carried forward as plans are in place to introduce them in at least ten more factories. The aim of these project activities is to inform up to 100,000 more factory workers and at least 20 factory managers of their workplace rights and safety measures and to encourage them to develop their networks further.

Objective 03: Make a demonstrable improvement in women's access to, and control over, economic resources and financial services

Supporting the First MicroFinance Bank Afghanistan in opening its first women-only branch

Economic participation by women and girls in Afghanistan is particularly low.²³ Only 7 per cent of women have an account of their own with an official financial institution (compared to 15 per cent of all adults).²⁴ The pilot project to open a **women-only branch**

22 Clean Clothes Campaign, Facts on the Global Garment Industry.

23 UNAMA; UNHCR (2018): Injustice and Impunity. Mediation of Criminal Offences of Violence against Women. https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/AF/UN-AMA_OHCHR_EVAW_Report2018_InjusticeImpunity29May2018.pdf

24 The World Bank (2017): The Global Findex Database 2017.

(WoB) shows how effective it can be to have control over one's own finances. This branch, which issues microloans exclusively to women, focuses on catering to the entrepreneurial needs of women. At the same time, the branch also serves as a safe place where women can exchange views and ideas and network. The First MicroFinance Bank Afghanistan received support from German development cooperation not only in opening this women-only branch in Kabul at the end of July 2017, but also in developing financial products. All of the staff at the branch are female: 21 women underwent a number of training measures in order to be able to run the branch on their own and provide competent advice to female customers. Initial success can already be measured in terms of the high level of demand. The WoB registered 318 female borrowers during its first six months and almost doubled this figure, to 620 borrowers overall, in the subsequent six months. The capacity for innovation and the entrepreneurial spirit are also reflected in the amount of the loans, which is markedly higher than the average microloan sum across all microfinance institutions in Afghanistan (1,576 US dollars compared to 767 US dollars).

The female customers mainly take out personal loans, which do not have to be secured using land or possessions. In Afghanistan in particular, this type of loan is important for women since it is very rare for them to own land or have the freedom to dispose thereof.²⁵ The loans are also suitable for small-business activities in the informal sector, a fact which also helps in terms of overcoming the specific challenges faced by Afghan women: almost 90 per cent of female customers use their loans to work independently in the garment and textile sector.

Working as a small business not only increases women's self-confidence but can also guarantee their economic and social independence in the longer term. Being able to work for themselves also allows women to generate a higher income for their families. In the long term, this usually has a positive impact on the educational opportunities open to their children as well as on health care for the entire household. The pilot measure is a clear demonstration of how women's economic participation can have an effect at many levels and how the benefits hereof on society as a whole can be exploited.

Under the current growth scenario, the forecasts for the WoB are so positive that it is expected to soon become self-sustaining. Plans are currently under way to develop the banking business further. Besides extending lending operations to sectors other than the informal sector, this will also involve expanding the range of services to include savings products as well.

25 OECD (2014): *Social Institutions & Gender Index 2014*.

VIII.

Priority 07



Health, Including Sexual
and Reproductive Health
and Rights (SRHR)

CONTEXT

In many regions of the world, women and girls have inadequate access to health services, education and medicines. Ninety-nine per cent of all women who die from causes related to pregnancy or childbirth live in developing countries.²⁶

The international community has set itself the task of ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (SDGs 3 and 5).

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

In priority 7, four measures for the objective “Protect and advance sexual and reproductive health and rights”, as well as two measures each for the objectives “Strengthen the right to access health services, health information and health education” and “Support measures to prevent and treat the consequences of female genital mutilation (FGM) and other harmful traditional practices” were among the measures carried out. All measures in this issue were able to be implemented.

→ OBJECTIVES OF GAP II IN THE PRIORITY “HEALTH, INCLUDING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS (SRHR)”	→ MEASURES (TOTAL)	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES IMPLEMENTED	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES NOT (YET) IMPLEMENTED
Protect and advance sexual and reproductive health and rights.	4	4	–
Take a gender-sensitive approach to the design of healthcare systems.	1	1	–
Strengthen the right to access affordable, acceptable and high-quality health services, health information and health education for women of all ages.	2	2	–
Support measures to prevent and treat the consequences of female genital mutilation (FGM) and other harmful traditional practices.	2	2	–
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.	1	1	–
Total	10	10	–

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS – PRIORITY 7

²⁶ World Health Organization, UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund and The World Bank, Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015 (2016) <https://data.unicef.org/topic/maternal-health/maternal-mortality/>

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE THREE FLAGSHIPS AND SEVEN MILESTONES



FLAGSHIPS

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

Men as role models in caring for newborn children

In Cambodia too, gender roles influence the behaviour of women and men, both in relation to sexual and reproductive health as well as society as a whole.²⁷ At the same time, the high rate of maternal and neonatal mortality in Cambodia means that the country's health sector faces a number of challenges.²⁸ The **Improving Maternal and Newborn Care in Cambodia Project** is working to enhance the quality of health care services for mothers and children and also to give men more responsibility in

prenatal and postnatal care.

In 2017, 199 midwives across four provinces completed a coaching course on emergency obstetric and newborn care as part of upskilling measures for health care workers. As a result, midwives are now able to respond much more effectively in the event of obstetric emergencies. Since June 2018, the project has also offered lectures on gender equality for the relevant health authorities in four provinces and, furthermore, has integrated them into midwife training that is carried out every quarter year. The aim is to raise awareness among staff of gender equality as a topic. Within just a few weeks, by the month of July, the number of staff that had already attended the lectures stood at 184. The information events are now being expanded in response to the high level of demand.

²⁷ The Asia Foundation (2013): The Role of Women in Cambodia. <https://asiafoundation.org/resources/pdfs/CambodiaWEPFINAL.pdf>

²⁸ WHO (2015): Global Health Observatory data repository. Maternal mortality, data by country. <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.15?lang=en>; National Institute of Statistics, Directorate General for Health and ICF International (2015): 2014 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey Key Findings. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/SR226/SR226.pdf>

In order to increase the public's knowledge of maternal and neonatal health, awareness-raising campaigns were held in 61 villages between October and December 2017, attracting a total of 3,420 participants. These events also drew attention to the supporting role played by partners and husbands. Within health facilities, there has already been a noticeable trend of men becoming increasingly involved in antenatal care and accompanying their partners to antenatal appointments, for instance, as well as to the birth. They are also supporting both mother and child following the birth, a role which in the past was carried out mainly by female family members. Together with the Cambodia Disabled People's Organisation (CDPO), a training course on sexual and reproductive health was also drawn up in 2017 with the assistance and input from men and women with disabilities. In the same year, the project was able to offer as many as 38 one-day training courses. These were divided into an initial section and a more advanced section and were completed by 363 and 347 participants respectively. Antenatal care, family planning and gender-based violence were just some of the issues covered in the courses. What the training measures show is that by working closely with health authorities and with the support of disabled persons' organisations, a participatory training plan can be created and implemented successfully, which in turn can break down prejudices regarding disability and sexuality. A short film entitled "Safe Love" was produced together with Epic Arts, an inclusive NGO, and has already been downloaded more than 80,000 times on social media. In a series of five short video clips, the film's core messages (raising public awareness of the reproductive and sexual health needs of men and women with disabilities) were summarised and disseminated using social media channels. Each of the clips has registered between 50,000 and 150,000 downloads and have thus proved to be a resounding success. Using social media has helped to attract much broader attention than is possible through campaigns conducted at the municipal level, for example.

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

Strengthening public-private partnerships to promote reproductive health in Malawi

More than 85 per cent of Malawi's population lives in rural areas. Access to education and information on sexual and

reproductive health and rights is particularly poor in such areas. The availability of contraceptives is also limited, especially in rural regions. One in five married women in Malawi and two in five unmarried, yet sexually active women would like to use contraception but do not have the opportunity to do so.²⁹ Nearly a third of girls and young women living in rural areas have a child before reaching the age of 19. Since most of them also drop out of school or training following childbirth, one of the consequences is that they end up having a lower level of education. Furthermore, unwanted pregnancies often result in illegal abortions with wide-ranging health implications for the girls and women concerned.

This is where the project for **Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships in order to Promote Reproductive Health** comes into play. The availability and use of affordable family planning methods is improved by means of measures aimed at changing the way people behave (information events, radio programmes, direct consultations, etc.), the subsidised sale of contraceptives to the target group and cooperation with local authorities. To date, the project has been able to provide different forms of contraception for 807,149 couples for one year. This is being implemented by the NGOs Population Service International (PSI) Malawi, FPAM (Family Planning Association of Malawi), ActAlliance and Pact. The project also works with private practice doctors and midwives as well as health centres. In collaboration with four local NGOs, mobile teams were set up with the specific aim of delivering health care to the rural population. These measures were accompanied by public education and awareness raising campaigns to promote acceptance and the responsible use of family planning methods. In this regard, the project also worked with government providers and, furthermore, incorporated churches, traditional authorities and political figures into its work. This not only increased the use of contraceptives per se and the responsible utilisation thereof but also significantly improved the level of acceptance of modern family planning methods, including among men.

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

Cooperation with religious authorities in Guinea

In Guinea, 97 per cent of all girls and women aged 15 to 49 have undergone female genital mutilation (FGM).³⁰ Child marriage is also widespread: 21 per cent of girls are already

29 National Statistical Office (NSO) [Malawi] and ICF (2017): 2015–16 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey Key Findings. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/SR237/SR237.pdf>

30 Direction Nationale de la Statistique (DNS) (Guinée), MEASURE DHS et ICF International (2013): Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples (EDS-MICS) 2012, p. 329. <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR280/FR280.pdf>

married by the age of 15.³¹ Sixty-seven per cent of women believe that FGM and other harmful traditional practices should be continued.³² Although they are deeply ingrained in society and are often regarded as social norms or religious precepts, the practices carry many health risks and greatly restrict the development opportunities and self-determination of girls and women.

The task facing **the Reproductive and Family Health Project** in Guinea was therefore to find suitable ways of getting people to change their views on FGM and child marriage. In order to do this, it worked with religious authorities since these play an important role in shaping public opinion. Religious authorities were brought together with health experts and activists, but also with government representatives, legal experts and civil society organisations in a series of dialogue forums in an attempt to instigate social change in Guinea through social dialogue at an internal level. The messages that emerged from these events were reported via the media, for example on the radio, in French as well as in three local languages so as to ensure that they also reached people living in villages. The dialogue forums provided a platform for critical exchanges and open discussion on FGM, child marriage and reproductive health. They were also very attended, with a total of 400 people taking part.

Building on the dialogue forums, preaching aids against FGM were developed and are already being used by imams. Together with the Secretariat for Religious Affairs and the grouping of Guinean imams, a training course on reproductive health was developed for religious authorities in addition to the preaching aids. Senior imams in the country are already using the aids to preach against FGM and are explaining to schoolchildren that FGM is actually a custom that is harmful to health rather than a practice that is justified by religion. In this way, religious authorities with influence in society are able to act as change agents.

A short film, entitled “*Today in Guinea – We talk about Female Genital Mutilation*” was also produced. This captures different voices and perspectives from Guinea and records in particular the discourse that is currently taking place within the population, between different generations, among imams, health staff, legal experts and high-ranking government representatives and which is being fostered by the project’s dialogue forums. This film was premiered at the *European Development Days 2017* in Brussels and has since been available for GIZ to use in presentations. The planned preparation of a study on cooperation and dialogue with religious leaders was put on hold.

31 UNICEF Data (2018): Harmful practices and intimate partner violence. <https://data.unicef.org/topic/gender/harmful-practices-and-intimate-partner-violence/>

32 Ibid.

IX.

Priority 08



Water and Sanitation

CONTEXT

Equal access to water and sanitation is a human right often denied women and girls in particular.³³ The lack of safe and hygienic toilets exposes them to an increased risk of sexualized violence.³⁴ The absence of appropriate sanitation facilities in schools and long distances that have to be covered to fetch drinking water are burdens often borne by women and girls.³⁵ In particular, many girls miss school during their menstruation. The international community's 2030 Agenda aims to provide equal access to safe and affordable water and sanitation (SDG 6 and target 6.2).

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

In priority 8, five measures for the objective “Promote equal access by women and girls to safe and secure water supplies and sanitation” were planned. Two of these measures could not be implemented: 1) In Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru, the project aimed at increasing the availability of water resources for those persons living next to mining operations carries out extensive work raising public awareness of the issue of equal access to water for women and girls. In all project activities, care is taken to ensure an appropriate level of female involvement. However, the planned measure for **equal access to water for women and girls in Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Columbia and Peru** was not implemented during the reporting period since relevant analyses carried out in the project's areas of operation show that there is no discernible gender-based discrimination in terms of water supply. 2) The “**Safe Water Champions**” campaign in **South Sudan**, in which women act as multipliers in their neighbourhoods and provide information on the causes of water-induced diseases as well as on protective measures resulting from improved water hygiene in domestic settings, was carried out as planned. However, due to the ongoing poor security situation in the project location of Yei, only 280 female multipliers could be trained to date, instead of the target figure of 560.

→ OBJECTIVES OF GAP II IN THE PRIORITY “WATER AND SANITATION”	→ MEASURES (TOTAL)	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES IMPLEMENTED	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES NOT (YET) IMPLEMENTED
Promote equal access by women and girls to safe and secure water supplies and sanitation.	7	5	2
Support measures to improve sanitation in educational facilities.	–	–	–
Strengthen women's participation in the fields of water resource management and water supply and sanitation.	–	–	–
Total	7	5	2

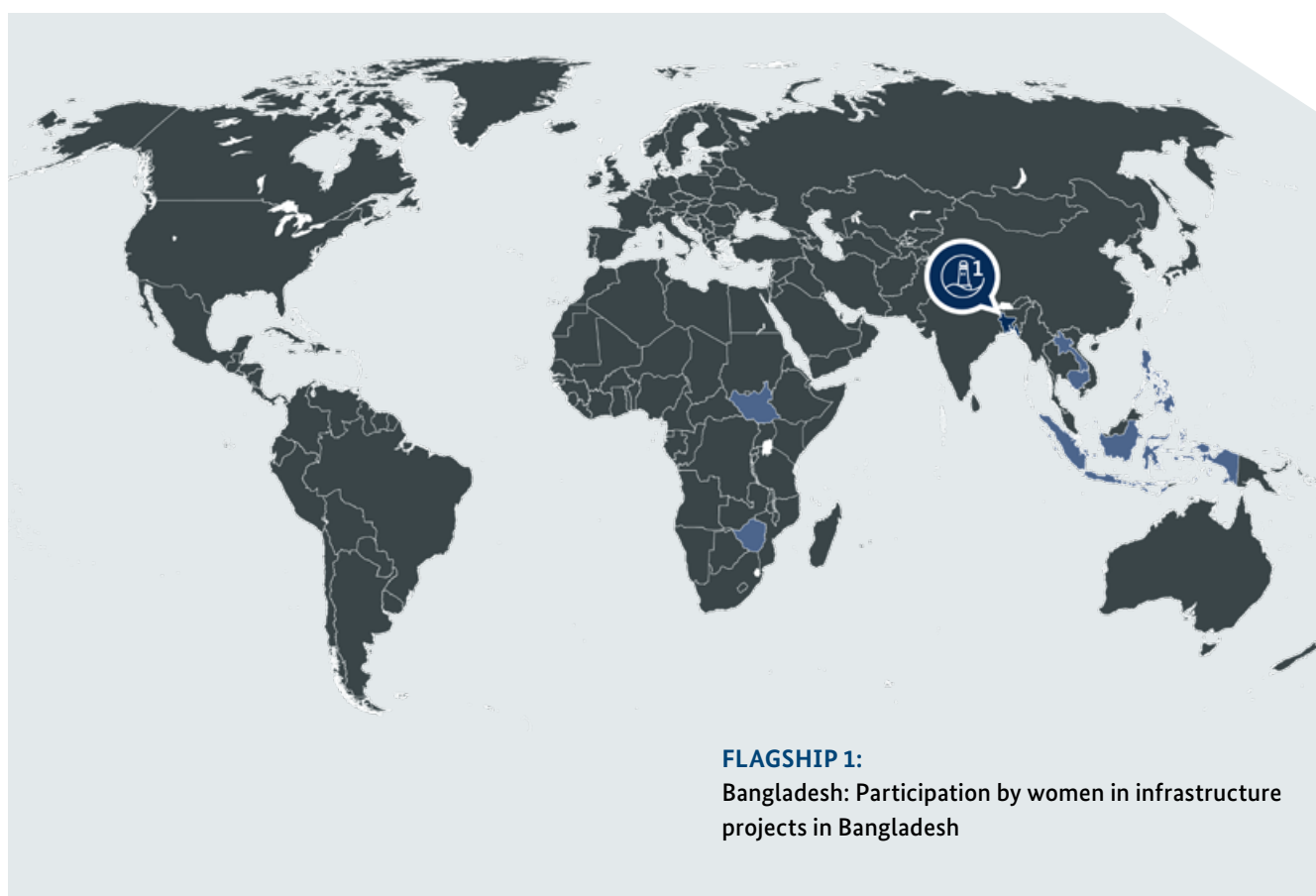
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS – PRIORITY 8

33 WHO (2017): Progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, 2017: Infographics http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/coverage/water2017-930px.jpg?ua=1

34 Amnesty International (2010): “Risking Rape to Reach a Toilet: Women's Experiences in the Slums of Nairobi, Kenya”; Gonsalves, Gregg S. (and others) (2015): Reducing Sexual Violence by Increasing the Supply of Toilets in Khayelitsha, South Africa: A Mathematical Model <http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0122244>

35 WHO/UNICEF (2010): JMP for Water Supply and Sanitation. UNICEF (2012): WASH in Schools Empowers Girls' Education. Proceedings of the Menstrual Hygiene Management in Schools. Virtual Conference 2012.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FLAGSHIP AND THE FIVE MILESTONES



FLAGSHIP

Objective 01: Promote equal access by women and girls to safe and secure water supplies and sanitation

Participation by women and girls in infrastructure projects in Bangladesh

The lack of access to clean water and adequate sanitation is a major challenge in the everyday life of women and girls in Bangladesh. Around a quarter of Bangladeshi girls miss school during their menstruation. Limited opportunities to maintain bodily hygiene lead to infection and many women feel unsafe and insecure without separate sanitation facilities.³⁶ This is why two projects, namely **Resilient and Inclusive Urban Development** and **Urban Management of Internal Migration due to Climate Change**, take into account the particular needs of women and girls as regards water supplies and sanitation, such as separate and safe sanitation facilities. Under these projects, women and girls themselves are becoming actively involved in a number of different ways. As part

of a participatory process involving the local population, public meetings held in five cities began by asking women and girls living in slum settlements about what concrete measures are needed to bring about a sustainable improvement in their situation. At the same time, the importance of allowing women to express their views as well, and of appreciating that their opinions are of equal value, was impressed upon men. Simply involving women and girls on an active basis and asking them about their particular requirements was enough to produce noticeable changes: initial feedback has shown that the women and girls involved feel encouraged to adopt their own viewpoint in a discussion, even if most of the people taking part are men.

The requirements listed by the women and girls were subsequently addressed: besides female-only bathhouses and toilet facilities, solar street lights were also erected. These improve the safety of women and girls, especially after dark, and at the same time increase the distances to which they can go. Many men, too, recognised that the life of the community as a whole can be improved

36 The World Bank (2018): Promising Progress: A Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation, Hygiene, and Poverty in Bangladesh. WASH Poverty Diagnostic, p. 38. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/29450/124159-WP-P154882-PUBLIC.pdf?sequence=6&isAllowed=y>; WSSCC (2015): Coping Strategies to deal with inadequate WASH Facilities and Related Health Risks. https://www.wsscc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Briefing_Note_1_2015_LoRes.pdf

by meeting the needs of women – for example, all residents in a district benefit from the installation of solar street lights.

In order to allow women too to gain a certain degree of financial independence, the projects also offered non-formal vocational training measures which improved women's access to the urban labour market. A requirement for at least 40 per cent of the people taking part in the courses to be women was met, with some women even deciding to take courses in the traditionally male-dominated field of household electrical systems. The successful approaches are to be continued in a follow-on project. The local authorities found joint decision-making in local communities in particular to be a helpful instrument and will continue to make use of it.

X. Priority 09



CONTEXT

The number of people without access to electricity in their home is 1.4 billion. Women are particularly affected by energy poverty.³⁷ Equal access by women and girls to a sustainable energy supply has an impact on both their education and health and is fundamental to being able to participate in economic and social life on equal terms. In the 2030 Agenda, the international community has therefore set itself the goal of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (SDG 7). Due to the importance of equal access to a sustainable energy supply, energy was added to the priorities in the Road Map 2017.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

In priority 9, four measures for the objective “Promote equal access by women and girls to a sustainable energy supply” as well as two measures for the objective “Provide girls with education and training for technical professions, especially in the field of sustainable energy, and strengthen their interest in such careers”, were among the measures carried out. The planned measure for the objective “Gender-sensitive impact monitoring of energy partnerships” could not be implemented. The planned measure to **adapt the 2020 targets of the Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP)**³⁹ in 2017, including the incorporation of gender-sensitive indicators for monitoring purposes, was not implemented as the adaptation of the 2020 targets in April 2017 was suspended by the AEEP Steering Group.

→ OBJECTIVES OF GAP II IN THE PRIORITY “ENERGY”	→ MEASURES (TOTAL)	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES IMPLEMENTED	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES NOT (YET) IMPLEMENTED
Promote equal access by women and girls to a sustainable energy supply.	4	4	–
Provide girls with education and training for technical professions, especially in the field of sustainable energy, and strengthen their interest in such careers.	2	2	–
Build and upgrade networks for women in the areas of renewable energy and energy efficiency.	1	1	–
Gender-sensitive impact monitoring of energy partnerships ³⁸ .	1	–	1
Total	8	7	1

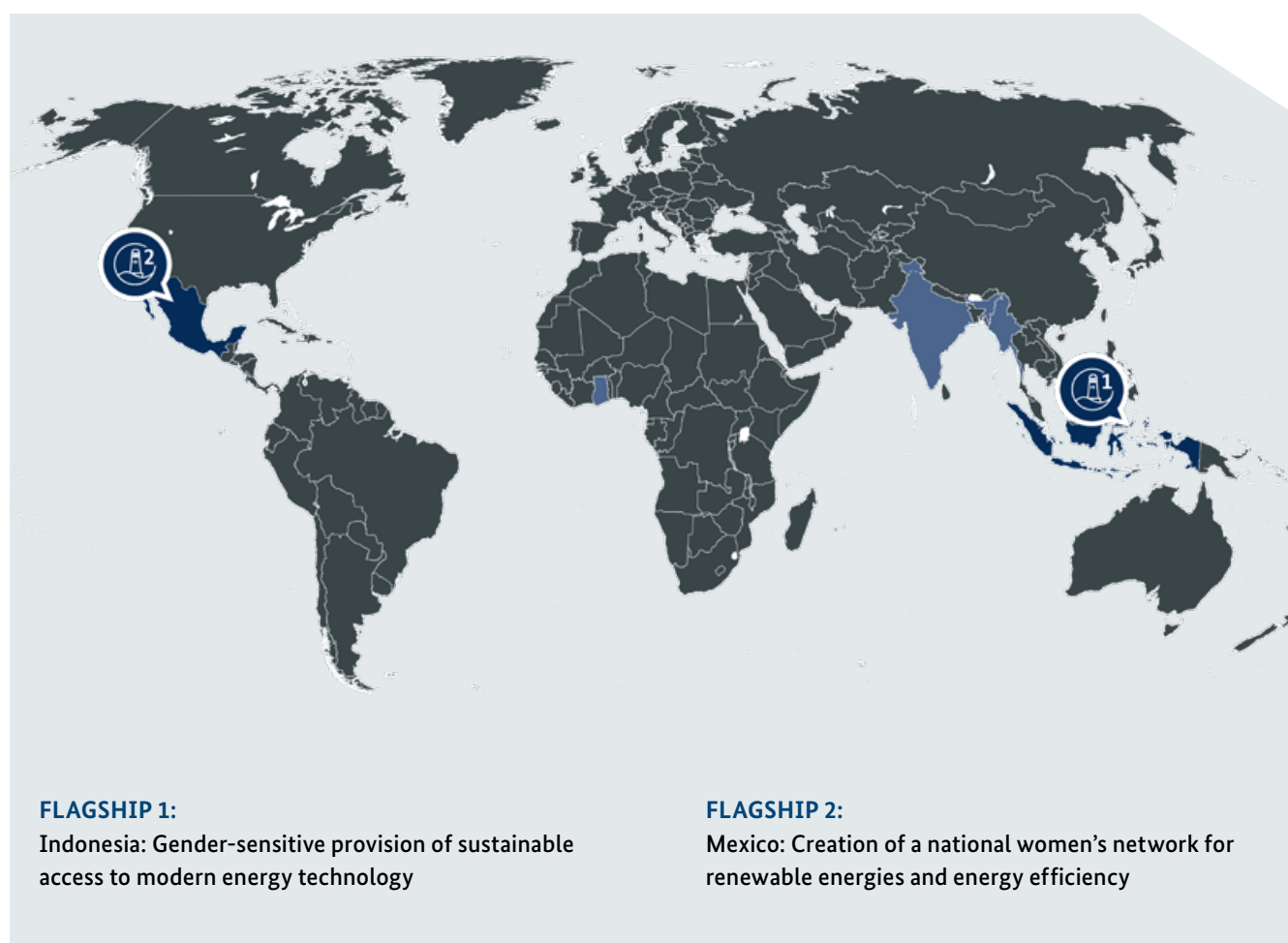
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS – PRIORITY 9

³⁷ <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/gender/Gender%20and%20Environment/PB4-AP-Gender-and-Energy.pdf>

³⁸ The energy partnerships are based on a joint declaration of intent or on a bilateral agreement signed at a high political level. The concrete project work operates through bilateral working groups which include businesses and research institutes. The primary goal of the energy partnerships is to support the partner country, as regards expanding renewable energies, promoting energy efficiency and disseminating modern energy technologies. As a result, sustainable energy supplies are to be created in the partner country while making a contribution to climate protection.

³⁹ The Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP) was established in 2007 by heads of state and government from Africa and the EU. Since then, it has established itself as the most important platform for political dialogue and cooperation between Africa and the EU on the development of sustainable and secure energy systems. The Partnership, in which Germany played a significant role as chair, aims to enable an additional 100 million people in Africa to gain access to sustainable energy services by 2020. The area of renewable energy in Africa is also to be expanded.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE TWO FLAGSHIPS AND SIX MILESTONES



FLAGSHIPS

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

Gender-sensitive access to modern energy technologies in Indonesia

The Energising Development (EnDev) programme has been supporting sustainable access to modern energy services in 25 countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia since 2009. In Indonesia, the programme provided energy access for 198,000 people living in households, for 1,500 social institutions such as schools, health centres and community centres, as well as for more than 2,000 small and medium-sized enterprises.

Solar and small-hydro mini-grids were set up in four pilot municipalities, with management cooperatives set up to manage and maintain the facilities and to use the energy generated in a productive manner. In order to enable women too to access modern energy technologies, the project in Indonesia provides particular support for

the active participation of women in the cooperatives and strengthens the role they have in these bodies. In training courses, the pilot municipalities' residents were taught the technical and management skills to enable them to operate the mini-grids independently and benefit from them economically. It became clear that, even though women are equally as interested in managing and technically maintaining the power grids as men, their lower level of education means that they often lack the technical and management skills needed to perform these roles. As a result, the training courses were adjusted to their level of education and a minimum quota of five women per course was introduced in order to ensure their participation. To increase the level of acceptance towards women working in the management of mini-grids, the training measures were accompanied by poster campaigns. These are a popular medium in rural areas and were used to illustrate the relevance of gender equality, especially in the context of energy supply, to village residents. In addition, women were actively encouraged to take part in entrepreneurship training courses and this was reflected in the make-up of the course participants, around half of whom were women. All of

the female participants were able either to set up new businesses or increase the income from existing businesses and, in so doing, benefit not only from the additional skills acquired during the training courses but also from the village mini-grids.

As a result of the measures, women have become an active part of the management cooperative in each of the four pilot municipalities. A total of nine women are involved in the four cooperatives. In all four pilot municipalities, their role in managing the mini-grids, which is regulated within the framework of the management cooperative, is accepted by men. Above all, the contribution made by women to household income, as a result of using the power generated in a productive manner, is perceived as being particularly positive. This is also reflected in the village structures, where female participation at village meetings has increased in all cases, sometimes by 30 per cent.

Objective 03: Build and upgrade networks for women in the areas of renewable energy and energy efficiency

Mexican women's network for renewable energies

At 44 per cent, the labour force participation rate for women in Mexico is low (compared to 78 per cent for men).⁴⁰ Energy in particular is a sector that is traditionally dominated by men. As a result, in 2016 the Sustainable Energy Programme (PES) helped to set up the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Women's Network (REDMERE), which now has 800 members and more than 40 partner institutions. The network promotes sustainable energy and development and, in so doing, is working to ensure gender equality and female empowerment in the Mexican energy sector.

The network is committed to making women part of the country's energy transformation, and offers a number of activities to achieve this. For example, training courses for members of the network and the REDMERE mentoring programme are used to promote experience sharing and networking at national and international level in order to advance members' careers. Moreover, the younger generation of workers receives financial support in the form of a grant enabling them to undertake work placements and research projects in the energy sector and establish valuable contacts with women in the sector. A training programme in the sector is already raising awareness among established professionals of gender-specific issues. At the same time, REDMERE is also working to raise awareness among other organisations, the general public and men in particular of gender inequalities in the sector and to highlight the challenges

facing women in the energy industry. Some success has already been achieved: in May 2018, REDMERE organised a certification and employability programme for women that promoted female participation in non-traditional occupations. By training 20 women in accordance with standard EC0586 (Installation of photovoltaic systems in residences, commerce and industry), this programme encouraged gender equality in the energy sector. On completion of the course, 18 women qualified as certified installers. In addition, REDMERE is working with the Mexican Ministry of Energy (SENER) to create a gender road map for the energy transition in what is a globally innovative and pioneering initiative. The aim of this initiative is to create the first national strategy that achieves gender equality and the empowerment of women in the sustainable energy sector.

⁴⁰ The World Bank Databank (2017): Labor Force Participation Rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate), Mexico. Labor Force Participation Rate, male (% of male population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate), Mexico.

XI.

Priority 10



Climate Change, Disaster
Risk Management,
Sustainable Development,
Urban and Municipal
Development

CONTEXT

In many countries, gender division of labour and other sociocultural conditions mean that the effects of climate change and the scarcity of natural resources are particularly severe for women. The Paris Climate Agreement (2015) acknowledges gender equality and women's empowerment as fundamental principles for coping with climate change and calls for climate adaptation and capacity building measures to be designed in a gender appropriate manner. The SDGs also aim to achieve gender equality in the areas of climate change and urban and municipal development (SDG targets 13b, 11.2 and 11.7).

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

In priority 10, seven measures for the objective "Support gender-sensitive climate, environmental and sustainable development policies" and two measures for the objective "Strengthen gender-sensitive design, implementation, monitoring and impact assessment of, and women's participation in, projects in the field of climate change" were among the measures carried out. All of the planned measures in the priority could be implemented.

→ OBJECTIVES OF GAP II IN THE PRIORITY "CLIMATE CHANGE, DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, URBAN AND MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT"	→ MEASURES (TOTAL)	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES IMPLEMENTED	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES NOT (YET) IMPLEMENTED
Support gender-sensitive climate, environmental and sustainable development policies.	7	7	–
Ensure that German development cooperation takes gender-sensitive strategies for climate change mitigation and adaptation into account and puts them into practice.	1	1	–
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.	2	2	–
Total	10	10	–

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS – PRIORITY 10

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FLAGSHIP AND THE NINE MILESTONES



FLAGSHIP

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

Gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda by WECF

The gender-responsive implementation of both the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement can only succeed if many different stakeholders with relevant expertise work towards achieving the goals that have been set. This is why the organisation **Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF)** (formerly known as Women in Europe for a Common Future) was given support to implement the project entitled Gender Just Climate Solutions at COP23, on the training of women's organisations. WECF has been actively involved in climate negotiations (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC) since 2007. In 2009, it was a co-founder of Women and Gender Constituency (WGC), one of the nine major stakeholder groups in the climate negotiations. WECF also helps in the coordination of the negotiations.

With the support of German development cooperation, WECF was able to provide training on the gender-

responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement to 70 organisations in 2017, both in various partner countries as well as within the framework of the COP23. In training courses, workshops and mentoring sessions, representatives from the organisations were taught the skills needed to make local, national and regional action plans for sustainable development gender-responsive. Different practical instruments were developed and used as part of these measures. Examples include the #Women2030 Training Master Manual, a guide for carrying out gender training and gender mainstreaming, and the Gender in Sustainable Development tool, which provides a collection of gender-responsive exercises that can be used as part of training courses and workshops on sustainability topics. The gender impact assessment and monitoring tool is designed to help partner organisations draw up gender assessments, i.e. to examine whether gender-specific dimensions are reflected in organisational processes. All of the tools are available online and can therefore also be accessed by any other interested organisations. The climate negotiations also provided the setting for the Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards, where the honouring and dissemination of best practices for gender-responsive climate solutions are showcased.

Time and time again, the focus of these approaches is on the nexus of gender equality and sustainability. Thanks to a wide range of activities, the competences of women's organisations and other organisations that work on the topic of gender equality and that have created networks were able to be developed and consolidated. Local civil society stakeholders from women's organisations have also acquired the skills they need to make their voices heard on national and international platforms, such as at the United Nations, and to take on an active role in the gender-responsive implementation and monitoring of both the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement.

XII.

Priority 11



Cross-Sectoral Activities
(Gender Competence/
Knowledge Management)

PRIORITY 11: CONTEXT

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

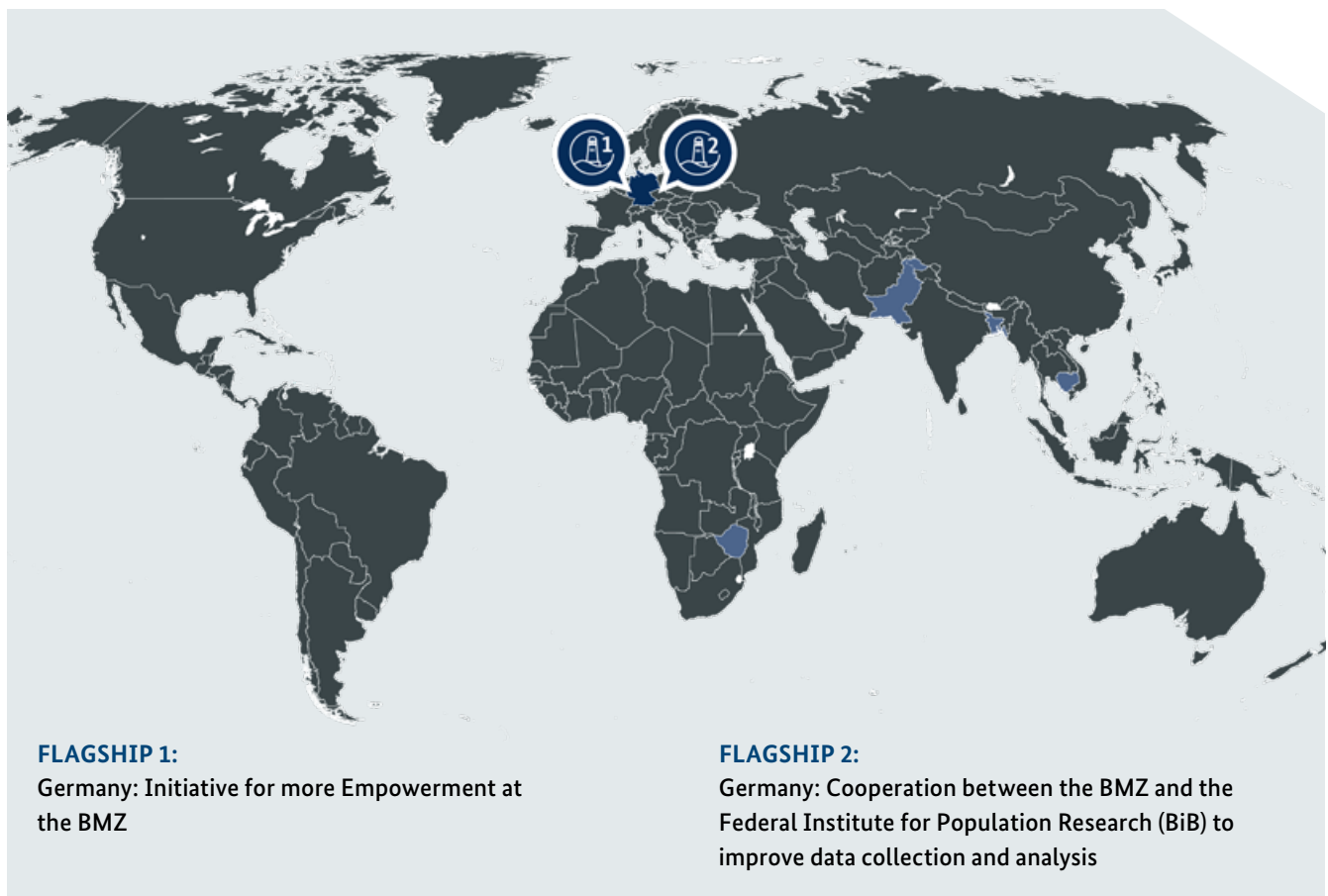
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

In priority 11, six measures for the objective "Work towards institutional implementation of gender-responsive development policies and organisational processes" and two measures for the objective "Improve the availability and use of gender-disaggregated data that are up-to-date, reliable and of high quality" were carried out. All of the planned measures could be implemented.

→ OBJECTIVES OF GAP II IN THE PRIORITY "GENDER COMPETENCE/KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT"	→ MEASURES (TOTAL)	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES IMPLEMENTED	→ ROAD MAP 2017 MEASURES NOT (YET) IMPLEMENTED
Work towards institutional implementation of gender-responsive development policies and organisational processes by building gender expertise.	6	6	–
Improve the availability and use of gender-disaggregated data that are up-to-date, reliable and of high quality.	2	2	–
Continuously collate and make accessible relevant and up-to-date information.	–	–	–
Total	8	8	–

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS – PRIORITY 11

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE TWO FLAGSHIPS AND SIX MILESTONES



FLAGSHIPS

Objective 01: Work towards institutional implementation of gender-responsive development policies and organisational processes by building our gender expertise

Initiative for more Empowerment

Since 2016, the BMZ has set itself the aim of strengthening the German development cooperation portfolio regarding gender equality with its **Initiative for more Empowerment (IfmE)**. In concrete terms, this means that the number of projects for which gender equality is the principal objective and which are identified by the GG2 marker is to increase significantly. At the same time, the quality of projects with the GG1 marker, for which gender equality is a significant objective, is to improve.

Various activities were implemented as part of this initiative. For example, in 2017, work began on an analysis that shows the (added) value of projects with the GG2 marker to the objectives of German development cooperation and will use the results to make recommendations regarding the future integration of GG2 projects in the

portfolio. The analysis was completed in early 2019 and will be published at some stage during the year. A key milestone under the IfmE was the commissioning of the new GG2 regional project for the prevention of violence against women in southern Africa. Drawing on lessons learned from the successful Combating Violence against Women in Latin America (ComVoMujer) Project, a project outline was drawn up and adapted to regional conditions in southern Africa. Furthermore, at the end of 2017, an informal exchange was held with interested senior policy officers from the BMZ's country desks during which the GG2 project EconoWin (Economic Integration of Women in the MENA Region) was presented. The focus here lay on the results achieved by the project, experience sharing and the replicability of the project's gender diversity management approach. Following the positive response to this exchange, further, similar exchanges on innovative approaches took place in 2018, with the Strengthening Women in Decision-making in the Middle East – LEAD, and Youth against Sexual Harassment (YASH) Project. By continuing to create awareness of gender equality, it will be possible to strengthen the portfolio in the medium term.

Objective 02: Improve the availability and use of gender-disaggregated data that are up-to-date, reliable and of high quality

Improving data collection and analysis

The **Demography for Development Planning (D4DP)** initiative is helping partner countries of German development cooperation in Africa to coordinate their population dynamics more effectively with development planning. This also involves the collection and technically competent analysis of socio-demographic data that are broken down by gender and age. Decision-makers from the fields of politics and academia are also trained in how to interpret and use the data. In 2017, the BMZ initiative cooperated with the Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB) and used two events to raise decision-makers' awareness of demography-sensitive and gender-sensitive policy planning. At the European Development Days held in Brussels in June 2017, a discussion was organised involving representatives from the European Union and African Union, the African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP) and the African Youth and Adolescents Network (AfriYAN). Here, the conditions required in order to implement a demographic dividend – i.e. the potential economic benefits resulting from a change in the age structure of a country's population – were discussed. One of the focal points of the discussion was that the demographic dividend also needs to be a gender dividend since empowering girls and young women enables further progress in terms of social and economic development. In addition, a study trip to Germany in October 2017 provided local representatives from Algeria and Morocco with the opportunity to learn a bit about municipal statistics in Germany and the use of demographic data in urban planning. The benefit to urban planning of data that is broken down by gender and age was discussed in particular. The events increased awareness of the socio-economic benefits of gender equality. For policy-makers, this provides a firm basis for including the promotion of gender equality as a factor when promoting demographic dividends. Further awareness-raising measures were conducted in 2018, including with partners from Benin, Ghana and Rwanda. At the same time, discourse in the public arena with national and international experts is also being continued in Germany. Research on the demographic dividend is also receiving support under the D4DP initiative. The advisory services provided by the D4DP initiative help to ensure that support with technical issues and in the implementation of their planning is available to the partners at all times.

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