

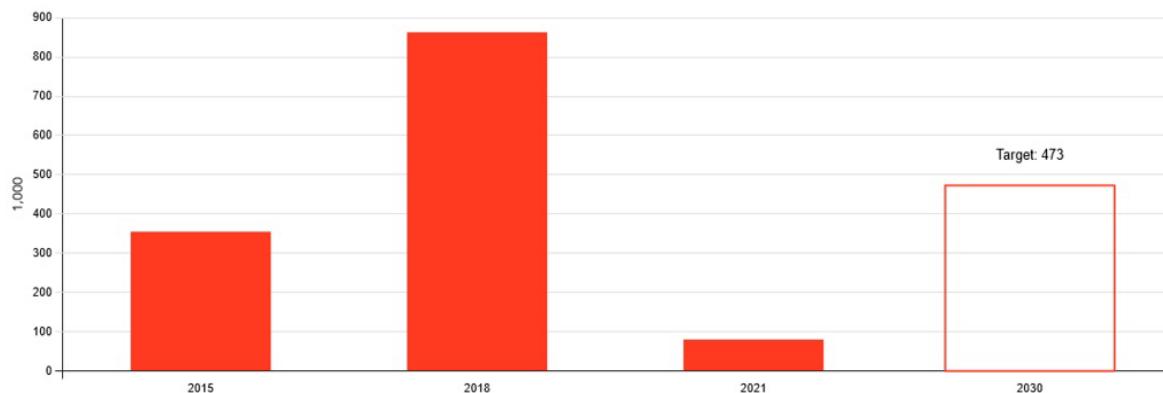


5 GENDER EQUALITY

Equality – Strengthening the economic participation of women globally

5.1.f Vocational qualifications for women and girls through German development cooperation

Women and girls reached by vocational qualification measures through German development assistance



Note(s):

The data is based on a special evaluation and is not publicly available. – The target corresponds to an increase of one third compared to 2015. – 2021 provisional data.

Data source(s):

Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, German Corporation for International Cooperation, CEval GmbH

Definition

The indicator shows the number of women and girls (in 1,000) who have been reached through vocational training measures organised by German development cooperation in developing and emerging countries. A distinction is made between Financial Cooperation (FC) and Technical Cooperation (TC). Financial cooperation includes favourable loans, equity capital or grants that do not have to be repaid. Technical cooperation services are primarily advisory services, but to a limited extent also the supply of material goods, the construction of facilities as well as studies and expert opinions.

Intention

The economic participation of girls and women in developing and emerging countries is to be increased. To this end, the number of girls and women in developing and emerging countries who obtain vocational qualifications through German development cooperation is to be gradually increased by one third over the period from 2015 to 2030. The Federal Government as part of the G7 summit is obliged to support girl's and women's education since 2015.

Target

Gradual increase by one third by 2030 compared to 2015 as the base year



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Content and progress

The data source for the indicator on the vocational qualification of women and girls through German development cooperation is information provided by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) on development initiatives that were in the implementation phase in the respective reporting year. This includes all short-, medium-, and long-term formal and non-formal vocational training measures in developing and emerging countries. These measures are fully financed through federal and market-based funds.

Data on this indicator was first collected in 2015 on behalf of the BMZ by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and the Centrum für Evaluation (CeVal GmbH). A subsequent data collection took place in 2018. Since 2021, data has been derived every three years from the so-called aggregated results reporting by GIZ and the KfW Development Bank (KfW).

In 2015, approximately 355,000 women and girls were reached through vocational qualification measures, while in 2018 the number increased to around 863,000. The high number in 2018 was primarily due to cooperation with China. As this cooperation in the education sector has since ended, the number of women and girls reached in 2021 was only about 80,000. Compared to 2015 – the first year of data collection – this corresponds to just over one fifth of the women and girls who received vocational training as part of German development cooperation in developing and emerging countries.

The number of women and girls reached does not allow any conclusions to be drawn regarding the success, scope, or quality of the respective development measures. Of the approximately 80,000 women and girls reached, an estimated 79.3% were supported through Technical Cooperation (TC) and 20.7% through Financial Cooperation (FC). While figures for TC are collected ex post, data for FC is gathered in advance based on estimates. As a result, overestimations and multiple counting may occur.

Type of target

Target with specific target value

Assessment

The number of women and girls achieved annually through vocational training measures organised by German development cooperation should be increased to 473,000 by 2030 (an increase of one-third compared with the 2015 value).

The current trend is moving contrary to the target. A conclusive assessment of indicator 5.1.f is not possible. Too few data points.