

Latin America and the Caribbean and the SDG's follow-up from a gender perspective

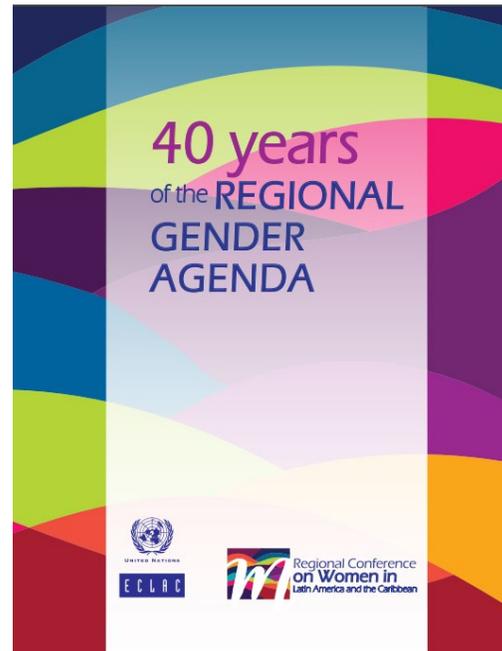


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***UNECE Work Session on Gender Statistics
May 2019***

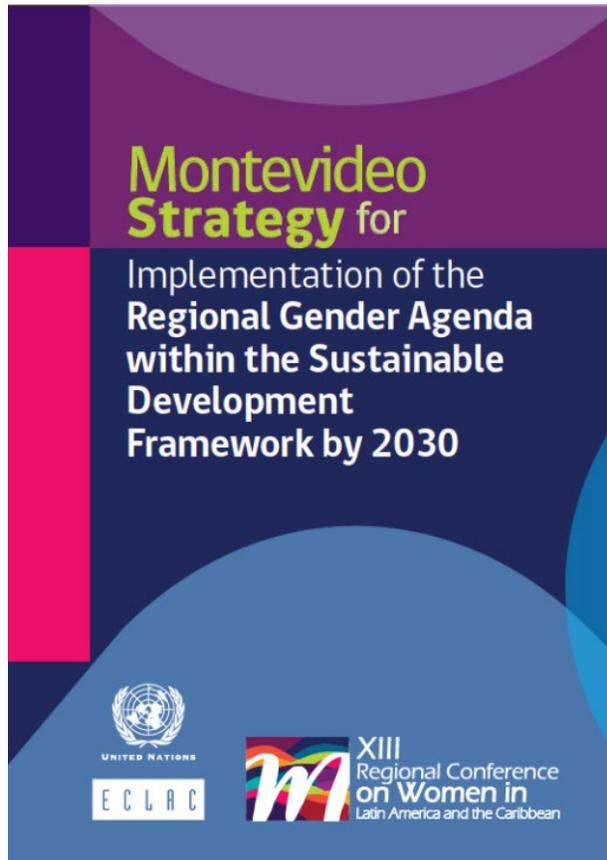
Regional Gender Agenda

The commitments made by the Latin America and the Caribbean's governments on women's rights and autonomy adopted at the 13 sessions of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, starting with the first Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (Havana, 1977) to the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Montevideo, 2016).



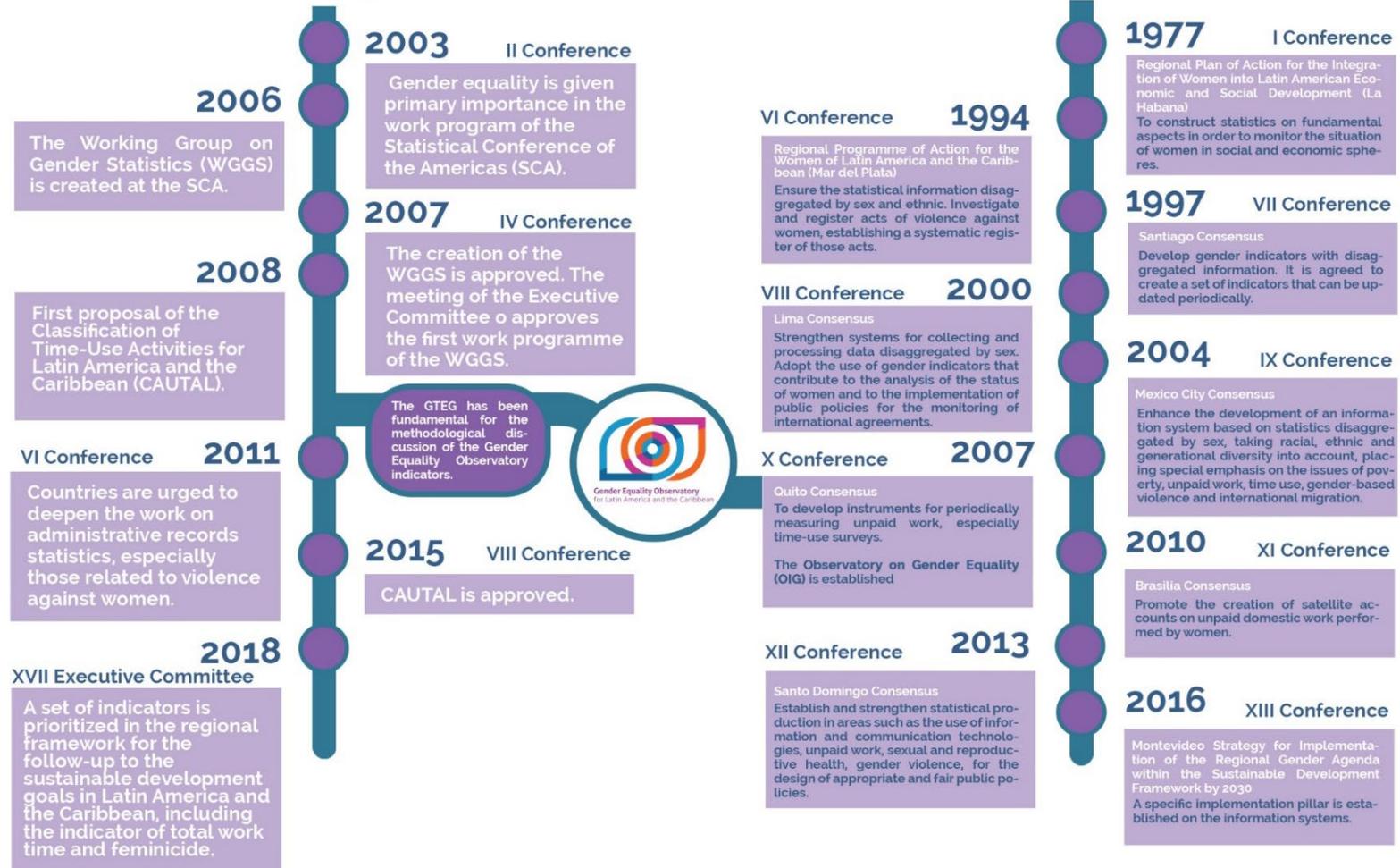
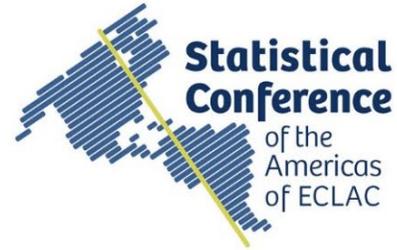
- ✓It is reinforced and supplemented by agreements assumed on other Regional Conferences (Population and Development, Statistics, Social Development), as well as UN Conferences platforms and plans of action (Beijing, CEDAW, Belem do Para Convention)
- ✓Converges with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- ✓It is an ambitious, far-reaching and comprehensive Agenda.
- ✓This Agenda is the product of the political will and coordinated efforts of the governments, of the active contributions of the feminist and women's movement and of the support of the United Nations system.

Montevideo Strategy

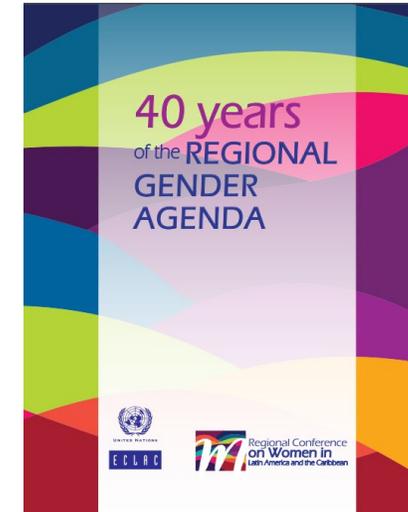
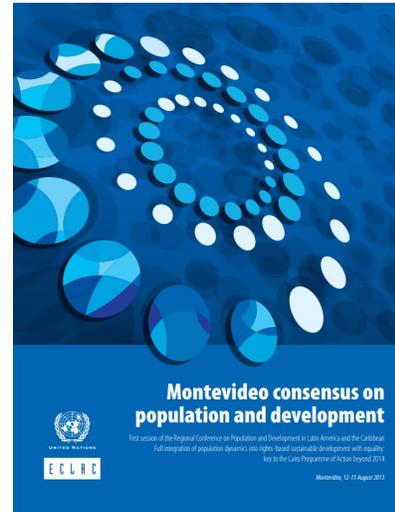
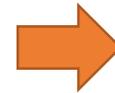
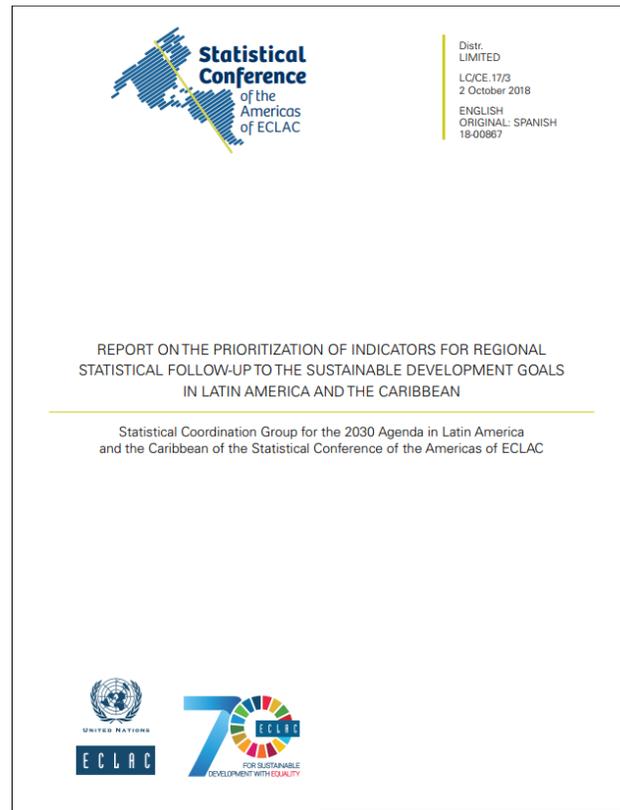


- ✓ Agreed during the Thirteenth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Montevideo, 2016)
- ✓ Emerges from States will to take action
- ✓ It is a political-technical instrument that adapts to national and local priorities.
- ✓ States expressed the need for information systems as a key pillar for the implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda and their commitment to the production of information to make inequalities between men and women visible.

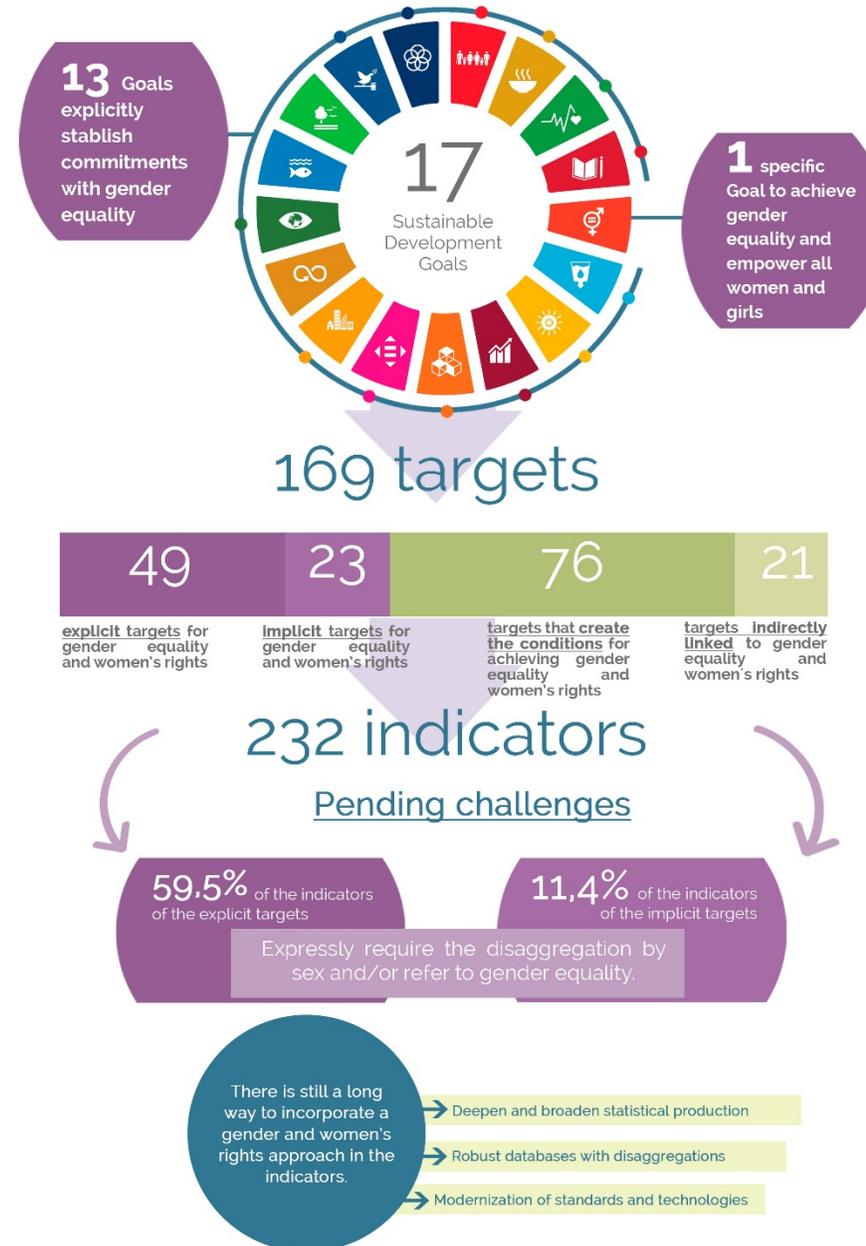
Regional Architecture



Regional indicators framework to follow-up on the SDGs



Regional indicators Framework



Regional indicators framework

Proportion of population without own income, by sex

1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.a	1.b
P-1.1.1	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.3.1	∅	1.5.1	1.5.3	1.5.4
						1.a.2	∅

2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.a	2.b	2.c
2.1.1	2.1.2	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.3.1	C-2.4a	C-2.4b	∅
							∅

3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
3.1.1	3.1.2	C-3.1	3.2.1
			3.2.2
			3.3.1
			C-3.3a
			C-3.3b
			3.3.2
			3.3.3
			3.3.4
			3.3.5
			C-3.3c
			3.4.1
			3.4.2

4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.a	4.b	4.c
4.1.1	4.2.1	4.2.2	C-4.3	4.4.1	4.5.1	4.6.1	C-4.6a	∅	4.a.1
								∅	4.c.1

5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.a	5.b	5.c
∅	5.2.1	C-5.2	5.2.2	5.3.1	5.4.1	C-5.4c	5.5.1	5.5.2
							5.6.1	5.6.2
							∅	∅
							∅	5.c.1

6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.a	6.b
6.1.1	6.2.1	6.3.1	6.4.2	∅	∅	∅	∅

7.1	7.2	7.3	7.a	7.b
7.1.1	C-7.1b	7.2.1	7.3.1	∅
				∅

8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.10	8.a	8.b
8.1.1	8.2.1	P-8.3.1	∅	8.5.1	8.5.2	C-8.6	8.7.1	8.8.1	8.9.1	8.10.1	8.10.2
											∅
											∅

9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.a	9.b	9.c
9.1.1	9.1.2	9.2.1	9.2.2	∅	9.4.1	9.5.1	9.5.2
						∅	9.b.1
							9.c.1

10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.a	10.b	10.c
10.1.1	10.2.1	10.3.1	10.4.1	C-10.4	∅	∅	10.7.1	∅	∅
									∅

11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.a	11.b	11.c
11.1.1	C-11.2b	11.3.1	∅	11.5.2	11.6.1	11.6.2	11.7.2	∅	∅
									∅

12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.a	12.b	12.c
∅	12.2.2	∅	12.4.1	P-12.5.1	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅

13.1	13.2	13.3	13.a	13.b
13.1.1	13.1.2	C-13.1	∅	C-13.3a
				C-13.3c
				C-13.3d
				∅
				∅

14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.a	14.b	14.c
C-14.1	C-14.2a	∅	14.4.1	14.5.1	C-14.5	∅	∅	∅	∅

15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.a	15.b	15.c
15.1.1	15.1.2	C-15.1c	C-15.1e	∅	15.3.1	∅	15.5.1	∅	∅	C-15.8b	∅
											∅

16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.10	16.a	16.b
16.1.1	16.1.3	16.1.4	16.2.1	16.2.2	16.2.3	16.3.1	16.3.2	C-16.3b	∅	∅	16.6.1
									16.7.1	∅	16.9.1
									16.10.2	∅	∅

17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.10	17.11	17.12
17.1.1	17.1.2	∅	17.3.2	17.4.1	∅	17.6.2	∅	17.8.1	∅	∅	∅
17.1.3	17.1.4	17.1.5	17.1.6	17.1.7	17.1.8	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
									17.1.9		
									C-17.19a	17.1.9.2	C-17.19b
									C-17.19c		C-17.19e

Percentage of live births to adolescent and young mothers that were unplanned

Average hours per week spent on unpaid and paid work by sex

Rates of femicide
Gender-related killings of women aged 15 years and older per 100,000 women

Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, and not working exclusively in the home, by sex

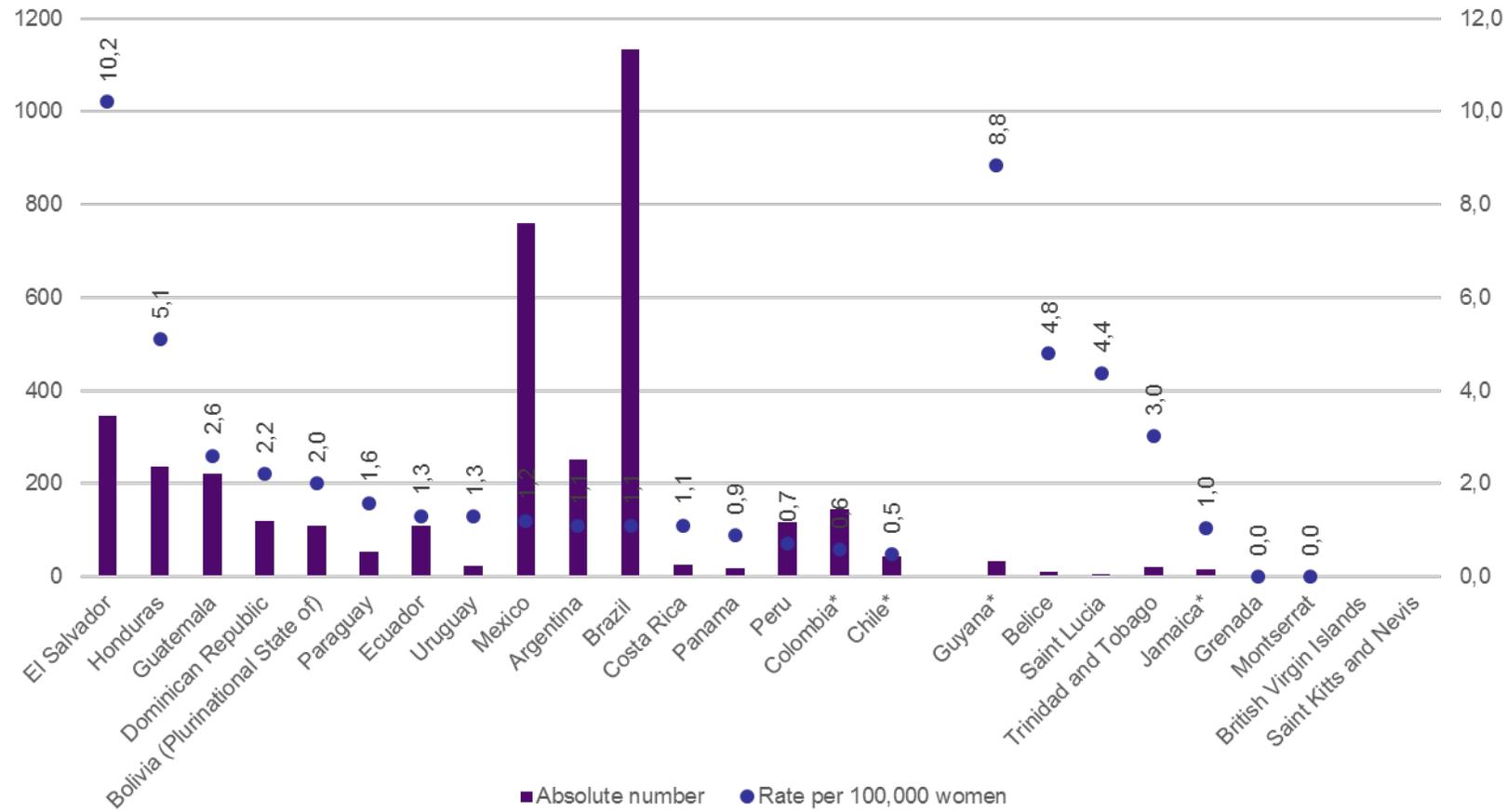
! The link between gender equality and the environmental pillar of sustainable development is not sufficiently highlighted.

- Explicit targets for gender equality or women's rights
- Implicit targets for gender equality or women's rights
- Targets that create conditions for gender equality or women's rights
- Targets indirectly related to gender equality or women's rights
- ∅ The target does not have prioritized indicators
- Proxy indicator
- Complementary indicator



At least 3790 women from 25 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have been victims of femicide in 2017

Latin America and the Caribbean (25 countries): Femicides, 2017
(In percentages)

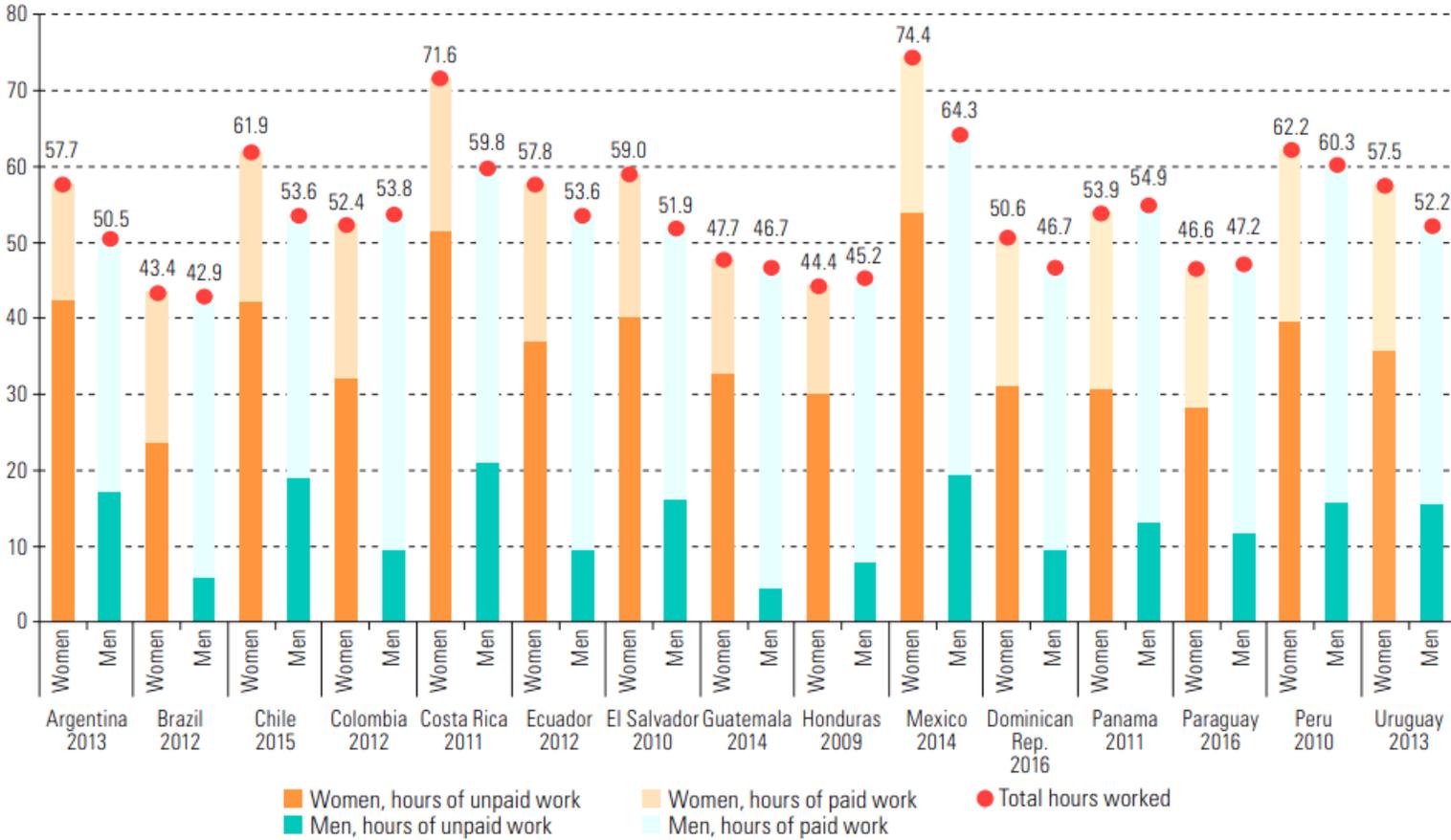


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean [online] <http://oig.cepal.org/>.

* Colombia, Chile, Guyana and Jamaica only report cases of intimate femicide (i.e., committed by the intimate partner or former partner).

On average, women dedicate two thirds of their time to unpaid work and one third to paid work; while men spend one third of their time on unpaid work and two thirds on paid work

Latin America (14 countries): time spent on total work —paid and unpaid— population aged 15 years and over, by sex and country
(Hours per week)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of special tabulations of data from time-use surveys conducted in the respective countries

Conclusions

- It is important not to lose the integrality of the 2030 Agenda and to analyze statistically the interrelations between the different goals and women's autonomy.
- The existing regional architecture has made it possible to advance both in political commitments with gender equality and in the promotion of the statistical production necessary to follow up on the progress to its achievement. However, there are still outstanding regional challenges to institutionalize a systematic production of information to follow up on issues relevant to gender equality identified by the governments of the region
- It is not possible to achieve sustainable development without gender equality, and it is not possible to undertake actions to eliminate barriers that hinder girls and women fully enjoyment of their rights and equal opportunities, without timely data. For this reason, it is important to work towards the production and dissemination of relevant data to monitor progress in compliance with the commitments of the Regional Gender Agenda.

Thank you very much!

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