



NACIONES UNIDAS



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Mainstreaming Gender in Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean

*Workshop on Gender Statistics
27 - 28 November 2017*

“Without gender equality, sustainable development is not development nor sustainable”



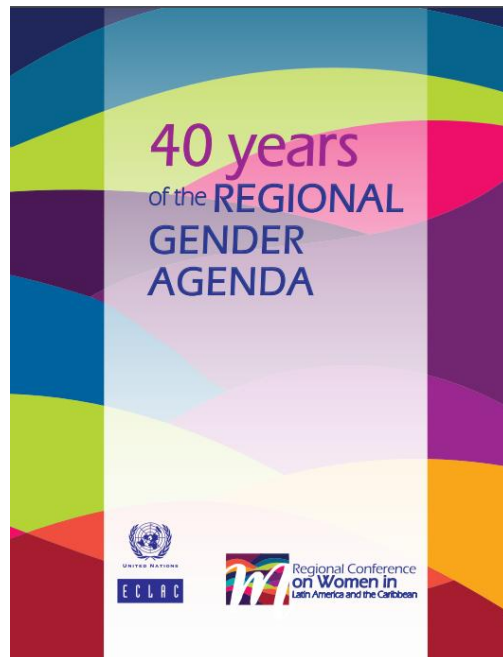
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



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).



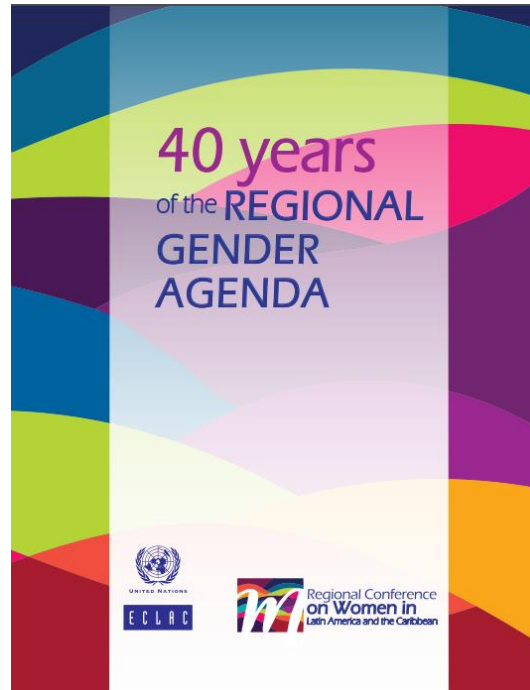
✓It is reinforced and supplemented by agreements assumed on other Regional Conferences (Population and Development, Statistics, Social Development), as well as UN Conferences platforms and plans of action (Beijing, CEDAW, Belem do Para Convention)

✓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.

“Without gender equality, sustainable development is not development nor sustainable”



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



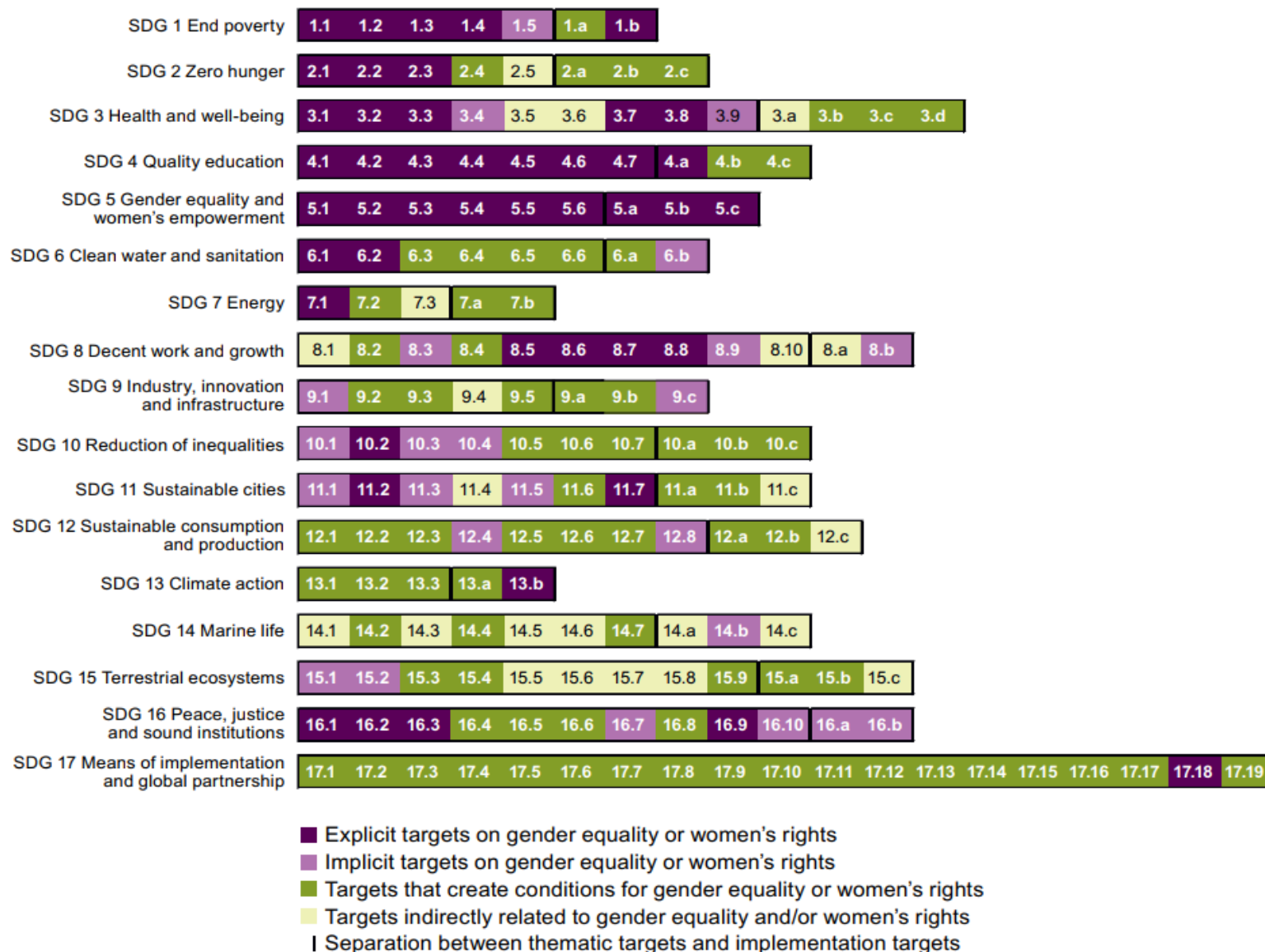
Sustainable Development Goals

Gender equality and the empowerment of women front and centre

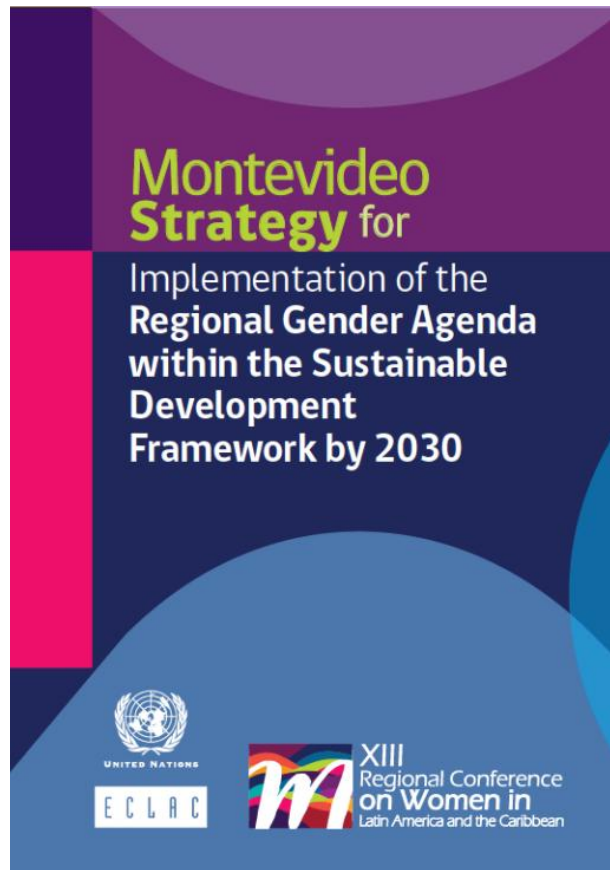
Normative framework that should be translated into public policies

The regional gender agenda is the road map for Latin American and Caribbean countries to achieve SDGs from the perspective of gender equality, the guarantee of rights and women's autonomy

Proposal for mainstreaming the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the language agreed upon in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



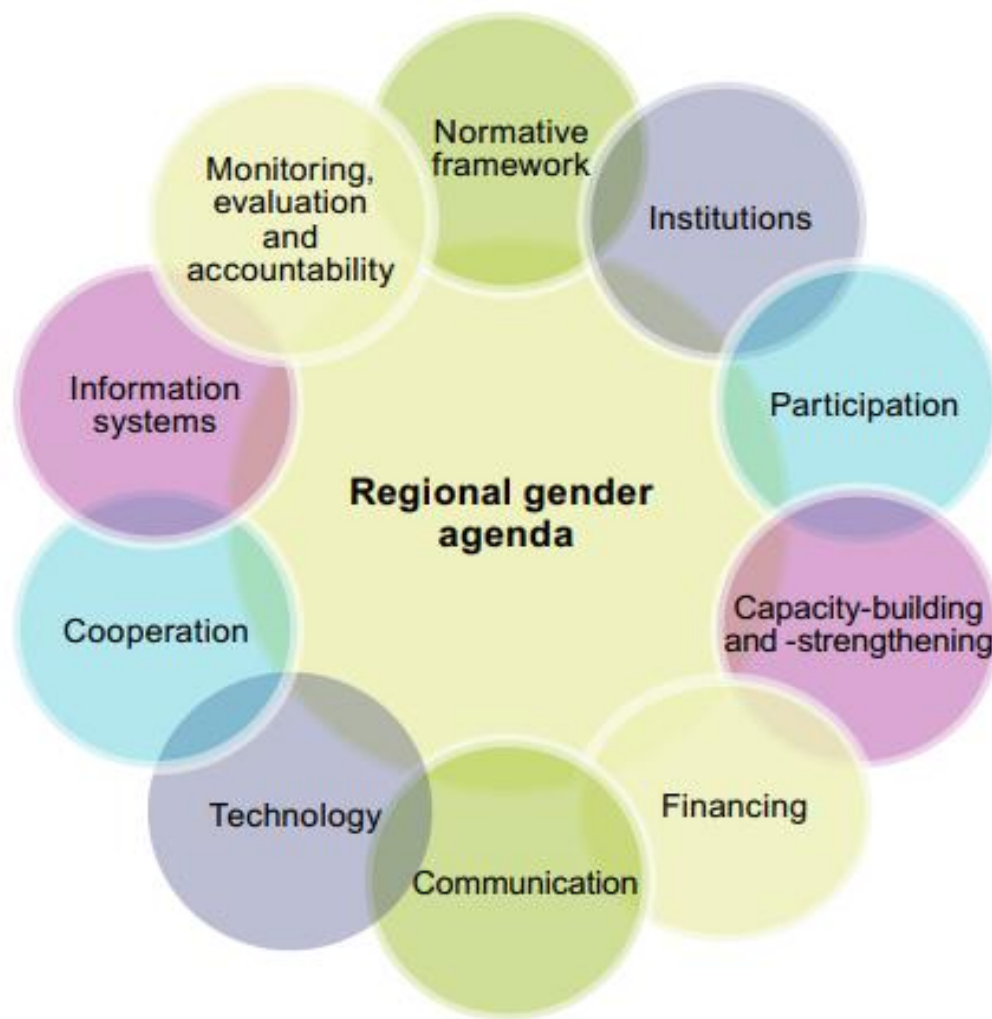
Montevideo Strategy



- ✓ 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.
- ✓ It recognizes the leadership of machineries for the advancement of women and compromises the whole state structures

Montevideo Strategy

Implementation pillars of the agreements of Montevideo Strategy



Source: Economic /Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Regional Architecture



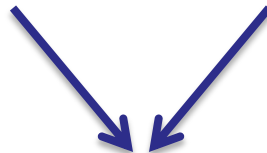
Working Group on Gender Statistics



Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

9. Information systems: transforming data into information, information into knowledge and knowledge into political decisions

Intensify coordination between the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and encourage cooperation between countries and participation in the sessions of the United Nations Statistical Commission. (Montevideo Strategy, measure 9.i)



Gender Equality Observatory
for Latin America and the Caribbean

The 2030 Agenda Indicators and women's autonomy

- ✓ Autonomy is people's capacity to take free and informed decisions about their lives, enabling them to be and act in accordance with their own aspirations and desires, given a historical context that makes those possible.
- ✓ Autonomy is a central element for achieving and a precondition for women to act as full subjects of development.
- ✓ Empowerment amplifies women's voices and is expressed in their ability to engage politically, while autonomy is the result of societal changes to expand women's spaces of freedom and reduce inequality gaps.
- ✓ ECLAC has placed a strategic focus on women's autonomy in three dimensions and on the interrelations between them: (i) economic autonomy; (ii) physical autonomy; and (iii) decision-making autonomy.
- ✓ They are interrelated and need to be seen in their relations, interdependencies and with an integrating approach.
- ✓ The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, forms a programmatic framework that contributes to women's autonomy in its multiple dimensions, while supporting the creation of structural conditions for equality

Economic Autonomy and the 2030 Agenda

Economic Autonomy is the capacity of women to generate their own income and resources by participating in paid work in equal conditions to men

1 NO POVERTY



End poverty in all its forms everywhere

5 GENDER EQUALITY



5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work

5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



9.1 support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

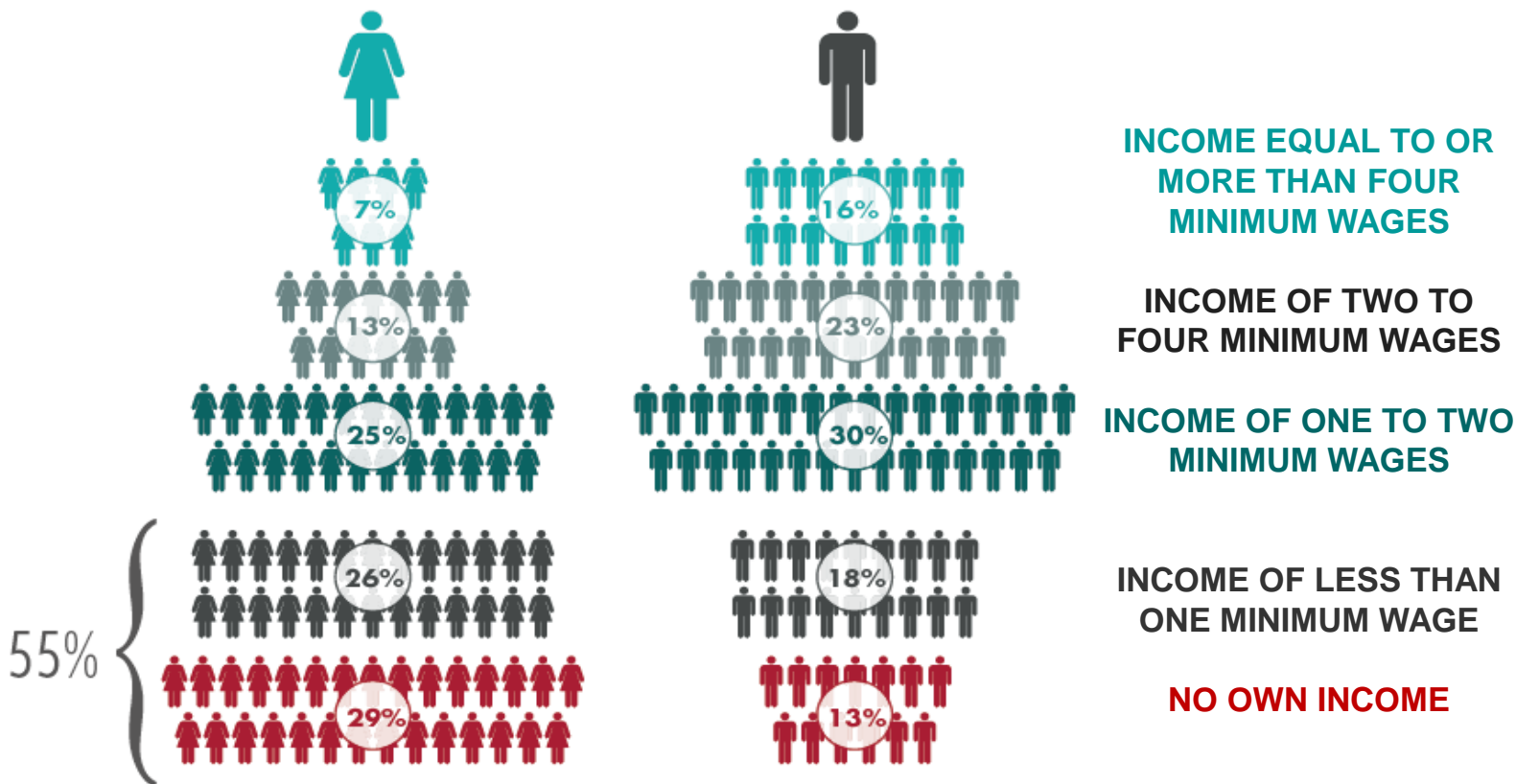
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



10.3 seeks to ensure equal opportunities and to reduce inequalities of outcome, including the elimination discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

Economic Autonomy and the 2030 Agenda

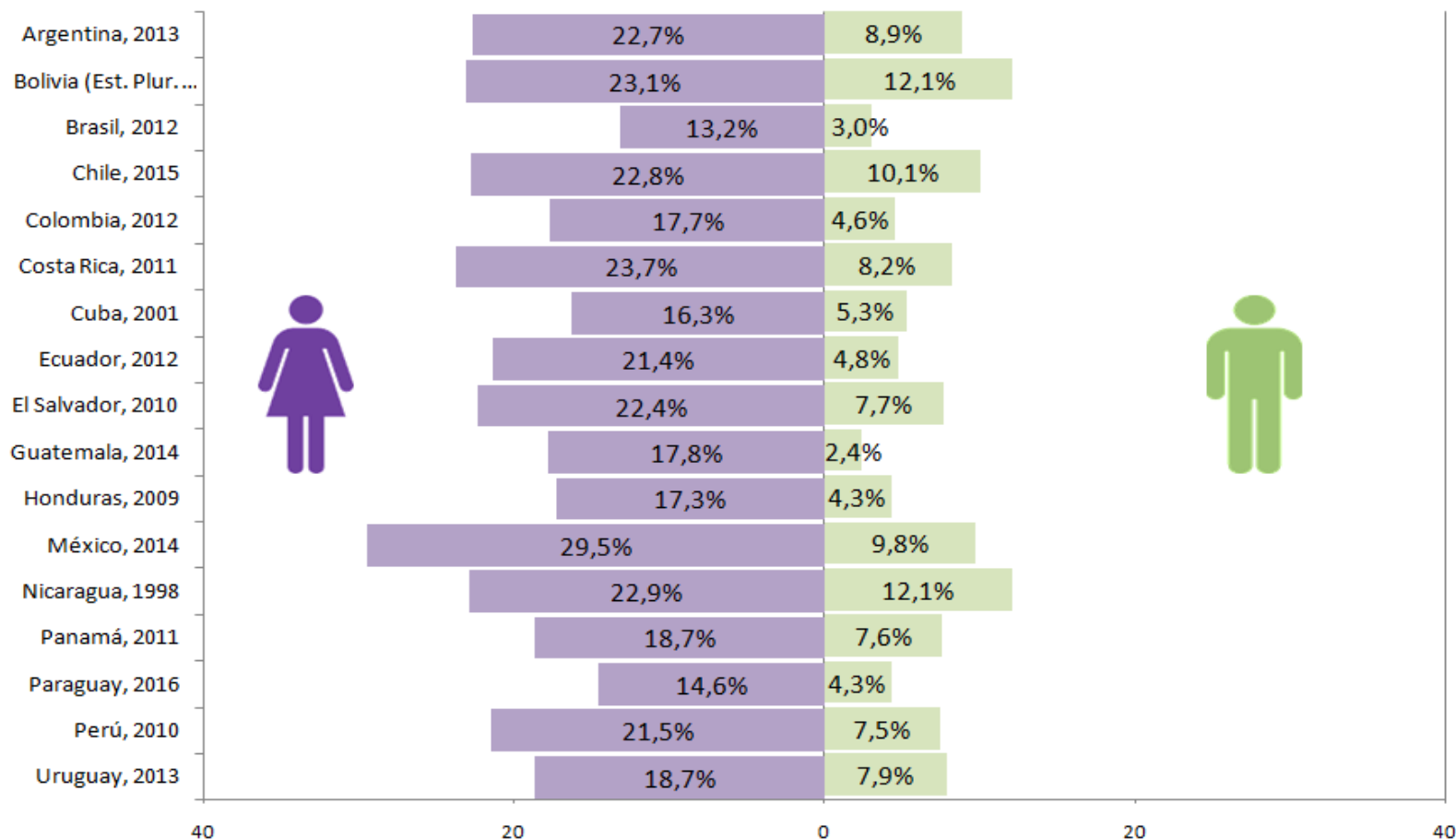
LATIN AMERICA (WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 17 COUNTRIES): DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY INCOME RELATIVE TO THE MINIMUM WAGE, AROUND 2014
(Percentages)



Source: : Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of special tabulations of household surveys conducted in the respective countries.

Economic Autonomy and the 2030 Agenda

Latin America (17 countries): time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.4.1)
(Percentages)



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

Note: Figures take into account time spent on domestic and care work in one's own household, in other households, in the community and volunteer work, except in the case of Brazil, where the survey only asks one question relating to domestic work in one's own household, and of Honduras, which only includes information on care of members of one's own household. The data correspond to the national total except for Costa Rica (Greater Metropolitan Area) and Cuba (Old Havana). The population examined was 15 years and older, except in Argentina (18 years and older) and Nicaragua (6 years and older).

Physical Autonomy and the 2030 Agenda

Women's physical autonomy is expressed in two dimensions that show the relevant social problems at the region: (i) the respect for women's sexual and reproductive rights of women and (ii) gender based violence.



- 3.1** reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- 3.3** end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- 3.7** ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes



- 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3** eliminate all forms of discrimination, violence and harmful practices against women and girls in the public and private spheres
- 5.6** Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences



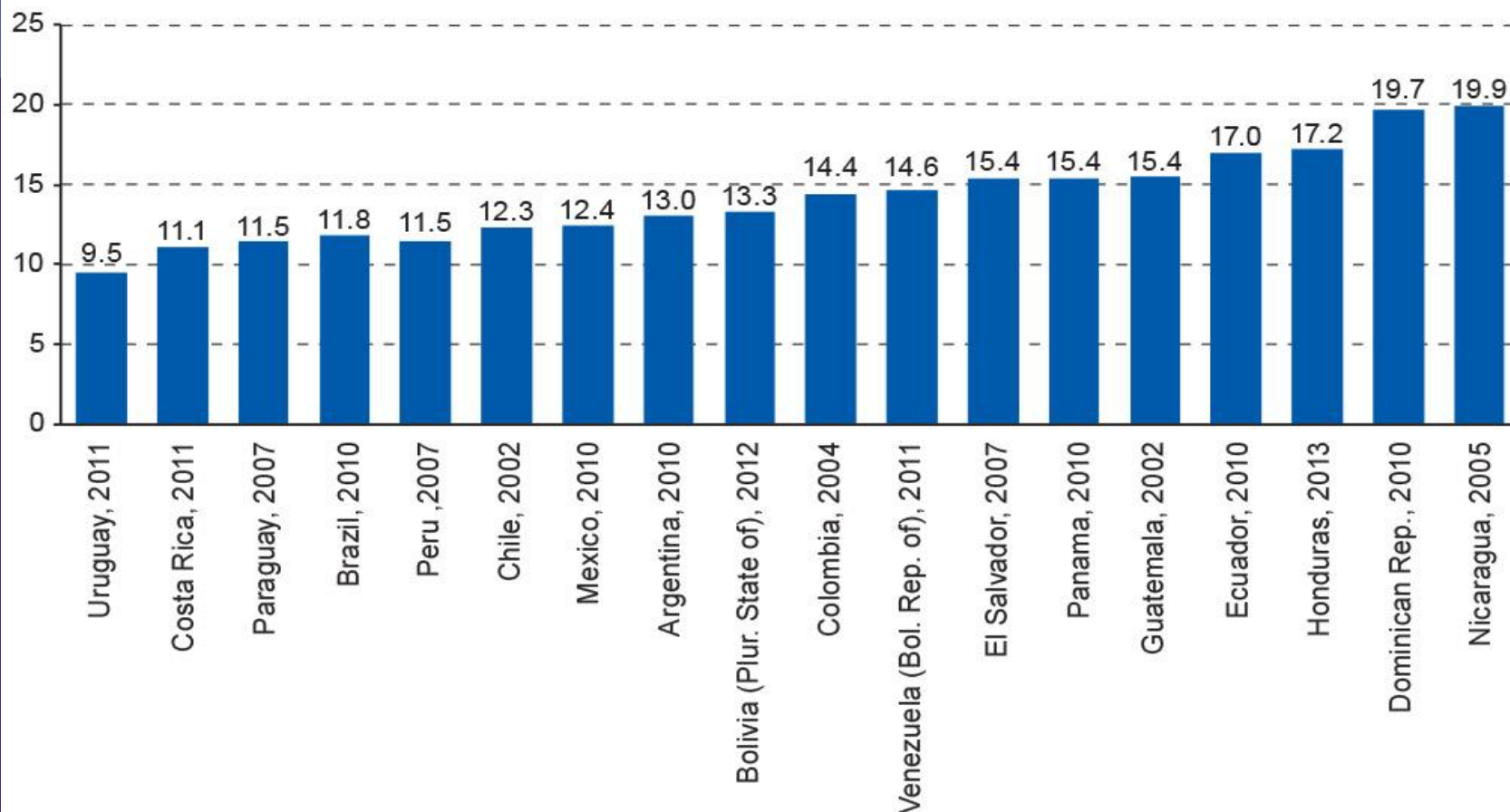
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



- 16.1** reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2** end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
- 16.3** promote the rule of law at the national and international level to ensure equal access to justice for all.

Physical Autonomy and the 2030 Agenda

LATIN AMERICA (18 COUNTRIES): ADOLESCENT WOMEN AGED 15-19 WHO ARE MOTHERS, AROUND 2010
(Percentages)

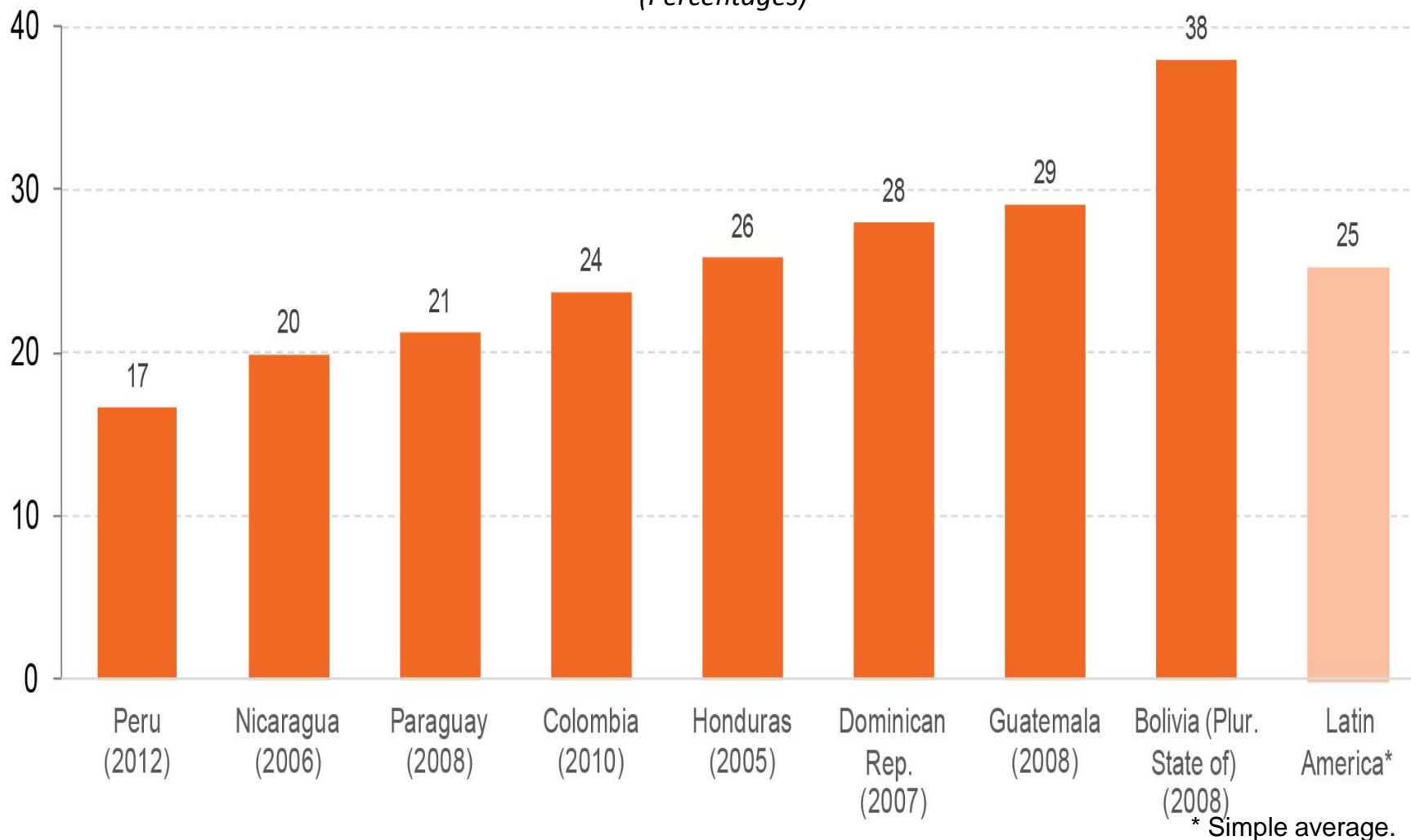


Source: : Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of special processing of population census microdata

Physical Autonomy and the 2030 Agenda

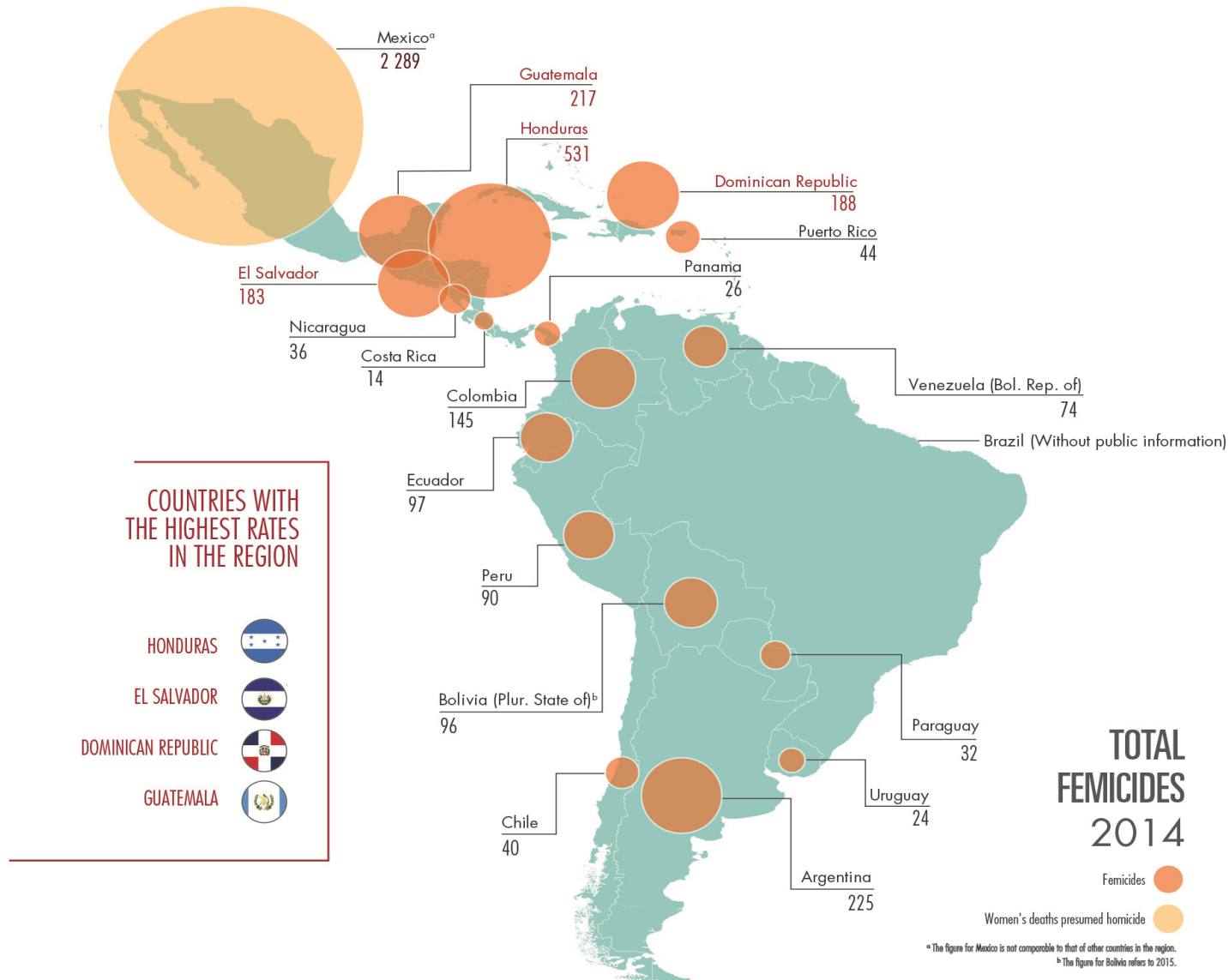
LATIN AMERICA (8 COUNTRIES): FEMALES AGED 15 - 49 WITH UNMET FAMILY PLANNING NEEDS, AROUND 2010

(Percentages)



Source : Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Unmet demand for family planning, Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2017

Physical Autonomy and the 2030 Agenda



Source : Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean

Autonomy in decision making and the 2030 Agenda

Autonomy in decision making refers to women at the different levels of public and private spheres and the measures aimed at promoting their full participation in equal conditions.



5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

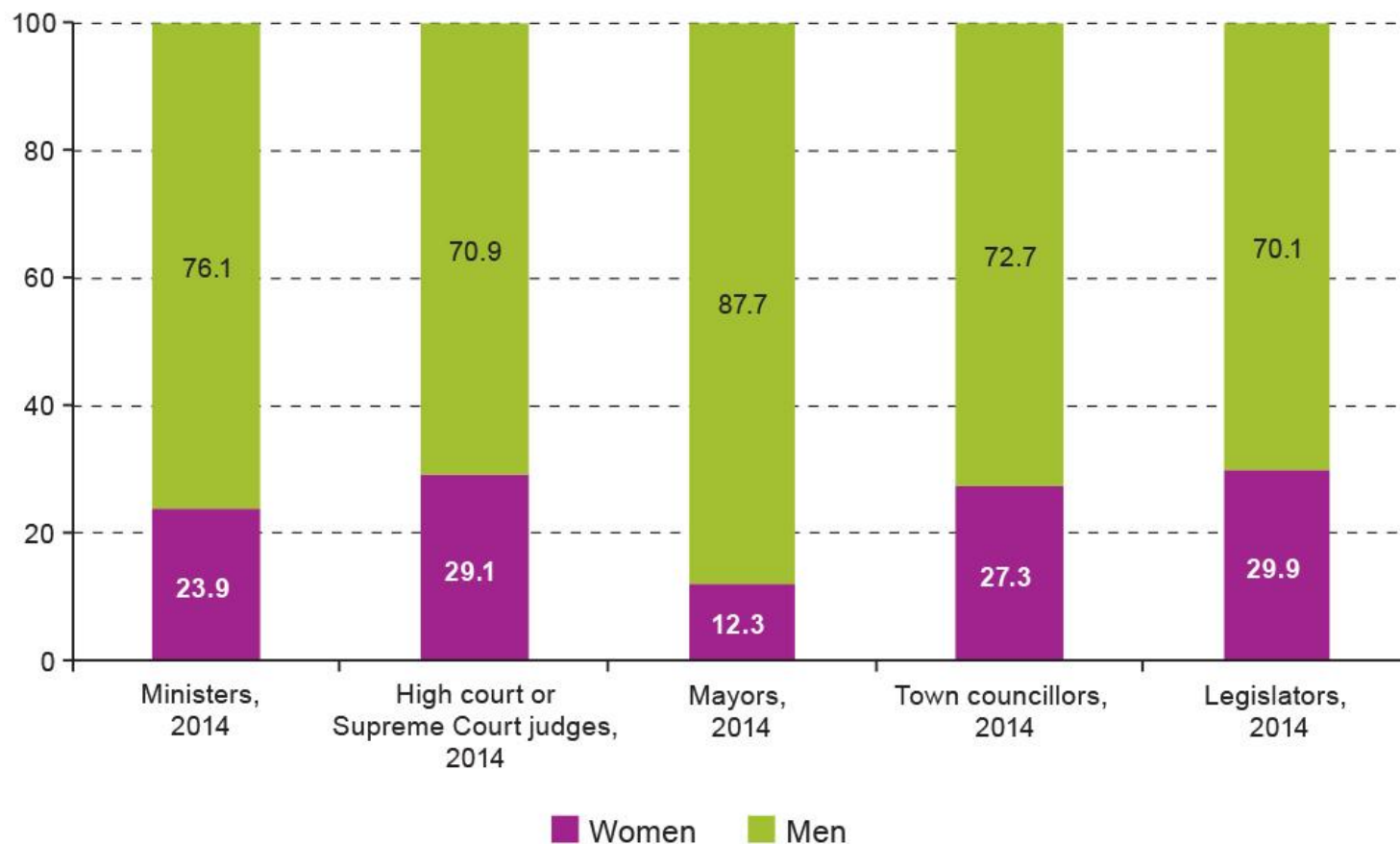
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life



10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

Autonomy in decision making and the 2030 Agenda

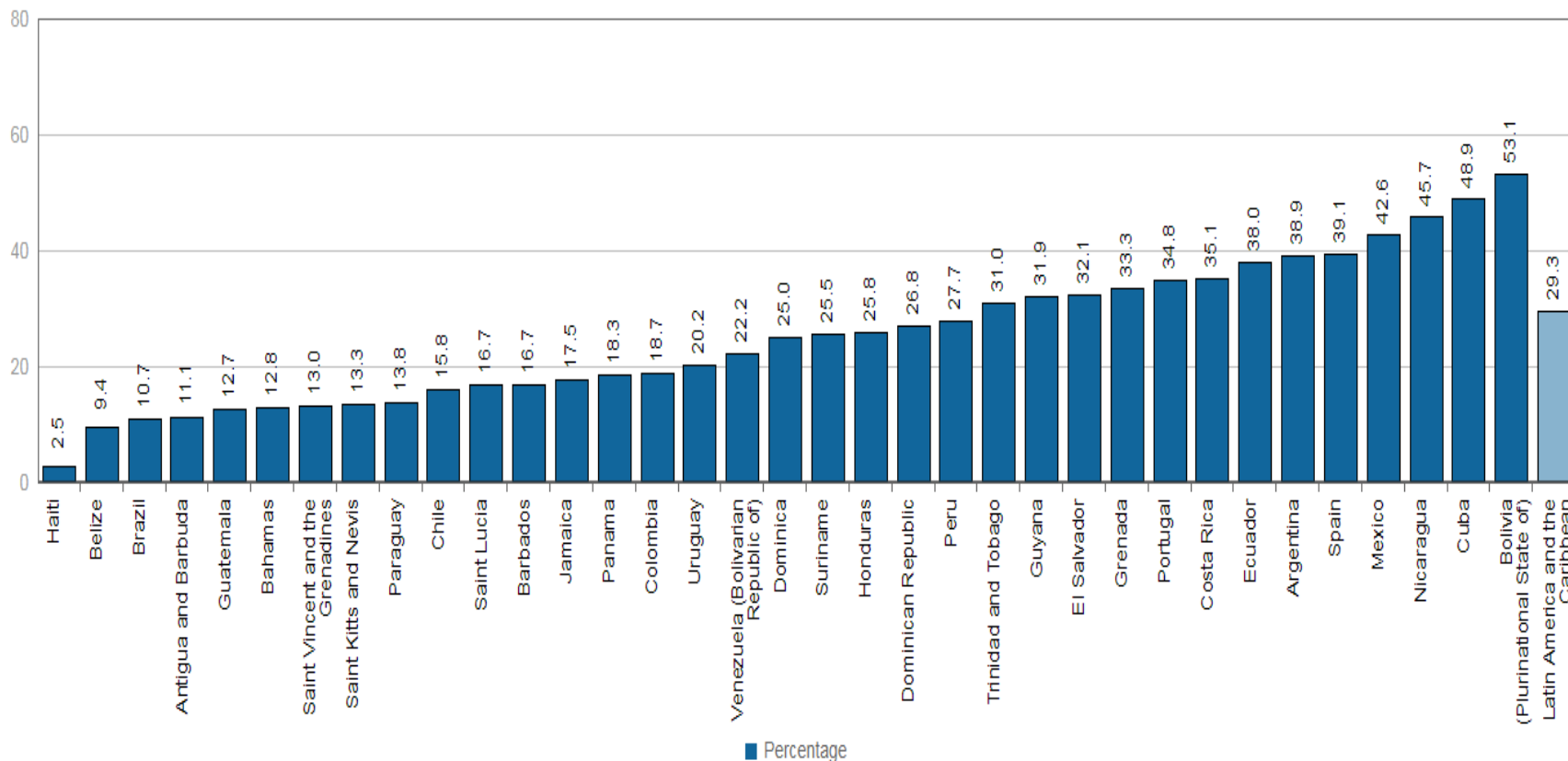
LATIN AMERICA: WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING POSITIONS, REGIONAL AVERAGES, MOST RECENT DATA AVAILABLE
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean

Autonomy in decision making and the 2030 Agenda

Latin America, the Caribbean and the Iberian Peninsula (36 countries): Number of women legislators, 2015
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Legislative power: percentage of women in the national legislative body*, Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2017

Final conclusions

- ✓ The 2030 Agenda constitutes an opportunity to carry out deep changes to achieve gender equality and women's rights and empowerment, in the conceptualization of development as well as in the design and implementation of public policies in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- ✓ The full and effective implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda through its Montevideo Strategy provides the road map for the achievement of the SDGs considering the priorities and challenges of the region.
- ✓ The regional architecture allows the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda with a comprehensive and systemic approach.
- ✓ Monitoring, evaluation and the accountability must consider the interrelation between targets, the scales in which they are implemented, the conditions that allow overcoming political, economic and institutional obstacles at the regional and international levels to advance towards equality, sustainability and the guarantee of the human rights of women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Thank you very much!

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