



Gender Data for Evidence Based Planning

Workshop on Gender Mainstreaming in
National Sustainable Development Planning in
the Caribbean

Port of Spain
June 17, 2019

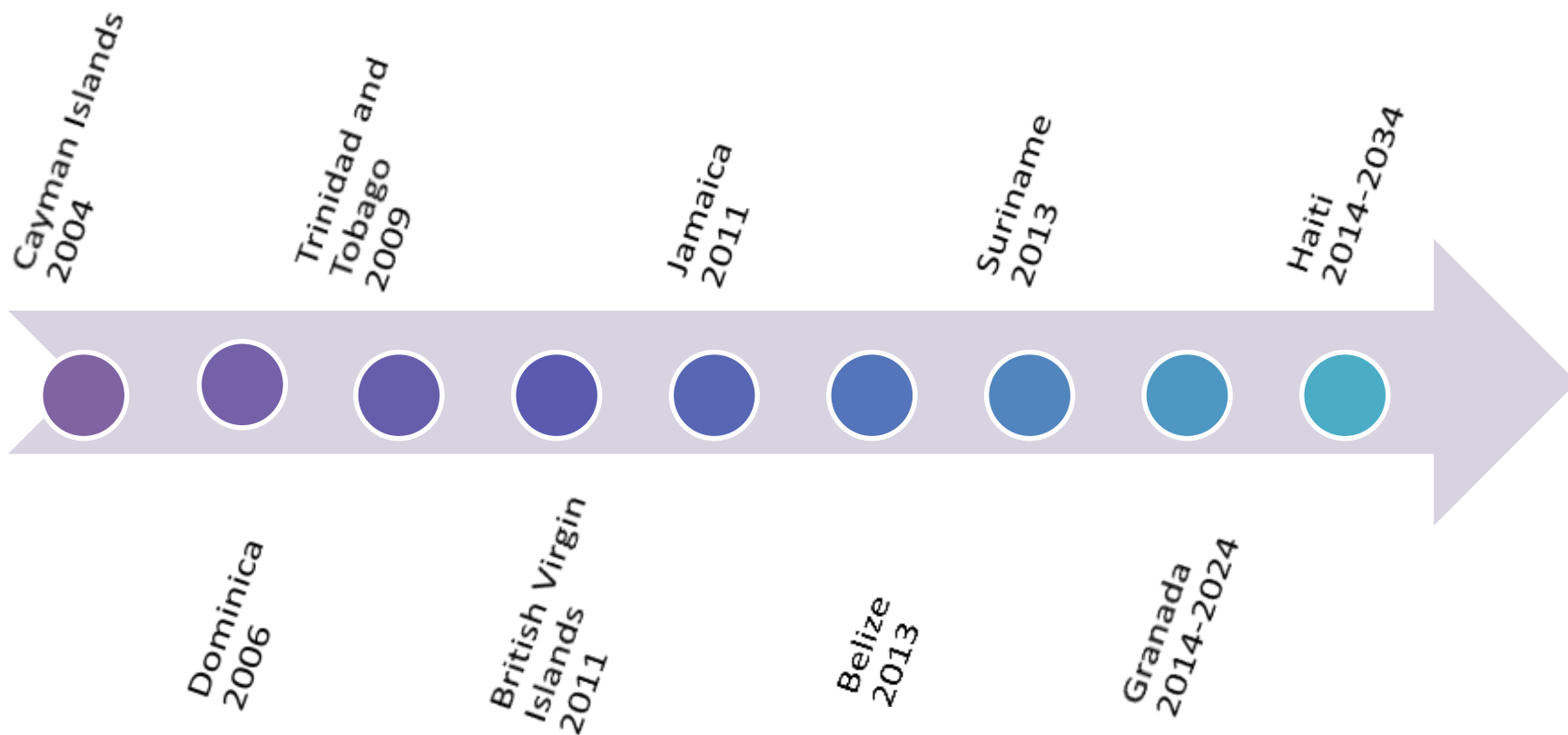


Diana Rodriguez

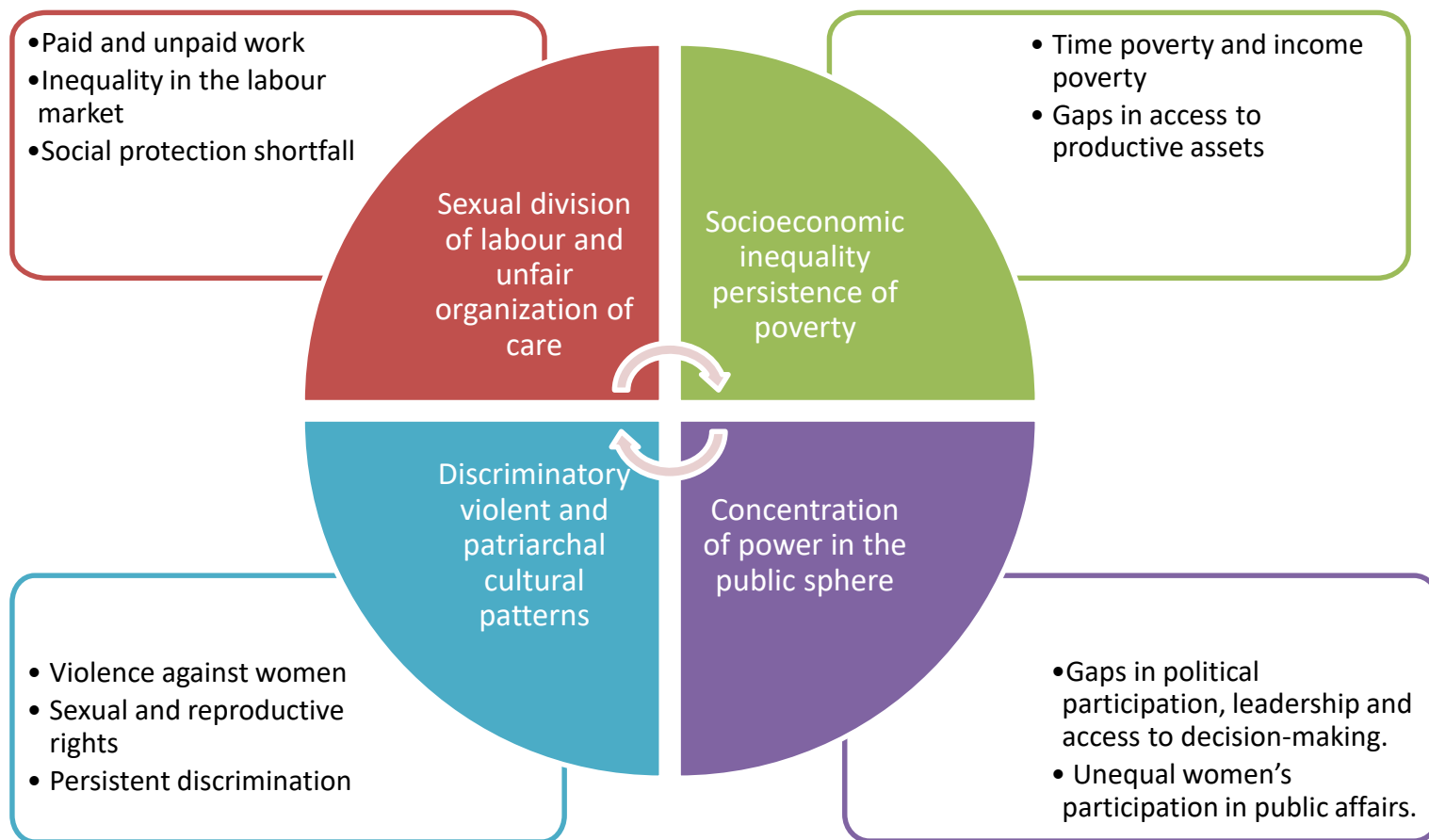
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Gender equality plans are roadmaps for States towards the achievement of gender equality and guaranteeing women's rights.

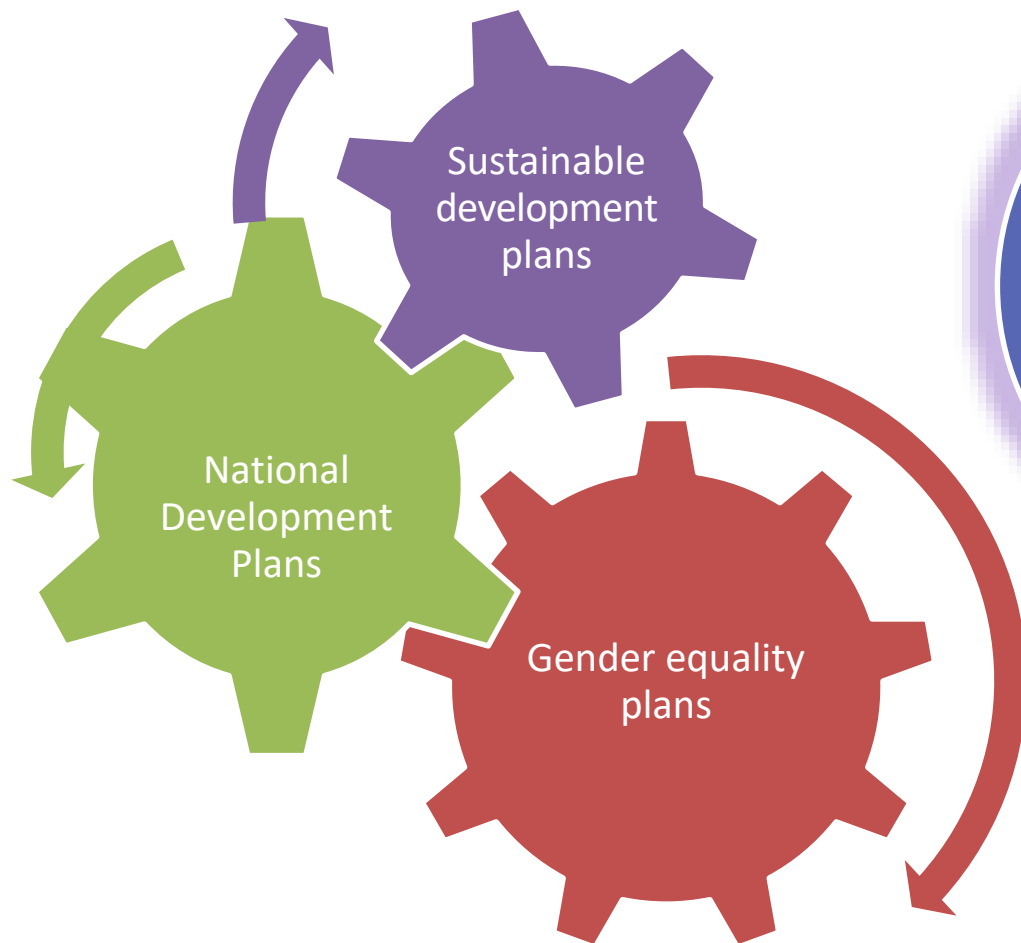
Caribbean countries that have/had gender equality plans



Plans show how States project their efforts to overcome the structural challenges to the achievement of gender equality, which limit women's autonomy and curtail their rights



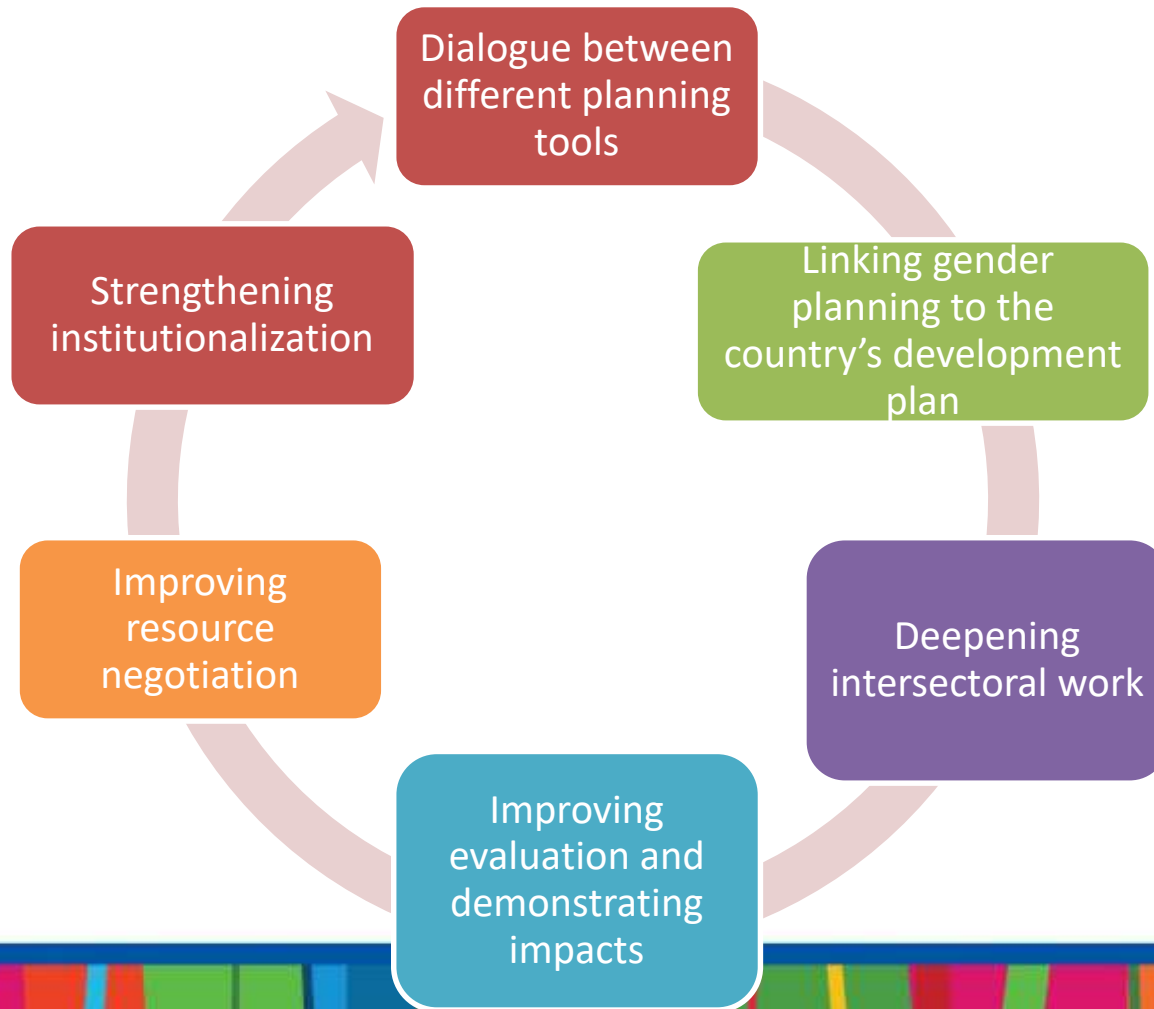
Gender Equality Plans are a key tool for gender mainstreaming. Progress has been made in linking them with development planning tools, but more is needed



9
Caribbean countries have embedded gender equality-related objectives in their National Development Plans

Source: Gender Equality Observatory and ECLAC Planning Observatory

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development poses enormous challenges for the region's countries. Without gender equality, sustainable development is neither true development, nor sustainable



ECLAC's Gender Equality Observatory is a tool for advancing the development of gender data in the region



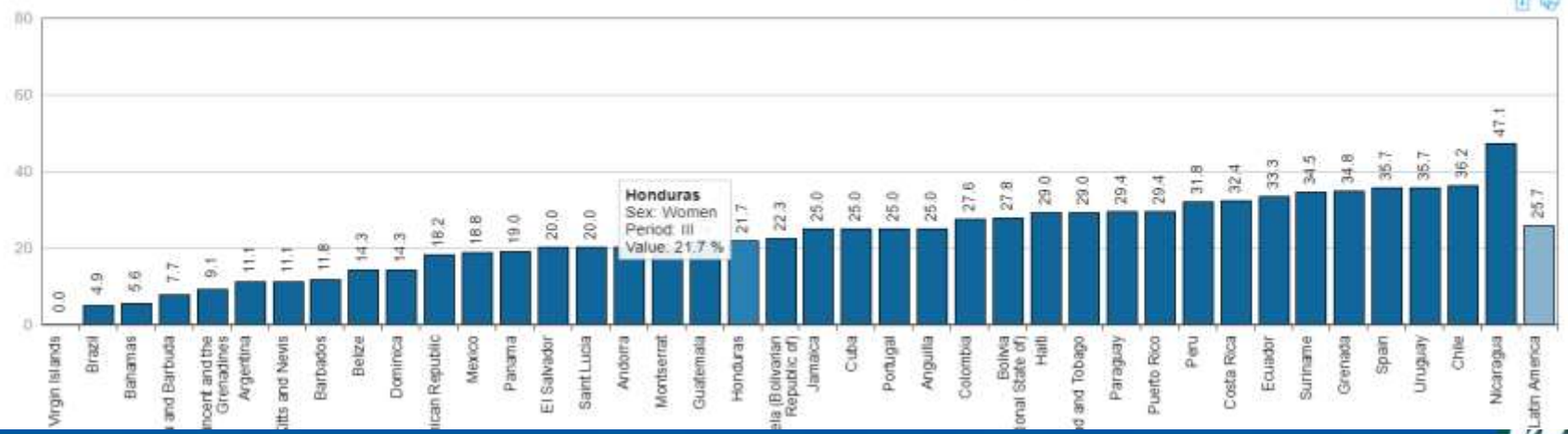
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FEATURED INDICATORS

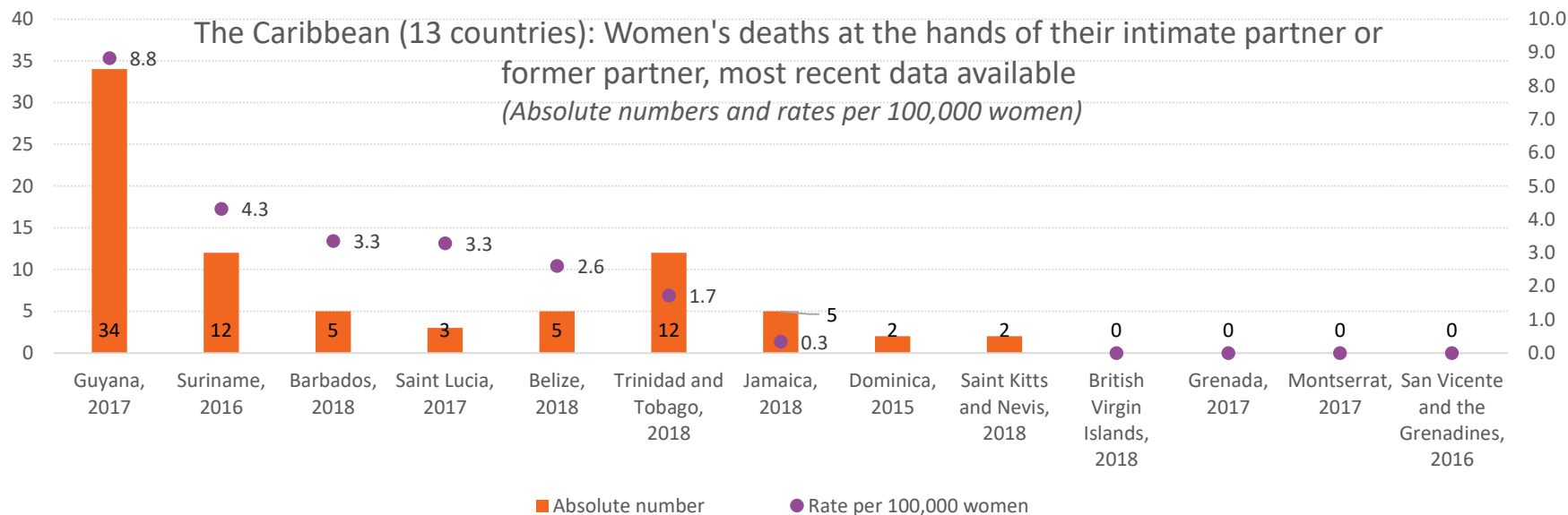
Executive power: percentage of women in ministerial cabinet positions

Latin America, The Caribbean and The Iberian Peninsula (36 countries): Women's participation in ministerial cabinets during the most recent term of office (Percentages)



Physical autonomy: Data compiled by the Observatory show that in the last 5 years, at least 208 women from 9 Caribbean countries were killed by their intimate or former intimate partners

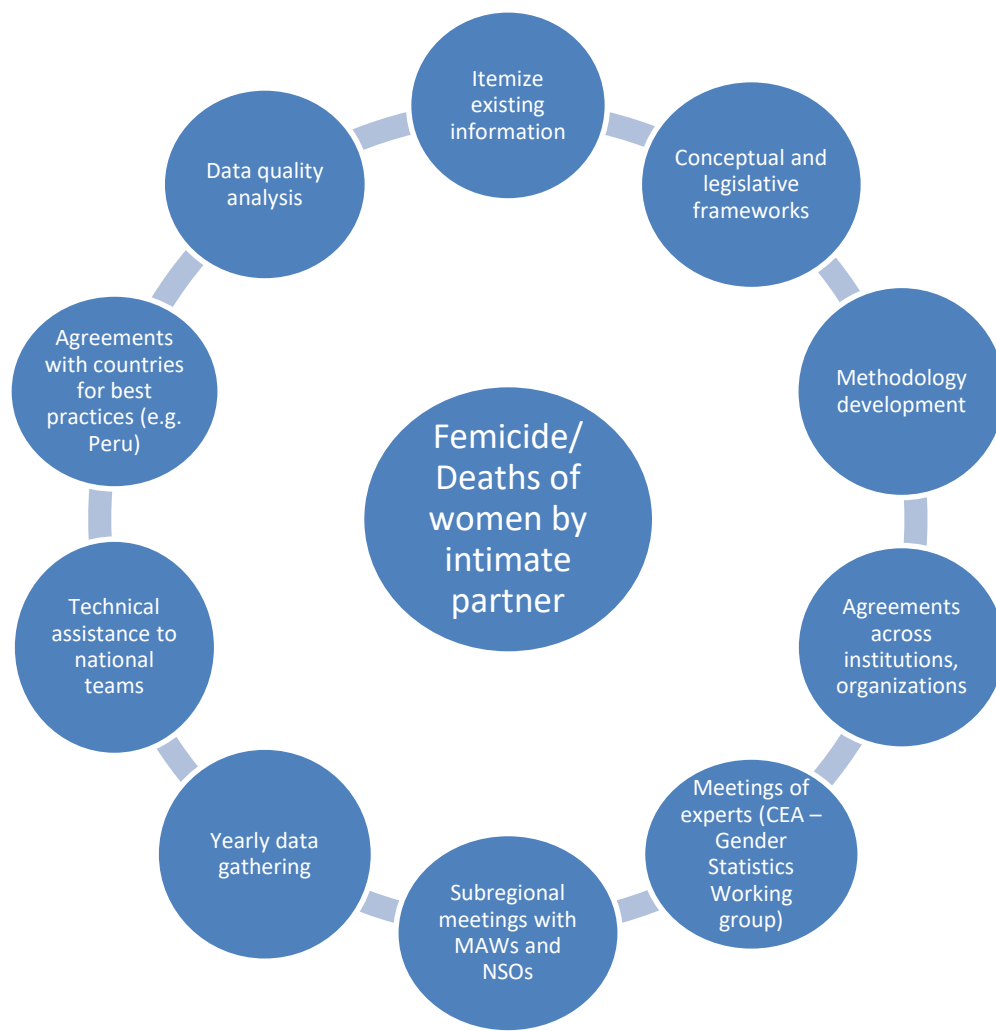
- Police Statistics Units can be great allies in obtaining information for “Women's deaths at the hands of their intimate partner or former partner” indicator. On the other hand, there is still a lack of operational awareness of the notion of **femicide**.
- The Caribbean countries still faces the challenge of continuity in time.



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

Note: Data for 2018 has not yet been updated to the Observatory's website. Dominica and Saint Kitts and Nevis do not have population estimates that allows the calculation of the rates.

Developing the evidence base to make femicide visible as the most extreme expression of gender-based violence in the region



2009: 9 developed the indicator, 4 countries had laws on femicide



2019: 25 countries have reported data, 18 countries have laws to sanction femicide

The development of the indicator is built in parallel to processes that modify the law to penalize femicide in the region.

Femicide and the SDGs

Although the femicide indicator is not part of the Global SDG Indicators Framework, its measurement is extremely important for the achievement of SDGs 5 and 16, in particular targets:

5.2) Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

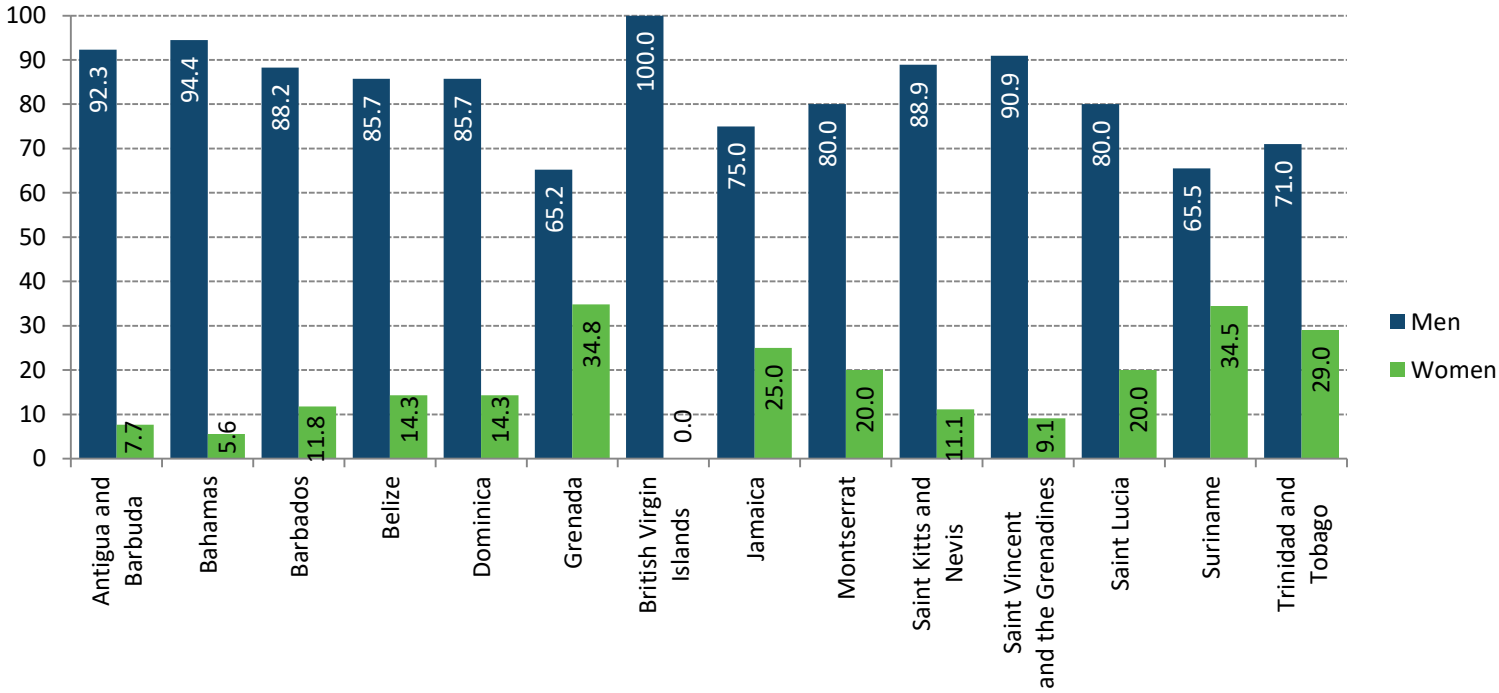
16.1) Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

The femicide rate is being included in the list of 154 Priority Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean as this is an issue of particular relevance to the region.



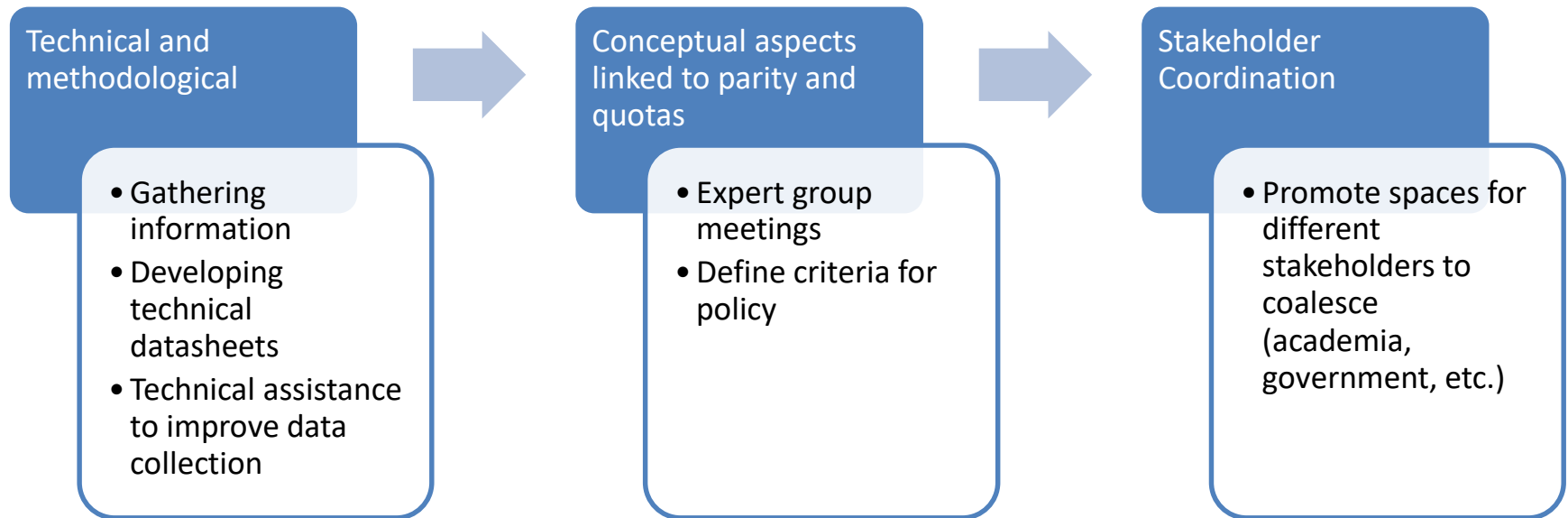
Important gaps persist in ministerial cabinets and are still far from parity. Only two countries, Grenada and Suriname, have more than 30% female participation in cabinets. The average female participation is only 16.9% for the last available period

Executive Power: Women in ministerial cabinet positions, latest available period
(percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, on the basis of official sources

Work areas to develop the indicator



A few concluding thoughts

- Gender Equality Plans are roadmaps for the achievement of women's autonomy; linking them with national development plans is critical for making progress on the SDGs.
- Developing evidence through gender data is the cornerstone for planning and policy that advances women's autonomy and rights. It is also fundamental to make visible trends impacting women in the region.
- ECLAC's Division for Gender Affairs provides technical assistance for those indicators developed through the Gender Equality Observatory



Thank you!

Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean

<https://oig.cepal.org/en>

ECLAC Division for Gender Affairs

<https://www.cepal.org/en/work-areas/gender-affairs>