

**Implementation Report on the Action Plan of the Federal
Republic of Germany on the Implementation of United Na-
tions Security Council Resolution 1325 for the Period 2013
to 2016**

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I. Introduction

The equality, participation and protection of women are core elements of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security from 2000.¹ The Women, Peace and Security agenda that was brought into being by resolution 1325 was supplemented and expanded by seven further resolutions in the years that followed. It is dedicated, on the one hand, to the significance of women's participation in establishing peace and security and, on the other hand, to the disproportionately major and severe impacts of armed conflicts on women. Prevention, participation and protection are the overarching principles of resolution 1325.

The Federal Government underscores the significance of resolution 1325 for German foreign, security, development and gender equality policy.² The implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda is an important and demanding task. The Federal Government's aim is to integrate a gender perspective consistently into all relevant areas. The multitude of crises and violent conflicts that the world faces at present, some of them immediately neighbouring Europe, also present major challenges to Germany. Overcoming these multi-layered crises and violent conflicts is a pressing challenge that demands a comprehensive and forward-looking approach, which is what Germany stands for: from prevention to conflict resolution, stabilisation, peacebuilding and reconstruction, to post-conflict rehabilitation and post-conflict peacebuilding.

Through this document, the Federal Government is presenting its implementation report on the first Action Plan of the Federal Government on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 for the period of 2013 to 2016 (Action Plan 2013 – 2016). This implementation report describes the activities and measures undertaken by the Federal Government in the international as well as national context during the aforementioned period to contribute to the implementation of the goals of resolution 1325. Along with presenting the current participation of women in the national and international contexts, the present report also addresses the political engagement of the Federal Government in the national, regional and international contexts. Finally, political and project-related measures under the six thematic focal areas of the Action Plan are outlined and the projects carried out are listed in a table in the Annex.

The year 2015 marked the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1325. The report by the United Nations Secretary-General that was presented on the 15th anniversary of resolution 1325 and the United Nations Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 that was presented on the same occasion underscore that the participation of women leads to more sustainable peace and to stronger prevention efforts. The Global Study also emphasised the prevention aspects of peace and security policy and called for more attention to the prevention of violent conflicts.

At the same time, the study offers a reminder of the comprehensive nature of resolution 1325, which underlines not only the protection of the human rights of women and girls but also and especially their specific concerns in conflict situations and their equitable participation in all phases of the conflict cycle. Germany submitted a national contribution to this study. On the occasion of a United Na-

¹ In subsequent references to resolution 1325 (from 2000), this term is generally understood also to include the contents of the seven follow-up resolutions, resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015): <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/issues/women/wps.shtml>.

² Joint Rules of Procedure of the Federal Ministries (Section 2): "Equality between men and women is a consistent guiding principle and should be promoted by all political, legislative and administrative actions of the Federal Ministries in their respective areas (gender mainstreaming).

tions Security Council Open Debate on the 15th anniversary of resolution 1325 in October 2015, the Federal Republic of Germany committed itself to a range of further measures, through which Germany reaffirmed the implementation of the Action Plan on the implementation of resolution 1325 (see related links). In addition, the UN Women National Committee Germany hosted a ceremony in Bonn as well as a symposium on “15 years of UNSC resolution 1325 – No peace without women”, at which the Federal Government was represented by Prof. Maria Böhmer, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office.

In October 2015, the UN Security Council adopted follow-up resolution 2242, which is devoted specifically to the growing challenges posed by extremism, pandemics and climate change as well as the resultant increase in the number of displaced persons and refugees. Germany co-sponsored this resolution and presented a statement when it was adopted by the Security Council.

The Federal Government also comments regularly in other reports on the protection and promotion of the human rights of women and girls. These include reports on the occasion of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) under the auspices of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, through which Germany’s human rights situation was reviewed in 2009 and 2013, as well as the Human Rights Report of the Federal Government, the current 12th edition of which was issued at the end of 2016, and, not least, the regular reporting to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The independent evaluation report on the occasion of Germany’s chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), which was compiled by the German Institute for Human Rights (DIMR) and reports on the implementation of selected OSCE commitments of the Federal Government in connection with human rights and democracy in Germany, also contains a chapter on Germany’s implementation of resolution 1325. The links to the relevant documents can be found in Chapter VII, “related links”.

Along with its political engagement in the national, regional and international context, the Federal Government supported a total of 196 measures during the reporting period from 2013 to 2016, which contributed or contribute to the implementation of resolution 1325. In this context, it should be noted that the supported measures are each assigned to only one focal area of the Action Plan 2013 – 2016 for the sake of greater clarity, but in most cases also relate to one or several further focal areas. It is thus very difficult to draw conclusions about prioritisation among the focal areas.

II. Targets of the Action Plan 2013 - 2016

In the Federal Government's first Action Plan on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 for the period 2013 – 2016, the following six priorities were targeted: (1) Increased involvement of women in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms aimed at preventing and managing conflicts; (2) A high awareness level regarding gender-specific issues among personnel participating in conflict prevention, conflict management and post-conflict peacebuilding; (3) Heightened and appropriate attention to gender perspectives and participation of women in the negotiation and implementation of peace agreements; (4) Heightened and appropriate attention to the needs of women in the planning and carrying out of disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration activities (DDR); (5) Effective protection of women and girls from human rights violations; effective protection of women and girls in conflicts from sexual violence and abuse; (6) Effective prosecution of sexual violence and other crimes against women and girls. The participation of women in crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding was regarded as the connecting theme among these targets. The Action Plan 2013-2016 was divided into the six focal areas of prevention; preparation of operations, basic, advanced and continuing training; participation; protection; reintegration and reconstruction; and criminal prosecution. Chapter IV.3 of the present implementation report is also oriented to this structure. A summary of the measures listed in the Action Plan is presented at the respective beginnings of the sections of Chapter IV.3. This is followed by a description of the measures of a political nature that were carried out in the respective focal area and a description of a selection of the projects supported.

III. German engagement during the reporting period of 2013 - 2016

Since the adoption of resolution 1325, the Federal Government has invested considerable resources in promoting the rights of women and girls in crises and conflicts as well as promoting the active participation of women in conflict resolution. In the 2013 - 2016 reporting period, the Federal Government continued its engagement in the implementation of resolution 1325 in all areas. The Women, Peace and Security agenda is a demanding cross-cutting task within German foreign, security and development policy. Within the framework of international forums and in a variety of countries, Germany has advocated for the international normative framework on strengthening the rights of women in regions of conflict and crisis to be given a more concrete form and implemented effectively. Likewise, for the German chairmanship of the OSCE in 2016, Germany set itself the goal of advancing the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

Through its measures and projects, the Federal Government has made an important contribution to promoting the rights of women and girls in the following six thematic focal areas of the Action Plan 2013 - 2016: the development of gender-sensitive crisis prevention and the promotion of the equal participation and involvement of women (Chapter 3.1), the introduction of a comprehensive gender perspective to the preparation and continued training of Bundeswehr and Federal Police mission staff (Chapter 3.2), the active participation of women in all phases of crisis prevention, conflict management and post-conflict peacebuilding (Chapter 3.3), measures to protect vulnerable groups and survivors of sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence (Chapter 3.4), the consideration of the specific needs of women and girls in the reconstruction of post-conflict societies and the rehabilitation and care of traumatised victim groups (Chapter 3.5), as well as the strengthening of international criminal jurisdiction and an end to impunity in connection with sexual violence and systematic violations of the rights, especially of women and girls (Chapter 3.6).

Overall, the Federal Government's **regional focal areas** in the implementation of resolution 1325 were Africa, the OSCE area, and the countries of the transformation partnership (Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Jordan and Yemen). Bilaterally, the Federal Government was engaged specifically in (post-)conflict societies and crisis-stricken countries such as Colombia, Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Nepal and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Empowering and interlinking individuals and groups who are engaged on behalf of the rights and concerns of women and girls in difficult political circumstances was a particular focus in the implementation of resolution 1325.

In the view of the Federal Government, the implementation of resolution 1325 includes not only the formulation of foreign policy tasks but also a domestic policy dimension. For this reason, the Federal Government not only was engaged internationally, for example for the protection and reintegration of displaced or expelled women and girls in host countries such as Jordan, but also supported similarly displaced women and girls in Germany through campaigns and measures.

Although the situation of women and girls differs greatly from region to region and from country to country, their political, social and economic empowerment is an important key to the effective prevention of crises and the peaceful management of conflicts, as well as the development of stable democratic institutions in a society. Therefore, at the initiative of the German G7 Presidency in 2015, the G7 Summit in Elmau adopted an initiative on Women's Economic Empowerment.

At the heart of this engagement are women's professional qualifications and entrepreneurial activity. Correspondingly, the number of women and girls with professional qualifications in developing countries is to be increased by a third by 2030. In this context, the UN principles on the

empowerment of women underscore the importance of the private sector in creating an empowering environment in this context. These efforts are to be carried on further in the next phase.

In the reporting period, the Federal Government supported numerous initiatives and projects of women's rights activists and organisations, and fostered their cooperation with one another and with state institutions. In this context, the reduction of room to manoeuvre for civil society ("shrinking spaces") in numerous countries is cause for concern. The Federal Government will continue to work both bilaterally, with European Union (EU) partners, and in international bodies to counter this trend. In this context, the promotion of projects that are often carried out by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) also represents a contribution to strengthening civil society in these countries.

The protection of civilians in conflict, especially women and children, is a core concern of the Federal Government. Women and men are affected by armed conflicts in different ways. During and after armed conflicts, women and girls are often subjected to greater gender-based and especially sexual violence, and therefore must be provided with special protection. One frequently neglected aspect of violent crime, however, is sexual violence and gender-based violence against boys and men, which is often a taboo subject. In this context, too, the identification of relevant target groups and partner organisations is to be continued and strengthened in the future.

IV. Activities and measures undertaken by the Federal Government

1. Participation of women in the national and international context

1.1 Proportion of women in the areas of foreign, security and development policy of the Federal Government

In the Action Plan 2013 - 2016, the Federal Government set itself the explicit goal of promoting the increased participation of women in national institutions and mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflicts. This showed that the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 is not only a foreign or development policy task, but also is to be applied to Germany itself. In keeping with this, in the implementation of the Action Plan the Federal Government issued measures to improve women's career prospects in the corresponding ministries and public authorities as well as in the Bundeswehr.

The Federal Act on Gender Equality, the Federal Act on Appointment to Bodies and the Act on Equal Opportunities for Female and Male Military Personnel of the Bundeswehr have specific roles in this. They contain regulations for the employees of the federal administration, for appointments to federal bodies and for the military sector, which facilitate and enable the improvement of women's career opportunities and an increase in the proportion of women in German operations abroad. These effects are amplified by the revised versions of the Federal Act on Gender Equality and the Federal Act on Appointment to Bodies: The Federal Act on Gender Equality now requires gender equality plans with the goal of reducing underrepresentation as well as concrete targets, especially for the proportion of women and men at each specific level of management and leadership. Concrete personnel, social or organisational measures for the attainment of each target are to be named.

Furthermore, the Federal Act on Appointment to Bodies now contains regulations on the minimum proportion of women in supervisory fora: 30 per cent beginning in 2016, with the goal of an increase to 50 per cent starting from 2018. Equal representation of men and women is already to be worked towards for essential fora. This goal of gender parity can also be reached in accordance with the presented quota policy for supervisory bodies.

Federal Foreign Office (AA): The total proportion of women among the personnel of the Federal Foreign Office is 48.12 per cent. In the higher foreign service, 31.46 per cent of personnel are women (as of 30 June 2016). Whereas previously only a small number of women had been hired, in the past ten years roughly 40 per cent of the people hired for the higher service each year have been women; in 2016, 47 per cent of them were women. At the Head Office of the Federal Foreign Office at the end of 2013, 15.5 per cent of those in leadership roles (State Secretaries, Directors-General, Heads of Task Forces, Directors, Heads of Division) were women. This proportion has now risen to 25.6 per cent (as of August 2016). To be added onto this figure are numerous female top managers of the B6 to B11 wage brackets who are assigned to international organisations or other federal ministries. The number of female heads of German missions abroad increased from 21 at the end of 2013 to 34 (as of August 2016).

Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV): As of the reporting date of 30 June 2016, 474 women were among the 771 people employed by the Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (61.48 per cent, compared to 58.23 per cent in 2013); the proportion of women in leadership positions in the higher service (State Secretary level, Heads of Directorate-Generals, Heads of Directorates and Heads of Divisions) totalled 40.15 per cent (2013: 39 per cent).

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ): The proportion of women in

the higher service of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development is 53.8 per cent. Women have accounted for 54.5 per cent of new hires in the higher service since 2014. The number of women holding leadership positions has also increased in recent years. Women comprise 45.4 per cent of those holding such positions (Directors-General, Directors, and Heads of Division). The proportion of women in the higher service at missions abroad and international organisations is 49.5 per cent (as of June 2016).

Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ): The proportion of women among all employees of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth totals 71 per cent. Women hold 56 per cent of the leadership positions (levels such as State Secretary, Director-General, Deputy Director-General, Director and Head of Division) as of October 2016 (in 2013: 52 per cent).

Federal Ministry of Defence (BMVg) and Bundeswehr: As of the middle of 2016, some 31,500 women comprised approximately 36 per cent of the civilian personnel within the remit of the BMVg. Thirty per cent of civil servants and 39 per cent of employees were women; 35 per cent of trainees were women.

As of the middle of 2016, some 19,500 female soldiers were serving in the Bundeswehr. This represents a proportion of 11 per cent, which is steadily rising. One female soldier has the rank of major general in the medical corps, and another has the rank of brigadier general in the medical corps. The proportion of female soldiers in the Bundeswehr contingents is likewise increasing, and totalled approximately 9 per cent as of the middle of 2016. The proportion of women in Bundeswehr participation in United Nations peace missions increased from 4.1 per cent in 2013 to 6.9 per cent in 2014. In 2015 it totalled 5.8 per cent. The reported drop in 2015, however, was connected with the lower total number of Bundeswehr soldiers in peace missions.

Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI): In 2015, the 1,501 people employed by the Federal Ministry of the Interior included 757 women (50.4 per cent). In total, 160 employees were serving in leadership positions in the higher service (State Secretary level, Director-General, Director and Head of Division), of whom 46 were women. This means that women held approximately 29 per cent of leadership positions (as of 2013: 29 per cent). In 2015, a total of 24 (as of 2013: 17) employees in the higher service of the BMI were serving at missions abroad or international organisation; 13 of them were women (as of 2013: 6).

Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution: Of the total of 2,972 employees, currently 1,233 are women (approx. 41.49 per cent). Of the total of 252 leadership positions in the higher service (at subordinate agencies: employees with management and leadership responsibilities), 71 are held by women (approx. 28.17 per cent) (as of June 2015).

Federal Criminal Police Office: Of the total of 5,530 employees, currently 2,162 are women (approx. 39.10 per cent). Of those holding leadership positions in the higher service, currently 43 are women, which corresponds to approximately 21.72 per cent women (compared to 2014: 36, corresponding to 20.57 per cent) (as of June 2016).

Federal Police: Of the total of 40,866 employees, currently 8,345 are women (approx. 20.42 per cent). Overall, 309 employees were serving in leadership positions in the higher service, of whom 36 were women. This means that women comprised 11.65 per cent of those holding leadership positions. Currently, a total of 14 employees of the higher service of the Federal Police are serving abroad. None of them are women (as of January 2016).

1.2 Proportion of women in regional and international organisations

Within the framework of the policy to promote German personnel in international organisations that is coordinated by the Federal Foreign Office, the Federal Government supported German applicants to international and intergovernmental organisations during the period from 2013 to 2016. In doing so, the Federal Government paid particular attention to providing support to women. Gender issues were deliberately considered in the advising of and targeted approach to female candidates.

The proportion of women among German personnel in international organisations remains too low despite an upwards trend. Nonetheless, the situation differs from organisation to organisation. The aim of the Federal Government's policy to promote German personnel in international organisations is to improve the overall proportion of women significantly and at all levels. For prominent positions, this can only be achieved in the medium-to-long term, however, due to the existing particularities of international organisations. The Federal Government is therefore purposefully addressing the promotion of young people. In the Federal Government's very successful Junior Professional Officer programme, in which participants serve in the equivalent higher service of international organisations, 55 per cent of the 55 participants in the 2013 programme year were women, while in 2014 62 per cent of 60 participants were women and in 2015 this proportion increased to 69 per cent of 49 participants. The Federal Government also uses United Nations measures such as the Senior Women Talent Pipeline to place German female candidates in strategic positions in a targeted manner.

In the selection process for international peace missions, the Center for International Peace Operations (ZIF) is mindful of a balanced share of women and men in its expert pool. At the end of 2015, women made up 43.5 per cent of the pool. Beyond this, the expert pool includes 39 experts in the field of Gender Affairs. The proportion of women among those seconded to EU missions is 41 per cent, and the proportion of women among those seconded to OSCE missions is 36 per cent. In harmony with the General Equal Treatment Act, the ZIF ensures protection from discrimination. Since 2013, the ZIF has offered psychological counselling and coachings for experts in the field, with a focus on work-life balance at peace missions.

United Nations: At the Secretariat of the United Nations, the proportion of women among the German personnel rose from 40.5 per cent in 2006 to 50.4 per cent in 2009 to 53.21 per cent in the middle of 2013 and to 54.1 per cent at the beginning of 2016. This proportion is thus higher than the overall proportion of women on the personnel of the Secretariat of the United Nations (which was only 34.4 per cent in the middle of 2015). In the equivalent higher service, too, the proportion of women among German personnel was 47.9 per cent, significantly higher than in the Secretariat of the United Nations overall (it fell from 47 per cent in 2013 to 41.3 per cent in 2015; women make up 28.9 per cent of the executive personnel of the Secretariat of the United Nations). The proportion of women in the equivalent higher service has both immediate and longer-term effects on appointments to senior positions. Since the last reporting period of 2010 to 2013, the proportion of women among the German personnel in leadership positions at the United Nations has fallen from 33 per cent to 25 per cent, and has for the first time fallen back under the overall proportion of women in leadership roles at the Secretariat of the UN.³ The upcoming appointment of the current German Executive Director of the World Bank, Ursula Müller, as Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator in the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs is a major success in efforts to increase the proportion of women in leadership roles at the UN Secretariat. In parallel, efforts are being made to build up and support suitable

³ See also "Fourth Report of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security for the Period August 2010 to December 2013"; see related links.

female candidates from the middle levels within the UN system itself. This is a prerequisite for making them qualified for high-ranking positions in the medium term.

Within the institutions of the European Union, too, the Federal Government is committed to promoting gender equality. As the staffing structure of the EU, however – as is the case for most international organisations – is based on a career pathway system, changes in hiring and appointment practices only show an impact in the medium term.

European Commission: The European Commission Vice-President responsible for human resources is working on raising the proportion of women in the area of higher management (AD) to 40 per cent. The current proportion is 31.4 per cent (AD14 - AD16). The trend of increasing representation of German women in leadership positions, which has been present for several years, is continuing. While there were only 29 women in leadership roles in the AD13 - AD16 salary groups as of 1 June 2010, by 31 December 2013 that number had risen to 103. There are currently 111 women and 258 men serving in German leadership roles in the Commission. In the group of the entire equivalent higher service (AD5 - AD16), the proportion of women among the German personnel rose from 30.85 per cent (as of June 2010) to 33.2 per cent (as of February 2016).

General Secretariat of the Council of the EU: Currently, 734 of the 1,370 people serving in the equivalent higher service of the General Secretariat of the Council of the EU are women. This corresponds to a proportion of 53.6 per cent women. The proportion of women among German staff is 46.7 per cent (43 of 92) (as of June 2016).

European Parliament: In June 2016, a total of 1,487 women were serving in the parliamentary administration and in the political area in the equivalent higher service, making up a proportion of 51.9 per cent. The proportion of German women employees of the equivalent higher service is rising steadily and is currently 48.1 per cent (2010: 34.38 per cent, 2013: 45.89 per cent).

European External Action Service (EEAS): High Representative Federica Mogherini is also striving for gender parity in leadership positions both in the divisions of the Headquarters in Brussels and among the leaders of EU delegations in third countries. While the proportion of women in the equivalent higher service stood at 34.9 per cent in Brussels and 27.01 per cent in the delegations at the end of 2015, at the higher management level this goal cannot be reached in the short term. Here the proportion of women in the EEAS is still below 20 per cent. This makes the appointment of German Political Director Helga Schmid as the new Secretary General of the EEAS all the more significant. After the founding of the EEAS, Schmid had already held the position of Deputy Secretary General; she assumed her new position on 1 September 2016.

In the view of the Federal Government, the proportion of women in the structures of the Council of Europe and the OSCE is showing a positive trend.

Council of Europe: As of 1 January 2015, the Council of Europe had 2,144 employees, of whom 1,408 were women. In 2015, therefore, the proportion of women was 65.7 per cent (compared to 64.5 per cent in 2014). 108 employees (5.04 per cent of the total personnel) are German citizens, of whom 50 are women (3.6 per cent of the total female personnel). As of the beginning of June 2016, the proportion of women among German employees was 46.3 per cent (2014: 48.08 per cent). The proportion of women among German employees in leadership positions (A5 to A7) and at the JU1 level (judges at the European Court of Human Rights) was 42.86 per cent as of 1 June 2016, and in absolute numbers was six among 14 people. Since 2011, Germany has been represented by the general director for administration, who is a civil servant at the highest level – A7 – (one of a total of seven positions at this level) at the General Secretariat of the Council. Germany currently is not represented among the political leadership posts (secretaries general and deputy secretaries general).

OSCE: As of the beginning of 2016, Germany provided a total of 50 OSCE employees (8 per cent of

the total OSCE personnel), of whom 40 per cent were women (compared with 33 per cent in 2013; OSCE average of 41.9 per cent). Eighty per cent of the women of the German personnel work at the OSCE Secretariat and in the institutions, with considerable predominance (75 per cent) in seconded positions. Women are working above all on the OSCE's core mandate, and hold positions such as Director of Human Rights in the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, head of the legal unit of the Democratization Department at the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, Head of the Reporting and Political Analysis Unit in Kyiv, and deputy head of the patrol centre of the Special Monitoring Mission in Kramatorsk, as well as experts in human rights, monitoring, and legal and gender equality issues (as of July 2016).

2. Engagement in the national, regional and international context

Civil society

The implementation of resolution 1325 would be inconceivable without the involvement of civil society. Only an approach encompassing all of society, at all levels, will bring about the long-term changes that will be needed for the comprehensive implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

Civil society plays an important role in this. It can reach levels that are inaccessible to state or inter-governmental structures. For this reason, during the reporting period the Federal Government has put emphasis on working together with civil society organisations at the national and international levels and supporting their projects financially. At the same time, the Federal Government advocates against the restriction of the space for civil society, and for enabling its representatives, including women's rights organisations, to engage in their work unimpeded.

The Interministerial Working Group on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (comprised of the Federal Foreign Office; the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth; the Federal Ministry of the Interior; the Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection; the Federal Ministry of Defence and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development) met with civil society representatives at least once per year during the period of the Action Plan 2013 – 2016.

United Nations

In September 2015, the United Nations adopted the comprehensive and universal 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with 17 global goals (Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs) and 169 targets. This agenda expresses the conviction that global challenges can only be mastered together and that the guiding principle of sustainable development must be applied consistently, in all policy areas and in all countries. In the negotiations for the 2030 Agenda, the Federal Government advocated, among other things, for the inclusion of gender equality and the empowerment of women as an independent goal. It was successful in this effort.

The Report of the Federal Government to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2016 (see related links) also refers explicitly to resolution 1325 in connection with SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions). The Federal Government also supports the work of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), which holds the primary responsibility for gender equality at the United Nations, and doubled its annual voluntary contribution to four million euros per year in 2016. This contribution is

provided in addition to Germany's regular overall contribution to the United Nations, and includes unearmarked financial resources, for example for the Fund for Gender Equality or for the work of UN Women to prevent sexual violence at refugee camps in South Sudan and Mali.

In 2016, Germany assumed a Vice-Presidency on the Executive Board of UN Women – a special expression of the importance attached to the strategic guidance of the organisation. The Federal Government does not only conduct a close exchange with the leadership of UN Women, but also and especially with the head of the Women, Peace and Security team. Beyond this, the Federal Government supports the work of the UN Women National Committee Germany, and thereby facilitates awareness-raising in Germany about resolution 1325. Federal Chancellor Merkel also paid special tribute to the achievements of the UN Women National Committee Germany on the occasion of its 25th anniversary in December 2016. The Federal Government also supports the work of the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura, and her office, including through project funding.

During the period of the Action Plan 2013 -2016, three Security Council resolutions were adopted in the context of the Women, Peace and Security agenda: res. 2106 (2013), res. 2122 (2013) and res. 2242 (2015). Resolution 2242 was adopted in October 2015 under the Spanish Security Council Presidency, and contains, along with other advancements, an institutional reform: it established a Security Council Informal Expert Group on Women, Peace and Security, which is to insert the cross-cutting theme of women, peace and security into country-specific Security Council considerations. Germany is following the development of the group, and is working closely with Spain and the United Kingdom, the two current co-chairs of the group. In February 2016, the Federal Government and the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik – German Institute for International and Security Affairs held a workshop with Security Council members, employees of the United Nations and representatives of civil society in order to develop the work of the Security Council further in this respect. In its national contributions to the UN Security Council's annual open debates on resolution 1325, too, Germany has called for its consistent implementation.

In the UN context, Germany was also active as a member of the "Group of Friends 1325" in New York. This Group of Friends is especially devoted to an exchange of information on the implementation of resolution 1325 and to network-building, especially with civil society; joint positions and activities can also be coordinated at its meetings. In the Group of Friends, Germany especially advocates for entrenching the participatory aspects of resolution 1325 more firmly. In the run-up to the 15th anniversary, Germany worked together closely with other members of the Group of Friends. Before the selection of the new UN Secretary-General, Germany joined a Group of Friends led by Colombia, which was advocating for the candidacy of women for this high office.

On the margins of the 70th UN General Assembly, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs Frank-Walter Steinmeier hosted an event on Human Rights, Peace and Security together with Jordanian Foreign Minister Nasser Judeh, which also encompassed the cross-cutting theme of Women, Peace and Security. The Federal Government subsequently supported a study by the organisation Security Council Report on "Human Rights and the Security Council - An Evolving Role", which was presented in New York and Geneva at the beginning of 2016 (see related links).

During the period of the Action Plan, Germany was one of 41 members of the UN Commission on the Status of Women and assumed the Vice Chair of the Bureau for the years 2016 and 2017. The Federal Government is also using its position in this central forum of the international community for the

further development of issues of political participation and the strengthening of civil society participation.

Each year, the UN Commission on the Status of Women adopts “agreed conclusions”, which are adopted by consensus of the international community (see related links). Germany was the facilitator for the process of formulating the agreed conclusions in 2016. This process succeeded in bringing about the conclusion of an ambitious set of guidelines for the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. References to Women, Peace and Security are included at several points in the conclusions. Among the topics explicitly addressed is the situation of refugee women. German engagement for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the area of gender equality is being supplemented by various events in New York. Among other things, the Federal Government contributed to the event on the margins of the ECOSOC Integration Segment that was organised by UN Women and entitled “Gender-Responsive Implementation of the 2030 Agenda”.

In 2015, which marked the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Fourth World Conference on Women Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, a Political Declaration was adopted at the 59th session of the Commission on the Status of Women in New York. The aim of the Platform for Action is to ensure women’s participation and full and equal involvement in economic, social, cultural and political decision-making processes. Chapter E, one of twelve areas of the platform, contains numerous measures in the area of women and armed conflict. The Political Declaration, which addresses the need to include men and boys in gender equality work, among other things, was supported by Germany. At the sessions and events of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in 2015, Federal Minister Manuela Schwesig especially advocated for the Beijing Declaration to be affirmed fully, and for the remaining challenges to be named and jointly tackled. As part of the anniversary, Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel took part in the Global Leaders’ Meeting chaired by UN Women and China in New York in September 2015. She announced that German engagement on behalf of gender equality would be perpetuated not only nationally, but also in other contexts such as the G7.

Through its regular contribution to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Germany also funds the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), an expert committee which, among other things, issues recommendations to countries on the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

During the period of the Action Plan, the committee issued, among other things, its general recommendations No. 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations and No. 33 on women’s access to justice (2015) (see related links).

In the context of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, too, Germany is engaged on behalf of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. The UN Human Rights Council’s special procedures supported by Germany, including the Special Rapporteurs and the Commissions of Inquiry, especially consider the issue of sexual violence. Commissions of Inquiry, for example, have documented this issue regarding Syria, North Korea and Eritrea. Reports by the High Commissioner for Human Rights have likewise documented cases of sexual violence (for example, regarding South Sudan and Burundi). These mechanisms are also funded by Germany’s regular contribution to the OHCHR.

Germany incorporates the cross-cutting theme of women’s rights into resolution negotiations in both New York and Geneva. These specifically include the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly in New York and the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva.

European Union

The activities of the European External Action Service (EEAS) to implement resolution 1325 are governed primarily in the Council working parties CONUN and COHOM, and finally in the Political and Security Committee (PSC) and in the Foreign Affairs Council. Alongside these regular bodies, Germany has regularly taken part in what is known as the EU Task Force 1325. In December 2008, the Council of the European Union adopted a framework document concerning the “Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security” (Council doc. 15671/1/08 REV 1). In 2010, the Council specified implementation indicators (Council doc. 11948/10). These provided the foundation for the two implementation reports from 2011 and 2014 (Council docs. 9990/11 and 6219/14). On behalf of the Council, the implementation indicators were revised, and in September 2016 they were adopted (see related links). The third implementation report, which is to cover the period from 2013 to 2015, will take into account the expanded indicators.

These indicators apply to the entirety of the EU’s common foreign and security policy (CFSP). Some of them show a direct connection to the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP): trainings relevant to resolution 1325, the inclusion of the Women, Peace and Security agenda in all CSDP documents, gender-based posts for advisors in CSDP missions and operations, and the pursuit of accusations of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and discrimination by CSDP personnel.

All existing CSDP missions and operations refer to resolution 1325 in their planning and reporting. The inclusion of women in conflict resolution and the combatting of gender-based violence are an explicit part of the mandate of some missions and operations, for example the EULEX Kosovo and EUPOL Afghanistan missions. Beyond this, approximately 80 per cent of missions and operations have the post of a “gender advisor”. Furthermore, all soldiers and 92 per cent of police officers from EU countries who take part in UN or CSDP missions are trained on the main topics of resolution 1325 before their departure.

In 2015, the EU appointed Mara Marinaki as EEAS Principal Advisor on Gender and on the Implementation of UNSCR 1325; Germany supported this appointment. The EU took part in discussions of the Women, Peace and Security agenda in the African Union Peace and Security Council.

In 2015, the EEAS presented its new Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2015 – 2019, which was supported by Germany. This plan included an objective on intensified implementation of the EU’s comprehensive approach to implementing Security Council resolution 1325.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

The Federal Government supports the goals of Security Council resolution 1325 in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and is among the most dedicated proponents of its implementation in NATO.

At their meeting on 1-2 April 2014, the NATO Foreign Ministers approved the revised NATO strategy on the implementation of resolution 1325 and its follow-up resolutions. In 2014, the NATO Action Plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 was revised. In its Wales Summit Declaration of 5 September 2014, NATO expressly committed to the goals of resolution 1325, especially the increased inclusion of women in successful crisis prevention and conflict management policy. It underscores enhanced cooperation with its partners and its ongoing efforts to integrate gender perspectives as a

fixed component of all NATO activities and throughout its three core tasks (collective defence, crisis management and cooperative security).

Since October 2014, Mariët Schuurman of the Netherlands has held the position of the NATO Secretary General's Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security, a position which was established in 2012. In December 2015, she attended high-level talks in Germany. She also took part in a panel discussion on resolution 1325 with the Federal Government Human Rights Commissioner and others.

The strategic report on the period from 2014 to 2016 that was presented during the Warsaw Summit in 2016 underscores the significant progress in implementing resolution 1325 that has been made in recent years as part of NATO strategies and the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), and announces a future commitment to greater involvement of women at all decision-making levels.

Beyond this, in 2016 the Federal Government agreed to the establishment of a NATO Civil Society Advisory Panel on Women, Peace and Security, which met for the first time in 2016 and includes among its members a female civil society representative from Germany.

At the end of 2016, the Federal Government contributed 500,000 euros to the first NATO Trust Fund related to Security Council resolution 1325. Within the framework of the Federal Government's Enable & Enhance Initiative, women in the Jordanian armed forces are to be supported through better training opportunities and in their career development. The aim is to increase the proportion of women in the non-medical parts of the Jordanian armed forces from 0.7 per cent to 3 per cent.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

During the reporting period, Germany was also engaged in the OSCE, especially during the German chairmanship in 2016, for the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda and for gender equality.

To this end, the OSCE Task Force at the Federal Foreign Office appointed a Special Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Gender, Ambassador Melanne Vermeer (USA), who had successfully carried out this role under previous OSCE Chairmanships. During the German OSCE Chairmanship, Ms Vermeer's participation in conferences, interviews, reports and country visits (including to Bosnia and Herzegovina) underscored the relevance of the participation of women in all aspects of crisis prevention, conflict management, and post-conflict peacebuilding.

The political commitments in the OSCE in regard to gender equality are based above all on the 2004 Gender Action Plan. The addendum to this Action Plan, which was intended to accelerate its implementation, once again was not adopted at the OSCE Ministerial Council in Hamburg in December 2016 due to lack of consensus. Within the OSCE, Germany will continue to strive for the adoption of the addendum.

Germany underscored the OSCE commitments⁴ by exchanging experience in implementation, by naming insufficient implementation on the part of participating countries, and by actively supporting

⁴ Including MC.DEC/3/11 on the Conflict Cycle (with reference to UNSCR 1325); Istanbul Summit Declaration (1999); MC.DEC/14/05 on Women in Conflict Prevention, Crisis, Management and Post-Conflict Rehabilitation; MC.DEC/15/05 on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women; MC.DEC/7/09 on Women's Participation in Political and Public Life; MC.DEC/10/11 on Promoting Equality in the Economic Sphere.

a side event of the OSCE Gender Section at the UN Commission on the Status of Women in New York in March 2016.

During the reporting period, Germany advocated for the strengthening of the Gender Section in the OSCE Secretariat, among other things by carrying out joint events, by seconding an advisor and by supporting extra-budgetary projects in the current amount of some 410,000 euros from Federal Foreign Office funds.

During the **2016 German OSCE Chairmanship**, gender equality and the Women, Peace and Security agenda were taken into consideration as cross-cutting themes at conferences and events. Their inclusion was especially pronounced at the following events:

- OSCE Security Days (November 2015, Vienna): Patricia Flor, the Head of the Federal Foreign Office's Directorate-General for International Order, the United Nations and Arms Control, took part in a panel discussion at the OSCE Security Days on the connection between Women, Peace and Security and the combatting of terrorism and extremism.
- OSCE Side Event at the 60th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (March 2016, New York): Elke Ferner, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, took part in the OSCE Side Event panel on "Bringing security home to empower women: How can we combat violence and strengthen gender equality?" A participant from the German Women's Council presented a civil society position on the issue.
- Counter-Terrorism conference (May/June 2016, Berlin): At this event on preventive issues within the scope of combatting Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs), in cooperation with the OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit, gender issues were an important theme, e.g. the question of why the proportion of women among aspiring jihadists heading abroad is relatively high (10 to 20 per cent on average). Special Representative on Gender Melanne Verbeke took part in a panel.
- Side Event at the Annual Security Review Conference (ASRC) on Women, Peace and Security (June 2016, Vienna): Special Representative Verbeke, former Kosovo President Atifete Jahjaga, and former East Timor President José Ramos Horta took part in a panel.
- Conference on "Combating violence against women in the OSCE region – bringing security home" (July 2016, Vienna): Conference in cooperation with the Gender Section of the OSCE with a focus on preventing and combating (sexual) violence, especially in conflict situations. The conference focused on developing and strengthening institutions and legal framework conditions.
- Conference on "Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings for Labour Exploitation in Supply Chains" (September 2016, Berlin): Conference in cooperation with Madina Jarbussynova, OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings; the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. The conference is part of a larger project on combatting trafficking in human beings.
- Conference on "A Case for Inclusive Peace and Security: How to accelerate the implementation of UNSCR 1325" (November 2016, Berlin): Day-long conference on resolution 1325 (in cooperation between the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth) with national and international guests, in order to

underscore the German commitment to resolution 1325 and the goals that remain to be achieved in the OSCE context.

G7

The topic of Women, Peace and Security is addressed regularly in the G8 format (since 2014, in the G7 format), most recently in a concluding Statement from the G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Hiroshima (April 2016) and a Declaration by the G7 Heads of State and Government at the end of their meeting in Ise-Shima, Japan (May 2016). Under the German G7 Presidency in 2015, a Communique was issued at the Lübeck Foreign Ministers' Meeting in which the G7 countries explicitly affirmed their engagement for the implementation of resolution 1325. In the Final Report by the Federal Government on the G7 Presidency 2015, the Federal Government affirmed the G7's commitment to supporting its partners in developing countries as well as in G7 countries in order to overcome discrimination, sexual violence against women and girls, and other cultural, social, economic and legal hurdles to women's economic participation. Additionally, under Canadian leadership, a report on the implementation of the G7 initiative on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict was issued during the German G7 Presidency in 2015. Germany works continually for the matter of women's increased participation in reconstruction and peace processes to be addressed within the G7 in parallel to the topic of protection from sexual violence.

3. Measures under the six focal areas of the Action Plan

3.1 Prevention

Gender-responsive crisis prevention is a fundamental concern of German precautionary foreign, security and development policy, which is becoming ever more important in light of numerous and increasing crises and conflicts. At the centre of it is the question of how gender-responsive prevention work and the strengthening of women's participation and involvement can contribute to preventing crises from arising in the first place or from flaring up again after conflicts have ended. In crisis and conflict areas, women and girls are also especially disadvantaged groups that often become victims of sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence. In the Action Plan 2013 -2016, Germany had therefore set itself the goal of taking gender-responsive perspectives into account more in crisis prevention measures in order to create an effective foundation for more peace and security for women and girls. Along with taking a gender perspective into account, the equal participation of women in crisis prevention and, associated with this, in the areas of peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms, reflection on gender roles, self-determination and bolstering peace activists and legal institutions is important.

The Federal Government's networked approach integrates instruments of foreign, security and development policy. Through comprehensive engagement, the Federal Government would like to make the most effective contribution possible to preventing crises, resolving conflicts peacefully and establishing sustainable peace structures. In this endeavour, the implementation of resolution 1325 is understood as a cross-cutting theme in all areas – in crisis prevention as well as early warning, in crisis intervention and conflict management, in mediation and support of peace processes, and in humanitarian aid. In the case of the latter, this applies both to prevention (protection from sexual violence and gender-based violence, SGBV) and reaction (protection and assistance for survivors).

In 2015, a Directorate-General for Crisis Prevention, Stabilisation and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding and Humanitarian Assistance (Directorate-General S) was created at the Federal Foreign Office. Through this Directorate-General, the Federal Foreign Office has established a high-performance infrastructure that pools personnel, resources and skills under one umbrella and can react to international crisis situations with various tools and together with the other Directorates-General of the Federal Foreign Office, especially including the likewise restructured Directorate-General for International Order, the United Nations and Arms Control as well as the Political Directorates-General.

In order to identify crises at an early stage, an early warning system is being expanded, which is based on systematic information gathering and uses methods of strategic foresight. A set of indicators in which, inter alia, the situation of women and girls is conceived as a gauge of a country's susceptibility to crisis, is to enable German missions abroad to recognise crises earlier and report on their risks. The Federal Foreign Office also uses the EU Conflict Early Warning System, which likewise includes gender-based indicators.

Within the scope of the prevention components of the Women, Peace and Security agenda, Germany is especially committed to **empowering** women and girls **politically, economically and socially**. The participation and involvement of women in national, regional and international institutions likewise plays an important role. The promotion of civil society institutions is intended to strengthen the relevant capacities. Conflict- and violence-prevention measures and systematic reflection on gender norms in relations between the sexes are further important aspects of German engagement. Finally,

reviewing the legal framework and government action in terms of gender-based issues and needs is a core element of many projects. The measures are generally accompanied by offerings such as legal advice for victims, advanced training for selected multipliers, and offers of consulting services for government agencies and NGOs. Civil society actors in partner countries are in principle involved in the cycle of project planning, implementation and management. Targeted measures for networking as well as exchange and cooperation contribute positive synergy effects. Public awareness-raising and sensitisation campaigns complete the measures.

In the reporting period, Germany implemented 55 measures within the scope of prevention components, including **37 bilateral and 18 regional or global projects**. A particular focus was placed on cooperation with transformation partnership countries, sub-Saharan African countries and the OSCE area. The largest project volume, 19 million euros, is devoted to the regional project to strengthen the social participation of Palestinian refugees, especially women, including in Jordan and Lebanon (see case study).

Further examples of measures include support for democratisation processes in the Arab world. Within the framework of the **transformation partnership**, countries such as Tunisia, Jordan, Egypt and Morocco received support for democratic transformation. Under the banner of Women, Peace and Security, the Federal Government especially promoted reform processes in the areas of democracy and the rule of law, with the goal of equitable participation by the entire population, and especially women, in political life, the development process, and the establishment or consolidation of peaceful processes of conflict avoidance and resolution. This also includes the prevention of conflicts that often go hand in hand with gender-based violence. In some projects of the transformation partnership, the perspectives of women's peace groups have been incorporated into prevention work. The empowerment of women and girls through educational measures and critical reflection on role models support participants in developing new creative possibilities and opportunities. Finally, the protection of victims and the prevention of gender-based violence, especially domestic violence, was an important component of German engagement in the countries of the transformation partnership.

To improve crisis prevention, conflict management and post-conflict peacebuilding in Africa, the Federal Government promotes the development of the **African Peace and Security Architecture** at the African Union (AU) level and in regional organisations in western, eastern and southern Africa through a comprehensive approach. This encompasses developing early warning systems and mediation capacities, building up and training civilian and police elements of the African Standby Force (ASF), and strengthening and advising the AU and regional organisations such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The Federal Government has also funded the construction of a building for the AU Peace and Security Department in Addis Ababa. A large number of African countries receive comprehensive assistance in strengthening their security structures within the framework of two regional measures, the "From Barriers to Bridges" border management project and a police project.

Early warning systems at the AU and various regional organisations have been built up, are now largely connected with one another, and are capable of presenting information and recommendations for action on acute crisis management to political decision-makers rapidly. Germany has made a significant contribution to this at the AU and the IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development) regional organisation, and provided selective support to additional regional organisations in western, eastern and southern Africa. This includes the consideration of the principles of resolution 1325 by the regional organisations. The AU, for example, employs a Special

Envoy on Women, Peace and Security. In many cases, mediation structures at the AU and regional organisations are only now being developed, e.g. “Mediation Support Units”. At the AU level, Germany has been providing substantive and conceptual support since 2012 for the meetings of the Pan-African Network of the Wise (PanWise), the Panel of the Wise (PoW) and the special envoys for mediation. The PoW, which includes high-ranking women, is not a formal part of the AU mediation structure, but rather is chiefly an advisory body for the Peace and Security Council and for preventive diplomacy measures. Additional German support has been provided for the mediation structures of the SADC and EAC.

Effective prevention of violence is unthinkable without **promoting the legal equality** of women and girls. The Federal Government works for the legal and social equality of women and girls in bilateral projects with more than 15 countries, including Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Egypt, Guatemala and Iraq. These projects have especially dealt with the elimination of legal discrimination, such as in inheritance law, land rights and property law. In Cambodia, Rwanda and the Philippines, the Federal Government supported advisory measures for women’s organisations on issues of property law, inheritance law and land rights. In Burundi, advisory measures with a special focus on gender equality accompany governmental land reforms on land law and land registry records. Financial support has been provided to selected localities to ensure the land rights of especially vulnerable women. The project supported women’s and girls’ access to the judicial system, especially on issues of property, possession and use rights for land, water and other natural resources. Within the framework of bilateral engagement in Angola, the Federal Government advocated for the effective implementation of a law against domestic violence that was adopted in 2011 and supported the development of an implementation mechanism as well as measures to provide information to affected women and to raise public awareness.

Preventive diplomacy provided the background for the “UN Security Council Resolution 1325 – MENA Women’s Security Forum” measure, which was implemented in cooperation with the Iraqi al-Amal Association. This regional forum placed a particular focus on the topic of extremism and women’s rights within the framework of Security Council resolution 1325 and developed recommendations to present to the UN Security Council and UN Women.

In the context of **disaster preparedness**, the Federal Government also advocated for gender-based needs to be taken into account. For example, it provided 10.9 million euros to support the construction of cyclone protection facilities along the coast of Bangladesh that take gender-based issues and needs into account, for example through separate spaces for heavily pregnant women. The project also promoted the participation of women in administrative committees for protection structures.

Finally, the Federal Government supported institutions of public youth work and their cross-linking with civil society institutions in East Timor with the goal of preventing sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence in public and private spaces. The fund management and the formation of the steering committee took place with the participation of the national women’s network. The measures were accompanied by a country-wide film campaign and local awareness-raising measures on women’s rights and on combatting sexual and domestic violence.

Case study:

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|----------|--|------------------|
| Regional | Strengthening the social participation of Palestinian refugees (Jordan and Lebanon, inter alia) | 2014 - 2018 |
| | | 19 million euros |

Measures are promoted for the support of Palestinian refugees in the areas of socio-cultural development, (psycho-)social care and reflection on identity, including raising awareness on the issues of discriminatory and violence-fostering images of masculinity, gender discrimination and sexual, gender-based and domestic violence. Support for Palestinian refugee women in reflecting on alternative gender roles and responsibilities in society was an area of particular focus.

3.2 Preparation of operations, basic, advanced and continuing training

In its Action Plan 2013 – 2016, the Federal Government sets itself the goal of taking the gender perspective into consideration at an early stage when assessing, deciding, planning and preparing all national and international activities that Germany is involved in relating to peacekeeping, disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration, as well as those relating to reform of the security sector and peacebuilding. This includes making combatting gender-based stereotypes a key component of further training as well as raising mission staff's awareness about trauma and its consequences.

During the reporting period, Germany implemented both national and international measures to prepare mission staff and provide training and further training to German and international personnel. Measures undertaken within Germany included providing training and advanced training to personnel who participate in UN peace missions. The measures were primarily implemented in cooperation with the **Center for International Peace Operations** (Zentrum für Internationale Friedenseinsätze - ZIF). The ZIF's core mandate is the training and recruitment of civilian personnel as well as the development of analyses and concepts relating to post-conflict peace building, peacekeeping operations and civilian conflict management. As a subsidiary body to the Federal Government (represented by the Federal Foreign Office), the Center cooperates closely with the Federal Foreign Office and is in charge of missions conducted in particular by the UN, EU and OSCE. Since 2013, the ZIF has held regular courses on the topics of mediation (with a focus on increasing the proportion of female mediators in negotiations that take place in fragile contexts), on women, peace and security and so-called trainings for trainers (the focus of which includes gender mainstreaming in the context of election observation, mediation and negotiation as well as promoting the rule of law and disarmament, democratisation and reintegration).

In May 2016, an up-to-date version of the Trainer Manual – Mainstreaming Gender into Peacebuilding Trainings was published in cooperation with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (see related links). Since 2013, the ZIF has also offered experts on missions psychological advice and further training, which focuses on reconciling family and work life.

Within the framework of international personnel policy, the Federal Government pays particular attention to implementing the goals of Security Council resolution 1325 and its follow-up resolutions. In connection with this, the Federal Government strives to further improve the social security provided to people on secondments through the **revised version of the Secondment Act**. This also serves the goal of increasing the participation and involvement of women at all levels of institutional conflict prevention, management and resolution as well as peacekeeping. The draft was reviewed by the Cabinet on 21 December 2016.

In the **Bundeswehr**, the gender perspective is taken into consideration in mission-oriented training, regular training and in the curricula of the Bundeswehr's schools and educational establishments. The

syllabus includes the Act on Equal Opportunities for Female and Male Military Personnel of the Bundeswehr, the Act on the Equal Treatment of Female and Male Military Personnel, gender mainstreaming, the ban on discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnic origin, religion and/or belief or sexual identity and protection from harassment and sexual harassment at work. Should a member of personnel, for example members of the armed forces or police officers deployed to mandated peace missions or bilateral projects, violate applicable codes of conduct, then appropriate disciplinary and criminal sanctions are imposed in line with applicable regulations. Violations of a code of conduct can result in an early return to Germany (repatriation).

Alongside the comprehensive training it provides as part of preparation for missions, the Bundeswehr also runs training courses at its Bundeswehr Operational Communication Center in Mayen, including a **special training course on ‘the gender perspective’**. The course is aimed at cultural advisors and executive personnel from different departments who deal with this topic within the framework of missions abroad. The objective is to train personnel so that they are aware of the relevance of this topic and have the requisite skills to incorporate the gender perspective in conflict analysis, assessment of the situation, networking and advising military decision-makers. The Center also supports training at the international seminar entitled Women, Peace and Security run at the police academy in the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg/Böblingen, which is aimed at police, Bundeswehr and civilian personnel (predominantly from the ZIF and GIZ). The seminar seeks to make and strengthen links between women, peace and security and compile concrete guidance on implementing the goals of resolution 1325 in the context of international peace missions. Since 2011, 12 seminars have been run with 160 participants (including 17 international and 54 civilian participants).

The content of resolution 1325 and its follow-up resolutions is incorporated into all training and further training courses for **German police officers** who are assigned to crisis zones. It also features on the syllabus of UN and EU-certified basic seminars (Europe’s New Training Initiative for Civilian Crisis Management; ENTRI), which are compulsory for all police officers to undertake before they can be deployed on missions abroad. The Federal Government not only educates its own personnel about resolution 1325, it supports corresponding measures for international personnel. In 2016, in cooperation with German police training centres, the Federal Government provided some 1.5 million euros of funding to the Kofi Annan Integrated Peacekeeping Training Centre. The Centre implemented measures to train UN police officers in dealing with sexual and gender-based violence in preparation for new postings on specialised UN peace missions, particularly in South Sudan. The German contingent of the UN police force (UNPOL) deployed to South Sudan up to July 2016 included eight experts in the topic of sexual and gender-based violence. These experts were there to train UN personnel and South Sudanese police officers, as well as to run awareness-raising courses for refugees.

Beyond this, the **police academy in Baden-Württemberg** has run two pilot courses on Investigating and Preventing Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Conflict Environments. The first course served to develop a standardised curriculum for the UN, whilst the second trained trainers and members of the aforementioned UNPOL contingent. The courses targeted respectively national and international personnel from police, military and civilian organisations. In 2016, two further train-the-trainer courses were run at the police academy in Baden-Württemberg and Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Ghana. In October 2016, as part of an international UN delegation, representatives of the Federal Police took part in the annual International Association of Women Police (IAWP) Conference in Barcelona in order to champion the implementation of resolution 1325, recruit additional female police officers to international peace missions and present the training they had received on sexualised and gender-based violence in South Sudan.

In addition to this, during the reporting period, regular, further and advanced **training projects** were run **in numerous other countries** as well as with regional organisations, with a regional focus on Africa. For example, support was provided to the Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism which has ten member states in East Africa. The Mechanism is responsible for developing the East African component of African peacekeeping troops. This measure included designing and implementing training courses for skilled civilian personnel, police and the military to ensure the protection of civilians in peace missions, incorporate the gender perspective in all operations and implement gender-related measures.

In **West Africa**, the regional **Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre** (see below) prepared members of regional and continental peace and election observation teams for their missions, systematically incorporating gender-related issues in this preparation. Furthermore, the Federal Government promoted the development and implementation of training programmes run by the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC). This support included awareness-raising measures targeting trainers who teach gender-related matters such as women’s rights, gender-based violence as well as sexual exploitation of women and the legal ramifications under international criminal law. Like the KAIPTC, the RPTC prepares future African peacekeepers for their missions. During the reporting period, over 500 participants from the police, civil society and military of the 15 SADC member states received training.

The Federal Government also supported the African Union’s research and education programme in the field of peace and security (African Peace and Security Architecture, APSP), a joint project run by the **Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)** and the University of **Addis Ababa**. The programme sought to provide advanced training in the fields of peace and security to personnel of the AU Commission, African regional organisations and both governmental and non-governmental organisations in AU member states. In the hitherto male-dominated security sector, the number of female participants in the programme’s activities was successfully increased from 10 percent to over 25 percent.

Case study:

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| | Support for the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Ghana | 2015 - 2018 |
| | | 5 million euros |
| Regional | The project funded by the Federal Government seeks to better prepare personnel for regional and continental peace or election observation missions, promote the systematic incorporation of gender-related issues in courses provided and increase the participation of women, initially in courses, and ultimately in the missions themselves. The Gender Policy, which the Federal Government tasked GIZ with drafting for the KAIPTC, has been running since 2015 and has helped improve gender mainstreaming within the fields of peace and security. | |

3.3 Participation

The United Nations Secretary General’s reports at the Security Council have shown that when women are included and participate in **crisis prevention, conflict management and post-conflict peace-building** processes, these yield better and longer-lasting results (see related links). During the reporting period, Germany has strongly advocated greater participation of women at the national and international level. The top positions in international peace missions and mediator positions in peace ne-

gotiations, too, should be staffed to a greater degree by women. Peace missions should allow for local women and women's organisations to partake on an equal footing and gender-related topics should be addressed.

Therefore, at the national level, efforts are being made to **increase the proportion of women** and to bring more women into leadership positions in **ministries**. The Federal Act on Gender Equality, the Federal Act on Appointment to Bodies and the Act on Equal Opportunities for Female and Male Military Personnel of the Bundeswehr all contain regulations for employees of the federal authorities and federal bodies as well as for soldiers, which aim to increase the proportion of women and facilitate an improvement in their career prospects. More details regarding this topic can be found in the chapter in this report on the proportion of women in the areas of foreign, security and development policy of the Federal Government.

In order to accelerate the process of reaching **equal opportunities**, on 21 April 2015 a Gender Equity staff unit covering the entire operational scope of the **Ministry of Defense (BMVg)** was set up. Alongside carrying out systematic investigations into recruitment processes, appraisals and potential hindrances to women's careers in all career paths and status groups, it is tasked with developing and implementing needs-based measures as well as coordinating and guiding the range of projects that the Bundeswehr and BMVg run in this field. On 1 May 2016, the remit of the equal opportunities unit was expanded to include the topics of diversity and inclusion. The increase in participation of women in the Bundeswehr has been accompanied by a rise in the proportion of women involved in foreign operations and missions.

Moreover, as part of efforts targeting the **training of junior personnel**, the BMVg ordered a mentoring programme to be set up, to be run throughout the Bundeswehr. Given that guaranteeing equal career opportunities for men and women in the Bundeswehr and BMVg is an explicit and ongoing goal, the programme is initially exclusively targeting women in its three-year pilot phase (starting in the third quarter of 2016).

Responding to the conclusions of a **symposium** held in July 2014, entitled **soldiers in the Bundeswehr – the integration climate and prospects**, on 26 August 2014 the Leadership Development and Civic Education Centre (ZInFü) was tasked with designing and developing concrete sets of measures to further integrate female soldiers in the Bundeswehr. The projects were run in line with the timetable of the agenda "Bundeswehr in the Lead – Active. Attractive. Different." and the content of the two series was integrated. The curriculum focused on three topics: firstly, equal opportunities, secondly, an inclusive and accountable management culture and thirdly the prevention of discrimination and sexual harassment. A results report on the integration of women in the Bundeswehr, recommending action and measures which are being taken, was presented to the BMVg by the ZInFü in August 2015. The outcomes of the symposium were also documented by the Bundeswehr Centre of Military History and Social Sciences, work which was continued through accompanying social sciences research into the integration of soldiers in the Bundeswehr (see related links).

The proportion of women in German teams and the overall German personnel in **international organisations** differs from one to the next. The Federal Government's international personnel policy aims to markedly improve the overall participation of women at all levels. The chapter in this report on the proportion of women in regional and international organisations goes into more detail on this topic.

During the reporting period the Federal Government made political efforts, at the **international level**, to increase **the participation of women in peace processes**, for instance in international bodies and organisations such as the United Nations, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the European Union. A concrete example of Germany's support is the participation of Syrian women in the process to resolve the conflict: Germany and the European Union have jointly initiated the Syria Peace Support Initiative to support civil society initiatives and contributions to peace processes. Within this framework, it is foreseen to support the participation of the Women's Advisory Board (WAB), supported by UN Special Envoy Staffan de Mistura, during the Geneva peace process for Syria, thus ensuring significant participation of Syrian women in said process.

In **Afghanistan**, during the reporting period, the Federal Government continually advocated the involvement of women in Afghanistan's internal **peace and reconciliation process**, both within the framework of multilateral efforts and events (e.g. as part of the third symposium for the empowerment of women Afghanistan, which took place from 20 to 22 May 2016 in Kabul) and bilateral talks with the Afghan Government. The Germany embassy in Kabul is involved in the local working group on resolution 1325.

In addition to its political efforts, the Federal Government also supported a series of **activities and concrete measures** to increase the participation of women. Its partner organisations comprised international organisations on the one hand, and local organisations on the other. The measures implemented supported the participation and inclusion of women in different peace and democratisation processes in manifold ways. The projects ranged from providing further training or education to existing activists, to working with local women to either raise their awareness regarding certain topics or equip them with the skills they need to increase their participation in political processes.

Overall, at the international level, the Federal Government supported 48 measures in the field of participation. The aim here was to lead dialogues or discussions on peace-making, as well as on gender-specific violence and gender-related topics. Beyond this, the measures aimed at improving networking between civil society actors. The active participation of women in political reform and peace processes should strengthen peace and democratisation processes in the long term, whilst also ensuring that women are seen as a firmly embedded, driving force of such processes.

As outlined in the chapter on prevention, Germany is supporting the **transformation process** in the Arab World. Most measures in the field of participation were thus implemented in the Middle East, in this case particularly in the countries in transition. Amongst other things, measures implemented in these countries provided a framework in which political reform of government or parliament could be discussed. The target groups of such measures ranged from local women to female human rights activists, politicians and police officers.

In **Libya**, the Federal Government supports the project AMEL (hope) Advancing Libyan Women's Participation During the Transition, run in cooperation with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The aim is to build capacity amongst Libyan women, involve them in political processes and ensure that they are represented in the new unity government. This should help ensure that women's rights are enshrined in the constitution and respected in government decisions.

In **Russia and Ukraine**, the Federal Government supported the 'dialogue for peace' in 2016. Within the framework of the project that was jointly developed with representatives of German civil society,

peace activists were trained in gender-sensitive conflict mediation and dialogue facilitation methodologies. In addition to this, capacity-building measures served to increase the influence of female participants in particular in the respective societies involved in the conflict. Dialogue and the portrayal of perspectives different to those depicted in violence-inciting propaganda should furthermore attempt to reconcile the two societies.

In **Latin America**, especially in Colombia, measures were implemented during the reporting period to support peace development activities, including promoting dialogue between the state and civil society. Furthermore, initiatives were promoted to protect indigenous peoples as a means of preventing conflict, whereby particular emphasis was placed on involving indigenous women in consultation processes.

Projects in **Sub-Saharan Africa** primarily sought to bring about stable peace in Mali and South Sudan, and ensure that the demands and concerns of women are afforded more importance in peace processes. Simultaneous promotion of human rights sought to combat the causes of flight. Given that women are severely underrepresented in certain bodies and leadership positions in South Sudan, an additional support programme was run solely for women in the country’s administration.

Projects in the field of crisis prevention were also run in Sri Lanka, where human rights activists were trained in the topics of human rights and notably resolutions 1325 and 1820. Moreover, women’s leadership skills were strengthened through training courses on gender and reconciliation. Other measures in **South and Central Asia** focused on actively supporting democratisation and peace processes, meaning that local elections and women’s participation were priorities in countries where these were relevant topics. In Nepal, the Federal Government helped to implement the new constitution, giving particular consideration to involving women.

A few measures were also implemented in **Europe**. A project in Ukraine ensured that the recommendations of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) were respected when new legislation was drafted. In Turkey, a women’s rights conference was supported and attention was paid to the involvement of women in local reconciliation projects.

Furthermore, funding was provided to a regional project to train female (border) police officers in different **OSCE** countries. Women were trained and given further training with a view to better integrating them in the fields of disarmament and arms control in the OSCE region.

Case study:

| | | |
|----------|--|--------------------|
| Regional | Better integrating women in decision-making processes regarding disarmament and arms control policy | 2015 – 2017 |
| | | 1.23 million euros |
| | The programme Women Scholarship for Peace: Global South, run by the Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education Partnership, seeks to better integrate women in decision-making processes within the framework of disarmament policy in both qualitative and quantitative terms. To this end, 140 women from selected areas of the ‘global south’ received scholarships for online training courses on disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, agreements on biological and chemical weapons and programmes of action on small arms. The training courses were run by the UN-mandated University for Peace (UPEACE). | |

3.4 Protection

Within the framework of the protection measures outlined in the Action Plan 2013 – 2016, Germany has set itself the goal of protecting civil society, in particular women and girls, from human rights violations and specifically sexual and gender-based violence in conflict. This includes strengthening specific social, medical, psychological and legal support services for victims as well as developing appropriate protected spaces such as women's shelters and refugee camps that cater for the particular needs of women and girls. In addition to this, the Federal Government championed the protection and networking of civil society organisations, local activists and men's groups that work to combat violence against women.

During the 2013 – 2016 reporting period, numerous **political measures** were carried out to help provide the aforementioned protection. Within the framework of the UN, the Federal Government regularly engaged in open debates on sexual violence in conflict organised by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura, and in the Arria-formula meetings (informal meetings with partner countries in the UN Security Council and NGOs). Its engagement involved preparatory work and statements issued at the ambassador level.

The **Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Aid** at the Federal Foreign Office, a position held by Ms Bärbel Kofler, Member of the German Bundestag, since February 2016, conducts an ongoing dialogue with civil society at events such as the annual meeting of the Forum Menschenrechte (Human Rights Forum). She addresses topics including the Women, Peace and Security agenda. In December 2014, her predecessor, Christoph Strässer, Member of the German Bundestag, hosted a round table discussion on sexual violence in conflict together with the organisation *medica mondiale e. V.* which was attended by Rashida Manjoo, former Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women. Furthermore, Christoph Strässer participated in numerous panel discussions on sexual violence in conflict, including at the Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

Germany joined the **Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative** (PSVI) set up by the former British Foreign Minister William Hague and is a 'national champion' of the initiative. A high point for the initiative was a three-day Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, held in London in June 2014. The Federal Government sent an inter-ministerial delegation to the Summit, where it engaged in dialogues on ending sexual violence in conflict together with 1,700 other delegates from 123 countries. On the occasion of the summit, the Federal Government pledged to give a million euros to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for measures to end sexual violence in conflict. Moreover, Germany lent its backing to the summit's declaration, expressly condemning sexual violence in conflicts. The International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict, which provides recommendations on safeguarding evidence in cases of sexual violence in conflict, was presented during the three-day summit. The Federal Government furthermore supported the organisation AMICA, which raised awareness of the London Protocol, in the Middle East in particular. The topic of sexual violence in conflict is also regularly addressed at G7 meetings, most recently in the final declaration of the meeting of foreign ministers from the G7 states in Hiroshima (April 2016) as well as in the final declaration of the meeting of heads of state and government held in Ise-Shima in May 2016.

Protecting and providing for the needs of women and girls is a further transversal element of German **humanitarian assistance**. The topic is included in the Federal Foreign Office's strategy on humanitarian assistance abroad, published in 2012, and is manifested in both the coordination of humanitarian assistance and project cycles (project selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation).

There are many examples of successful implementation and mainstreaming of gender equality in German humanitarian assistance. Funding is provided to projects that target young mothers, girls or pregnant women, because humanitarian disasters hit them particularly hard. Examples of such projects include nutritional programmes for children under the age of five and pregnant or breastfeeding mothers, whilst other aid projects target survivors of sexual violence. Projects funded by the Federal Government helped reduce the risk of sexual or gender-based violence, for example by providing firewood in refugee camps, placing water taps near villages or constructing sanitation facilities with separate sections for men and women (see the list of projects in Annex V).

In cooperation with international partners such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the ICRC, the Federal Government funded measures seeking to ensure respect and consideration for the specific needs of women and girls in the context of armed conflict. The measures included, for example, programmes to raise awareness about gender-related issues amongst police and security personnel in refugee camps. Following the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, Germany joined a campaign to protect women and children in humanitarian emergencies (Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies).

In addition to this, women and girls in many conflict zones are the main victims of the horrific consequences of land mines, as in many societies they are the ones who work in the fields or have to cross minefields to gather wood or collect water. Germany has responded to this, supporting global humanitarian mine and ordnance clearance projects as a State party to the UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the Ottawa Convention and the Oslo Convention on Cluster Munitions. In this field, the Federal Government supported projects including the clearance of mines and explosive remnants of war, awareness-raising of the risks and victim care.

During the reporting period, the Federal Government sought to introduce the gender perspective to international action against the **proliferation of small arms**, which often continue to circulate once conflicts have ended and can facilitate both domestic and sexual violence. It ensured that its project work on combatting illegal small arms also took the gender perspective into account and, importantly, that it included women in efforts to control the circulation of small arms. The German delegation to the 2015 and 2016 UNODA Meetings of States successfully advocated that relevant references to resolution 1325 be included in the final documents issued by the respective conferences. Moreover, the Federal Government advocated the implementation of resolution 1325 in its statements, amongst others at the meeting of the 13 State parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, held in Geneva in December 2013, at the 3rd Review Conference held in Maputo in June 2014 and at the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V) of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons held in Geneva in April 2015.

The Federal Government undertook numerous measures to **protect refugees** and especially women and girls who have sought refuge **in Germany**. In 2015, Germany took in some one million refugees, of whom approximately 30% were female; approx. a third of these female refugees were girls. Consistent efforts must be made to combat attacks against women, children and other vulnerable persons residing in refugee accommodation. At its special cabinet meeting in Meseberg on 25 May 2016, the Federal Government agreed to work with other countries to swiftly establish whether federal legislation was needed to ensure such protection.

Furthermore, the Federal Government implemented a series of measures to ensure effective protection and help for women in refugee accommodation, and beyond this:

- As of the end of March 2016, the Federal Government and the KfW (Reconstruction Loan Corporation) have been providing communities with loans that are currently interest-free to fund constructional safety measures in refugee accommodation. These can include sanitary facilities with separate areas for each gender, housing units with locks as well as building and equipping protected child-friendly rooms, areas and multifunctional spaces. A total of 200 million euros has been made available (federal funds: 10.8 million euros).
- The Federal Government has also launched an initiative to protect children and women in refugee accommodation together with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the Federal Association of Non-Statutory Welfare (BAGFW) and the NGOs Plan International and Save the Children. The initiative aims to develop protection concepts for women and children in refugee accommodation and to implement these in reception centres and refugee accommodation nationwide. Minimum Standards on the Protection of Children, Adolescents and Women in Refugee Accommodation Centres were drafted and published within the framework of the federal initiative. For the first time, these minimum standards provide uniform guidelines on protecting children, adolescents and women from violence as well as on improving access to education and psychological support in refugee accommodation (federal funds: 2 million euros, duration: up to the end of 2016, extension sought).

Beyond this, it is important to inform female refugees in refugee accommodation of their rights as well as the advisory and protection services available to them in Germany. The 'violence against women support hotline' made a big contribution to this, as did the support hotline 'pregnant and in need'. Both are available 24/7, and offer free and anonymous preliminary psycho-social advice. The former refers callers on to their local assistance service upon request, whilst the latter seeks to refer callers on to their local pregnancy advice service. The hotlines have been very well received, and interpretation services enable female refugees to make use of them even if they do not speak German. Around the clock, female interpreters can be connected to phone calls to interpret to and from 15 languages.⁵

In 2015 and 2016, the nationwide coordination unit of the bff (Federal Association of Rape Crisis Centres and Women's Counselling Centres), the Association of Women's Shelters and KOK (German nationwide activist coordination group combatting trafficking in women and violence against women in the process of migration) have implemented a series of measures, including educational measures, to support and care for female refugees from war zones in their advisory centres.

In addition to this, the Federal Government helps to increase numbers of personnel in 37 torture victim centres and funds accompanying advanced personnel training. An important aim of this expansion is to accelerate the process of providing women who have been subjected to violence with professional help (federal funds: 4 million euros, duration: up to end of 2016, extension sought).

Germany also engages **internationally to protect refugees**, especially women and girls. Within the framework of its engagement in dealing with the Syrian refugee crisis, the Federal Government worked on a policy based on the goals of resolution 1325, amongst others through the Special Representative of the Federal Government for the Middle East Stability Partnership. Moreover, during the

⁵ The following languages are provided for: English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Turkish, Italian, Polish, Serbo-Croat, Chinese, Bulgarian, Romanian, Arabic, Persian (Farsi) and Vietnamese.

reporting period, numerous projects in this field received federal funding. A particular focus of this funding was the ‘arc of crisis’ in the Middle East, for example in Jordan and Lebanon, where refugees were provided with psychological, psycho-social, medical and legal support within the framework of various projects. During the reporting period, German support helped eight mobile advisory teams operate along the Western Balkans route, where they provided particularly vulnerable refugees with psychological and psycho-social support. The construction of protection centres in the Palestinian Territories and the improvement of the water and sanitation supply to a camp for internally displaced persons in Iraq ultimately benefitted especially female and child refugees.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, funded projects particularly benefitted victims of sexualised and gender-based violence. The majority of projects in this regard provided psycho-social and medical support as well as help for victims to reintegrate, for example in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nigeria as well as within the framework of a regional programme in Cameroon, Chad and the Central African Republic.

In other areas of the world funding was provided to **projects combatting violence against women**, above all preventative projects, for instance in Afghanistan and parts of Latin America (including Chile, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico and other countries within the framework of the ComVoMujer programme). This included measures to raise awareness and educate people about women’s rights. In this respect, reference is made to the account given in the chapter in this report on prevention, which outlines the German engagement in the field of gender-based prevention work. In total, during the reporting period, Germany implemented 44 measures within the framework of the protection provisions. The focus was on the regions of the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.

Case study:

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------------|
| Regional | Combatting sexual violence in armed conflict | 2014 – 2016 |
| | | 4 million euros |
| | The International Committee of the Red Cross’s multiannual programme on combatting sexualised and gender-based violence in armed conflict in countries such as Colombia, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Somalia, the Central African Republic and Papua New Guinea. Special focus: awareness-raising amongst ICRC personnel, preventing violence and comprehensive aid measures for survivors (medical and psychological care, economic participation, legal protection as well as combatting impunity by improving national criminal legislation and prosecution of perpetrators). | |

3.5 Reintegration and reconstruction

The Federal Government is striving to embed the specific security and basic needs of women and girls in all of its reconstruction and integration policies. It is thus working towards equal involvement of men and women in building fair and democratic structures. Its aim is to ensure that as many women as possible are involved in local-level decision-making and occupy positions of leadership during the reconstruction phase. Furthermore, in the context of reconstructing post-conflict societies, the Federal Government engaged in capacity building of multipliers in the administrative, executive, scientific and civil-society sectors to integrate women’s rights in constitutional and legislative processes as well as to ensure that these rights are respected in practice.

During the reporting period, Germany implemented some 30 **bilateral measures** on reconstruction and reintegration. The measures focused on cooperation with African and Middle Eastern countries.

The Federal Government's activity in Africa included measures to enable refugees and internally displaced persons to return and reintegrate into communities. Moreover, they provided rehabilitation and care to victims of sexual and other forms of gender-based violence, and developed transitional justice institutions on reparations and reconciliation. In the Middle East, the Federal Government also sought to develop transitional justice in the fields of investigating violent crimes and dealing with the past.

In the immediate post-conflict phase at the latest, humanitarian assistance and measures to reintegrate refugees and internally displaced persons into the communities that have taken them in play an important role. Capacity building amongst women and providing for their needs are vital in dealing with the most urgent emergencies and creating preliminary structures following a violent conflict. Germany is thus particularly interested in ensuring that greater heed is paid to the gender perspective in reintegration and reconstruction during and immediately after violent conflicts.

In relation to this, it is crucial to account for the specific needs of women and girls as well as to involve them in decision-making. Throughout the range of the Federal Government's international cooperation – from humanitarian missions to stabilisation measures, and transitional assistance to the ensuing long-term development cooperation – the specific needs of women and girls have constantly been incorporated in needs assessments. Equally, the Federal Government takes gender-related issues into consideration in the humanitarian assistance measures it funds as a transversal task within the United Nations Cluster Approach to coordinating humanitarian assistance.

Within the framework of its support strategy, the Federal Government commits itself to tying the allocation of funding to the equal participation of women with consideration for their interests and needs. Finally, in its reconstruction measures within the framework of development policy cooperation, it pays particular attention to the needs and skills of women and girls, and works for equal access to national social welfare systems.

The care and **rehabilitation of victims of sexual and other forms of gender-based violence** are high priorities for Federal Government projects and measures in conflict-affected countries such as Afghanistan, Burundi, Iraq, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nepal. This includes the provision of care, with a focus on the needs of displaced women and girls, services to care for trauma caused by violence and disease, as well as help to guarantee income for displaced women and girls. A further important aspect is sufficient fulfilment of healthcare needs, particularly to care for pregnant women and newborn babies, as well as elderly or sick people.

Within the context of **reconstructing post-conflict societies**, the Federal Government works to support single women, focusing on reintegrating into society marginalised women, for example widows, single women and girls or survivors of sexual violence, who can sometimes be stigmatised by their families. This includes enabling women to independently take up gainful employment and acquire property. Ex-female soldiers and particularly underage ex-female soldiers are one of the main target groups of the measures to facilitate reintegration into society.

Within the framework of its international commitments, from 2013 – 2016, the Federal Government provided 2.83 million euros to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. The Fund also supports victims of sexual violence.

Violent conflicts significantly alter and strain gender roles as well as the relationship between genders. That is why the Federal Government promotes **awareness-raising and educational**

measures, especially targeting members of the judicial and security sectors who deal with women’s rights and gender-based violence, as well as the specific needs of women and girls in post-conflict societies.

The – often systematic – violation of human rights and particularly the rights of women and girl during violent conflicts destroys the fabric and integrity of a society. Developing the institutions and mechanisms needed for **transitional justice** to address this issue is a pre-requisite to consolidating the reconstruction process. The Federal Government thus promotes the reconstruction of justice and security-sector institutions in conflict and post-conflict areas, and is very active in efforts to address injustice and violence suffered by women, to prevent an increase in and exacerbation of violence and discrimination against women.

Furthermore, the Federal Government works to ensure that the needs of women and girls are taken into consideration in both criminal prosecution and within the framework of the **reparation and reconciliation process**. It is only possible to establish peace in post-conflict societies if sexual and gender-based crimes are dealt with. Transitional justice institutions such as truth commissions, the investigation of crimes committed, rehabilitation and compensation for victims, and finally reconciliation are thus an important part of the peace-building agenda and make an important contribution to strengthening the rule of law and stability in post-conflict societies.

Lasting peace can only be established in a post-conflict society if its people deal with their own, violent past in an open and transparent manner, and there is guaranteed access to law and justice. In order to support the reconstruction process in regions such as Africa or countries such as Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo or Cambodia, the Federal Government works to set up effective transitional justice institutions and promotes dialogue between such commissions and women’s rights organisations.

In the reporting period, the Federal Government was active in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, providing emergency humanitarian aid and transitional support in North Kivu. Its measures included reintegration support for survivors and ensuring the provision of basic healthcare, alongside rehabilitating and caring for victims of sexual and other forms of gender-based violence.

The reconstruction programme following the 2015 earthquake in **Nepal**, which provides for the basic healthcare, accommodation and income support needs of families in three Nepalese districts, also focuses on the specific needs of women and girls. A further project Weaving the Web targets women who were subjected to sexual and other forms of gender-based violence during the civil war in Nepal and supports them with advisory, care and educational measures. The aim is to build up a structured database to document crimes perpetrated against women and girls (NepalMonitor.org). A further measure involves connecting this work with rehabilitation measures for victims’ groups. The project receives support from a network of local women’s groups who also work in remote regions.

Caring for and rehabilitating women and girls is also a focus of Germany’s engagement in Kabul, Hert and Mazar-e-Sharif in **Afghanistan**. The projects and measures are accompanied by psycho-social advice for traumatised victims of violence. A centre of expertise for maternal and child health supported by the Federal Government in the regional hospital in Mazar-e-Sharif offers advice and care in the fields of obstetrics and paediatrics.

Case study:

| | | |
|------|---|------------------|
| Iraq | Improving the living conditions of internally displaced Iraqi nationals and the local population in the northern Iraqi | 2014 – 2015 |
| | | 34 million euros |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | province of Dohuk | |
| | Measures are funded to build basic sanitation and healthcare infrastructure, construct accommodation and institutions for primary education and professional training, promote employment with consideration for the specific needs of women and girls (e.g. setting up birthing clinics and a women’s shelter, implementing minimum participation quotas for women of: 50% on professional training courses and 30% taking up the jobs created). Psycho-social care for victims of sexual and other forms of gender-based violence. Social and cultural activities on preventing violence and incorporating vulnerable groups with a focus on women and girls. | |

3.6 Criminal prosecution

In the Action Plan 2013 – 2016, Germany set itself the goal of continuing to support international criminal justice and to promote the prosecution of violence perpetrated against women in conflict. Informing women of their rights and how they can access justice were further targets stated in the Action Plan. Germany has engaged at both the national and international level to further develop criminal law protection, including from sexual and gender-based violence. This also takes place at the international level, within the framework of **promoting the rule of law**, which is a focus of the Federal Government’s support for international projects. For example, measures include training and further training for judges and lawyers, developing and strengthening an independent judiciary, as well as advising the police. Further important elements include strengthening and including civil society; the rule of law can only be brought to life and have effect if an engaged, vigilant civil society develops and flourishes. Moreover, promoting the rule of law also occupies a central place within the framework of the United Nations. Implementing the Agenda 2030, in which strengthening the rule of law is a global element, is another of the Federal Government’s key concerns.

During the reporting period, Germany took responsibility for **prosecuting international crimes**. In Germany, prosecuting crimes in line with the Code of Crimes Against International Law falls under the remit of the Federal Public Prosecutor General of the Federal Court of Justice, and violence perpetrated against women in situations of conflict is a focus of the Public Prosecutor General’s investigation in the field of crimes against international law. Notable examples of this work include investigations carried out in connection with the conflicts in Syria and Iraq, in which great efforts are being made to investigate and document cases of slavery of female members of religious minorities. In 2011, the criminal proceedings initiated at the Higher Regional Court in Stuttgart against two leading members of the militia organisation “Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda” also addressed sexual crimes against women in armed conflict.

Furthermore, the Federal Government continuously worked to **strengthen international criminal law** during the reporting period. In early 2016, it presented a bill to amend the Code of Crimes against International Law to incorporate the pledges of the 2010 Kampala Review Conference of the Rome Statute. The pledges of Kampala expand the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 17 July 1998 (ICC Statute), including a definition of a crime of aggression, over which the ICC will be able to exercise its jurisdiction from 1 January 2017 at the earliest. A key part of the bill is the introduction of a new article 13 in the Code of Crimes against International Law with which, for the first time, concrete implementation of a war of aggression can be punished alongside preparation of such a war.

Germany also helps the international criminal courts in The Hague with the execution of sentences. German federal states have already taken on the execution of the sentences of seven individuals who were condemned by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (successor organisation: United National Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals, MICT).

Federal Government representatives contributed to discussions at various fora that aim to strengthen jurisdiction and particularly criminal jurisdiction in partner countries. This included **events organised by the German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation** (IRZ Foundation) for, and/or in cooperation with, other countries. Notable examples include an event in Tunis (2016), seminars in Rabat (2016) or a series of seminars in Georgia (2013), which addressed the rule of law and promotion of human rights respectively. Furthermore, the Federal Government has engaged in a dialogue on the rule of law since 2000 with China, and since 2009, with Vietnam. Within this format, numerous, high-level events took place such as seminars, workshops, training and further training and symposia, in which women's and human rights were consistently a topic. For example, the 15th legal symposium held in Beijing in 2015 addressed the topic of domestic violence within the framework of the Sino-German Dialogue on the Rule of Law.

During the running term of the Action Plan 2013 – 2016, the Federal Government worked in close collaboration with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparation and the Guarantees of Non-Recurrence, Pablo De Greiff. Within his mandate, the Special Rapporteur deals with serious human rights violations and breaches of international criminal law taking the gender perspective into consideration.

From 2013 – 2016, the German legislator continued to further develop **German law**. A high level of rule of law is the foundation for a stable and peaceful Germany, and sets an example. Therefore, criminal law protection in Germany was further strengthened, amongst other things. The law on improving protection of sexual self-determination that came into force on 11 November 2016 (Federal Law Gazette I. P. 2460) provides for the prosecution of criminal acts in which the perpetrator violates the victim's sexual self-determination. Other laws aiming to further develop criminal legislation on crimes against sexual self-determination also entered into force during the reporting period. The 47th law amending the Criminal Code, which criminalises female genital mutilation, entered into force on 28 September 2013 (47th amendment to the Criminal Code – Federal Law Gazette. I. P. 3672, Annex I). In addition to this, the law on strengthening the rights of victims of sexual abuse of 26 June 2013 was incorporated into the Federal Law Gazette (Federal Law Gazette I. P. 1805).

A Federal Cabinet decision of 9 September 2016 led to an amendment to the Passport Act being initiated which introduced a new clause on denial of a passport. This is applicable in cases when facts create suspicion that genital mutilation, as defined in section 226a of the Criminal Code, will be inflicted abroad. The provision thus serves the preventative fight against female genital mutilation being inflicted during trips abroad (a phenomenon known as “holiday cutting”).

It is important that women who arrive in Germany having fled war and violence are aware of their rights in Germany and have **access to the German assistance and justice system**. The Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth and the hotlines ‘violence against women’ and ‘pregnant and in need’ make female refugees aware of the advice available in a range of languages and formats.

The Federal Government works to provide further training to German judges and lawyers in the fields of international humanitarian law and international criminal law. One example of its engagement is

the conference held at the German Judicial Academy in February 2016. Speakers at the conference comprised, amongst others, practitioners from the German legal community, German International Criminal Court Judge Professor Schmitt, Federal Foreign Office and Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection personnel who deal with criminal legal aid, trainers from the Bundeswehr’s international missions, a member of the German Red Cross and representatives of the academic community. A focus lay on intercultural topics and practical questions relating to dealing with victims who appear as witnesses.

During the 2013 – 2016 reporting period, the Federal Government not only supported numerous **projects** on the overall strengthening of the rule of law, such as in Afghanistan, Nepal and Bangladesh (see the focal area “prevention”), it also funded projects with the explicit aim of improving criminal prosecution. Projects that received funding focused on **promoting legal assistance and advice** particularly for women who have suffered sexual violence. In this field, projects were run in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Guatemala and India in which for example, in 2016, members of lower castes who had become victims of sexual violence were trained to give legal advice as lay lawyers, in order to be able to better defend their rights. Projects in which legal advice was one of the measures are listed in the tables in the sections: Prevention and Protection. Measures on providing legal information will help individual cases to be dealt with through the law, thus **supporting a societal reconciliation process**, for instance in Colombia, where Federal Government measures in the field of transitional justice actively incorporated the needs of women and girls, or in Cambodia, as part of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal.

There, the Federal Government helped to deal with sexual and gender-based crimes. It supported the hybrid criminal court (Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, ECCC), which hears cases involving crimes perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge regime. Sexual and gender-based crimes are dealt with as separate cases and are recognised as crimes against humanity. The victims of these crimes are given wide-ranging rights in the ECCC. Some 4,000 joint plaintiffs had the right, amongst other things, to collective and moral reparations. One of the reconciliation projects funded by the Federal Government in Cambodia takes a unique approach to helping victims of forced marriage. Stories of forced marriage are told through the traditional Apsara dance, and victims receive psychological support. Beyond the International Criminal Court, the Federal Government made an important contribution to dealing with and documenting sexual and gender-based crimes in Cambodia, for example by helping the Toul Sleng Genocide Museum in Phnom Penh to safely store its archive material. The collection of (forced) confessions, biographies, photographs and negatives from the Red Khmer Regime is recognised as a world documentary heritage by UNESCO.

Case study:

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| India | Supporting the training of lay lawyers for victims of sexual violence | 2016 |
| | | 50,000 euros |
| | The project Empowering Victims of Sexual Violence in Rural Areas in Five States of India seeks to support women from lower castes who have been victims of sexual violence by providing legal and medical training for them to become lay lawyers ('barefoot lawyers') in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Maharashtra. | |

V. Overview table of funded projects from 2013 to 2016

Please note that certain measures stated below are part of long-term projects which were launched before or will run beyond the end of the reporting period. It is not therefore possible to give a detailed list of the funding for the period of 2013 – 2016. The measures funded have been noted under the relevant heading in the Action Plan 2013 – 2016, however some are relevant to several or many topics. It is therefore only possible to draw limited conclusions regarding the priorities of each topic. Furthermore, some individual, particularly national, measures mentioned in the report are not necessarily listed in the table below.

1. Focal Area Prevention

| Measure (country/region) | Details and aim of the measure | Implementation period | Department responsible; funds for current phase |
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| Support for the Gawharshad Institute of Higher Education (Afghanistan) | Introduction of a course on gender studies at the private university the Gawharshad Institute of Higher Education, further training for trainers, development and further development of this module. | 2014 – 2016 | AA; 60,000 euros |
| Project Women’s Voices (Egypt) | Training for female journalists to improve their access to jobs in the media, strengthening the gender perspective in Egyptian reporting, setting up an Egyptian network of female journalists, expanding the mentoring programme, further training for selected female multipliers (2015) and setting up an online platform (2016). | 2014 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with the DW Akademie; 494,963 euros |
| Promoting Civil Society – Female Empowerment (Egypt) | Measures to overcome the marginalisation of women in Egyptian society (in the public sphere, economy and politics), for example by combatting prejudices and discriminatory gender roles and raising awareness about gender issues with a focus on sexual harassment and violence against women and girls. | 2014 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with the Goethe-Institut; 192,321 euros |
| Project Free of Fear from Violence – Bringing the Istanbul Convention to the local level (Albania) | Promoting cooperation between civil-society actors and with state institutions (educational institutions, the police, government departments), supporting the implementation of the Council of Europe convention on women’s rights with a focus on effectively combatting domestic violence. | 2015 | AA in cooperation with Refleksione Women’s Association; 37,700 euros |
| Project More Equality – Less Violence (Angola) | Measures to better implement Angola’s 2011 law on domestic violence by developing an implementation mechanism and raising awareness amongst the general population. | 2013 | AA; 58,232 euros |
| Project Increasing the Awareness Level of Women Journalists on Reporting of Violence against Women through different Media Outlets (Ethiopia) | Awareness raising and training journalists with regard to the different manifestations of violence against women, training on how to appropriately and effectively portray the topic in the media. | 2015 | AA in cooperation with the Ethiopian Media Women Association (EMWA); 5,200 euros |
| Gender-specific Issues in Measures to Adapt to Climate Change using Flood Protection (Bangla- | Measures to account for the specific needs of women in constructing cyclone shelters along the coast of Bangladesh (e.g. separate rooms for heavily pregnant women), participation of women on administrative committees for cyclone shelters. | 2012 – 2017 | BMZ in cooperation with KfW; 10.9 million euros |

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| desh) | | | |
| Project Sementeiras de Direitos (Brazil) | Awareness raising and educational work on human rights and empowering women with a focus on social flashpoints in cities. Raising awareness on the topic violence and peaceful conflict-resolution strategies. | 2015 | AA in cooperation with the Instituto Brasileiro de Estudos e Apoio Comunitário (IBEAC); 73,600 euros |
| Improving administration and good governance in the field of land ownership (Burundi) | Funds for land reforms through advisory measures on land rights, mediation processes and land registration, with a focus on equality between men and women with regard to inheritance, land and property law, advice on draft legislation (e.g. joint ownership for spouses and heirs), further training on gender-specific legal questions relating to land rights, financial support for selected communities to guarantee land rights of particularly vulnerable women as well as analyses of the legal situation of women with regard to access to land. | 2014 – 2018 | BMZ; 5 million euros |
| Conference on Women’s Policies 2015, Equality, Sustainable Development and the Fight against Violence (Germany) | Conference which used concrete case studies of countries and the situation of women in current crisis zones to critically examine international women’s policies. Experts from the fields of academia and politics and well as representatives from the case study countries met to discuss the topic. | 2015 | AA in cooperation with AMICA; 3,000 euros |
| Workshops on Children and Armed Conflict & Women, Peace and Security (Germany) | Presentation of the topic Children and Armed Conflict as well as the Women, Peace and Security Agenda with focus on the corresponding UN Security Council resolutions (2068 & 1325), participants included desk officers from the Security Council member states, members of civil society and United Nations personnel. The final report was circulated as an official document at the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. | 2016 | AA in cooperation with German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP); 69,943 euros |
| Project Gender Starts with Me (Georgia) | Measures to protect and promote the rights of women inter alia in line with the Women’s Rights Convention CEDAW with a focus on the topics of violence against women and equality, since 2016 training sessions for doctors, police officers as well as teachers. | 2015 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with the Georgian Adult Education Network; 2015: 45,000 euros 2016: 49,400 euros |
| Strengthening the external structure of the human rights office in Guatemala by improving conflict analysis and spreading the human rights approach (Guatemala) | Supporting the field offices of the national human rights institution in raising awareness amongst the local population, including further training for local women’s groups on specific human rights issues with a focus on women’s rights, gender-specific violence and victims of human trafficking (36 events with 270 participants), setting up a forum for women’s rights, further training on the topic of children’s rights and preventing violence with mothers and fathers, broadcasting radio programmes on different aspects of women’s rights. | 2013 – 2015 | BMZ; 150,000 euros |
| Improving the populations’ basic safety and supporting society’s efforts to deal with conflict, | Capacity building and awareness-raising measures: including the campaign Letters from Women about women’s experiences of violence, further training and workshops entitled Prevention of Violence against Women, computer courses for female victims of vio- | 2015 – 2018 | BMZ; 5 million euros |

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| FOSIT I+II (Guatemala) | lence, implementation of four studies in preparation for the conclusion of a Sector Policy of Inter-Institutional Coordination of the Justice System on Improving Care for Victims of Sexual Violence. | | |
| Project Participation and Collaboration with District Appropriate Authority to implement Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (India) | Funding for the government campaign Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (Save the Girl Child, Educate the Girl Child) to boost acceptance of women and girls with the aim of improving the gender balance in particularly imbalanced areas in the northern federal states. | 2015 | AA in cooperation with the Centre for Social Research (CSR) New Delhi; 100,000 euros |
| Promoting the gender perspective in national urban sanitation policy (India) | Installing public toilet facilities with a focus on the health and safety of women who are often sexually assaulted when going to the toilet, inter alia. | 2014 – 2017 | BMZ; 4 million euros |
| Support for the organisation of a conference on women's and human rights (Iraq) | Support for a conference to strengthen human and particularly women's rights in Iraq: Forum for exchanges about studies, results of research and experiences. Impetus for new projects, stakeholder networking. | 2014 | AA in cooperation with the Felsberg Institute for Education and Academic Research; 14,764 euros |
| Project SCR 1325 – MENA Women's Security Forum (Iraq) | Setting up a regional forum of experts, politicians and activists from the MENA region with a focus on extremism and women's rights within the framework of Security Council resolution 1325. Development of recommendations to present to the UN Security Council and UN Women. | 2015 | AA in cooperation with the Iraqi Al-Amal Association; 40,000 euros |
| Project Reduce women's rights violations in Diyala province (Iraq) | Training multipliers on awareness-raising work in the field of women's educational opportunities, workshops on marriage and divorce rights, awareness-raising radio campaigns and advising internally displaced women. | 2015 | AA in cooperation with the Ajjal Association for Intelligence and Creation; 80,000 euros |
| Writing for Life – writing workshop for women (Iraq) | Writing workshop for writers (prose, storytelling and essay techniques), conference with Iraqi prize-winners from writing workshops and German authors in Berlin. Boosting the visibility of women and their perspective in conflict regions, working through experiences of violence. | 2016 | AA in cooperation with elbarlament GmbH; 119,921 euros |
| Project Shahrazad for Iraqi Women Human Rights Defenders (Iraq) | Setting up a meeting and legal advice centre to raise awareness and network female activists. Security training for women and girls, advice campaigns on women's rights. | 2016 | AA in cooperation with Un Ponte Per (UPP); 78,800 euros |
| Support for a film seminar entitled Narration, Representation, Experiment. Feminist Strategies in Film (Iran) | Teaching forms of feminist representation as well as experimental transformation film portrayals using videos as well as selected films from other female directors. Strengthening the cultural and social participation of women (empowerment) as an instrument for effectively preventing violence. | 2016 | AA in cooperation with the Austrian representation of the Karnameh Institute; 408,33 euros |
| Topical pilot project Sports for Development (Jordan) | Support for Syrian children and adolescents through training in strategies to deal with trauma, stress and conflict with a focus on the participation of women and girls via promotion of girls' football and training for female athletes. Strengthening the role of women and girls in conflict prevention. | 2012 – 2016 | BMZ; 13.75 million euros |
| MENA-regional | Support for a several-day regional conference on | 2013 | AA in coopera- |

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| conference on women's rights (Jordan) | women's rights with the aim of improving exchanges of experience and networking. Several workshops on women's rights also took place within the conference framework. | | tion with the Foundation for the Future; 50,000 euros |
| New perspectives through academic training and advanced IPSS training for young Syrians and Jordanians (Jordan) | Study grants for Syrian refugees and young Jordanian adults at Jordanian universities. 50% of grants are reserved for women; offer of training modules on the promotion of self-help capacities (strategic management, leadership as well as negotiation and communication skills) and behaviour to prevent violence, building an alumni and stakeholder network. | 2014 – 2019 | BMZ; 6.9 million euros |
| Contribution to security of land rights (Cambodia) | Improving women's land rights by verifying and re-drafting the legislative framework, guidebooks and procedures used by the Cambodian land ministry when awarding land rights. Support for the partner ministry in developing a gender mainstreaming strategy. Active inclusion of female activists and civil-society actors who engage in the sector of land. | 2014 – 2016 | BMZ; 5.61 million euros |
| Strengthening the Reparation Process for the most vulnerable Victims of the Armed Conflict (Colombia) | Capacity building amongst local-level civil servants (Caquetá, Meta und Putumayo), advising the victim's association in Bogota, developing different instruments (educational material, a guidebook), building a network of local activists to develop a long-term strategy of redress for victims and protection of vulnerable target groups of the domestic conflict (particularly women), with a focus on equality. | 2016 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with the Max Planck Foundation; 440,994 euros |
| Support for the project Engaging Men to Promote Gender Equality and Reassess the Current Gender Roles (Kosovo) | Raising awareness amongst men through workshops on gender equality and reassessing gender roles. | 2016 | AA; 25,000 euros |
| Women's Rights are Human Rights – every woman's life counts (Palestine) | Statistical analyses of domestic violence and particularly honour killings. Publication and discussion within the framework of public awareness campaigns. | 2013 | AA in cooperation with the Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling; 62,434 euros |
| Conflict Sensitive Resource and Asset Management, CO-SERAM (Philippines) | Capacity building to peacefully manage the use of land and resources, training on land rights, legal advice and boosting the participation of indigenous women in decision-making and planning processes. Capacity building in local human rights organisations which combat SGBV and help women access their rights. Boosting the equal participation of women and men in relevant planning and decision-making processes as well as in accessing conflict-resolution mechanisms. | 2014 – 2018 | BMZ; 8.5 million euros |
| Strengthening the rights-based approach of civil-society organisations (Rwanda) | Capacity building in partner organisations to analyse the structural causes of economic, social and legal discrimination from a perspective of human rights standards and principles, and to enable them to organise project interventions based on results. Participative inclusion of groups including marginalised people and supporting them in their efforts to assert their entitlement to access their rights. Concurrent capacity building amongst state actors to improve their ability to fulfil their role as representatives of the popula- | 2015 – 2018 | BMZ; 1.14 million euros |

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| | tion's human rights vis-à-vis the state. Particular attention is paid to the effects of gender stereotyping and roles on women, girls, boys and men's ability to access their human rights. The measures focus on women and girls, who are traditionally disadvantaged. | | |
| Peacebuilding, youth support and fighting corruption – peace fund (Timor-Leste) | Strengthening state youth workers in Timor-Leste and better networking them with civil-society institutions to prevent violence in the public and private sphere. Fund management and the organisation of the steering committee take place with the participation of the national women's network, including measures to improve relations between genders and prevent SGBV (countrywide film campaigns and local awareness-raising measures on women's rights and combatting sexual and domestic violence), training local contact persons for survivors of SGBV as well as female reporters for a national conflict warning system, awareness-raising measures for men and village elders as well as leadership training for women. | 2013 – 2017 | BMZ; 5.35 million euros |
| Measures to promote peaceful communication (Trinidad and Tobago) | Training sessions on peaceful communication for leaders and managers in the field of development cooperation (60% of participants were women). | 2013 | AA in cooperation with the Women's Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD); 4,200 euros |
| Support for the Annual Conference of the European Network on Gender and Violence 2016 (Turkey) | Strengthening interdisciplinary exchange about the latest research results on gender matters and gender-specific violence. | 2016 | AA in cooperation with the Istanbul Bilgi University; 5,100 euros |
| Tunisian Transition Mapping Project (Tunisia) | Mapping international engagement to date within the framework of the Tunisian transformation process, including research into the engagement of international stakeholders in Tunisia, needs assessment and, if necessary, coordination in overlapping areas of activity with particular attention on NGOs in the field of women's matters. | 2012 – 2013 | AA in cooperation with the Institute for Integrated Transitions; 75,000 euros |
| Promoting civil society – women's radio (Tunisia) | Strengthening the participation of women in rural areas through nationwide, weekly radio shows entitled "atelhom osktou" in a Tunisian dialect: information about women's rights, chances and opportunities. Raising awareness about the vital role played by women in transformation processes, informing women of the legal, economic and social options open to them in post-revolution Tunisia, information on advice services for situations of crisis. | 2013 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with the Goethe-Institut; 269,799 euros |
| Raising awareness through a seminar on women's rights in Ukraine (Ukraine) | Pilot measures on promoting regional civil-society initiatives in eastern and southern Ukraine with a focus on women's rights as well as combatting and overcoming discrimination. | 2014 | AA in cooperation with the NGO ASF; 5,000 euros |
| Supporting regional civil-society initiatives in eastern and southern Ukraine (Ukraine) | Measures to promote gender equality in politics and society. | 2014 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with European Exchange; 496,540 euros |

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| Support for the Implementation of the Strategy for Preventing and Combatting Discrimination in Ukraine (Ukraine) | Anti-discrimination project to improve gender equality in Ukraine. | 2016 | AA in cooperation with the Max Planck Foundation; 159,588 euros |
| ComVoMujer – Combatting violence against women in Latin America (regional, Latin America) | In Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Paraguay, national legislation was passed providing protection against domestic violence and femicide (“feminicidios”) and national programmes/action plans to combat violence against women were run. This helped improve the exchange of experience and cooperation between relevant regional, national and private stakeholders. Cooperation with men on the topic of developing new images of masculinity was increased. Alongside aspects of prevention, the plan includes individual provisions on protection and criminal prosecution through concrete policy advice regarding a legal framework to provide protection against violence. | 2009 – 2016 | BMZ; 10.8 million euros |
| Consideration for the gender perspective in efforts to support peace, security and good governance in the SADC region (regional, southern Africa) | Consolidating peace and security structures in SADC countries, including strengthening the instruments of peaceful conflict resolution and post-conflict peace-building through dialogue and diplomacy, setting up a SADC standby force with a civilian component as part of the African Standby Force (ASF), support for the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) and its training programme, including measures to raise awareness amongst trainers (50% gender quota) on gender-specific topics (women’s rights, gender-based violence, sexual exploitation of women and their legal consequences in international law). | 2011 – 2015 and 2015 – 2018 | BMZ in cooperation with GIZ; Phase I: 12.4 million euros, Phase II: 6,2 million euros |
| Discover Football – Festival for women’s rights and women’s football (regional) | Running a women’s football festival in Berlin, with teams from Arab transition countries with an accompanying three-day programme including workshops/panel discussions. Capacity building, strengthening women’s rights and the role of Arab women in sport and society, networking and raising the profile of Arab women’s football as well as boosting self-confidence, sexual self-determination and the skills of young female footballers from Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Yemen and Jordan. | 2013 | AA in cooperation with Football and Exchange; 85,430 euros |
| Engagement within the framework of the Central Asian water initiative (regional) | Engagement for cross-border water resource management, which aims at reducing the potential for conflicts, helping to resolve conflicts and at promoting effective management of shared water resources and thus also regional stability and socio-economic development. Ultimately, women also benefit from this because they are often disproportionately dependent on the availability of sufficient and good-quality water resources. | 2013 – 2016 | AA; in cooperation with GIZ, Helmholtz Centre Potsdam – GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, German-Kazakh University (GKU), n-ost Netzwerk für Osteuropa Berichterstattung; 11.9 million euros |
| Promoting women within the frame- | Alumni projects within the framework of the exchange programme to promote intercultural, political and | 2014 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with ifa - |

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| work of CrossCulture Plus (CCP) – alumni project (regional, inter alia Tunisia) | technical skills and networking of civil-society multipliers from Arab countries in periods of transition, including the photography project Blasti - My Place (improving Tunisian women's access to the public sphere), a train-the-trainer module and photo exhibition on understanding gender roles in Tunisia, workshop for women on Inclusive Media: Rethinking Journalism Conditions for Women Across the Middle East. A focal topic of the programme was promoting women, equal opportunities, gender roles, journalistic writing, prevention of violence and peaceful conflict resolution. | | Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen e. V. (Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations); 33,176 euros |
| Strengthening social participation of Palestinian refugees (regional, Palestine, Jordan and Lebanon) | Strengthening regional experience pooling and networking, workshops on women's rights for conference participants. Support for Palestinian refugees in the areas of socio-cultural development, (psycho-)social care and reflection on identity including awareness raising about the topics of discriminatory and/or violence-inducing images of masculinity, gender discrimination as well as sexual, gender-based and domestic violence. Support for female Palestinian refugees in considering alternative gender roles and distribution of responsibilities in society. | 2014 – 2018 | BMZ; 19 million euros |
| Implementing the human right to water and sanitation (Africa and India) | Drafting a strategy document on improving the implementation of the human right to water and sanitation with a focus on the needs of women and girls, presenting the paper on the margins of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in March 2016. | 2015 | AA in cooperation with WASH United and UN Women; 5,000 euros |
| Support for the event After the Spring – Arabic journalists report (Egypt and Tunisia) | Event on the situation faced by women after the Arab Spring, held as part of the anniversary of the German Federation of Female Journalists in Bonn. The aim: strengthening exchange between and networking with media organisations and representatives of countries in transition with a focus on freedom of the press, gender equality and supporting the participation of women in the media and politics in Egypt and Tunisia. | 2015 | AA in cooperation with the German Federation of Female Journalists; 2,790 euros |
| Ouissal – measures on political participation of women (regional, Morocco and Tunisia) | Boosting the participation of women within the framework of the German-Moroccan-Tunisian Transformation Partnership with a focus on promoting the participation of women in politics, the economy and society in Tunisia and Morocco, networking of local, regional and international activists and women's representatives, women mentoring program, support for young female entrepreneurs by strengthening their intercultural and communication skills, including knowledge of new media, IT, law, business development. Hosting of the German-Arab women's networking forum in late 2016. | 2015 – 2017 | BMFSFJ/AA in cooperation with the European Mediterranean Association (EMA); 734,134 euros |
| Supporting the African Union in the field of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Phase II (regional, Africa) | Supporting the development and consolidation of peace and security structures in the African Union with a focus on, inter alia: strengthening a continental early-warning system, mediation, developing the civilian dimension of the African Standby Force, a gender-sensitive focus on planning and monitoring processes, reporting carried out by the African Union Commission's Peace and Security Department, developing and anchoring a Gender, Peace and Security Programme in the framework of the African Solidarity Initiative, as | 2015 – 2018 | BMZ; 5 million euros |

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| | well as developing gender-indicators for the APSA 2016 – 2020 Roadmap, including with regard to recruiting female mediators for AU peace missions and anchoring SGBV indicators in the framework of the African early-warning system. | | |
| Support for the OSCE Human Rights, Gender & Security Programme (regional, OSCE participating States) | Support for the Human Rights, Gender & Security Programme of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) with a focus on gender mainstreaming and strengthening public control over respect for human rights. | 2015 - 2016 | AA in cooperation with the ODIHR; 40,000 euros |
| Support for the OSCE NAP Academy (regional, OSCE participating States) | Seminar for representatives from government and civil society in OSCE participating States in preparation for the planning and development of an effective National Action Plan on 1325. Follow-up project to the 2013 project (also supported by Germany) entitled OSCE Studies on National Action Plans and other National Strategies to Implement resolution 1325. | 2016 | AA; 15,000 euros |
| Support of OSCE prevention of trafficking in human beings in supply chains, with a focus on government practices and measures (regional, OSCE participating States) | Project of the Office of the OSCE Special Representative for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings on the implementation of preventative measures in awarding state contracts to private companies that knowingly employ 'cheap' or 'illegal' workers or workers who work against their will (in such cases, the workers in question are often foreign) in order to maximise profits. | 2016 | AA in cooperation with the OSCE Secretariat; 75,000 euros |
| Support for the OSCE GCTF initiative on women and combatting violent extremism (global) | Support for an initiative run by the OSCE and Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) on the role of women in preventing terrorism and combatting violent extremism and radicalisation. | 2014 | AA in cooperation with the OSCE; 50,000 euros |
| Women human rights defenders training project (global) | Course on advising human rights defenders held in Geneva in 2016. Aim: networking and exchange of opinion. | 2016 | AA in cooperation with the International Service for Human Rights (ISHR); 19,123 euros |
| Event on the occasion of the 60th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (UN New York) | Events on current topics in the field of gender and the right to water and sanitation as well as an exhibition on the importance of national human rights institutions and their participation in the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) | 2016 | AA in cooperation with UN Women; 3,500 euros |

2. Focal Area Preparation of operations, basic, advances and continuing training

| Measure (country/region) | Description and aim of the measure | Implementation period | Department responsible; funds for current phase |
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| Support for the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) (Ghana) | Improved preparation of personnel for regional and continental peace and election observation missions, promoting systematic integration of the gender perspective as well as striving to increase the proportion of women participating in courses. Strengthening the KAIPTC as an institution. Support for the implementation of democratic and peaceful elections by people trained by the KAIPTC in over ten West African countries. Moreover, promotion of training and further training programmes for deployment preparation for UN and AU peace mission personnel. | 2015 – 2018 | AA, BMZ in cooperation with GIZ; 5 million euros |
| Strengthening the civilian component of the organisation of the Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism (EASFCOM) (regional, East Africa) | Support for the EASFCOM and its ten member states in establishing policy documents, operational concepts, standards and procedural guidelines for gender mainstreaming within the EASF at the strategic, operational and tactical level; increasing the number of female personnel in the permanent structure of the EASF as well as the standby personnel for peace missions and integrating the gender perspective and gender-sensitive approaches in the training of the entire personnel, maintenance of a standby roster of civilians of currently over 40% of women, strengthening civilian forces as well as the police and military through training and a variety of simulation exercises to ensure the safety of the civilian population, accounting for the gender perspective in every operation, implementing gender-specific measures and observing the UN Zero Tolerance Policy against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. | 2008 – 2016 | BMZ in cooperation with GIZ; 7.9 million euros |
| Including the gender perspective in support for the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (SADC RPTC) (regional, southern Africa) | The SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) prepares future African peacekeepers for their activities. From 2012 to 2014, over 500 participants from the police, civil society and military from the 15 SADC member states were trained (40% civilians, over 30% of participants were women), including a module on gender and gender-specific violence, women in post-conflict societies and preventing HIV/AIDS. Developing a regional network of female police officers for colleague exchanges and advice, strengthening women within the police. | 2012 – 2014 | AA in cooperation with GIZ; 1.6 million euros |
| Promoting the AU's research and educational programmes in the field of Peace and Security (Institute for Peace and Security Studies, IPSS), Phase II (regional, Africa) | Support for the foundation of an African peace and security programme at the University of Addis Ababa. Gender, peace and security were enshrined in the topics policy dialogue as well as training and advanced training. Support for a briefing session for the AU Commission on the topic From Policy to Practice: The Role of Women in Peace Negotiations. Sessions on the topics: the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and UN resolution 1325 within the Master programme Managing Peace and Security in Africa. Topics such as fragility and diversity were discussed at fora on dialogue with different state and non-state actors. | 2009 – 2015 | BMZ; 22.9 million euros |
| Training of train- | Conducting a training of trainers session on improving | Twice a | AA in coopera- |

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| ers, with support from the topical programme Promoting Equal Treatment and Women's Rights (global) | integration of the gender perspective in the field of peacebuilding. In 2014, some 30 multipliers benefitted from these efforts. The course's target group is civilian, military and police personnel on peace missions. In addition to this, the accompanying handbook on Mainstreaming Gender into Peacebuilding Trainings was distributed and used. | year from 2013 – 2015 | tion with the ZIF and GIZ; 4,629 euros |
| Running various further training courses at the Baden Württemberg police academy (global) | Running a course on Women, Peace and Security for police, Bundeswehr and civil-society personnel who will take part in peace missions with German participation. Teaching basic knowledge on SBVB (the role of peace missions in prevention and criminal prosecution), on fundamental international documents (CEDAW, UN resolution 1325 and its subsequent resolutions, regional agreements, etc.) as well as ways of increasing the involvement of women in conflict prevention/ transformation measures and efforts to rebuild societies after violent conflicts. Raising participants' awareness about the gender perspective in the field of peacebuilding. | Twice a year | BMZ, police academy in Baden Württemberg in cooperation with the ZIF and GIZ; 80,000 euros |

3. Focal Area Participation

| Measure (country/region) | Description and aim of the measure | Implementation period | Department responsible; funds for current phase |
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| Promoting sub-national government structures (Afghanistan) | Supporting the political participation of women in reconstruction, including in local Shura consultations, public discussion and coordination bodies. | 2014 – 2016 | BMZ; 30.4 million euros |
| Consideration for women's concerns in the activities of the Refugee Education Trust (Afghanistan) | Strengthening civil society in the province of Kapisa through education, in particular supporting women. | 2016 | AA; 685,630 euros |
| Promoting cultural dialogue as well as psycho-social support (Afghanistan) | Psycho-social advisory services on the prevention of family conflicts and domestic violence as well as resolving existing conflicts as a contribution to peace and security. | 2015 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with the International Psychosocial Organisation GmbH and the Psychosocial Center in Kabul; 1.56 million euros |
| Adequate consideration for women in measures on managing ethnic conflicts (Afghanistan) | Resolving ethnic conflict in Afghanistan through different workshops for men and women of different heritages. Combatting (gender) stereotypes. | 2015 - 2016 | AA in cooperation with Medico international; 109,000 euros |
| German police project team (Afghanistan) | Expert assistance for the cross-cutting task of the implementation process for increasing the proportion of women. Contribution to increasing acceptance of women in the Afghan police. | 2016 | AA; 2016: 6.3 million euros |
| Networking and strengthening Egyptian politicians (Egypt) | Better networking and strengthening female Egyptian politicians. Workshops on women and minorities' rights with potential female candidates for parliamentary elections. Meetings with female experts from ministries and NGOs. | 2014 – 2015 | AA in cooperation with Inmedio Berlin – institute for mediation, advice and development; 121,195 euros |
| Through History Dialogue to future Cooperation (Georgia) | People affected by the Georgian-Abkhazian and Georgian-South Ossetian conflicts enter into dialogue with the aim of talking about the past and acknowledging the suffering endured. Targeted participation of women's groups. Strengthening of Kurdish and Turkish women for active participation in conflict transformation. | 2015 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with the Berghof Foundation; 727,848 euros |
| Community Policing (Iraq) | Promoting women who are participating in, and can introduce important topics to the 'community policing fora' which seek to foster a local police force that is close to the people. | 2016 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with the International Migration Organization; 4 million euros |
| Support for the OAS | Supporting seven victims' organisations in Norte de | 2008 – | BMZ; |

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| mission in the field of victim protection (Colombia) | Santander and Cesar through internal capacity building and advice on articulating demands. To date, 1,868 victims, 72% of whom were women, have received representation, been trained and supported. Dealing with topics such as violence against women, the role of women in fostering peace and the ambiguity between victim and leadership roles through workshops and further training. Promoting the participation of women as well as the participation of victims in political decision-making processes. | 2017 | 4 million euros |
| Peacebuilding through promotion of cooperation between the state and civil society CER-CAPAZ (Colombia) | Gender as a cross-cutting topic. 159 women's organisation formulated two peace agendas within the framework of UNSCR resolution 1325, which were implemented in 46 communities. Creating five short films and five training modules which publicise the specific contributions and achievements of women to peace building in Colombia. The Pelaos Initiative helped launch a societal reflection process on images of masculinity that legitimise violence on the Caribbean coast of Colombia. | 2009 – 2015 | BMZ; 8.8 million euros |
| Innovation fund as a contribution to peacebuilding (Colombia) | Implementing innovative pilot projects to promote peace and prevent crises. The project contributes to peacebuilding and crisis prevention. 19 of the 25 initiatives that received support seek to strengthen groups of the population particularly affected by conflict, including women. In the province of Quindío, for example, 80 families, and particularly women from the indigenous Embera Chami group, learnt suitable methods to demand access to the rights provided for them by the victim protection law. | 2013 – 2017 | BMZ; 2 million euros |
| Structurally strengthening care and integration services for internally displaced persons in the department of Caquetá, FORTES (Colombia) | Support for a care centre for victims of the armed conflict that has been ongoing for over 50 years. The centre systematises the delivery of information and services by both state and non-state support providers. Facilitating access to legal employment or self-employment for victims and other disadvantaged groups of the population through further training and contact with employers. Support for female leaders. FORTES has enabled over 1,800 women and women-led households to boost their incomes. | 2014 – 2017 | BMZ; 2.46 million euros |
| Strengthening Syrian women in the implementation of resolution 1325 and its subsequent resolutions (Lebanon) | Training programmes for Syrian women with the aim of conveying knowledge and decision-making skills to implement and monitor UN resolution 1325 and its follow-up resolutions. | 2016 | AA in cooperation with AMICA; 55,000 euros |
| One Voice Conference 2013: New Horizons (Libya) | Organising the conference One Voice 2013 with discussion amongst participants on concrete political proposals for the Libyan government and parliament, formulation of concrete recommendations on the inclusion of women in the law, on women and conflicts, as well as sexual violence. | 2012 – 2013 | AA in cooperation with The Voice of Libyan Women; 134,088 euros |
| Women for Democratic Transition (Libya) | Organising training sessions, conferences and awareness-raising campaigns at the regional and national level to ensure that women's voices are heard in a democratic system. Setting up a platform to monitor the Libyan Government's implementation of UN resolution 1325 as well as to advise and support it in this process. Strengthen women's organisations and fe- | 2012 – 2014 | AA in cooperation with Gender Concerns International; 172,692 euros (2013) |

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| | male political leaders. | | |
| AMEL (hope) Advancing Libyan Women's Participation During the Transition (Libya) | Support for the project AMEL (hope) Advancing Libyan Women's Participation During the Transition run by UNDP and the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL). Capacity building of Libyan women for better participation in political processes, in particular through capacity building of the Support Unit for Women's Empowerment in the Libyan presidential council. | 2016 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with UNSMIL and UNDP; 521,872 euros |
| Support for the dialogue and reconciliation process (Mali) | Support for an inclusive reconciliation process with consideration for the development and reform requirements outlined in the peace treaty, promotion of a peace table of the Malian association Women for Peace Initiatives, particular focus on the political participation of women in the current implementation process, support for the participation of Malian women, children and family ministry in the high-level event 15 Years of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Africa: Stocktaking and Perspectives through a communication piece to explain the peace agreement. | 2013 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with GIZ; 5.49 million euros |
| Special initiative on flight by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation (Mali) | Fostering democracy and promoting human rights to combat the causes of flight. Women should be particularly targeted and strengthened by the efforts, including through the Malian umbrella organisation of women's organisations. | 2015 – 2019 | BMZ in cooperation with the Friedrich Naumann Foundation; 375,000 euros |
| Connecting group international: supporting the political reform process in Morocco – increasing the political participation of women (Morocco) | Strengthening the political participation of women, equipping women with the requisite key skills to enable them to actively participate in the process of reforming the country. | 2012 – 2014 | AA in cooperation with the Friedrich Naumann Foundation; 288,105 euros |
| Capacity building and supporting political parties (Morocco) | Running seminars in the provinces of Casablanca, Tétouan, Meknes and Al Jadida on electoral law reform and the exercise of office for women, implementing a training seminar for NGOs on the reform of electoral law with a focus on mobilising female target groups. | 2015 | AA in cooperation with EED und Association Démocratique du Femme de Maroc; 48,662 euros |
| Consideration for the interests and needs of women in the German-Moroccan Partnership for Asylum and International Refugee Protection (Morocco) | Support for state actors in developing and building a modern asylum system in line with international and European standards with particular protection for vulnerable groups, i.e. women and minors. Measures consider the interests of female asylum seekers. | 2015 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with GIZ; 1.41 million euros |
| Strengthening non-state peace actors in Kayah (Myanmar) | Equipping the Karenni State Women's Network (KSWN) with the requisite skills to successfully advocate the needs of women vis-à-vis decision-makers and to offer educational and social services to communities through its seven member organisations. Strengthening women's groups in the communities through training sessions, providing coaching and support on running small-scale projects. Women's homes and access to psychological, medical and legal | 2015 – 2018 | BMZ in cooperation with CARE International; 540,000 euros |

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| | advice help to improve women's living conditions. | | |
| Sufficient participation of women in supporting the implementation of the new constitution in Nepal (Nepal) | Measures to actively foster inclusion with a group of participants, 50 % of whom were women or members of minority groups (in particular Dalit, Janajati, Madhesi, Muslim and Tharu groups). | 2016 – 2018 | AA in cooperation with the German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation (IRZ); 185,183 euros |
| Increased inclusion of women in peace processes (Nepal) | Training dialogue facilitators and mediators with at least a third of participants being women, raising awareness amongst participants for the topic of gender-based violence. Training in non-violent communication with the aim of providing non-violent communication trainers and training courses in Nepal. | 2013 – 2017 | BMZ in cooperation with GIZ Nepal and Pro Public; 2.38 million euros |
| What's Tomorrow (Palestine) | Production of three films about political and social topics from the perspective of young female Palestinian film-makers, which were screened to the general public on television as well as at universities and in public places, they were also discussed with target groups, boosting the participation of women and adolescents in society. | 2016 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with the EED and Shashat; 75,265 euros |
| Support for the implementation of the consultation rights of indigenous groups as a contribution to conflict prevention (Peru) | Support for the Vice Ministry for Interculturalism and the ombudsman authorities in promoting and defending indigenous groups' right to consultations, as well as in supporting and monitoring implementation of this right. The consultation law expressly provides for the participation of indigenous women in consultation processes. Developing teaching material with consideration for a gender-specific approach. | 2012 – 2015 | BMZ; 2.3 million euros |
| Sufficient participation of (indigenous) women in the implementation of indigenous groups' consultation right in mining as a contribution to conflict prevention (Peru) | Supporting the participation of women, and particularly indigenous women, to foster their contribution in the context of the consultation right, targeted inclusion of women in the consultations and developing solutions to combat potential sources of conflict in society. | 2016 | AA in cooperation with GIZ; 815,000 euros |
| Conflict transformation and peace building in Mindanao (the Philippines) | Supporting the participation of women in the Mindanao peace process, implementation of dialogue fora on gender roles and the participation of women in the peace process, thus improving public perception of women as stakeholders in the peace process. Promoting the formation of women's networks. | 2008 – 2018 | BMZ in cooperation with GIZ; 3.5 million euros |
| From Militarisation to Normalcy – Strengthening Skills and Enhancing Human Security – Women Taking Leadership (Sri Lanka) | Training 10 female human rights activists on the topics of fundamental rights, human rights, the CEDAW and resolutions 1325 and 1820 through a workshop. These multipliers are subsequently sent to run further workshops to raise further awareness regarding the topic of human rights. | 2014 | AA in cooperation with the Association of War Affected Women; 20,400 euros |
| Participation of women with and without disabilities in peacebuilding and good governance (Sri Lanka) | Developing leadership skills and awareness through training sessions for women on gender, protection and reconciliation topics. The project aimed to give women with and without disabilities the right to voice their perspective in the national peace and reconciliation processes as equal citizens and participants. | 2016 | AA in cooperation with Handicap International; 44,227 euros |

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| Awareness-raising campaigns in the run up to 2017 elections of town and village councils (Sri Lanka) | Month-long awareness-raising campaign in the run up to the 2017 municipal elections to motivate women to vote for women standing for positions on town and village councils. | 2016 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with the Centre for Policy Alternatives; 25,000 euros |
| Strengthening skills and resilience of local governments (South Sudan) | Supporting effective service provision and competent emergency management at the level of local administration. Implementation of a promotional programme for female leaders in local administrations, community councils and traditional authorities. | 2015 – 2017 | BMZ; 4.8 million euros |
| Boosting the participation of South-Sudanese women in implementing the peace agreement (South Sudan) | Improved inclusion of women in implementing the peace agreement concluded in August 2015, thereby ensuring that more consideration is given to women's concern within the framework of the peace process. | 2016 – 2018 | BMZ in cooperation with UN Women; 394,800 euros |
| Support for a further training course for female police officers (Tajikistan) | Implementing a course at the OSCE Border Management Staff College (BMSC) for female police officers from the OSCE region in Dushanbe, Tajikistan (Border Management Staff Course for Women Leaders) with German support. This course is one of 33 courses that received German support in 2016. | 2016 | AA in cooperation with the BMSC; total German funding for all 33 courses: 300,000 euros |
| Promoting the local potential of the women's movement (Turkey) | Organisation and planning a national women's rights conference to improve the networking of women's rights NGOs at the local level, through which synergies were created and a platform for the discussion of topics relating to policies on women was set up. | 2013 | AA in cooperation with UNDP; 60,000 euros |
| Promoting election observation that considers the gender perspective (Tunisia) | Deployment of 10 international and 100 national female election observers to the 2014 elections in Tunisia. These missions were managed and implemented by women. Implementing capacity-building measures for the local partner organisations of Gender Concerns International. | 2014 – 2015 | AA in cooperation with Gender Concerns International; 503,127 euros |
| Young women leaders (Tunisia) | Supporting female decision-makers and women in high-level positions in exerting a multiplier effect and thus boosting the political participation of women at the local and regional level in north-eastern Tunisia. Further training workshops and other qualification measures targeting a group of 150 women who work for the public good in the governorates Bizerte, Nabeul and Zaghuan, creating an internet-based platform to enable female civil-society activists to network. | 2015 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with EED und der Free Sight Association; 29,030 euros |
| Support for Constitution Implementation in Tunisia – Phase II (Tunisia) | Supporting implementation of the constitution with consideration for gender issues. Cooperation between parliament and female MPs, female journalists and activists. | 2016 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with Democracy Reporting International; 761,910 euros |
| Going beyond Kyiv: Empowering Regional Actors of Change to contribute to Key Political Reforms (Ukraine) | In drafting new laws, attention is consistently paid to ensuring that the recommendations of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) are respected. Increased participation of women in all round-table discussions, workshops and other project activities, intensive cooperation with female MPs. | 2016 – 2018 | AA; 986,137 euros |
| Supporting the voices of youth, women | Through measures such as workshops, televised debates and dialogue events, the voices of young people | 2014 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with the |

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| and marginalised communities through public discourse innovation during transition in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and Yemen (regional, Libya, Tunisia, Egypt and Yemen, inter alia) | – in particular women and marginalised groups – are set to be better represented in the public sphere in Arab countries, responding to their growing desire to participate in society, politics and governance. | | Munathara Initiative; 2014: 2,085,749 euros |
| Contributing to ensuring sustainable peace in Libya and Morocco by upholding the rule of law and human rights (regional, Morocco and Libya) | Boosting human rights with a focus on the topic of gender (e.g. consideration for the role of women in reconciliation in cases of victims of human rights violations). | 2015 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with the International Commission of Jurists; 784,424 euros |
| Envisioning new trajectories for rapprochement between Armenia and Turkey (regional, Armenia and Turkey) | Discussion and mediation spaces on relevant conflicts of interest and socio-economic as well as political topics with Turkish and Armenian participants (leaders and decision-makers). | 2015 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with the Berghof Foundation; 316,316 euros |
| Better integrating women in decision-making processes on disarmament and arms control policy (regional, the global South) | Better integration of women in decision-making processes in both qualitative and quantitative terms within the framework of disarmament matters through the Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education Partnership. Women Scholarship for Peace: Global South programme. Online training plus a weekly class for 140 scholarship-holders from selected regions of the global south, primarily on the topics of disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, biological weapons agreements, chemical weapons agreements and small-weapons programmes. | 2015 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with UNODA und United Nations-mandated University for Peace; 1.15 million euros |
| OSCE Project Women Leadership and Empowerment Initiative for Border Security and Management Agencies (regional, OSCE participating States) | Strengthening the participation of women at all levels of border management and security, inter alia through capacity building in the field of policy development and knowledge of border security and control systems. Aim: capacity building amongst female border guards. | 2016 – 2017 | AA and United Nations-mandated University for Peace; 140,000 euros |
| Considering the gender perspective in border management in Africa, Phase III: From Barriers to Bridges – Support for the African Union Border Programme (AUBP) (regional, AUBP-member states) | Supporting and promoting women’s access to training, research and teaching, which in turn supports a gender-sensitive structure for future training programmes. Advanced training of internal and partner personnel on gender-related topics, in the partner systems women are targeted, including as decision-makers. | 2016 – 2018 | AA in cooperation with GIZ; 3.5 million euros |
| Supporting the UNODA project Boosting the Ad- | Project on integrating women through training and advanced training in the fields of disarmament and arms control in the OSCE region. | 2015 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with UNODA; |

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| vance of Women on Peace-related Issues in the OSCE Region (regional, OSCE participating States) | | | 111,116 euros |
| Support for the OSCE Programme on Increased Participation of Women in Politics (regional, OSCE participating States) | In 2016 support was provided to the ODIHR programme on improving the participation of women in politics, strengthening the national mechanisms for equal rights in OSCE participating States, active since 2011. National human rights organisations are strengthened by the sharing of best practices from other participating States. Participating States are assisted with the expansion of the legal framework conditions with regard to domestic violence and/or general violence against women. | 2016 | AA in cooperation with ODIHR; 40,000 euros |
| Support for the OSCE project Gender-sensitive labour migration policies: awareness raising in the Mediterranean region and Eastern Europe (regional, the Mediterranean and the Balkans) | Strengthening the gender perspective in migration management. The project is targeted at experts as well as personnel of authorities and civil society who deal with labour migration and migrants from the Mediterranean and Balkans in their work. | 2015 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with the OSCE Secretariat; 45,000 euros |

4. Focal Area Protection

| Measure (country/region) | Description and aim of the measure | Implementation period | Department responsible; funds for current phase |
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| Reducing violence against women (Afghanistan) | Training programmes for civil-society representatives on improving implementation of women's rights in line with the Elimination of Violence Against Women law (EVAW). | 2013 | AA in cooperation with Women for Afghan Women; 79,438 euros |
| Considering the specific needs of women and girls in securing water, sanitation and hygiene services for internally displaced persons in the province of Balkh (Afghanistan) | Inter alia, setting up 180 public latrines, separated by gender. | 2014 | AA in cooperation with Oxfam Germany; 445,000 euros |
| Spaces for young people to participate in society (Egypt) | Strengthening civil-society engagement and political participation of young people and women, establishing services against sexual violence in youth centres (e.g. self-defence courses for women). | 2014 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with GIZ; 1.3 million euros |
| 16-day campaign against violence directed at women and girls in Equatorial Guinea (Equatorial Guinea) | Raising awareness amongst civil society and conveying information on prevention of sexual violence against women and teenage pregnancies, information campaigns on HIV/AIDS and the link between violence against women and an increased risk of infection, educational theatre plays about gender equality in the home, training multipliers. | 2014 and 2016 | AA in cooperation with the NGO por la Igualdad y por los Derechos Humanos de la Mujer en África (IDHMA); 67,410 euros |
| Supporting the integrated post-conflict peace-building process (Burundi) | Supporting the reintegration and rehabilitation of victims of violence, particularly women and children. Target groups include victims of SGBV. Educating local authorities, personnel at family planning centres and volunteer helpers at the communal level on the topics of preventing SGBV, psycho-social support for victims of violence, strengthening the participation of women in the economy and politics as well as strengthening their role in conflict management (in 2014, 47% of the participants were women), expanding family planning centres at the community and provincial level, supporting women in working through experiences of violence and in becoming more actively involved in political decision-making processes. | 2013 – 2017 | BMZ in cooperation with GIZ's Civil Peace Service; 3.03 million euros |
| Radio programme entitled No More Violence against Women (Chile) | Creating radio programmes with interviews and expert discussions, each of which are broadcast over a period of six months and made available in 15 schools. | 2015 | AA in cooperation with Foro Ciudadano; 34,700 euros |
| Promoting the day event entitled The Long-term Consequences of Rape in War: Challenges for Society, Politics | Dealing with the long-term consequences of rape in war, both the ramifications of rapes committed during the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina 20 years on and the fact that, 70 years after the Second World War, a generation of women still suffers from the "unspeakable". Experts from the medical community, refugee work, | 2015 | BMFSFJ in cooperation with medica mondiale; 12,470 euros |

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| and Experts (Germany) | humanitarian assistance and development cooperation spent the day informing each other of the different approaches to providing support and advice, as well as therapies for survivors of sexual violence in war. | | |
| Advice for pregnant refugees through the project Pregnancy and Flight (Germany) | Pregnancy (conflict) counselling for pregnant refugees, a project launched in six federal states enabled the provision of low-threshold access to the German women's support system. | 2016 – 2019 | BMFSFJ in cooperation with Donum Vitae; 2016: 615,000 euros |
| Strengthening women's organisations in improving women's rights in the area of Santiago (Dominican Republic) | Improving the structures, coordination and cooperation of the civil-society associations that provide protection to women, active participation of these associations in local-level politics. | 2013 | AA in cooperation with Pro Familia; 46,225 euros |
| Combatting violence against women (Dominican Republic) | Implementing a training and coordination project for women's organisations and for women affected by violence, raising awareness amongst the population regarding the rights of women and victims of domestic violence, training and advanced training of existing networks and multipliers. | 2014 | AA in cooperation with Mujeres en Desarrollo (MUDE); 34,643 euros |
| Improving the basic healthcare service and provision of drinking water in the health zone of Masisi (Dominican Republic) | Providing care for survivors of sexual violence, further training for medical personnel on the medical and psychological treatment of survivors of sexual violence and further training for community health assistance on raising public awareness, provision of Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kits as well as smaller rehabilitation measures for consultation rooms, psychological care and support to help survivors of sexual violence reintegrate into society, legal advice for survivors of sexual violence and, if applicable, support in pursuing criminal prosecution of the perpetrator. | 2013 – 2014 | AA in cooperation with the Johanniter International Assistance; 495,600 euros |
| Improving the socio-economic, psychological and medical situation of victims of sexual violence in North Kivu (Democratic Republic of the Congo) | Strengthening specific social, medical, psychological and legal support services for NGOs that help people affected by rape, abuse or human trafficking reintegrate into the economy and society, information on the consequences of sexual violence, offering victims of sexual violence the chance to defend their interests in court. | 2014 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with Welthungerhilfe (German Agro Action); 756,105 euros |
| Improved prevention and better protection against sexual and gender-based violence (Democratic Republic of the Congo) | Measures to strengthen the prevention of and improve protection against sexual and gender-based violence for girls and young women at risk. | 2015 – 2018 | AA in cooperation with medica mondiale; 541,109 euros |
| Strengthening the rights of women and overcoming female genital mutilation in Djibouti (Djibouti) | Strengthening the autonomy of women through measures and campaigns that provided for the people of Djibouti to mobilise against female genital mutilation and in favour of strengthening women's rights in both urban and rural areas. | 2013 – 2015 | AA in cooperation with Johanniter Emergency Service; 139,681 euros |
| Contribution to better considera- | Implementing a seminar on capacity building regarding controlling illegal trade in small arms, munitions and | 2013 | AA in cooperation with UN- |

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| tion for the gender perspective in international efforts to curb the proliferation of small arms (El Salvador) | explosive substances for 40 women from different security-sector authorities in El Salvador. | | LiREC; 41,000 euros |
| Protecting Lenca women who have suffered abuse and discrimination (Honduras) | Renovating and better equipping the women's shelter for Lenca women, running seminars, workshops and conferences on women's rights with regard to discrimination and violence. | 2014 | AA in cooperation with Consejo Cívico de Organizaciones Populares e Indígenas de Honduras (COPINH); 15,000 euros |
| Contributing to implementing Law No. 8 (on violence against women) (Iraq) | Raising awareness amongst the rural population about the provisions of the law, which entered into force in 2011, and the rights it affords to children and women, in particular with regard to the still widespread practice of genital mutilation. | 2013 | AA in cooperation with WADI; 43,800 euros |
| Refugee assistance in the Kurdish area of northern Iraq (WADI) (Iraq) | Psycho-social support for victims of violence, in particular victims of gender-specific violence. 3,500 people are set to be reached. | 2014 – 2015 | BMZ in cooperation with WADI; 330,000 euros |
| Remembrance forum for women who survived the Anfal operation in Rizgary, Kurdistan-Iraq – psycho-social support and empowerment (Iraq) | Supporting women in actively participating in the planning and running of a remembrance and dialogue forum as a means of supporting and strengthening women who survived the so-called "Anfal operation" run by the Baath regime under Saddam Hussein. | 2014 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with Haukari; 479,773 euros |
| Accounting for specific needs of women and girls in improving the provision of water and sanitation as well as hygiene measures for internally displaced persons (Iraq) | Construction of sanitation institutions with consideration for the specific (protection) needs of women and girls (e.g. fixed assignment to households to guarantee women's safety when using the sanitation facilities). The at times restricted freedom of movement of women in camps is accounted for. | 2015 | AA in cooperation with CARE Deutschland-Luxemburg; 1.3 million euros |
| Accounting for the specific needs of women and girls in the provision of basic healthcare for internally displaced persons at the al-Mazraq Camp III and surrounding area (Yemen) | A separated waiting area, recreation room and single-sex toilets were provided for women and girls in the mobile healthcare facility at a clinic in the al-Mazraq III refugee camp for internally displaced persons in Yemen. | 2013 – 2014 | AA in cooperation with the ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency; 730,000 euros |
| Construction of safe refuges for women and children within the | Setting up refuges for women and children which can also be used for meetings and workshops, guaranteeing building maintenance through Oxfam personnel with the involvement of the target communities, and in par- | 2016 | AA in cooperation with Oxfam; 1.09 million |

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| framework of the WASH measures in the Hajjah and Al Hudaydah governorates (Yemen) | particular representatives of the women who live there, training sessions for community health assistants and Oxfam project personnel on gender-specific risks and possible protective measures. | | euros |
| Consideration for the specific needs of women and girls in providing for the basic needs of Syrian refugees and Jordanian families in need (Jordan) | Within the framework of four different projects: running psychological and psycho-social advice sessions for selected women and their children, run by psychologists, when necessary referring them on to external institutions. | 2013 – 2018 | AA in cooperation with Caritas; 15 million euros |
| Institutionalising Support Groups within the framework of GIZ programme Facilitating Social Participation of Palestinian Refugees (Jordan) | Bringing together women for self-help groups, in which they receive support, through therapeutic approaches, to talk about their violent experiences, which can help them deal with the mental impact of the experience. | 2014 – 2018 | BMZ; Budget: see the plan Facilitating Social Participation of Palestinian Refugees |
| Promoting the project entitled Renforcement des capacités des centres d'écoute pour la lutte contre les mariages d'enfants, mariages précoces et forces des localités de Mandjou et Bétaré Oya" (Cameroon) | Supporting women in the fight against child and forced marriage by implementing awareness-raising and advisory measures for families. | 2016 | AA in cooperation with Women on the move for equal development (WOMED); 5,215 euros |
| Accounting for the specific needs of women and girls in providing for the basic needs of Syrian, Palestinian and Iraqi refugees as well as Lebanese families particularly in need (Lebanon) | Running self-assertion and self-defence courses for children, adolescents and women who have survived sexual or gender-based violence or are particularly vulnerable to it, providing them with skills and strategies to protect themselves from SGBV in the future. | 2013 – 2018 | AA in cooperation with Caritas; 7.2 million euros |
| Sexual and gender-based violence in the Syrian conflict – support for female survivors in Lebanon (Lebanon) | Reducing risks and instances of gender-specific violence, improving medical, psychological, social and legal advice for Syrian women who have been subject to sexual violence. | 2014 – 2015 | AA in cooperation with AMICA; 88,560 euros |
| Evaluating the consultation centre for women in Campeche (Mexico) | Evaluating the legal centre for women in Campeche (Mexico) and the range of services on offer, which are to be delivered to targeted female victims of violent crimes. | 2013 | AA in cooperation with Equis – justicia para las Mujeres; 9,000 euros |
| Protecting female | Raising awareness amongst the population and the rele- | 2015 | AA in coopera- |

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| victims of violence in the state of Baja California Sur (Mexico) | vant public prosecutor's office about the problems faced by female victims of violence, improving the options open to victims to access legal protection. | | tion with the Centro Mujeres; 21,000 euros |
| Accounting for the specific needs of women and girls in humanitarian immediate assistance to provide water and sanitation facilities (Myanmar) | Accounting for the specific needs of women and children, for instance by constructing public latrines in camps with shields for privacy and separate areas for each gender. | 2014 | AA in cooperation with arche noVa; 223,000 euros |
| Accounting for the specific needs of women and girls in expanding life-saving support services in 31 camps for internally displaced persons in the state of Kachin (Myanmar) | Accounting for the specific needs of women and girls, for instance by constructing public latrines in the camps with shields for privacy and separate areas for each gender, and by constructing separate and covered washing stations for women. | 2016 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with Plan International Deutschland; 2016: 755,600 euros |
| Protection and reintegration of girls and women as well as their children who were conceived as a result of conflict-related sexual violence in north-eastern Nigeria (Nigeria) | Protection and reintegration measures for girls and women who have been kidnapped and sexually abused by Boko Haram, and the children fathered by Boko Haram extremists, identifying victims, constructing protective establishments and programmes, reintegration, education, income and child-raising assistance. | 2016 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with the Plan International Deutschland; 810,000 euros |
| Accounting for the specific needs of women and girls in the provision of basic healthcare for internally displaced persons, Afghan refugees and their host communities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Pakistan) | Access to health and prevention services for internally displaced persons affected by crises, Afghan refugees and the host communities with a focus on sexual and reproductive health. | 2016 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with Doctors of the World; 2.89 million euros |
| Family Centres for Psycho-social Support within the framework of GIZ programme Facilitating Social Participation of Palestinian Refugees (Palestine) | Supporting family centres in which Palestinian refugees can find a safe environment and access basic services. In particular, victims of SGBV (boys and girls, men and women) received psycho-social support. To date, some 2,200 children and 1,400 women have benefitted from the family centres. | 2014 – 2018 | BMZ; Budget: see the programme Facilitating Social Participation of Palestinian Refugees |
| Protection of female victims of violence (Palestine) | Capacity building at service institutions (health ministries and family protection police units) so that women affected by violence have access to appropriate treatment with recourse to health and police services, im- | 2015 | AA in cooperation with the Women's Centre for Legal Aid |

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| | plementing awareness-raising events and setting up three protective accommodation centres for women with the aim of developing better partnerships between state service providers and institutions. | | and Counselling (WCLAC); 66,600 euros |
| Psycho-social care for refugees, reintegration and peace education measures (Rwanda) | Promoting prevention of violence in and around refugee camps through psycho-social support and trauma counselling, dialogue rooms, media projects, music and art, offering adolescents as well as women and girls the chance to become involved, psycho-social support for women and girls traumatised by experiences of violence, strengthening mental health as well as increasing mental capacity and resilience. | 2014 – 2017 | BMZ; 992,841 euros |
| Unite against violence against women (Chechnya) | Better networking of women’s organisations on strengthening the joint capacity to develop civilian structures against violence against women. | 2013 | AA in cooperation with AMICA; 59,945 euros |
| Regional programme Social Security and Prevention of Human Trafficking as well as the follow-up project Fundamental Social Rights of Disadvantaged Groups (regional, FYR of Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina) | Support for the development of approaches to combat and prevent human trafficking, which not only cover reintegration for victims but also take into consideration the social needs of vulnerable groups (above all women and girls), strengthening social, medical, psychological and legal support services on comprehensive provision for victims of sexual and gender-based violence and improving the psychological support/dealing with trauma (e.g. through training sessions for medical personnel), immediate uptake of, provision of first aid for and guaranteeing safe accommodation and protection for victims, care provided by NGOs during the transition and social reintegration phase. | 2011 – 2015 Follow-up project: 2015 – 2017 | BMZ; 8 million euros, Follow-up project: 3 million euros |
| (Not) a spring for women? Political upheaval and sexual violence (regional, Germany, Libya, Egypt and Syria) | Fostering coherence and exchange of international, state and non-state stakeholders from peace and development cooperation and of women’s initiatives from Germany, Libya, Egypt and Syria. | 2013 | AA in cooperation with the Heinrich Böll Foundation and AMICA; 59,460 euros |
| Combatting sexual violence in armed conflict (regional, focus on Colombia, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Somalia, the Central African Republic, Papua New Guinea) | Strengthening prevention of sexual violence and comprehensive assistance measures for survivors, i.e. medical help, psychological care, economic (re)integration, and particularly legal protection by improving national legislation and the criminal prosecution of perpetrators, raising awareness and advanced training of personnel at the ICRC headquarters, field and regional delegations as well as the national Red Cross/Red Crescent organisations. | 2014 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); 4 million euros |
| Support for refugees and host communities (regional, Cameroon, Chad, the Central African Republic) | Implementing support, care and therapeutic measures targeted particularly at women and girls, who were subjected to traumatic events and sexual violence whilst fleeing. The measures also target women and girls in flight who live outside camps and are victims of sexual violence (e.g. when collecting wood); strengthening local, non-violent conflict management mechanism with special consideration for the participation of women and girls. | 2014 – 2017 | BMZ; 9.74 million euros |
| Dispatching an | Acquisition of knowledge about the use of sexual vio- | 2015 | AA in coopera- |

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| investigator specialised in sexual violence in conflict to the Middle East (regional, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon) | lence by individual conflict parties, including the extremist groups in Syria and Iraq, carrying out interviews to draft analyses on typical examples of sexual violence linked to conflict. | | tion with the Office of the UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict; 40,000 euros |
| Special contingent of the Federal State of Baden Württemberg for particularly vulnerable women and children from northern Iraq (regional, Iraq, Syria) | Taking in up to 1,000 women and children in the Federal State of Baden Württemberg who have suffered traumatic experiences (especially sexual violence) linked to armed conflicts in Syria and Iraq, to enable them to receive medical and trauma-therapy treatment (mostly – but not exclusively – Yazidi women and children). Lower Saxony and the Federal State of Schleswig-Holstein participated in the project by taking in 67 and 32 people respectively. Providing accommodation for these women and children in separate and protected refugee accommodation, they receive comprehensive psycho-social care, take part in trauma-therapy measures, attend language courses and most go to school. The initial temporary residence title for two years is usually extended to a permanent residence permit so that women and children have the prospect of staying in Germany long term. | 2015 – 2016 | Federal State of Baden-Württemberg in cooperation with the International Migration Organization and Air Bridge Iraq; in total 95 million euros |
| Mobile advice teams to support particularly vulnerable refugees on the West Balkan route (regional, West Balkans) | Providing eight mobile teams, comprised of social workers, psychologists, assistants and translators, which were set up in Serbia and FYR of Macedonia, providing trained cultural mediators (from Syria and Afghanistan) from the NGO ATINA, who can advise refugees in their mother tongues in cases of more complex problems. The teams are tasked with identifying particularly vulnerable people (pregnant women, people with injuries or disabilities, etc.) and providing first aid or initial psychological assistance, informing the refugees of the danger of human trafficking and gender-specific violence, intensive psycho-social support and workshops for children and women, tracking cases of human trafficking or gender-specific violence and offering assistance services (e.g. protected spaces) | 2015 – 2016 | BMZ in cooperation with ATINA; 400,000 euros |

5. Focal Area Reintegration and reconstruction

| Measure (country/region) | Description and aim of the measure | Implementation period | Department responsible, funds for current phase |
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| Supporting trauma sensitive advice for Afghan women (Afghanistan) | Support for psycho-social advice, advanced training as well as legal assistance for Afghan women in Kabul, Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif who have suffered violence. | 2014 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with medica mondiale and Medica Afghanistan – Women Support Organisation; In total 507,890 euros |
| Financial support in building a new maternal healthcare centre (Afghanistan) | Support for the construction of a new maternal centre at the regional hospital in Mazar-e-Sharif, a connection to an electricity and water supply and better equipping the birth and paediatrics centres. | 2014 – 2018 | AA in cooperation with KfW; 16.13 million euros |
| Financial support for the construction of a competence centre for maternal health (Afghanistan) | Support for the construction of a competence centre for maternal health at the regional hospital in Mazar-e-Sharif, support for personnel management and reparation services as well as setting up a range of health awareness-raising measures. | 2015 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with GIZ; 2.72 million euros |
| Measures to integrate Syrian refugees in the economy (Armenia) | Publishing a study on the economic integration of Syrian refugees in Armenia, which contains recommendations to promote employment amongst particularly vulnerable groups, including single Syrian-Armenian women. | 2015 | BMZ; 60,000 euros |
| Improving the employment possibilities amongst internally displaced persons in selected communities (Azerbaijan) | Strengthening internally displaced women, including through management training and qualification measures, empowerment and integration in urban centres. | 2014 – 2015 | BMZ; 210,000 euros |
| Integrating refugees: treating traumatised refugees and peace education measures (Burundi) | Implementing a baseline study identifying points to build on and partner organisations for the work of the Civil Peace Service. The (re)integration of (returning) refugees and internally displaced persons should be shaped as a process that takes into account the impact of conflict and in particular the needs of women, adolescents and children affected by violence and offers them a chance of receiving psycho-social rehabilitation and participation. | 2014 – 2017 | BMZ in cooperation with GIZ's Civil Peace Service; 276,806 euros (2014 – 2016) |
| Discussion about a reconciliation process after war crimes and human rights violations against women (Germany) | Running a seminar to raise awareness about the Security Council resolution 1325 in the context of reconciliation processes, dialogue on topics such as options and barriers to reconciliation as well as compensation and legal rights, discussion of new prospects for pending reconciliation processes. | 2013 | AA in cooperation with the Deutscher Frauenring Bundesverband (German women's circle, federal association); 15,000 euros |
| Improving the socio-economic, | Offering medical and psychological care as well as individual reintegration support (e.g. education/professional | 2012 – 2014 | AA in cooperation with |

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| psychological and medical situation of victims of sexual violence in North Kivu (Democratic Republic of the Congo) | training) for survivors of sexual violence, cooperating with victims' home communities to integrate them into local society, combatting stigmatisation of victims. | | Welthungerhilfe; 635,000 euros |
| Measures to reintegrate traumatised victims of violence in the region of Beni, North Kivu (Democratic Republic of the Congo) | Improving supply of drinking water, alleviating malnourishment and under-nourishment and reintegrating traumatised victims of violence, training of the personnel at eight healthcare centres in how to deal with survivors of SGBV and traumatised people, recourse to re-routing plans to guarantee that victims receive treatment. | 2013 – 2014 | AA in cooperation with the Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (Diakonie emergency aid); 720,000 euros |
| Accounting for the specific needs of women and girls in humanitarian assistance for internally displaced persons, returning and very vulnerable people in the region of Beni, North Kivu (Democratic Republic of the Congo) | Reinstating the psycho-social and physical health of people who have been traumatised by experiences of violence, kidnapping and HIV/AIDS. | 2014 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with the Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe; 855,000 euros |
| Accounting for the specific needs of women and girls in providing for survivors of sexual violence and in basic healthcare services in the health regions Masisi and Karisimbi, North Kivu (Democratic Republic of the Congo) | Comprehensive provision for survivors of sexual violence in line with national legislation, i.e. general basic healthcare services as well as specific services for particularly vulnerable groups, including people with mental health problems, people with HIV/AIDS, older and disabled people. | 2015 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with Johanniter International Assistance; 1.17 million euros |
| Improving living conditions of internally displaced persons in Iraq and the local population in the province of Dohuk, northern Iraq (Iraq) | Supporting refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities taking women and girls into consideration, constructing basic infrastructure for sanitation and healthcare services, setting up accommodation, primary education and professional training, employment assistance, constructing birthing clinics and a women's shelter, at least 50% of participants on professional training courses are women, over 30% of the jobs created have been taken up by women. Moreover, new community centres offer psycho-social care as well as social and cultural activities on preventing violence, tailored to vulnerable women and girls. | 2014 – 2015 | BMZ; 37 million euros |
| Supporting Jordanian communities in dealing with the | Curbing the loss of water by training approx. 330 plumbers, including Syrian refugees. Over half of the trainees (175) are women. Strengthening acceptance of | 2014 – 2017 | BMZ; 1.55 million euros |

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| issue of Syrian refugees by training plumbers (Water Wise Plumbers) (Jordan) | and awareness about women in trade jobs, for, in contrast to their male colleagues, female plumbers can go into strangers' houses without the presence of a male family member being required. | | |
| Promoting participative resource management to stabilise the situation in host communities (Jordan) | Promoting participation of all groups of the population, refugees and host communities in political decision-making processes in the field of water provision, preventing water conflicts with the involvement of vulnerable groups, in particular Syrian refugees and women. The stakeholder dialogue, in which women are particularly actively included, was initiated in March 2016. | 2015 – 2017 | BMZ; 3 million euros |
| Supporting a reparation project for joint plaintiffs and victims of forced marriage under the Khmer Rouge (Cambodia) | Supporting a reparation project for joint plaintiffs and victims of forced marriage under the Khmer Rouge, raising awareness, documentation and dealing with the crimes of the Khmer Rouge, including by using the traditional Apsara dance as a means of expression, intergenerational dialogue, promoting psychological care for joint plaintiffs and their participation. The project is based on comprehensive research into forced marriage and interviews with survivors. This judicially proposed reparation project is the first time that men are being included as joint plaintiffs and victims of sexual and gender-based violence. | 2016 – 2018 | BMZ, in cooperation with Switzerland and Pka Sla Krom Angkar; 200,000 US dollars |
| Support for South Sudanese refugees and host communities (Kenya) | Support of UNHCR in developing and spreading awareness-raising campaigns through multilingual radio programmes on gender-specific, including sexual and domestic, violence as well as forced marriage. Up to 54,000 women and men were reached through the radio programmes. Construction and care of six vegetable gardens to improve the basic resources and social integration in the communities with a focus on treating undernutrition and malnutrition amongst pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and their children. Further training measures for 121 medical personnel, supporting the construction of a women and child station in the Kakuma refugee camp. 63% of the 347 people who benefited from the cash-for-work measures during the reporting period were women. Moreover, 74% of the total income earned by participants went to women. | 2015 – 2017 | BMZ; 6 million euros |
| Economic integration of internally displaced persons and host communities in Norte de Santander (Colombia) | Adapting the range of programmes supported to the needs of internally displaced persons, 49% of households were led by women (the national average is 23%). The programmes supported included psycho-social support, options for formal legal stabilisation and capacity building of internally displaced women and men for them to earn a living in urban areas. Promoting networking of women in overcoming experiences of sexual violence and forming income-generating associations. | 2015 – 2019 | BMZ; 4 million euros |
| Supporting women's self-help groups for them to demand their rights in the fields of healthcare, justice and social services for survivors of sexual violence (Kosovo) | Improving the healthcare situation, strengthening the self-help skills and reducing poverty amongst women who have been subject to sexual violence. Support for the development of compensation mechanisms for survivors of sexual violence, driving awareness-raising measures on the topic of violence against women in Kosovan society to remove the taboo surrounding the subject of rape. Measures included direct support for affected women through trauma and gender-specific psycho-social advice, gynaecological care, legal advice | 2013 – 2016 | BMZ; 497,000 euros |

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| | and help to secure their economic livelihood. | | |
| Strengthening Libyan women – developing civil society and professional support structures (Libya) | Construction of centres for psycho-social services to overcome trauma. Teaching women’s organisations the working methods of NGOs, training sessions for doctors as well as psychologists in how to deal with traumatised people and victims of violence, strengthening engagement and involvement of the participants in reconstructing the country and Libyan society. | 2012 – 2014 | AA in cooperation with AMICA; 347,207 euros |
| Consolidating and improving support structures for women who have been subjected to domestic violence (Libya) | Building on the previous project with ongoing support for the construction of centres which provide psycho-social services on overcoming trauma, legal advice, professional further training and training sessions for psychologists as well as police and criminal prosecution service personnel in how to deal with traumatised victims of violence. | 2014 – 2015 | AA in cooperation with AMICA; 634,383 euros |
| Support to document cases of specific forms of violence against women (Nepal) | Documenting and entering the different forms of violence into a database so that different stakeholders can develop strategies and adapt them to help protect women, referring the authorities on to women’s rights activists. Building capacity and organisational competences of women’s rights activists, public awareness-raising work through the blog NepalMonitor.org | 2014 – 2016 | AA in cooperation with the ZFD Nepal und Peace Brigades International; 243,762 euros |
| Accounting for the specific needs of women and girls in reconstruction programmes (Nepal) | Providing for basic needs in terms of health, accommodation, basic education and professional training, focusing on the needs of women and girls as well as their involvement in planning and implementing projects, providing emergency accommodation, supporting specialist healthcare stations for pregnancy and the health of newborns. Setting up a public fund for marginalised groups, e.g. single women and widows. 1,500 participants (of whom 1,300 were women) benefitted from the income-generating measures. | 2015 – 2016 | BMZ; 5 million euros |
| Supporting the project Weaving the web: Access to justice for conflict affected women on Truth and Reconciliation Commission process (Nepal) | Documenting cases of women who became victims of sexual violence during the civil war in Nepal, legal advice for and empowerment of women and helping them set up businesses. Setting up ‘single women groups’, including in remote areas of the country, organising training sessions for women affected by the conflict at the community and national level, psycho-social work with and for women. | 2014 – 2016 | BMZ in cooperation with ZFD Nepal, Women for Human Rights and KURVE Wustrow; 1.27 million euros |
| Psychological support and trauma counselling for internally displaced persons (Nigeria) | Trauma counselling and interdenominational, psychological support for internally displaced persons in the Kaduna State, with particular consideration for women. | 2015 | AA in cooperation with the Interfaith Mediation Center; 50,000 euros |
| Provision of basic healthcare, protection and help to reintegrate women and children in Banaadir and Gedo (Somalia) | Supporting victims of sexual and gender-based violence through the provision of medical and psycho-social care in three mother-and-child centres and three Safe Space Centers (SSC), support for victims of sexual violence by creating the basic living conditions and implementing income-generating measures. | 2013 – 2014 | AA in cooperation with Welthungerhilfe; 748,000 euros |
| Supporting the return of Somalian refugees through a community- | Supporting returnees, internally displaced persons and the local community through independently securing the basic resources needed for life as well as conflict management skills, particular consideration for gender- | 2014 – 2017 | BMZ; 5 million euros |

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| oriented approach to reintegration (Somalia) | specific needs and women's groups in project activities (e.g. employment assistance, water and sanitation supplies, constructing youth centres). Developing suitable infrastructure in camps for internally displaced persons by constructing wells and separate sanitation facilities to prevent women and girls being attacked whilst they fetch water. By the end of February 2016, a total of 8,948 people (of whom 4,990 were women) were reached, and 260 people (of whom 90 were women) benefitted from cash-for-work activities. There is a plan to construct a women's development centre in Kismaayo. | | |
| Special programme for refugees (South Sudan) | Supporting disadvantaged groups, particularly women-led households in securing their food supply and reinstating their ability to help themselves. Strengthening the role of women and women-led households in local economies through measures to equip them with qualifications and generate income. Promoting the influence on local decisions for instance in water management committees (approx. 40% are women). Promoting the organisational and management skills of women to improve their ability to influence decision-making processes and systematically promote women to reduce the social and economic inequalities between women and men. | 2014 – 2016 | BMZ; 7.5 million euros |
| Capacity building initiative for Syrian civil society, women and communal stakeholders (Syria) | Strengthening women through capacity building and development so that they can participate in local decision-making processes and more effectively defend their interests. Providing women with qualifications through income-generating measures, particularly in the health sector, thus improving the population's medical care, particularly with regard to maternal health, obstetrics, follow-up care and first-aid provision, psychological care and trauma counselling. | 2015 – 2017 | BMZ; 3.4 million euros |
| Measures to promote women (Syria) | Strengthening civil society. Within the framework of promoting the project Civil Society Center for Syria III run by adopt:change, in 2014, a civil society centre in Afrin was made available to women for a workshop on violence and war crimes against women. In the centre in Erbin, an event took place on the topic of 'the role of women in a future democratic state'. | 2014 | AA, in cooperation with, inter alia, adopt:change; 148,597 euros |
| Peacebuilding by improving employability and the income-generating ability of marginalised groups of the population (Timor-Leste) | Supporting the employability of young people, in particular women, strengthening non-governmental and governmental organisations in their implementation of professional training, advice and qualifications. Dovetailing employment-promotion measures and approaches to intergenerational dialogue and conflict management, which deal with lines of conflict including gender-specific violence. | 2015 – 2019 | BMZ; 6 million euros |
| Operationalisation of the transitional justice process in Tunisia (Tunisia) | Strengthening civil society in the field of transitional justice, informing victims of human rights violations, especially women and children, of their rights, supporting them through the legal process. | 2014 – 2015 and 2016 – 2018 | AA in cooperation with the UNDP und Democracy Reporting International; 2 million euros |
| Considering the gender perspective in the project | Promoting events and spaces for internally displaced persons and the local population to meet (conflict management, conflict prevention), promoting political par- | 2015 – 2019 | BMZ in cooperation with GIZ; 18 million euros |

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| Strengthening Ukrainian Communities to take in Internally Displaced Persons (Ukraine) | <p>ticipation processes in the host communities. Particular importance is attached to women and mothers in all activities. Cooperation in the field of gender-based violence is currently being planned.</p> | | |
| Providing for victims of sexual violence in Bangui and Ombella M’Poko prefectures (Central African Republic) | <p>Providing basic healthcare services, providing for victims of sexual violence and particularly vulnerable groups of the population such as children under the age of five, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers. 245,000 consultations are set to take place in the field of basic healthcare and sexual/reproductive health; some 1,000 survivors of gender-based violence are receiving care.</p> | <p>2016 – 2017</p> | <p>AA in cooperation with Doctors of the World; 1.7 million euros</p> |

6. Focal Area Criminal prosecution

| Measure (country/region) | Description and aim of the measure | Implementation period | Department responsible, funds for current phase |
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| Promoting the rule of law (Afghanistan) | Public awareness-raising work on women's rights and gender-specific violence, as well as inheritance and family law, raising awareness about these topics amongst the police, supporting legal and psycho-social advice for women as well as women's shelters, supporting female lawyers, law students and police officers e.g. through training sessions and internships. Support for the Afghan Women's Network, e.g. through training to protect human rights defenders. | 2009 – 2017 | BMZ; 19.4 million euros |
| Support for the Social Safety and Social Protection Organization (Afghanistan) | Provision of legal advisory services on women's rights. The legal advice takes the form of training sessions for police officers, judges and lawyers with a focus on the Elimination of Violence against Women Law (EVAW). Meetings of community representatives and councils of elders (district councils). | 2016 – 2017 | AA in cooperation with the Ministry of Women (MoWA); 105,645 euros |
| Supporting the International Legal Foundation (Afghanistan) | Legal assistance for Afghan prisoners, strengthening state criminal defence, including strengthening the criminal prosecution system for child and women's rights. | 2016 | AA; 619,762 euros |
| Judicial reform and corruption prevention (Bangladesh) | Supporting the justice ministry in reforming criminal justice. Within the framework of the field of action 'access to legal assistance and diversion', consideration is given to women, especially in personnel recruitment. | 2012 – 2018 | BMZ in cooperation with GIZ; 9.2 million euros |
| Legal advice and strengthening women's rights to overcome violent situations (Bolivia) | Recognising the function of 20 women as "promotoras comunitarias". These women provided legal advice and monitored a total of 54 cases of domestic violence against women. In 2016, the project is set to be continued, deepened and expanded. With its continuation, the legal knowledge of the "promotoras comunitarias" will be extended. | 2015 sowie 2016 | AA in cooperation with the Organización de Mujeres Aymara del Kollasuyu; 22,000 euros |
| Dealing with the past and promoting human rights (Guatemala) | Supporting the fight for justice for indigenous women who suffered sexual violence during the 36 year-long civil war. Partly, the women were kept as slaves at military bases for years. Psycho-social support for self-help groups to work on the individual's future, legal advice and support for families and communities, educational work on the part of indigenous women for younger generations, spearheading community processes to guarantee protective rights, building a network which will also include 40 male multipliers. | 2013 – 2016 | BMZ in cooperation with GIZ's Civil Peace Service; 2.55 million euros |
| Support for the training of lay lawyers for victims of sexual violence (India) | Legal and medical education for lay lawyers ('barefoot lawyers') for women from lower caste backgrounds who have been victims of sexual violence. | 2016 | AA in cooperation with the Jan Sahas Social Development Society; 50,000 euros |
| Reconciliation and justice in the field of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (Cambodia) | Supporting women who were subject to SGBV under the Khmer Rouge to access judicial and extra-judicial justice. The community project contributes to the implementation of the National Action Plan on resolution 1325 in the topics of criminal prosecution and protection | 2010 – 2017 | BMZ in cooperation with GIZ's Civil Peace Service; 4,047,644 euros |

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| | through the following points: 1) advocacy, 2) access to justice, 3) psycho-social support, 4) truth telling and dialogue, advice, medical treatment on the basis of testimonial therapy. Awareness-raising of NGO personnel and Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), especially judges and lawyers for gender-specific aspects. Survivors of SGBV are supported through legal education and psycho-social advice so that they can appear at the ECCC as joint plaintiffs. | | |
| Support for transitional justice (PROFIS) (Colombia) | Dealing with crimes of sexual and gender-based violence through legal procedures, promoting the participation of victims in processes and heeding their reparations claims. Organising information events for indigenous women from the Kankuamo ethnic group to guarantee their participation and inform them of their rights. Support to draft well-founded contexts for indictments and rulings, defining criminal offences in the field of sexual violence (e.g. including forced sterilisation, attacks on sexual minorities). Particular consideration for the needs of women and girls and combatting the taboo surrounding sexual violence. Monitoring the measures through psycho-social care. | 2014 – 2015 | BMZ; 2 million euros |
| Legal Empowerment of migrant households headed by women (Tajikistan) | Support measures and legal advice for female singlemigrants who have been left by their husbands. | 2015 | AA in cooperation with the Civil Society Support Centre Shahrvand; 18,000 euros |

VI. List of abbreviations

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| AA | Federal Foreign Office |
| AU | African Union |
| BMAS | Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs |
| BMFSFJ | Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth |
| BMI | Federal Ministry of the Interior |
| BMJV | Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection |
| BMVg | Federal Ministry of Defence |
| BMZ | Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women |
| COHOM | European Council Working Party on Human Rights |
| COMESA | Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa |
| CONUN | United Nations Working Party of the EU |
| CFSP | Common Foreign and Security Policy (of the European Union) |
| CSDP | Common Security and Defence Policy (of the European Union) |
| DIMR | German Institute for Human Rights |
| EAC | East African Community |
| EAPC | Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council |
| EASF | Eastern Africa Standby Force |
| ECOSOC | Economic and Social Council |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| EEAS | European External Action Service |
| EED | European Endowment for Democracy |
| EU | European Union |
| GIZ | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Persons |
| KfW | Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Loan Corporation) |
| NATO | North Atlantic Treaty Organization |

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| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| OSCE | Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SGBV | sexual and gender-based violence |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDEF | United Nations Democracy Fund |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNODA | United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs |
| ZFD | Civil Peace Service |
| ZIF | Center for International Peace Operations |
| ZInFü | Leadership Development and Civic Education Centre |

VII. Related links

Bundeswehr Centre of Military History and Social Science: A force without women? A social science accompanying investigation of the status quo regarding the integration of women in the Bundeswehr, available at (in German):

<http://www.mgfa.de/html/aktuelles/neuestudiezufraueninderbundeswehrveroeffentlichtruppenbil-dohnedame?teaser=0>

Center for International Peace Operations: Trainer Manual - Mainstreaming Gender into Peacebuilding Trainings; available at: [http://www.zif-berlin.org/en/about-zif/news/detail/browse/7/article/neue-publikation-trainer-manual-mainstreaming-gender-into-peacebuilding-](http://www.zif-berlin.org/en/about-zif/news/detail/browse/7/article/neue-publikation-trainer-manual-mainstreaming-gender-into-peacebuilding-trainings.html?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=544&cHash=97246519c0660fa094c1758f5964a4b6)

[trainings.html?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=544&cHash=97246519c0660fa094c1758f5964a4b6](http://www.zif-berlin.org/en/about-zif/news/detail/browse/7/article/neue-publikation-trainer-manual-mainstreaming-gender-into-peacebuilding-trainings.html?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=544&cHash=97246519c0660fa094c1758f5964a4b6)

Council of the European Union (2016): Revised indicators for the Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security, available at: <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12525-2016-INIT/en/pdf>

Federal Foreign Office: 12th Human Rights Report of the Federal Government on its human rights policy for the period from 1 March 2014 to 30 September 2016 (in German), available at:

http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Menschenrechte/Menschenrechtsbericht_aktuell_node.html

Federal Government: Fourth Federal Government report on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, available at (in German):

http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/nn_729132/sid_B752B793251421A8455AE91FBF352456/EN/Aussenpolitik/Menschenrechte/Frauenrechte/Frauen-Konfliktpraevention_node.html

Federal Government: Report of the German Federal Government to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2016, available at:

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10686HLPF-Bericht_final_EN.pdf

Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (2015): Combined seventh and eighth reports of the Federal Republic of Germany on the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, covering the period from 2007 to 2014, available at (in German): <http://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btd/18/051/1805100.pdf>

Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection and Federal Academy for Security Policy (2012): Brochure on the Workshop “Women’s rights in constitutions and legislation after armed conflicts” (in German), (October 2012); available at:

http://www.bmju.de/SharedDocs/Publikationen/DE/Frauenrechte_Verfassung_Gesetzgebung.html

German Institute for Human Rights: Information on the Review of Germany in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process of 2013, available at (in German): <http://www.institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de/menschenrechtsinstrumente/vereinte-nationen/menschenrechtsrat/upr-deutschland-2013/>

German Institute for Human Rights: Implementation of Selected OSCE Commitments on Human Rights and Democracy in Germany, Independent Evaluation Report on the occasion of the German OSCE Chairmanship 2016, available at: <http://www.institut-fuer->

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