



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Road Map 2019

Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016 – 2020

BMZ Road Map

bmz.de



Road Map 2019

Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016 – 2020

Foreword

A LONG WAY TO GO, DESPITE THE CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS ALREADY ACHIEVED: THE PATH TO GENDER EQUALITY

Gender equality is a cornerstone of sustainable development. Women and girls are key agents of change: as farmers and smallholders, they play an important role in agricultural production, food security and climate action; the money they earn helps them to provide education and healthcare for their families; and their perspective is urgently needed, both in the political arena and in their capacity as active participants in peace negotiations to resolve conflicts.

Together with our partners, we at the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) work to ensure that women and girls are able to fulfil this role and that gender-based discrimination and violence are eliminated worldwide. Gender equality is therefore both a goal and a quality criterion for German development cooperation.

The Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016-2020 (GAP II) sets out priorities and objectives for promoting gender equality. Annual road maps provide examples of our activities in these priority areas. I am very pleased to present the **Road Map 2019** to you and thus demonstrate our commitment to promoting gender equality worldwide.



The Road Map 2019 contains a number of flagship measures. These provide a particularly good representation of our broad range of activities for the respective objective and priority.

For example, we are promoting the active participation of women in the process of reconstruction and peace in Iraq and are strengthening the digital skills of women and girls worldwide through the #eSkills4Girls initiative. In Lesotho, we are setting up dialogue forums where men discuss the issue of masculinity, the associated social norms and the effects thereof. And as the biggest financial backer of the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (WeFi), we are supporting women entrepreneurs in developing countries and emerging economies who want to set up and expand their own businesses.

The Road Map 2019 provides insights into our projects and describes the challenges we face and the successes achieved in the promotion of gender equality and women's rights. It encourages us to build on these successes and to continue to press ahead with our work in this area.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gerd Müller'. The signature is stylized and cursive.

Dr Gerd Müller
Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development



List of Contents

INTRODUCTION	08	
<hr/>		
PRIORITIES	12	
Priority 1:	Access to Justice and Legal Services for Women and Girls, Political Participation, Voice and Leadership	13
Priority 2:	Rural Development, Agriculture and Food Security	17
Priority 3:	Violence against Women and Girls	21
Priority 4:	Armed Conflicts, Peacekeeping and Displacement	25
Priority 5:	Education	30
Priority 6:	Gainful Employment and Economic Empowerment	35
Priority 7:	Health, including Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR)	40
Priority 8:	Water and Sanitation	44
Priority 9:	Energy	47
Priority 10:	Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management, Sustainable Development, Urban and Municipal Development	49
Priority 11:	Gender Equality in Development Financing	52
<hr/>		
ANNEX	55	
Annex A:	Assignment of Road Map 2019 measures to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which they help to implement	56
Annex B:	Overview and assignment of measures which help to meet the objectives of the cross-sectoral activities under GAP II	58

Introduction





Gender equality is an explicit goal, and a principle and quality criterion that runs throughout German development cooperation. To this end, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has made a commitment to follow a human rights-based approach.

Three strategy papers form the basis of Germany's active commitment towards gender equality and women's rights:

- the cross-sectoral strategy on Gender Equality in German Development Policy,
- the Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016 – 2020 as well as
- the annual road maps.

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

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

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

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

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

GAP II lays down concrete steps for implementing the binding gender equality strategy in order to strengthen women's rights and achieve gender equality and to make sustainable and inclusive advances through close consultation with all actors and stakeholders. As a result, the BMZ makes an active and measurable contribution to the attainment of global objectives such as the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (AAAA).

The GAP II measures cover nine thematic priorities:

- political and economic participation,
- rural development and food security,
- the prevention of violence,
- the protection of women and girls who have been displaced from their homes,
- the promotion of vocational education and training,
- health,
- drinking water and sanitation,
- climate change and sustainable development.

Seven cross-sectoral activities expand the coverage of GAP II:

- women's rights in development policy dialogue,
- cooperation with male stakeholders,
- gender equality in development financing,
- promotion of gender competence and knowledge management,
- women and sport,
- strengthening of women's organisations.

Strategic objectives have been formulated for all of the thematic priorities and activities.

→ **With GAP II, the BMZ has set itself the goal of strengthening women's rights and achieving gender equality and of making sustainable and inclusive advances through close cooperation with all actors and stakeholders.**

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

GAP II:
[www.bmz.de/en/
publications/type_of_
publication/strategies/
Strategiepapier363a_
03_2016.pdf](http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier363a_03_2016.pdf)

ANNUAL ROAD MAPS

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

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

ROAD MAP 2019

The Road Map 2019 sets out the thematic and institutional priorities and objectives which the BMZ has set itself for 2019. The Road Map 2019 is based on the priorities and objectives of GAP II. Our aim is to underline the links between the papers and place an emphasis on the implementation of measures. All nine thematic priorities under GAP II have therefore been selected as key issues for 2019, complemented by the cross-sectoral activity of gender equality in development financing. The topic of energy, which had already been included in 2017, has been retained as a thematic priority, as has the objective of digitalisation under the thematic priority of education.

→ MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

The measures with which we aim to implement the objectives of GAP II in 2019 are called **milestones**. The milestones include a number of different formats, such as bilateral and regional projects in our partner countries or individual components thereof, multilateral projects, projects carried out by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or foundations, events and publications.

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



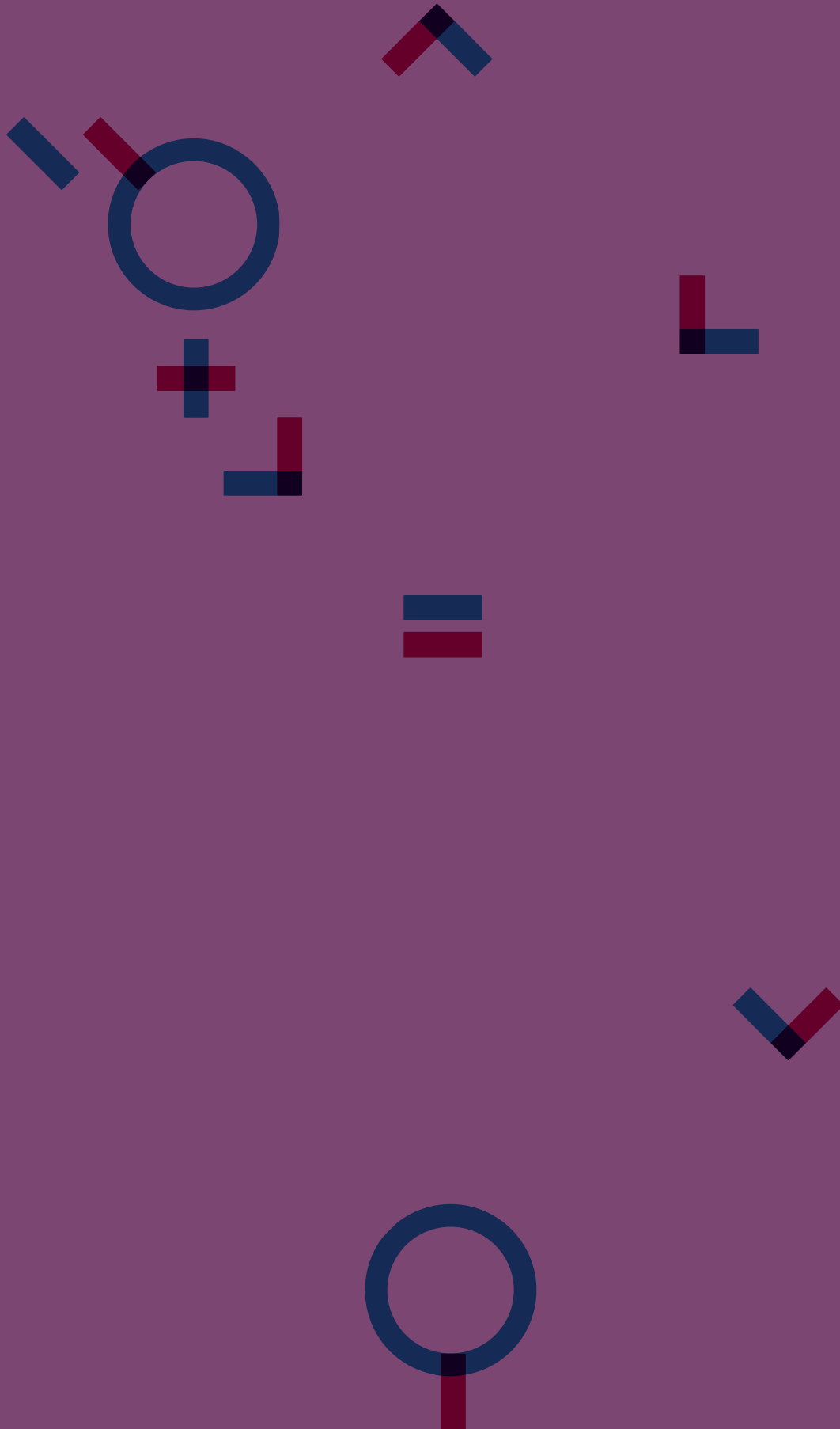
→ ASSIGNMENT OF MEASURES

Two tables can be found at the end of the Road Map 2019:

- Assignment of Road Map 2019 measures to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which they help to implement;
- Overview and assignment of measures which help to meet the objectives of the cross-sectoral activities under GAP II

**CURRENT
INFORMATION ON THE
GENDER KNOWLEDGE
PLATFORM:**
www.gender-in-german-development.net

Priorities



Access to Justice and Legal Services for Women and Girls, Political Participation, Voice and Leadership

Objective

01

Strengthen access to justice and legal services for women and girls



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS



1.1.1 In Rwanda, we are working with six civil society partner organisations to facilitate the **access of underage mothers to birth registration services** and thus to health insurance. Local administrative staff and legal professionals are being trained for this purpose. **Lawyers from the partner organisations are assisting underage mothers in legal proceedings** regarding paternity or cases of sexualized violence. By 2019, the project will be carried out in up to ten districts of Rwanda, with funding of 100,000 euros.

1.1.2 In the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in Pakistan, we are supporting the rural population that does not yet have access to public services. The mobilisation of the population is supported by more than 20 civil society organisations. Women in particular are targeted and given support for **setting up their own community-based organisations** in order to give a voice to their ideas and wishes. One local women's organisation has now been commissioned to set up counselling centres for victims of domestic violence and **to advise women, for example on issues regarding property and inheritance rights**.

1.1.3 We are supporting the NGO Equality Now in **improving access to justice for teenage girls in Tanzania**. In so doing, our aim is to ensure that they are able to live free from sexualized violence and discrimination and lay claim to their right to education. The project by Equality Now endeavours to focus on the complex reasons for existing discrimination. It runs until 2020 and receives funding of 229,375 euros.

1.1.4 In Togo, we are raising awareness of the importance of a **legal identity and access to services relating to matters of civil status**. This includes information on the issuing of birth and marriage certificates, for example. The registration of births, marriages and deaths is traditionally the duty of the male head of the family, which is why awareness-raising campaigns are also targeted in particular at religious leaders and traditional chiefs. Information events, radio programmes, flyers, T-shirts and plays highlighting the topics are some of the measures included in the campaigns.

1.1.5 In Bosnia and Herzegovina, we are supporting the NGO Amica e.V. in the psychosocial, economic and legal empowerment of some 200 women affected by sexualized violence in war. Thanks to **mobile legal advisory services and legal aid**, they are able to exercise their right to protection during court proceedings and when providing testimony. The women are given psychological and legal support before and after all stages of proceedings. At the same time, relevant civil society organisations and the judiciary are revising national legislation governing the protection of witnesses so as to bring it into line with international human rights standards. Between 10 and 15 cantonal and municipal courts are involved in efforts to reduce the risks posed to witnesses by trial conditions. Our funding for the project, which runs until 2020, is 249,670 euros.

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

1.2.1 Together with a partner organisation, we have launched the **Local Government Women Network** in Rwanda. This network comprises 168 women holding positions of authority in municipal councils at various levels of sub-national government. The network enables the participants to discuss the **specific challenges facing female managers at local government level** and to develop strategies for overcoming these challenges.

1.2.2 In Pakistan, we are **supporting the efforts of elected female municipal representatives to play an active role in shaping municipal decision-making processes**. A generation dialogue also aims to strengthen exchange between the representatives and female citizens in order to specifically address the challenges facing women and girls, particularly in rural areas, and to work together in developing solutions. In order to highlight the needs of women and girls in the decision-making process, participatory processes of development and budget planning are also to be used at the lowest level of the municipal system.

1.2.3 In Afghanistan, we are training staff at the Ministry of Justice specifically on the issue of women's rights. Our aim is to strengthen **awareness of women's rights**. These members of staff in turn provide legal awareness training courses at schools and universities in Kabul where they apply the knowledge that they have acquired on women's rights in a targeted manner.

1.2.4 In Burkina Faso, we are working towards increasing the number of women engaged **in municipal planning processes**. We are carrying out training courses for 170 newly elected female councillors in 15 municipalities on the following topics: committee work, municipal legislation, advocacy and lobbying. In addition, we are building a network of 90 women in local radio stations and in civil society organisations. These activities are helping to make the public more aware of women's and girls' specific needs and to incorporate them into municipal planning processes. To improve the situation for girls and women, we will be carrying out a total of 150 measures in 30 municipalities during 2019. The content of courses provided by the supported administrative schools for training municipal representatives and officials is also gender-sensitive in its design.

1.2.5 In Morocco, we are supporting members of town and city councils and local authority staff in our partner municipalities with the **gender-sensitive implementation of participation processes for improving municipal projects**. As part of these measures, we will ensure that at least 30 per cent of all the decision-makers receiving support in 2019 are female.

1.2.6 In Tunisia, we are promoting **women's participation in municipal decision-making processes**. In customised courses, we provide training in public speaking which enables them to highlight even more clearly their skills in the professional field. We also use the training courses to inform participants about becoming engaged in political life or in civil society.

1.2.7 In Jordan, Lebanon and in the Palestinian territories, we are promoting **female municipal councillors and other women who display leadership potential**, the aim being to **strengthen their managerial and leadership skills**. To this end, in all three countries we are supporting small-scale projects carried out by the female councillors. In Jordan, we are also continuing to support a media campaign to advance the role of women in local politics and in community work while in Lebanon, we are contributing to setting up a network for female activists and municipal councillors. Total funding for these activities stands at 11.2 million euros.



1.2.8 In the West-African country of Benin, we are supporting female municipal councillors so as to **enable them to perform their roles in municipal councils better**. To achieve this, we are promoting a peer-learning approach which allows exchanges between former and newly-elected female municipal councillors. We also advise the councillors on issues such as citizens' complaint mechanisms, municipal development and investment planning and anti-corruption. We are also assisting a number of municipalities in the drafting of gender-sensitive citizens' budgets and development plans and are supporting the efforts of various female councillors to carry out regular reviews of municipalities' annual investment plans.

1.2.9 In Afghanistan, we are actively involved in **training and supporting journalists**. To this end, we specifically support media events in an effort to strengthen and bring greater public attention to the contribution made by women in journalism. Moreover, at least one conference for female journalists is set to take place in Afghanistan in 2019, the focus of which will be the topic of professional opportunities for women in Afghanistan. The successes of women in the world of work in Afghanistan are also to be presented publicly.

Priority

01

Objective

03

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS




1.3.1 In Uganda, Tunisia, Georgia and other countries around the world, we will be supporting the NGO Women Engage for a Common Future e.V. (WECF) in 2019 in the **gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**. We will support the efforts of partner organisations to promote compliance with national obligations regarding accountability through targeted contributions to national policy processes as well as shadow reports.



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

2.1.1 In northern Uganda, we will continue to conduct successful **information and awareness-raising campaigns as well as training courses on women's land rights and land management** in 2019 and will expand these activities to other districts. To date, the campaign has reached more than 5,000 people in eight districts. In addition, mediation training for multipliers and the creation of a training manual are planned in the regions of Teso and Karamoja in order to address the problem of interfamilial land conflicts in particular. At national level, we will step up efforts to support the planned new legislation governing succession. This would grant women stronger succession rights.



2.1.2 In the conflict region of eastern Congo, agriculture is carried out mainly by women and children. At the same time, women and girls are the hardest hit by poverty and food insecurity. Together with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), we are supporting women by way of various training and support measures. In 2019, we will provide training courses on issues such as nutrition, family and maternity planning, human and women's rights and financial literacy. Among other things, women are supported in gaining access to land and microloans. They also receive support in how to use agricultural technology, manage harvests and store food correctly. Moreover, we support women-run farmer organisations and cooperation between local organisations and umbrella associations in order to facilitate market access for women.

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

2.2.1 Our aim in Pakistan is to strengthen women's participation in agriculture. We are therefore providing support with the construction and expansion of hydropower plants in 2019, not only to provide electricity but also to **irrigate land** and thus make it usable. Thirty per cent of this land is to be **farmed by women's groups**. Moreover, 90 per cent of the seeds and cuttings used in the project are to come from local nurseries run by women.

2.2.2 In Togo, we are trialling **sustainable forest management in a project aimed specifically at women** and designed to secure them a higher level of income. The management method is being applied in seven forest areas covering a total area of 450,000 hectares. The women attend workshops, the topics of which are tailored to their management model. In 2019, we will determine the extent to which the different models have led to an increase in women's income.

2.2.3 In Burkina Faso, women play a key role in controlling erosion. They are involved both in the building and maintenance of protective structures. Accordingly, approximately 40 per cent of the people in the working groups carrying out construction activities are women who are trained in **erosion control techniques**. They are also given training on composting, small-scale irrigation and agroforestry. This has significantly shortened the period of food shortage within families and increased women's incomes.

2.2.4 In Togo, we are working with our partners to strengthen **women's business skills** and are assisting them in gaining **access to the economic system**. The project has already trained 1,574 women. By marketing their agricultural produce, the women are increasing their household income. The project will reach more than 1,000 additional female producers in 2019. The project is also set to provide support for a new value chain for the production, processing and marketing of fruit and vegetables. This area is expected to provide development potential, especially for women.



2.2.5 In Côte d'Ivoire, female cassava processors from Burkina Faso are being trained to become **trainers** themselves. In their home countries, they then train other women in **cassava processing technology**. This greatly improves the quality of the end product, namely fermented cassava semolina. It also increases the sales of cassava processing companies which are mainly run by women. The success of the measures also allows the female trainers to become more independent and accepted as providers of training services.

2.2.6 In south-east Morocco, we are promoting **agricultural value chains, the primary actors in which are women**. In the province of Tinghir, we are supporting female rose water producers from 15 cooperatives. We are training them in manufacture and in energy-efficient production. As a result, they now know how they can create a higher-quality product with lower energy costs and are thus improving their profitability. In 2019, the focus of the training courses is on product quality and on adding value to and marketing these products.

2.2.7 In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the NGO Amica e.V provides legal advice to people affected by wartime violence and, together with our support, gives training in **effective business management** to between 20 and 30 women who have experienced violence. The women receive support in structuring the organisational aspects of a newly established **dairy cooperative for female farmers**. The aim is to apply for long-term municipal funding.

2.2.8 In Benin, we are supporting Plan International in improving the nutrition of 4,800 children under the age of five. To achieve this, parents are given support in organising savings groups and are learning new and more productive methods of growing food. **Women** in particular **are trained in food preservation and processing techniques**. Forty-eight villages with a combined population of around 88,800 are thus benefiting indirectly thanks to improved access to foodstuffs. BMZ funding for this project is 630,000 euros.

Priority

02

Objective

03

Enhance the gender-sensitive design, implementation, monitoring and impact evaluation of projects in the fields of rural development, agriculture and food security



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

2.3.1 In Rakhine State in Myanmar, we are supporting food security with a range of activities. We carry out cooking demonstrations and hold hygiene education events, provide training courses on vegetable gardening and the planting of fruit trees for individual households, and conduct campaigns for the use of nutrient-rich vegetables. Women are the primary beneficiaries of the activities, which is why we organise them to take place at times that fit in with their daily schedule. The aim is for the **various food security activities** to reach approximately 10,000 women and 2,000 men in 2019. The funding assigned for this project is 8.37 million euros.



2.3.2 In Madagascar, we are supporting 2,400 female-headed households. Our aim is to sustainably improve the income they earn from agriculture. In 2019, we will be analysing 14 agricultural value chains. The aim of the analysis is to identify problems and potential for the inclusion of women and young people within these value chains. In order to involve them more effectively in the value creation process, we will offer training measures, photographic and business idea contests, awareness-raising measures and other activities in three project regions in the south of the country.

Objective

01

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS



3.1.1 Despite progressive legislation, violence against women is part of everyday life in Ecuador. Six out of ten women are affected by violence. We are using the campaign entitled “**Mujeres Sin Violencia: ¡Así Gana Ecuador!**” (Women without violence: This is how Ecuador wins!) **to raise awareness and sensitise women and men to violence prevention** and to educate. Photographs, videos and other information are shared on platforms, including Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, by using the hashtag #MujeressinviolenciaEc (Women without violence Ecuador). In order for the campaign to reach as many people as possible, it is being supported by various stakeholders from areas such as politics and sport. For instance, Radio Área Deportiva, a sports radio station, is supporting the campaign, along with several national football clubs.

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

3.2.1 In Burkina Faso, we are supporting the NGO TERRE DES FEMMES in its commitment to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls. Our focus is on providing education on the one hand, and on offering practical support for women who have been affected by violence on the other hand. In terms of education, **we train local multipliers who form village and school committees** and, in this context, promote violence prevention. Radio programmes also provide information on protection against violence and female listeners are put on the air live. From a purely practical point of view, a violence protection centre enables us to support girls that have been affected by violence. Here, women and girls have access to medical care as well as to social and legal advice and psychosocial counselling.

3.2.2 In Lesotho, we are working with herdboys regarding the issues of **children's rights, social norms, positive masculinity and sexualized and gender-based violence**. We do this through measures including training courses, dialogue-based events and peer learning. Our aim is to reach 200 herdboys by December 2019.

3.2.3 "Aprendemos, participamos, cambiamos!" (We learn, we participate, we change!) That is the motto of our project in Guatemala which we are launching in 2019. Its aim is to **inform girls from different population groups about their rights and to break down prejudices**. The project will contribute towards changing racist and sexist patterns of behaviour. In joint activities, the girls share their experiences and are encouraged to take action of their own accord. They also become multipliers by presenting their own personal projects. Our financial support for the project is 60,200 euros.

3.2.4 In the South African province of Gauteng and in Port Elizabeth, we are contributing towards making **schools a safer place for all** in an attempt to prevent violence against women and girls in the school environment. To achieve this, we are involving schoolchildren as well as a broad school community consisting of parents and teachers. We are also encouraging cooperation between state, non-state and private actors to prevent violence against women and girls. **South-South exchange** is planned with NGOs from Latin America and South Africa.



3.2.5 In Lesotho, we are setting up dialogue forums to offer men a safe space in which to reflect on the issue of masculinity and associated social norms, and the effects thereof on women. There are also plans to develop digital solutions for reflecting on masculinity. The aim is to **establish alternative concepts of masculinity that reject violence against women and girls**. We also support the regional networking of partners in the MenEngage Alliance. The collaboration of state and non-state actors and the mass media on the prevention of violence against women is also promoted in order to reach a broad public.

3.2.6 In Zambia, our focus is on working together with religious and traditional actors to reduce violence against women and girls in Southern Province. **Forums for theological dialogue** are being created in an effort to create consensus and develop **guidelines for pastoral work**. The aim of such measures is to carry the message of prevention to the population and to spread it further.

3.2.7 In Nicaragua, we are supporting the NGO TERRE DES FEMMES in **strengthening the legal position of 500 women affected by violence**. Thirty women employed by a partner organisation are receiving training for this purpose, including on new counselling methods. They advise the women in question regarding legal action, accompany them in court and conduct home visits. Workshops on legal matters and on gender equality explain to the women attending the training courses that gender-based violence is not something that they have to accept. The women demonstrate solidarity with each other and provide mutual support. The total funding made available for these measures is 60,271 euros.


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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

3.3.1 In Tanzania, we are using **sport** to raise awareness among women and men of the **issues of child marriage and early pregnancy**. The enthusiasm for football in the municipalities serves as the starting point. Together with the NGO NELICO, Plan International organises football tournaments for girls' and boys' teams. Besides providing an opportunity for young people to play sport, training is also used to impart knowledge on the prevention of child marriage.

3.3.2 In Afghanistan, we are working with **Volunteer Gender Focal Points (GFPs)** to provide information in all of the country's accessible districts and at schools on the prohibition of sexual harassment and on forced marriages. The GFPs explain to the local population that **traditional practices, such as forced marriage, child marriage and sexualised violence** are not compatible with either Afghan or Islamic law. Those persons affected by such practices are also given advice on legal issues and are put in touch with support centres.



3.3.3 In Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi, many girls are already married off while they are still children and often become pregnant at a very young age. We are supporting the NGO Plan International in its work with local NGOs to assist young people. These organisations are given support in developing a **strategy for community-based lobbying activities for the prevention of child marriage**. The young people first receive training on the problems brought about by child marriage and early pregnancy. They then develop ideas for radio programmes and materials so as to exercise influence via social networks. By using these networks, the aim is to reach out to as many young people as possible.

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS



4.1.1 In the Kurdish region of Iraq, we are contributing towards **bringing an end to gender-based violence against women in refugee accommodation and host communities**. On the one hand, we are strengthening local structures for preventing gender-based violence and for advising those individuals affected. The training, strengthening and networking both of state and civil society actors – including local female trainers and supervisors, police and security forces as well as employees of hospitals, schools and counselling centres – to deal with gender-based violence will therefore be carried out in 2019. On the other hand, women and girls who have been displaced will be given legal advice and psychosocial counselling. They will also be able to take part in literacy courses as well as training and education measures. This will enable us to reach more than 13,000 persons by the end of the project, around 70 per cent of whom will be women and girls. The current level of funding assigned to the project is 1.65 million euros.

4.1.2 In South Sudan, we are assigning a total of 6 million euros to support a **project against gender-based violence and promoting the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation**.

Three hundred members of the community are trained on how to prevent gender-based violence and provide psychosocial support for those affected. The training courses are aimed at, among others, health care service providers, social workers and community leaders. We also support campaigns that raise awareness among women and men of the causes and consequences of gender-based violence. Four safe havens for women and girls affected by such violence are to be built at the end of 2019. The project began in November 2018 and will run until November 2020.

4.1.3 In 2019, we are once again providing funding of up to 500,000 euros for UN Women in order to support **the implementation of commitments under the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security in six countries**. In Cameroon and Nigeria, expertise is made available to help champion women, develop their core skills and demonstrate their interest in initiatives for consolidating peace and preventing conflict. In the Sahel region (Niger) and in Haiti, civil society women's organisations receive support in taking action against gender-based violence and in having a voice in proceedings carried out under the rule of law. The project will enter into partnerships with key think tanks in order to promote a regional analysis of Latin American priorities as regards the women, peace and security agenda. Activities relating to women's work in the security forces are also envisaged. In Colombia, women's participation in the management of natural resources as a peacebuilding initiative is receiving support. Cooperation arrangements with the judiciary and with local civil society organisations in Guatemala are also among the projects scheduled for 2019.

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

4.2.1 In Pakistan, we are supporting **re-construction measures for internally displaced persons**. Under these measures, we are trying to actively involve women across all age ranges, for example in dialogue events. Since women in the project region are largely excluded from public life, the aim of awareness-raising measures is to specifically address the male population and persuade men to rethink how they perceive traditional gender-specific roles. The measures also highlight the potential that can be created from greater female participation. Some women are also benefiting from work-based courses.

4.2.2 In Pakistan, we are supporting the **creation of local women's organisations** so that women can assert their needs – such as during the rehabilitation of municipal infrastructure – more effectively at public level. We also offer them work-based courses. These measures are of particular benefit to internally displaced women in Pakistan.

Demand and support women's participation in conflict prevention and management and in peace processes and negotiations



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

4.3.1 The **study** drawn up in cooperation with the European Commission in May 2018 **on recommendations for action regarding gender mainstreaming in the Kimberley Process** is to be published in English and French in 2019. The Kimberley Process is a multilateral initiative that plays an active role in preventing trade in “conflict diamonds” by providing certification for diamonds that are guaranteed as being conflict-free. The recommendations for action are aimed at decision-makers worldwide, as well as at local actors at implementation level. Our contribution to the study in financial terms is approximately 22,500 euros.

4.3.3 We are supporting the efforts of **female ex-combatants from non-state groups** in Nepal, Indonesia, the Philippines and Burundi to play a more active part **in the peace processes in their countries** and to assume political leadership roles. In this regard, the Berghof Foundation is documenting and circulating personal stories of female ex-combatants from Nepal, Indonesia, the Philippines and Burundi.



4.3.2 In Iraq, our aim is to support the efforts of **women to play a more active role in the reconstruction and peace process**. Starting in 2019, a new project will therefore be committed to transforming patriarchal gender relations through dialogue-based formats and high-profile campaigns and to overcoming gender stereotypes. We will work specifically with state and non-state actors to increase the level of female involvement.

Assist, promote and strengthen survivors of sexual violence through psychosocial intervention strategies



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

4.4.1 Through the Civil Peace Service, we are supporting the NGO KURVE Wustrow (Centre for Training and Networking in Nonviolent Action) in strengthening men and women in Nepal affected by conflict and sexualized violence. For instance, the measures offered include **legal advice and psychosocial counselling for persons affected by violence and for internally displaced persons – in particular women**. Regular network meetings are also being held in 2019. Women affected by sexualized violence are informed about the rights they have and have the opportunity to talk with decision-makers. The project also helps to raise awareness within civil society of gender-based violence, including through radio programmes and media relations work.

4.4.2 During the civil war in Guatemala, sexualized violence was committed by the military on a massive and systematic scale. Our partner organisation **provides affected women, particularly from the indigenous population, with psychosocial support**. The women receiving support have the opportunity to process and deal with the trauma they have experienced and can network with one another. To prevent trauma passing from one generation to the next, psychosocial support is provided not only for the women themselves but also for their husbands, sons and daughters. Women are also accompanied to court when called on to give evidence. As a result, in February 2016, long prison sentences were handed down to two former high-ranking officers. Guatemala is therefore leading the way in terms of using judicial processes to deal with war crimes.



4.4.3 In host communities for refugees in Jordan, **psychosocial services are to be improved and expanded**. The Jordanian health sector lacks the expertise and trained staff to be able to offer psychosocial services in a way that is culturally-sensitive, gender-sensitive and conflict-sensitive. In the three municipalities of Zarqa, Mafrq and Sahab, staff in the health care sector and in non-governmental organisations are therefore receiving training on the following topics: the reduction of domestic violence against women, support for affected women and men as well as migration-related gender roles and dynamics. Thanks to policy and strategy advice, the work is being placed on a sustainable footing in Jordan's Ministry of Health.

4.4.4 Sexualized violence against boys and men is a taboo issue. For those males who have been affected, access to protection and services is therefore frequently restricted. A BMZ-funded project by the Women's Refugee Commission aims to **provide access to protection and services for male survivors of sexualized violence in Bangladesh**. The project is designed to play an active part in changing social norms that contribute to discrimination and gender-based violence. Through its activities, the project is supplementing other projects for the protection of female survivors of the Rohingya crisis. The measure was launched in November 2018 and will run until October 2019.

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

4.5.1 We are providing living space for internally displaced persons and returnees in Afghanistan. The size of this space and the level of fittings supplied are determined in accordance with their basic needs. The project, which began at the end of 2018 and runs for two years, is intended to benefit 500 female-headed and/or vulnerable households over the long term.

4.5.2 In the border regions of Colombia and Ecuador, we are supporting those communities hosting refugees from Venezuela in particular. In both countries, we are promoting measures designed to help give shape to the lives of displaced persons and are supporting the **setting-up of refuges for women and children** and the **provision of counselling for persons affected by violence.** The construction of an emergency shelter for women, children and young people in Colombia is also being examined.



4.5.3 We are supporting the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in strengthening particularly vulnerable population groups in Pakistan, above all single mothers who have been displaced. Many of the measures supported by the BMZ benefit women, including the development of an improved water supply and sanitation infrastructure as well as business start-up and vocational training programmes. Health centres, including those outside of existing refugee shelters, are improving health care provision for women and their children. Enrolment rates, especially among girls, are increasing significantly, thanks in part to the expansion of primary schools.

Objective

01

Target efforts to give girls and women of all ages equal access to high-quality and culturally acceptable education and help them continue attending education facilities in all stages of life



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

5.1.1 By the end of 2019, five schools in Iraq will be renovated and fitted with new equipment so as to make them inclusive, gender-friendly and child-friendly. The new fittings will include **separate toilet facilities for boys and girls that are also accessible to children with disabilities**, handwashing stations and a good supply of clean drinking water. In addition, 80 social workers and teachers (including 40 women) are receiving **training** in areas such as child protection and children's rights, case management and **gender equality**. As a result, 900 girls and 900 boys aged between 6 and 17 will have access to high-quality education in a safe school environment. Funding of 3 million euros is available for the project.

5.1.2 The aim in Benin is for all girls and boys to have equal access to, and be able to complete, primary school. For this reason, we are supporting the **secure primary school concept**. This involves not only teaching children how to treat one another with respect but also, more specifically, digitally recording schoolchildren's attendance, for example. This enables class teachers to see which children are absent on a regular basis and they can respond to the situation swiftly. We are also supporting a campaign which prevents girls from having to leave school early and are developing an **early warning system against sexualized violence** in schools. Moreover, we are contributing towards developing high-quality didactic materials in an effort to improve the quality of education in Benin.



Substantially increase the proportion of girls and women receiving vocational education



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

5.2.1 In Nicaragua, we are supporting the NGO TERRES DES FEMMES in **establishing a means of securing an independent livelihood for 220 women**. For instance, in 2019, vocational courses leading to certification in handicrafts, artisanal skills, textile design and tailoring are being carried out. Workshops are also offered to support women in **developing their own business plans and setting up small enterprises or cooperatives**. An external study is ascertaining the marketability and potential refinancing of vocational training courses as these should operate independently of external financing in the long term. The BMZ is providing funding of 31,159 euros for the project.

5.2.2 In Kenya, we are backing a project which supports refugees from South Sudan and host communities in Kenya. The project has a strong focus on women as its target group. For example, among other things there will be a call for tenders to **promote innovative approaches which make it easier for women to access vocational training**.

5.2.3 In Pakistan, we are using an advocacy campaign to support **women's access to high-quality vocational training**. The campaign is ongoing and shows the advantages that good vocational training brings to both men and women and, as a result, to the family as a whole and society.

5.2.4 In Afghanistan, young women are learning to become tailors and beauticians – usually in informal businesses – albeit often without attending a vocational school at the same time. Whereas apprenticeships to date have been carried out on a purely in-company basis, they are now being supplemented by theoretical instruction. In this regard, we are supporting the **Afghan authority for technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in developing training profiles**. Consequently, after three years, female trainees are able to obtain a school-leaving qualification for year 12. This training is benefiting young women in Kabul, Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif.

5.2.5 In Pakistan, we are committed to the **equal participation of women in economic and working life**. Our focus is on vocational training courses, with the aim being for women to account for 30 per cent of the graduates from these courses. We are also discussing core labour standards with employers and demanding that they be observed.

5.2.6 At present, around 22 per cent of the students attending seven vocational training schools in Afghanistan are female. Among the teaching staff, this figure stands at 17 per cent. Most of them are employed in the fields of business and administration, information technology, plant sciences as well as industrial and civil engineering. In these areas, the prospects of better paid jobs are greater than in traditional female vocations. In order to **increase the proportion of women in these occupations further, the intake capacity on these training courses is to be increased** in 2019. There will also be structural improvements to student residences so as to make them more attractive to women.

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

5.3.1 In Baja Verapaz in Guatemala, we are supporting Plan International with the introduction of a unified system of certification for technical and vocational training courses. The system will take account of local challenges as well as the issues of gender and interculturality. Together with its local partner organisation Grupo Ceiba, new content is being developed for a **virtual learning platform**, primarily **in the areas of gender equality, cultural diversity and child protection**. Another measure planned for 2019 is to support graduates trying to find employment and assist them in setting up businesses. A **closing event** is to be held, with a jobs fair at the same time.

5.3.2 In Jordan and in northern Iraq, we are using the Sport for Development approach to promote peaceful coexistence between young refugees and local residents. In this respect, sport is used as a medium for fostering the personality development of children and adolescents and for teaching them key social and problem-solving skills. There are currently 480 trainers adopting this method. Of all the young people to whom the trainers have reached out, approximately 45 per cent are female. The project thus supports **equal access to sport for women and girls both inside and outside of school**.

5.3.3 In Pakistan, we are using **gender-sensitive programmes** to support the **technical and vocational education and training sector**. On the one hand, we are developing 72 competency-based and gender-sensitive training packages which support women in gaining qualifications that are culturally accepted. The aim is for 30 per cent of the graduates of vocational training measures to be women in either

employment or self-employment. On the other hand, we are designing five gender-sensitive competence centres where 25 per cent of the vocational trainers and advisors will be women.



5.3.4 In Afghanistan, we are supporting the Ministry of Education in setting up a **course on gender and human rights at Teacher Training Centres**. The course is designed to equip prospective teachers with the tools they need to address gender equality – a highly sensitive topic in Afghanistan – with their students. In 2019, it will be included in official teacher training as an elective module. Trained lecturers capable of teaching the course will be in place at all 34 TTCs in Afghanistan. Four TTCs in the north of the country have already confirmed that they will be offering the course. At least 73 of their 293 lecturers are receiving additional training. In general terms, the TTCs are placing an emphasis on being as accessible as possible, such as being easy to reach in the centre of towns and cities, for example. At least one centre with a very broad catchment area will also offer rooms in halls of residence for women.

5.3.5 In Myanmar, we are supporting the NGO KURVE Wustrow in carrying out **short and long-term training courses on gender equality and ethnic diversity**. Several weekend-long training courses and one three-week training course for future upper secondary school teachers are planned for 2019. A range of other training courses on the issues of gender-based violence and women's rights are also planned. The courses will create awareness of gender equality and diversity.

Priority

05

Objective

04

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

5.4.1 At 32 intermediate schools in various regions of Benin, we are promoting **impartial sex education**. Examples of topics covered include getting to know one's own body, one's feelings and needs and boosting self-confidence. Our outreach through this measure encompasses 3,600 schoolchildren. We also teach methods of self-defence as part of the campaign "16 days of action to combat violence against women and girls". Schoolchildren who take part in working groups against sexual harassment receive a "toolbox" containing comics, posters and educational games, which they can use to raise awareness among their fellow pupils in a peer-to-peer approach.

Promote the education and employment of women and girls in the digital world



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

5.5.1 In Pakistan, we are supporting a **multi-donor trust fund**. Gender is a cross-cutting issue. Efforts are being made to **promote the employment of women in the digital world**. For instance, women are attending advanced vocational training courses which support them in their efforts to generate their own income. In the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, an IT programme run by the provincial government is providing IT training to 700 women and creating 1,000 new IT jobs for women.

The project is part of the so-called **Africa Code Week**. We are also involved in the **multi-stakeholder initiative EQUALS**, which works to promote gender equality in the digital age. Under this initiative, we are leading a working group on digital skills and in 2018 were able to launch the Digital Skills Fund. This fund, which has an overall value of 100,000 euros, provides grants of between 5,000 and 15,000 euros to support successful initiatives for women.

5.5.2 Worldwide, we are committed to promoting the **digital skills of women and girls**. The #eSkills4Girls initiative, for example, is being implemented using the Digital Africa fund. Funding of 8 million euros is available for the initiative. In Rwanda, we are implementing the **WeCode programme**, which provides training for young women. WeCode is the first programming academy and IT agency for women in East Africa. Internships are arranged for all trainees. The business partners of WeCode guarantee jobs for those trainees who successfully complete these courses and thus gain an international certificate in quality assurance. Thus far, 96 women have successfully completed the training and been awarded certificates. In cooperation with the German software company SAP, we are also supporting around 20 organisations in 2019, which are supporting approximately 8,000 girls and women in acquiring basic programming knowledge.



5.5.3 In Pakistan, we are committed to developing role models that offer a **vision for girls and women in the IT sector**. A public relations campaign is intended to encourage women and girls to pursue a career in the IT sector. To date, the measure has specifically targeted around 30 women from the public and private sectors with further training. An online exchange platform for IT offerings by and for women is being developed in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa so as to boost cooperation between civil society actors and government agencies. Around 117,000 euros have been made available for the measure in 2019.

Objective

01

Engage in policy dialogue aimed at strengthening efforts to give women equal participation in economic and working life consistent with the ILO's core labour standards



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS



6.1.1 In Cambodia, Peru, Senegal and South Africa, the aim is for **more women to occupy positions of leadership in green industries, either as entrepreneurs or managers**. We are therefore supporting a project by UN Women and UNIDO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which advises policy-makers and experts on the development of appropriate framework conditions. Under the project, we are working to combine policy strategies for gender equality with those for green industries. To this end, we will be holding national and regional training workshops in 2019. Information materials on the need for political action in support of gender equality are being drawn up and distributed in all four countries. A sum of 1.1 million euros is available for our partners for this project.

6.1.2 We are supporting partners in Morocco in adapting and expanding their range of **careers guidance and job placement services as well as advisory services for business start-ups, in line with the needs of young women in rural areas**. In 2018, more than 40 per cent of the young people who were given advice and placed in work were female. By way of comparison, the average female labour force participation rate in Morocco is only around 20 per cent. In 2019, gender equality campaigns and measures to raise awareness among institutional partners will contribute towards strengthening the role of women at political level and also in adapting sectoral employment strategies in a gender-appropriate manner.

6.1.3 Together with the Afghan Ministry of Mines and Petroleum, we want to **increase the proportion of women employed by this ministry**. This requires improvements to be made both to the framework conditions and the development opportunities for women who work there. For this purpose, a corresponding gender policy will be completed and officially unveiled in 2019.

6.1.4 In Turkey, we are supporting the International Labour Organization (ILO) in promoting the employment of Syrian refugees and the local population. The project places a particular focus on **integrating women into the formal labour market**. At present, only around 17 per cent of Syrian women in Turkey are in employment. The aim of the project is to create at least 30 per cent of jobs specifically for women. To achieve this, practical vocational training measures are being used to assist members of the host communities. The project is also strengthening labour market institutions so as to improve the integration of Syrian men and women and members of the host communities into the formal labour market.

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

6.2.1 In several districts of Punjab province in Pakistan, **we will be carrying out measures in 2019 to raise awareness among staff from public authorities** on the special needs and concerns of women and people with disabilities. Previous analyses had shown that people receiving benefit have to endure lack of transparency, lack of information as well as harassment. Raising the awareness of staff from public authorities helps to improve access to support services.

6.2.2 In Morocco, we are working with our partners to pursue the goal of introducing **regional standards for health and safety at the workplace** and of improving the **employment contract status and remuneration for social professions**. We are therefore providing support above all to widows and single mothers, groups that are particularly strongly represented in social professions. By introducing regional standards, the aim is to prevent accidents at work and occupational illnesses. Particular consideration is given to the needs of women, young people and people with disabilities.



Priority

06

Objective

03

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS



6.3.1 In Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, we are continuing our support for improving the employment opportunities for women in companies: by supporting the Gender Diversity Management (GDM) approach, we are fostering a **human resource policy that promotes the integration and retention of women in working life**. We are also working with pioneering companies, for example on the introduction of flexible working hours and the use of women's quotas within recruitment processes, the development of career prospects and the stringent implementation of equality strategies at management level. The project, which began in 2015 and will continue to run until 2020, is assigned a total of 9.5 million euros. More than 100 companies have participated in GDM events since the start of the project. Thirty firms have signed cooperation agreements and are implementing GDM projects.

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

→ MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

6.5.1 Women play a pivotal role in ensuring the food and nutrition security of their families. A project in Somalia is aiming to enhance their resilience to food crises. Together with the aid agency CARE, the project provides **support to 89 Village Savings and Loan Associations** which in turn empowers 1,728 women and 192 men to build up savings. The men and women also attend literacy and numeracy courses and are given equipment and tools which enable them to generate income. These measures also benefit their families (13,800 people in total). We are providing 2.4 million euros for the project.

6.5.2 In Shan State in Myanmar, we are contributing towards **improving the earnings and employment prospects of young women in particular**. Our focus is on internally displaced persons and on the female population in surrounding communities in the north of Shan State. A variety of employment-focused training measures are planned for these women in 2019. We also want to strengthen cooperation between the two target groups through joint economic, social and cultural activities.

6.5.3 In the Afghan provinces of Badakhshan and Takhar, our aim is to **develop networks of women entrepreneurs**. Such networks have already been established in the province of Balkh. At workshops, the women entrepreneurs will pass on their experiences of developing their agricultural enterprises and will present different methods for overcoming barriers to business that are rooted in Afghan culture.

6.5.4 The Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) assists women in developing countries and emerging economies in **setting up and expanding their businesses**. As the largest donor to this initiative, we are providing 50 million euros to the initiative as part of our continued support for women entrepreneurs. We are also striving to improve the general conditions for entrepreneurial activity by women.



6.5.5 Women's World Banking, a non-governmental organisation, is **supporting women in accessing financial products and services** and has developed a network of financial organisations for this purpose. In 2019, we will be supporting the organisation in expanding this network in Egypt, Zambia and Nigeria.

6.5.6 In the new settlements of Kismayo in Somalia, we are carrying out **cash-for-work measures**. Three hundred people are taking part in these measures in 2019, 30 per cent of them women. The aim of the measures is to renovate homes, set up a market infrastructure and level an approach road. The measures receive 8 million euros in funding and will end in 2021.

6.5.7 In the region of Atsimo-Andrefana in Madagascar, we are supporting the efforts of women to work together in order to bolster their income-earning opportunities: nine women's associations have already been created. In 2019, we will support these **associations in the production and sale of goods and will support them in setting up networks**. Training courses on the topic of leadership in the management of natural resources are also planned.

6.5.8 In Morocco, **we are supporting three women-run businesses in 2019** – from the transport, industry and building sectors – and are raising their awareness of energy efficiency. The businesses receive advice at all stages, from the preparation of bankable projects through to their implementation. Possible pilot projects are the promotion of e-mobility or the development of energy-saving heating boilers.

6.5.9 In Jordan, we are contributing towards improving **access to and the use of digital financial services for women**. In terms of mobile phone-based transfer services, for example, particular attention is given to the needs of women. We are also advising private sector partners on how to gear their marketing campaigns specifically to women. Since 2018, we have been enlisting the support of women-run businesses to work as sales agents for digital financial services. Within their municipalities, women entrepreneurs have the task of recruiting women to use of these services. In order to increase the use of these digital financial services, we provide training on the services and improve basic financial literacy. Around half of the people taking part in our training courses are women.

6.5.10 In Morocco, we are improving women's access to financial services. In 2019, we will be **training women entrepreneurs in order to strengthen their skills to negotiate with banks**, e.g. when applying for loans or when presenting a business plan.

Priority

07

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

Objective

01

Protect and advance sexual and reproductive health and rights



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS



7.1.1 In Rwanda, we are supporting our partner organisations in **raising awareness of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)**. For example, we are providing girls and women with information about early pregnancies. SRHR campaigns are also being carried out in schools. Our activities are designed to give young people better access to advice on SRHR as well as to HIV tests and medication. Our financial support for the project amounts to 100,000 euros.

7.1.2 In the frontier province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in Pakistan, we are building and renovating primary health care facilities and regional health care centres. As part of these measures, special rooms are being set up and equipment purchased which cater to **mother and child health** and enable women to receive professional medical care.

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

7.3.1 In the West-African state of Togo, we are supporting Plan International in **improving mother and child health** for 19,322 women of child-bearing age and pregnant women, and 3,533 children under one year of age. By training 36 medical professionals and setting up ten health care facilities, we are cultivating a high-quality range of services in the region. Furthermore, we are strengthening the **economic independence of mothers in savings groups**. These groups are also used by people who do not have an account of their own. Thanks to the groups, women are able to bear the costs of medical services. We are also supporting the efforts of 3,830 partners and husbands of pregnant women to speak up on their behalf and to campaign to improve their social standing. A total of 897,122 euros is available for the project, of which we are providing the lion's share (672,841 euros).

7.3.2 In the West-African state of Togo, we are supporting the Christoffel-Blindenmission Deutschland e.V. in its work with **women with disabilities, as well as with mothers of children with disabilities**. The aim of the project is to **improve their access to health and rehabilitation services** and to set up savings groups so as to provide them with access to loans. They can then use these to develop income-generating measures and to bring about a sustainable improvement in their financial situation.

7.3.3 In the Syrian town of Ariha, we have set up a maternity hospital. This is intended to allow pregnant and breast-feeding women better access to **obstetric examinations, attended birth and other medical care**. We are also improving the situation of newborn babies and children by training midwives and health care staff. Every month, the maternity hospital cares for an average of 850 women and 900 children. The project also offers **psychosocial support for women**, who were married off as children for example, or who are affected by gender-based violence. 2.95 million euros are assigned for this project.

7.3.4 In Kismayo, a port city in the south of Somalia, **mobile clinics** are offering women and children **nutritional and health counselling services**. These services will remain available for local residents until a permanent health centre is opened in the city. The project began in May 2017 and ends in October 2021.

7.3.5 In Rakhine State in Myanmar, we are constructing **eight primary health care centres that comply with standards for earthquake-resistant and cyclone-resistant buildings**. These centres will provide around 20,000 women with access to trained health care workers. At local level, women are advised on issues relating to pregnancy and nutrition as well as on other key health topics. The project receives funding of 8.37 million euros.





7.3.6 Since the end of 2017, we have been supporting various civil society organisations in the West-African country of Togo in further expanding their **work educating and informing women and men about SRHR**. This is intended to empower women to make independent decisions on family planning and reproductive health. Men are closely involved in the work. This is important because, until now, men have often taken the key decisions in family planning and during the pregnancy of their wives or partners. By using municipal health assistants, the **provision of affordable and high-quality health services** is to be improved and (prospective) parents are to be encouraged to make use of health services such as prenatal testing. This can contribute towards reducing the number of complications arising during pregnancy and childbirth.

7.3.7 In 30 municipalities in Burkina Faso, we are advising local elected representatives as well as the administrative committees of local health and social centres on how to **improve basic health care, especially for women and children**. In 2019, investment in health care will be made in ten municipalities, with the money to be used for building health centres and maternity wards and for improving existing infrastructure, for example.

7.3.8 In south-central Somalia, we are improving access to basic services in the areas of food and nutrition security, water and sanitation provision and health care for pregnant and breastfeeding women as well as children under five years of age. They are offered **antenatal and postnatal care, obstetric services, hygiene education and nutritional advice for babies and small children**. We also provide them with nutritional support. In order to prevent malnutrition, they are given dietary supplements and vouchers which they can exchange for fresh food in certain shops. We are assigning 50 million euros to the project, which will have reached up to 1.2 million people by the end of 2019.

Priority

07

Objective

05

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS



7.5.1 In 2019, we are supporting the **expansion of the national health insurance programme** to a total of more than 12 million low-income families in Pakistan. Health care services are used more frequently by women and girls than by men. Entitlement to the services is, however, dependent on having registered with the central registration authority. Campaigns aimed at raising awareness among decision-makers, authorities as well as the civilian population of the requirement to register in order to have a legal entitlement to health services will be carried out in 2019.

7.5.2 During the **63rd session of the Commission on the Status of Women in March 2019**, we presented Germany's activities in the field of development policy and conducted an active policy dialogue on gender equality. Together with the NGO Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF), we presented **gender-transformative projects for sustainable infrastructure and menstrual hygiene** in Zambia and Kyrgyzstan at a side event.



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

8.1.1 By 2019, we will be supporting the **improvement of municipal water infrastructure** in Rakhine State in Myanmar. This includes shared water tanks and water distribution systems, but also the construction of toilet facilities. The project benefits around 23,000 people in 39 villages. Women in particular are made aware of, and undergo training in, hygiene issues so that they will be able to pass their knowledge on to their children. The funding assigned to the project totals 8.37 million euros.

8.1.2 In South Sudan, construction measures **improving access to a long-term supply of water, sanitation and hygiene** will begin at the end of 2019. The buildings are designed in a gender-sensitive manner and are intended to reduce the risk of women and girls being affected by sexualized violence. As part of **hygiene and awareness-raising campaigns**, hygiene focal points and WASH committees (members of the community who are responsible for maintaining the facilities) receive instruction on gender-sensitive hygiene practices, inclusive menstrual hygiene and the prevention and control of cholera. The aim is to reduce illnesses caused by contaminated water. Throughout its term, the project will achieve an outreach of up to 30,000 people, including as many as 7,500 girls and 7,800 women. The funding assigned to the project totals 6 million euros.




8.1.3 In Somalia, **women's access to water resources and to social and financial services is to be improved**. Women are to be given support in particular with generating income and saving, and improvements are to be made to their nutritional situation so as to make them more resilient to the effects of crises. Together with the aid organisation CARE, a conscious effort is being made to involve women in decision-making processes regarding the selection of beneficiaries and the water infrastructure for rehabilitation.



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

8.2.1 In 2019, we will train 60 young people in Bidur, the capital of the Nuwakot District of Nepal, to become **social champions**. The aim of these champions, together with decision-makers from schools and the field of administration, is to **improve the menstrual health of girls in their schools**. Taboos associated with menstruation will be broken down. We will conduct the project with a Nepalese partner organisation. The funding assigned to the project is 86,749 euros.

8.2.2 In Burkina Faso, we are supporting the Ministry of Water and Sanitation in developing a partnership with the country's Education Ministry. The aim of this cooperation is to **improve hygiene in educational establishments and broaden awareness of menstrual hygiene for girls**. For girls, attending school should be possible even during their periods.



8.2.3 In our partner countries of Jordan, Pakistan and Uganda, we are working to improve **access to sustainable sanitation** by way of a gender-sensitive approach. Amongst other things, separate toilets are being constructed for men and women. Another of our aims is for girls to be able to continue attending school regularly during their periods and we are raising awareness about menstrual hygiene. This is essential to improving access to education. To date, this has enabled 737 Pakistani schoolgirls to considerably improve their educational and vocational opportunities. 225 women preachers in Jordan have already been trained as multipliers. They now pass on their knowledge in mosques and at summer camps and reach a broad public.

8.2.4 In South Sudan, toilets – including composting toilets that are being trialled – and handwashing stations are being built or restored in schools. A **hygiene strategy that pays particular attention to the needs of schoolgirls is being developed** for every school. The teaching of hygiene is also being mainstreamed. For example, girls learn how they can make and safely dispose of sanitary pads. The improvement in sanitation facilities is benefiting 20,000 schoolchildren, including 10,000 girls.

Strengthen women's participation in the fields of water resource management and water supply and sanitation



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

8.3.1 In Burkina Faso in West Africa, we are carrying out campaigns to raise people's awareness of hygiene. In this way, families can learn about how to store and use their drinking water at home without it becoming contaminated by pathogenic bacteria. The campaigns are a way for us to encourage women in particular to work in the area of water supply and sanitation. For women who are interested, we offer **training courses in committee management or on the construction, operation and maintenance of sanitation facilities**. The objective of the courses is to strengthen the role of women in water resources management.

8.3.3 In rural Morocco, we are promoting the **employment of women in wastewater management and sanitation**. To this end, we are carrying out training courses to raise women's awareness of wastewater management technologies and are demonstrating the variety of employment opportunities that exist in this sector for women. We offer technical training courses on wastewater management technologies for women that are interested and also train female trainers. Women also receive support in setting up their own businesses.

8.3.2 A paradigm shift is needed if we want women to play an equal role in decision-making processes and meet the demand for skilled labour in the sanitation sector over the long term. This is why, from 2019 onwards, we are planning to set up a **network for female sanitation experts in countries of the Global South, with a focus on sub-Saharan Africa**. The aim is for women to be recognised as decision-makers and experts in this field.

We will provide a platform that facilitates intensive exchange, mentoring for vocational training, training courses and webinars and gives information about tenders for scholarships and other funding opportunities. The platform supports women in their efforts to identify and seize job opportunities in this growth sector.



Objective

01

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

9.1.1 As part of the **Energising Development (EnDEV) energy partnership**, we are carrying out activities in 25 countries. In Indonesia, we focus in particular on gender equality. Our aim is to support women in gaining **access to modern energy supply technologies**, such as so-called mini-grids. These small-scale networks supply villages, individual social institutions or small and medium-sized enterprises with electricity from a photovoltaic power plant. In our measures, women are actively involved in the management of the mini-grids. We also conduct campaigns and offer technical training for women.

9.1.2 In Tunisia, we are committed to getting **more women into managerial positions** at companies that work with photovoltaics and other renewable energy sources. We are also strengthening a **network of so-called energy ambassadors** that employs awareness-raising measures to reach out to large numbers of citizens and draw attention to the opportunities presented by renewables.



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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS



9.2.1 In Mozambique, Uganda, Ethiopia, Zambia, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Ghana, the **range of training courses for girls in technical professions** is to be expanded. In 2019, we are therefore planning to support companies, schools and health centres in developing appropriate education projects. By the end of 2022, our aim is to have trained at least 150 women to plan and implement decentralised energy projects. We are also supporting businesses and social institutions in their efforts to improve their production and services with the aid of modern energy technologies. Around one third of the companies that are supported are run by women. Furthermore, training is to be given to 100 teachers and 500 experts (at least 30 per cent of whom are women).

9.2.2 In Morocco, we are working to **create more enthusiasm among women for climate-friendly technologies** and to train them in a profession in this sector. With this aim in mind, over the last three years we have supported an educational institution in Oujda in the north-east of the country. The percentage of women enrolled on courses in wind energy and photovoltaics is 30 per cent and 65 per cent respectively. Campaigns to raise awareness of these technologies among people from the worlds of politics and business should contribute towards giving women good employment opportunities upon completion of their studies.

Priority

10

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

Objective

01

Support gender-sensitive climate, environmental and sustainable development policies



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS



10.1.1 In Morocco, finding work in the energy sector in particular is difficult for women. As a result, we are organising **training courses to promote employment** and are assisting female graduates from engineering courses on their first assignments so that they can successfully establish themselves as self-employed workers. Training on renewable energy sources and energy efficiency has already been given to 640 imams and female religious scholars, thereby enabling them to address these topics in their sermons and teaching.

Priority

10

Objective

02

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

10.2.1 The C40 Cities Finance Facility (CFF) was set up in 2016 as part of the C40 global network of cities with the aim of supporting selected cities in preparing and implementing sustainable, low-carbon climate change adaptation projects and measures. A focal issue in 2019 will be **ensuring women's participation in urban and municipal development.**

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

10.3.1 In Viet Nam, we are supporting the aid organisation CARE, which is working to achieve **better living conditions for women smallholders** in the provinces of Điện Biên and Lai Châu. Together with women farmers, CARE is developing a self-financed **climate risk micro-insurance system for 300 Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) groups**. Micro-insurance schemes provide low-income families with a certain degree of economic protection in the event of disasters.

10.3.3 In Benin, we are supporting various municipalities in incorporating measures aimed at curbing **discrimination of people with disabilities, young people and women** into their annual action plans. In 2019, at least 12 such measures are to be implemented, in **municipal campaigns for disaster risk management** and in so-called contingency plans. The aim of contingency plans is to plan ahead and be well prepared for changing situations, with greater consideration to be given in future to people in vulnerable situations.



10.3.2 With the **Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative (TUMI)**, we are playing a significant role in the development of global network that supports the role of **women in mobility**. TUMI measures support innovative ideas and projects that give full consideration to gender aspects in mobility. In 2019, a study on women in urban mobility will be updated. This will serve as a basis on which to provide policy-makers with specific recommendations on action to be taken as well as training on the integration of gender in mobility projects. Following on from the successful **Women Mobilize Women conference** in 2018, further such events are planned for 2019.

Priority

11

| Gender Equality in Development Financing

Objective

01

| Further strengthen approaches that foster gender equality in development financing – including in the BMZ’s own budgetary arrangements



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS



11.1.1 In national budgetary processes worldwide, greater consideration needs to be given to the interests of women, children and other disadvantaged persons. In 2019, we will be using an **Equity Budgeting Tool** in three technical cooperation projects in Burkina Faso. This tool helps to expose inequalities in hitherto expenditure planning in national budgetary processes. A related workshop was also held in the spring of 2019.

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



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS



11.2.1 As part of our commitment to support rule of law reform in the Pashtun tribal areas in the north-west of Pakistan (formerly FATA), in 2019 we will develop a module regarding the gender-sensitive preparation of Pakistan's national budget. The module is to become an integral component of all capacity development measures for staff working in the regional administration.

11.2.2 We are supporting South-South and triangular cooperation between the Afghan Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Indonesian Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. As part of this cooperation arrangement, we are drawing up a **gender gap analysis** for Afghanistan which will subsequently serve as a basis for the preparation of **gender-responsive development financing strategies**.

11.2.3 Within the framework of the initiative on budget management that is sensitive to gender and children's rights, we are working in Burkina Faso to promote **gender equality and the rights of children in the national budget**. Over the past two years, the country's Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development and the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity, Family and Humanitarian Action have developed learning materials to this end. They have also trained more than 700 experts and policy-makers and raised awareness of the issue. Budget management of this kind has now become compulsory in six ministries. These are to be followed by a further ten ministries in 2019, along with local authorities on a gradual basis.

Improve gender mainstreaming in BMZ programmes that are designed to build financial systems and reform public finances



MILESTONES AND FLAGSHIPS

11.3.1 The **Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)**, from which projects in the areas of agriculture, education and health are financed, will continue to receive our support in 2019. The ARTF is a multi-donor fund supported by 34 countries and administered by the World Bank. Considerable progress has already been achieved by the ARTF Gender Working Group: for example, 72 per cent of supported projects now have a contact person for gender equality and 68 per cent of projects collect gender-specific data. Germany contributes an annual sum of 62.5 million euros to this multi-donor programme.

11.3.2 In Benin, we are supporting the mainstreaming of **gender-sensitive budgeting** at the country's Ministry of Economy and Finance. A timetable and information materials have already been drawn up. We are also supporting women in their efforts to enter into higher-grade careers in technical departments of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and at the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis. From an initial group of twenty female applicants, five women have now been taken on in the Ministry's administrative division.

Annex

Assignment of Road Map 2019 measures to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which they help to implement



NO POVERTY

Measures: 1.1.2 | 2.2.1, 2.2.3; 2.3.1 | 6.5.3 | 7.3.8 | 10.3.1



ZERO HUNGER

Measures: 2.1.1, 2.1.2; 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4, 2.2.5, 2.2.6, 2.2.7, 2.2.8; 2.3.1, 2.3.2 | 6.5.1 | 7.3.5 | 11.3.1



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Measures: 1.1.1 | 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3 | 4.4.1, 4.4.3 | 5.4.1 | 7.1.1, 7.1.2; 7.3.1, 7.3.2, 7.3.3, 7.3.4, 7.3.5, 7.3.6, 7.3.7, 7.3.8 | 7.5.1, 7.5.2 | 8.2.1, 8.2.2



QUALITY EDUCATION

Measures: 1.1.2; 1.2.3 | 2.1.1 | 3.2.1, 3.2.4 | 4.1.1; 4.2.2 | 5.1.1, 5.1.2; 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, 5.2.6; 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.3.4, 5.3.5; 5.4.1 | 5.5.1, 5.5.2, 5.5.3 | 6.2.2; 6.5.9 | 8.1.1; 8.2.3, 8.2.4; 8.3.1 | 9.2.1, 9.2.2



GENDER EQUALITY

Measures: All measures



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Measures: 4.1.2; 4.5.3 | 5.1.1 | 8.1.1, 8.1.2, 8.1.3; 8.2.1, 8.2.2, 8.2.3, 8.2.4; 8.3.1, 8.3.2, 8.3.3



AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Measures: 6.5.8 | 9.1.1, 9.1.2; 9.2.1, 9.2.2



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Measures: 1.2.9 | 2.1.2; 2.2.4, 2.2.5, 2.2.6, 2.2.7, 2.2.8; 2.3.2 | 4.2.1 | 5.2.1, 5.2.5; 5.3.1; 5.5.1, 5.5.2, 5.5.3 | 6.1.1, 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4; 6.2.1, 6.2.2; 6.3.1; 6.5.1, 6.5.2, 6.5.3, 6.5.4, 6.5.5, 6.5.6, 6.5.7, 6.5.8, 6.5.9, 6.5.10 | 7.3.1, 7.3.2 | 8.1.3; 8.3.2, 8.3.3 | 9.1.1, 9.1.2 | 10.1.1 | 11.3.2



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Measures: 5.2.6 | 6.5.6 | 7.1.2; 7.3.7; 7.5.2 | 8.1.2



REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Measures: 3.2.3 | 4.3.1; 4.4.2, 4.4.4 | 5.3.5 | 6.2.1 | 10.3.3



SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Measures: 1.2.4, 1.2.5 | 5.3.4 | 10.2.1; 10.3.2 | 11.1.2



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Measures: –



CLIMATE ACTION

Measures: 10.1.1; 10.2.1; 10.3.1, 10.3.2, 10.3.3



LIFE BELOW WATER

Measures: –



LIFE ON LAND

Measures: 2.2.2 | 6.1.3; 6.5.7



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Measures: 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5; 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.6, 1.2.7, 1.2.8, 1.2.9; 1.3.1 | 3.1.1; 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4, 3.2.5, 3.2.6, 3.2.7; 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3 | 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3; 4.2.1, 4.2.2; 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3; 4.4.1, 4.4.2, 4.4.3, 4.4.4; 4.5.1, 4.5.2, 4.5.3 | 5.1.2; 5.2.2; 5.3.2 | 6.1.4; 6.5.2 | 7.3.3, 7.3.4; 7.5.1 | 11.1.1, 11.1.3



PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Measures: 1.3.1; 3.2.5; 4.1.3; 6.1.1; 6.3.1; 6.5.4; 6.5.5 | 11.1.1; 11.2.1, 11.2.2, 11.2.3; 11.3.1, 11.3.2

Overview and assignment of measures which help to meet the objectives of the cross-sectoral activities under GAP II

→ COOPERATION WITH FEMALE AND MALE STAKEHOLDERS

→ Promote gender equality through stronger cooperation with male and female stakeholders acting as *change agents* and *role models*

Measures: 3.2.2., 3.2.5, 3.2.6 | 5.5.3

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

Measures: 1.1.4 | 3.1.1; 3.3.3 | 4.1.2; 4.4.4

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

Measures: 4.2.1; 4.3.2 | 7.3.6

→ TACKLING MULTIPLE DISCRIMINATION

→ Tackle multiple discrimination against women, girls and LGBTI persons

Measures: 1.1.3 | 3.2.3 | 5.3.5 | 6.2.1, 6.2.2. | 7.3.2 | 10.3.3. | 11.1.1

→ Make more and better information on discrimination issues available in partner countries

Measures: –

→ Work in cooperation with civil society to confront multiple discrimination

Measures: 5.3.1

→ EMPOWERING WOMEN AND GIRLS THROUGH SPORT

→ Empower girls and women in and through sport, including educational opportunities to practice sports in schools and resource centres

Measures: 3.3.1 | 5.3.2

→ GENDER COMPETENCE/KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

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

Measures: 1.1.1; 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.4, 1.2.8 | 5.1.2; 5.2.4; 5.3.3 | 6.3.1

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

Measures: –

→ MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT THE GENDER APPROACH

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

Measures: 2.1.1 | 4.3.1 | 6.1.1

→ Increase measures aimed principally at gender equality (GG2 measures) in order to systematically promote equality between men and women, actively support women's and girl's empowerment and strengthen women's rights

Measures: 4.3.2

→ STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS

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

Measures: 1.1.2, 1.1.5; 1.3.2 | 2.2.7 | 4.1.3; 4.2.2 | 6.5.7 | 7.5.2

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

Measures: 1.2.6 | 2.1.2 | 3.2.4 | 4.3.3. | 8.3.2

→ In order to keep the list readable, we only listed measures which make a notable contribution to the respective cross-sectoral activities.

PUBLISHED BY THE

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ),
Division for human rights, gender equality,
inclusion of persons with disabilities

Edited by the

Division for human rights, gender equality,
inclusion of persons with disabilities

DESIGN AND LAYOUT

Atelier Löwentor, Darmstadt

PRINTED BY THE

BMZ

Printed on paper certified with the Blue Angel ecolabel

PHOTO CREDITS

→ Cover

Thomas Imo / photothek.net

Bukura Agricultural Training Centre in Kenya

→ Foreword

© Michael Gottschalk / photothek.net

Interview with Gerd Müller, CSU, Federal Minister
for Economic Cooperation and Development, Berlin

→ Introduction

© Thomas Imo / photothek.net

Lesson at the Al Quds double-shift school in Amman

AS AT

May 2019

ADDRESSES OF THE BMZ OFFICES

→ BMZ Bonn

Dahlmannstraße 4

53113 Bonn

Germany

Tel. +49 (0) 228 99 535 - 0

Fax +49 (0) 228 99 535 - 3500

→ BMZ Berlin im Europahaus

Stresemannstraße 94

10963 Berlin

Germany

Tel. +49 (0) 30 18 535 - 0

Fax +49 (0) 30 18 535 - 2501

CONTACT

poststelle@bmz.bund.de

www.bmz.de